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**Conférence des Parties**

**Vingt-cinquième session**

Santiago, 2-13 décembre 2019

Point x de l'ordre du jour provisoire

**Rapport du Fonds vert pour le climat  
à la Conférence des Parties**

**Note du secrétariat**

1. Par sa décision 3/CP.17, la Conférence des Parties (COP) a approuvé l'instrument de base régissant le Fonds vert pour le climat (FVC). Cet instrument prévoit, entre autres dispositions, que le Conseil du FVC présente chaque année un rapport à la COP pour examen. Les arrangements entre la COP et le FVC<sup>1</sup> prévoient que les rapports annuels contiennent des renseignements sur la mise en œuvre des politiques, des priorités des programmes et des critères d'admissibilité arrêtés par la COP, notamment des renseignements sur la mesure dans laquelle le Conseil du FVC a adhéré aux directives de la COP. Les arrangements indiquent également quels renseignements précis le FVC doit faire figurer dans ses rapports<sup>2</sup>.
2. En application de cette disposition, le secrétariat du FVC a communiqué le rapport joint en annexe daté du 2 septembre 2019, qui est reproduit ici tel qu'il a été reçu, avec la pagination originale.
3. L'instrument de base dispose également que, pour satisfaire au principe de responsabilité devant la COP et conformément au paragraphe 3 de l'article 11 de la Convention, le Conseil du FVC reçoit des directives de la COP, notamment sur les questions liées aux politiques, aux priorités des programmes et aux critères d'admissibilité ainsi que des aspects connexes.

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<sup>1</sup> Reproduits à l'annexe de la décision 5/CP.19.

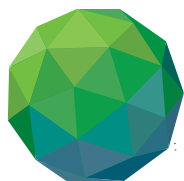
<sup>2</sup> Décision 5/CP.19, annexe, par. 11 à 15.



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**Annexe**

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**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

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# **Eighth Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

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## Table of contents

Executive summary	1
I. Introduction	4
II. Information on available financial resources and the GCF replenishment process	4
2.1 Status of resources	4
2.2 GCF replenishment process	5
III. Accessing GCF resources	6
3.1 Readiness and preparatory support	6
3.2 Accreditation to GCF	9
3.3 Support for adaptation and mitigation actions through funding proposals	12
3.4 Simplified approval process	14
3.5 Strengthening and scaling up the pipeline	15
3.6 Disbursement of resources for the implementation of approved projects and programmes	15
IV. Support for forest-related actions	16
4.1 Operationalizing results-based payments for REDD-plus	16
4.2 Private sector engagement on forest finance	17
4.3 Alternative policy approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests	17
4.4 Further guidance for national designated authorities and focal points on how to engage with GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus	17
V. Support for technology	18
5.1 Support for technology collaborative research and development	18
5.2 Support for technology through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	18
5.3 Support for technology through projects and programmes	19
5.4 Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism	21
VI. Capacity-building support	22
6.1 Capacity-building and support through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	22
6.2 Capacity-building and support through projects and programmes	22
VII. Facilitating an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the GCF pipeline	23
7.1 Current engagement with accredited direct access entities	24
7.2 Further efforts to increase the amount of direct access proposals in the GCF pipeline	25
7.3 Expected results of funding proposals from direct access accredited entities	25
VIII. Maximizing engagement with the private sector	25
8.1 Establishment of pilot programmes	26
8.2 Development of a private sector strategy	26
IX. Complementarity and coherence with other funds	27
9.1 Operational framework on complementarity and coherence	27

X.	Gender, social and environmental considerations in the work of the GCF	27
10.1	Gender considerations in the work of GCF	27
10.2	Gender considerations in projects and programmes	28
10.3	Review of the Gender Policy and Action Plan	28
10.4	Environmental and Social Policy of the GCF	28
10.5	GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy	29
XI.	Further development of the GCF investment and operational frameworks	29
11.1	Decision-making in the absence of consensus	29
11.2	Policy on Ethics and Conflict of Interest for the Active Observers	30
11.3	The Trustee of GCF	30
11.4	Enhancements to the proposal approval process and investment framework	31
11.5	Update to the GCF risk management framework	31
11.6	Integrity policies	32
11.7	Independent Redress Mechanism	33
XII.	Privileges and immunities with regard to the operational activities of the GCF	33
XIII.	Recommendations of the Independent Redress Mechanism	33
XIV.	Report from the Independent Evaluation Unit	34
XV.	Actions taken by the GCF pursuant to guidance received from the Conference of Parties	37
15.1	Actions taken in response to guidance from the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on the third part of its first session	38
15.2	Overview of guidance from the Conference of the Parties from the seventeenth to the twenty-third sessions that is still relevant for action and reporting	42
15.3	Report on the implementation of arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and GCF	51
	Annex I: List of members and alternate members to the Board of the GCF as at 31 July 2019	54
	Annex II: References to decisions taken by the Board of the GCF between 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019	57
	Annex III: Third biennial report on the privileges and immunities of GCF	59
	Annex IV: Report of the third annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the GCF and the constituted bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	64
	Annex V: Status of pledges and contributions made to the GCF	70
	Annex VI: List of countries with national designated authority and focal point designations to the GCF	71
	Annex VII: List of entities accredited to the GCF	73
	Annex VIII: List of activities approved to receive funding from the GCF	77
	Annex IX: Approaches taken for facilitating an increase in direct access proposals	123
	Annex X: Excerpt of financial report from Audited financial statements 2018 of the GCF	125

## Executive summary

1. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change by providing finance to transformative and scalable projects that help deliver systemic change in support of the Paris Agreement. GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, or “the Convention”), and is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. GCF supports the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
2. This document reports on how GCF has implemented the guidance received from the COP at its twenty-fourth session (COP 24) and GCF activities from 1 August 2018 to 31 July 2019.
3. GCF is actively responding to the guidance contained in UNFCCC decision 5/CP.24 and other COP 24 guidance, including addressing policy gaps. At its twenty-second meeting (B.22), the Board adopted several important decisions, including those on the Investment Criteria Indicators, and the Policy on Prohibited Practices and approved the revised restructuring policy. The Board also selected Yannick Glemarec as the new Executive Director of GCF.
4. At its twenty-third meeting (B.23) the Board through decision B.23/03 adopted the procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted. This landmark decision gave effect to paragraph 14 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF and responded to guidance provided by the COP to GCF.
5. Other policy decisions adopted at B.23 include those on:
  - (a) The Policy on Ethics and Conflicts of Interest for Active Observers;
  - (b) The Standards for the Implementation of the Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Policy;
  - (c) The Policy on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment; and
  - (d) The Compliance Risk Policy.
6. The following items relating to guidance given at COP 24 will be considered by the Board at its upcoming meetings:
  - (a) Privileges and immunities for GCF;
  - (b) Review of the accreditation framework;
  - (c) Consideration of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, to be addressed in relation to the Strategic Plan; and
  - (d) Project and programme eligibility and selection criteria; incremental cost methodology; policies on co-financing and concessionality; and programmatic approach.
7. In October 2018, the Board, by decision B.22/18, launched the process for the first formal replenishment of GCF. By decision B.BM-2019/07, the Board appointed Johannes F. Linn as the Global Facilitator for the first formal replenishment process. As at 31 July 2019, GCF had received two replenishment pledges from Germany and Norway, who announced that they will double their contributions to GCF compared with those from the initial resource mobilization period. A pledging conference is expected to be held in October or November 2019.
8. GCF operations have continued at a steady pace during the reporting period. The Board has approved USD 5.2 billion to support the implementation of 111 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes in 99 developing countries. These projects and

programmes are expected to attract USD 13.5 billion in direct public and private sector co-financing. Of the USD 5.2 billion approved, USD 2.2 billion (41 per cent) has come through the Private Sector Facility (PSF).

9. Of the 111 projects and programmes approved, 70 per cent involve least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African States. It is expected that these projects and programmes will abate 1.5 billion metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq) of GHGs in total and reach 311 million beneficiaries. The total value of the projects and programmes approved is USD 18.7 billion. In response to previous COP guidance related to financing for forests, at B.23 the second project under the GCF REDD-plus results-based payments (RBP) pilot programme, accounting for USD 18.6 million of GCF financing, was approved.

10. Seven simplified approval process (SAP) projects have been approved, with more than 59 per cent of the proposals to date submitted by direct access entities (DAEs) and national designated authorities (NDAs).

11. A total of 88 entities are Board-approved for accreditation, subject to completing legal arrangements with GCF by signing and making effective their accreditation master agreement (AMAs). To date, 47 entities have completed this process and have been able to fully operationalize their engagement with GCF. Of these 88 entities, 57 per cent are DAEs and 43 per cent are international access entities. Among the above 88 entities, 16 are private sector entities, including both DAEs and international access entities. With the aim of accrediting entities that fill the mandate on balance, diversity, coverage and advancing GCF objectives, the Board continued to prioritize entities applying for accreditation that are: national DAEs from countries that do not have an accredited DAE; private sector entities, in particular those in developing countries; entities responding to requests for proposal (RFPs) issued by GCF; accredited entities (AEs) seeking fulfilment of conditions for accreditation; and AEs requesting upgrades in their accreditation scope.

12. At B.22, the Board adopted the revised strategy for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Readiness Programme). The revised strategy, while maintaining the overall operational modality of the programme, including the allocations of USD 1 million per country per calendar year and a separate allocation of USD 3 million for adaptation planning per country, aims to realign the various objectives of the Readiness Programme to be more output focused rather than input based.

13. By decision B.22/11, the Board approved an additional USD 122.50 million for the execution of the Readiness Programme, bringing the total amount allocated to the programme to USD 312.50 million. As at 31 July 2019, a cumulative amount of USD 177.94 million had been committed for 388 readiness requests from 137 countries. Of the 137 countries whose readiness requests were approved, 83 were SIDS, LDCs and African States.

14. The Secretariat is continuing to collaborate with the Technology Mechanism in implementing support for technology. Eleven readiness proposals have been approved for a total commitment of USD 3.2 million. GCF continues to provide support for capacity-building through a separate capacity-building or technical assistance component.

15. As at 31 July 2019, GCF has entered into bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with 21 countries. As noted in the third biennial report on privileges and immunities contained in annex III, the lack of global privileges and immunities coverage exposes the GCF and its assets to significant risk. Proposals for how to address this risk will be presented by the Co-Chairs for the Board's consideration at a future Board meeting.

16. At B.22, the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) presented the findings of its "Independent Evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) – Final Report". Among the ongoing reports currently being conducted by the IEU, the synthesis report of the "Performance Review of the GCF" was submitted to the

Board; and the independent assessment of the GCF country ownership approach and the independent assessment of the GCF environmental and social safeguards (ESS) are being developed.

17. The Secretariat management response to the independent review of the GCF initial results management framework (RMF) was presented and approved; and the Board adopted the “Procedures and Guidelines of the Independent Redress Mechanism”, replacing the interim procedures for the reconsideration of funding decisions.



## I. Introduction

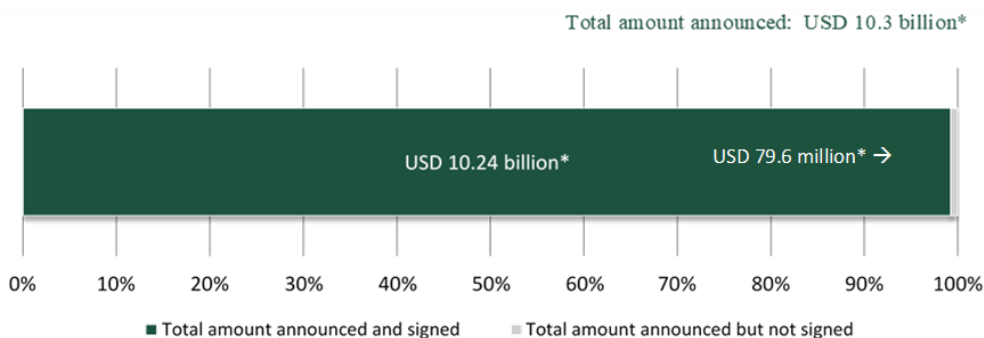
1. GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism<sup>3</sup> of the UNFCCC, and it provides support to projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing countries, for implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.<sup>4</sup>
2. GCF is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP, and, as such, GCF receives guidance from the COP, including on matters related to policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria. GCF in turn takes appropriate action in response to the guidance received and submits annual reports to the COP for its consideration and to receive further guidance.
3. This document presents the eighth annual report of the GCF to the COP. It provides an overview of actions taken in response to COP guidance and milestones reached towards its objective to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. It covers the period of 1 August 2018 to 31 July 2019, during which the Board held its twenty-first (B.21), twenty-second (B.22) and twenty-third (B.23) meetings.<sup>5</sup>

## II. Information on available financial resources and the GCF replenishment process

### 2.1 Status of resources

4. Pledges to GCF in the initial resource mobilization period as at 31 July 2019 amount to USD 10.3 billion equivalent.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 1: Amount of pledged to the Green Climate Fund in the Initial Mobilization period and signed contribution agreements at 31 July 2019**



\* Amounts indicated are in United States dollars equivalent.

5. The pledges are from 44 countries, 3 regions and 1 city. Thirty-five of these pledges are from developed countries and nine are from developing countries. Approximately USD 10.2 billion of the pledges had been converted into contribution agreements/arrangements, representing 99 per cent of the total pledged amount. GCF continues to work with the relevant contributors on conversion of the remaining pledged amounts into signed contributions or arrangements. Annex V provides details of the status of pledges and contributions as at 31 July 2019.

<sup>3</sup> GCF was established by decision 1/CP.16 of the COP, under Article 11 of the Convention.

<sup>4</sup> UNFCCC COP decision 1/CP.21

<sup>5</sup> B.21 was held in Manama, Bahrain from 17 – 20 October 2018; B.22 and B.23 were held from 25 – 28 February 2019 and 6 – 8 July 2019, respectively, in Songdo, Republic of Korea.

<sup>6</sup> Using the historical reference exchange rates established for the November 2014 GCF High-level Pledging Conference.

6. The initial resource mobilization period (2015-2018) is into its additional year of transitional financial planning and resource allocation arrangements for 2019, and GCF will continue to accept new pledges on an ongoing basis.

## 2.2 GCF replenishment process

7. At B.21 in October 2018, the Board decided to launch the process for the first formal replenishment of GCF. The Board stressed the importance and urgency of the GCF to conduct a successful and ambitious replenishment to continue to advance its mandate as an operating entity of the financial mechanism under Article 11 of the UNFCCC. The Board, by decision B.21/18, launched and endorsed the process for the first replenishment, requested the Co-Chairs appoint a Global Facilitator to oversee the process, and requested the Secretariat to make arrangements to facilitate the process.

8. Pursuant to decision B.21/18, an Initial Organizational Meeting was held on 22-23 November 2018 in Bonn, Germany to set the foundations for an ambitious and successful first formal replenishment of the GCF. It was attended by potential contributors from 25 developed and developing countries as well as observers. The Co-Chairs, four representatives of developing countries and one representative of developed countries represented the Board and the GCF. At the meeting, the rules of conduct, timetable and workplan for the replenishment meetings were agreed upon by the potential contributors as well as the terms of reference (TOR) for the Global Facilitator.

9. Mr. Linn was appointed by the Board as the Global Facilitator for the first formal replenishment of the GCF by decision B.BM-2019/07.

10. The First Consultation Meeting of the First Replenishment of the GCF convened on 4-5 April 2019 in Oslo, Norway, and was chaired by the Global Facilitator. Participants included 27 potential contributors, a Co-Chair to the GCF Board and 8 Board members, 1 observer each from the UNFCCC, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and civil society organizations, the GCF Executive Director, and the Trustee of the GCF. The following agenda items were discussed at the meeting:

- (a) The report on the implementation of the initial Strategic Plan of the GCF 2015-2018;
- (b) The initial findings of the performance review of the GCF by the IEU, and the management response from the Secretariat;
- (c) Strategic programming for the first replenishment of the GCF;
- (d) Updates on policies for contributions;
- (e) Reference exchange rates; and
- (f) Organizational matters (second replenishment consultation meeting and pledging conference).

11. As per Board decision B.21/18, a report on the initial Strategic Plan of the GCF, a strategic programming document for replenishment and an analysis of potential updates required to the policies for contributions were prepared to support the replenishment process. The report on the initial Strategic Plan for the GCF and the strategic programming document were presented at B.22 and at the First Consultation Meeting. Updates to the policies for contribution paper were presented and discussed at the First Consultation meeting as well. Based on the comments received from the Board and the participants of the First Consultation Meeting, updated versions of the strategic programming and policy for contributions papers were prepared for B.23.

12. The summation report by the Global Facilitator on the First Consultation Meeting was shared with the members and alternate members of the Board on 10 April 2019.

13. At B.23, the Global Facilitator provided an oral report to the Board on the First Consultation Meeting. Board Members participating in the replenishment process also provided oral reports on the First Consultation Meeting. The strategic programming paper was presented to the Board for further discussion, with the Board taking note of the document with the understating that the contents of the programming paper will be further reflected in the replenishment summary report. Furthermore, regarding the updates to the policies for contributions, the document was not opened for discussion during B.23. There was also a separate decision by the Board on the period of the first replenishment of GCF, which is one component of the policies for contributions. The Board approved the first replenishment period which will cover the four-year programming period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023.

14. The Second Consultation Meeting will be held from 29-30 August 2019 and the Pledging Conference is planned for October/November 2019. In accordance with decision B.21/18, the outcomes of the first GCF replenishment will be submitted to the Board at B.24 for consideration and endorsement.

### III. Accessing GCF resources

#### 3.1 Readiness and preparatory support

15. The Readiness Programme was created to enhance country ownership and help countries access GCF resources. The programme therefore provides resources for strengthening the institutional capacities of NDAs or focal points and DAEs to effectively engage with GCF. It also assists countries in undertaking adaptation planning and the development of strategic frameworks to build their programming with GCF. As such, the Readiness Programme can be synergetic with efforts to formulate nationally determine contributions (NDCs), and GCF is open to work with countries to maximize synergies with GCF programming in a country-driven manner.

16. In UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 7, the COP requested the Board to take into account decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 64, to enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued readiness support to developing country Parties.

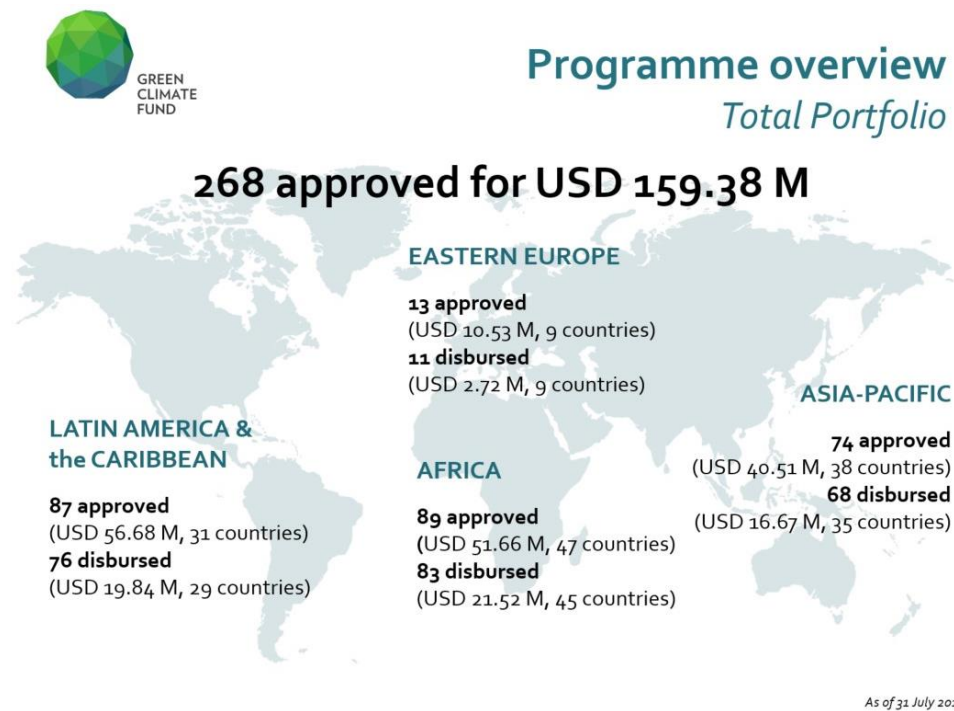
17. The Board, at B.22, considered the revised strategy for the Readiness Programme and adopted it by decision B.22/11. The revised strategy, while maintaining the overall operational modality of the Readiness Programme, including the allocations of USD 1 million per country per calendar year and a separate allocation of USD 3 million for adaptation planning per country, aims to realign its various objectives to make them more output focused rather than input based.

18. The realigned objectives seek to: (i) support capacity-building of various stakeholders, including NDAs/focal points, DAEs, civil society organizations and other stakeholders; (ii) develop robust strategic frameworks; (iii) support adaptation planning and/or adaptation planning processes; (iv) support the development of a robust pipeline, including quality concept notes and funding proposals; and (v) a cross-cutting objective on knowledge-sharing. The Board also decided to allow countries to develop and submit multiple-year strategic Readiness Programme implementation requests, with specific elements as required, for the Secretariat's consideration.

19. The Secretariat is developing guidance materials for countries and delivery partners which will (i) explain the revised strategy approved at B.22, and (ii) make clear what the Secretariat is looking for in the proposals to align them with the approved revised strategy.

20. By decision B.22/11, the Board approved an additional USD 122.50 million for the execution of the Readiness Programme, bringing the total amount allocated to USD 312.50 million. As at 31 July 2019, a cumulative amount of USD 179.42 million had been committed or spent.
21. As at 31 July 2019, GCF had engaged with 137 countries on 388 readiness requests. USD 159.38 million had been committed in the form of grants or technical assistance for 268 readiness requests from 126 countries and 238 of the requests were under implementation or had been completed. Of the 126 countries whose readiness requests were approved, 83 were SIDS, LDCs and African States.
22. As at 31 July 2019, USD 20.04 million had been invested in readiness events, including structured dialogues, regional workshops and NDA visits to the Secretariat, and on providing in-kind support to countries and DAEs through the GCF accreditation process.
23. Legal arrangements have been completed for 244 of the approved readiness proposals, either in the form of bilateral grant agreements or under the GCF framework agreement with multilateral agencies, and USD 60.75 million had been disbursed to 238 readiness requests received from countries.
24. Figure 2 shows the status of the Readiness Programme as at 31 July 2019.

**Figure 2: USD 159.38 million in readiness resources committed to 268 readiness requests from 126 countries as at 31 July 2019**



25. Annex VIII provides details on readiness activities approved and completed as at 31 July 2019; readiness activities approved and under implementation (with single country allocations) as at 31 July 2019; readiness activities approved and under implementation (with multiple countries' allocations) as at 31 July 2019; and readiness activities approved but cancelled as at 31 July 2019.
26. Information on support for DAEs provided by the Readiness Programme is presented in section 3.2.1 below.

### 3.1.1 Expected results from readiness support

27. The Readiness Programme was established to strengthen and build environments to support developing countries to access GCF resources. Key expected outcomes of readiness support provided include:

- (a) The development of country programmes that form the basis for countries' engagement with GCF, and development of project and programme pipelines. Recipient countries can engage with stakeholders in their countries as well as AEs and the Secretariat in the structured dialogues to further develop their country programmes and pipelines of projects that implement national climate priorities identified in NDCs and other national strategies or plans;
- (b) The strengthening of the capacity of NDAs to engage stakeholders in their countries to conduct dialogues and consultations, particularly on GCF country programmes;
- (c) The provision of support to DAEs in the accreditation process of GCF, from identification through to accreditation and, once accredited, the development of their capacities to build their pipelines of projects and programmes as articulated in their entity work programmes, and to effectively implement projects and programmes funded by GCF;
- (d) The establishment of transparent and efficient no-objection procedures in countries;
- (e) The engagement of the private sector and the mobilization of private sector finance in countries for climate action;
- (f) The establishment or strengthening of national adaptation planning processes; and
- (g) The strengthening of knowledge-sharing and learning through regional structured dialogues and other events, which are in addition to readiness grants and technical assistance provided to countries.

### 3.1.2 Support for national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes

28. The COP, in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, requested the Board to expedite support for the LDCs and other developing countries for the formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs), consistent with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them. In response to this guidance, through decision B.13/09, the Board decided to expedite support for developing countries for the formulation of NAPs consistent with decisions 1/CP.16, 5/CP.17 and 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, and for the subsequent implementation of projects, policies and programmes identified by them. The Board also invited NDAs and focal points to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and AEs to submit requests for support to formulate their NAPs and/or other adaptation planning processes.

29. The Board established a separate activity area under the Readiness Programme for the formulation of NAPs, and delegated authority to the Executive Director to approve up to USD 3 million to support the formulation of NAPs and other national planning processes, taking into consideration the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines<sup>7</sup> and the importance of coordination and complementarity with other NAP-related initiatives and support.

30. As at 31 July 2019, GCF had approved 30 NAP proposals (from Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, the Dominican Republic,

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<sup>7</sup> Least Developed Countries Expert Group. 2012. *Least Developed Countries: National Adaptation Plans: Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process*.

Ecuador, eSwatini (formerly Swaziland), Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, the Niger, Pakistan, Serbia, Uruguay and Zimbabwe).

31. As at 31 July 2019, GCF had received NAP proposals from 48 additional countries, namely: Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, , Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zambia.

### 3.1.3 Evaluation of the Readiness Programme

32. By decision B.19/16, the Board approved the terms of reference for the independent evaluation of the Readiness Programme that will be undertaken by the IEU, with the aim of initiating and concluding the independent evaluation by July 2018.

33. At B.22, the IEU presented the findings of its “Independent Evaluation of the Green Climate Fund’s Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) – Final Report”. The IEU recommended rethinking the Readiness Programme’s overall strategy, focusing on meeting country needs better and getting countries ready to partner with GCF.

34. By decision B.22/10, the Board took note of the independent evaluation as presented by IEU, as well as the secretariat management response. The decision also notes that the revision to the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme as mandated by B.19/15 paragraph (f) is based on the outcome of the conclusions of the Secretariat’s initial review and of the independent evaluation of the Readiness and Preparatory Programme. By decision B.22/11, the Board requested the Secretariat to reflect in an update to the Board at B.25, progress toward implementing the recommendations of the IEU. The Board requested the Secretariat to adopt the IEU findings and present an update before 2020.

## 3.2 Accreditation to GCF

35. Access to GCF resources for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation is through entities accredited to GCF. AEs play a key role in working with developing countries to bring forward funding proposals and, once approved by GCF, to oversee the implementation of the projects and programmes in countries and monitor and report on the results achieved. The COP, by decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13, encouraged the timely implementation of the GCF accreditation framework, and, in decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 16, urged the Board to streamline the accreditation modalities and to seek a balance of diversity in AEs.

36. GCF adopted the fit-for-purpose approach to accreditation, so that entities are accredited according to the project size category, financial activity and level of environmental and social risk of the projects and programmes that they intend to bring to GCF. At B.23 the Board agreed the principle of the project-specific assessment approach, that combines assessments undertaken during the existing accreditation and proposal approval processes in a fit-for-purpose manner. Through decision B.23/11 the Board decided “to defer its consideration of the updated accreditation framework and the implementation arrangements and budget for the project-specific assessment approach to B.24”.

### 3.2.1 Support for direct access entities

37. In decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13, the COP requested the Board, in its implementation, to pay adequate attention to the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, including

the LDCs, SIDS and African States, emphasizing the need to provide readiness support to those national and regional entities eligible for fast tracking upon request.

38. As at 31 July 2019, GCF provided in-kind accreditation support to 212 entities nominated by the NDAs and focal points of 93 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Among them, technical assistance support had been approved for 36 DAEs nominated by 41 countries for in-depth assessments of their institutional capacity, and fiduciary, ESS and gender standards against GCF accreditation requirements. To date, 29 of the entities nominated by 35 countries had received technical assistance enabling completion of their institutional gap assessments and preparation of action plans to address any gaps identified in order to meet GCF accreditation requirements. As of the same date, a total of USD 992,863.73 has been disbursed for the implementation of this support.

39. Following provision of the technical assistance, 17 entities had submitted their applications for accreditation, out of which accreditation applications of eight entities were under review at Stage I of the accreditation process; one entity has submitted application, pending payment of accreditation fees to thereafter commence Stage I; the accreditation application of one entity was under review at Stage II of the accreditation process; and seven entities (Central American Bank for Economic Integration; Micronesian Conservation Trust; Caixa Economica Federal; Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez; National Rural Support Programme; National Fund for the Environment of Benin; and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community) had been accredited. The institutional gap assessments reduce the time taken for reviews undertaken at Stage I and Stage II and help entities to accelerate through the accreditation process.

40. A user-friendly version of the online GCF accreditation self-assessment tool<sup>8</sup> is available on the GCF website. The tool provides stakeholders interested in accreditation with insights into the fit-for-purpose accreditation requirements of GCF. Since its launch, more than 1,074 users, including NDAs, focal points and entities, have completed the assessment.

41. A more detailed discussion on the current engagement with accredited DAEs, is presented in section 7.1 below, in the context of the discussion on efforts aimed at increasing direct access proposals.

### 3.2.2 Status of accreditation

42. In accordance with decision B.23/11, the accreditation process is considered complete upon the effectiveness of the AMA in Stage III of the accreditation process

43. As at 31 July 2019, a total of 88 entities had been approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF, subject to completing legal arrangements with GCF by signing and making effective their AMAs. To-date, 47 entities have completed this process and have been able to fully operationalize their engagement with GCF, including 51 DAEs (38 national, of which 5 are private sector entities, and 13 regional DAEs, of which 2 are private sector entities) and 37 international access entities (of which 9 are private sector entities). This represents an increase in the proportion of the number of DAEs in the total portfolio of AEs from 54 per cent on 31 July 2018 (the cut-off point for reporting in the seventh report of GCF to the COP) to 58 per cent. The Governing Instrument establishes that countries will determine the mode of access, and both the direct access and international access modalities can be used simultaneously.

44. As at 31 July 2019, an additional 219 entities were seeking accreditation to GCF and were at various stages of the accreditation process. Of these, 109 entities had gained access to the GCF online accreditation system and are preparing their applications for submission; 98 entities had submitted their applications and are under Stage I of the accreditation process for

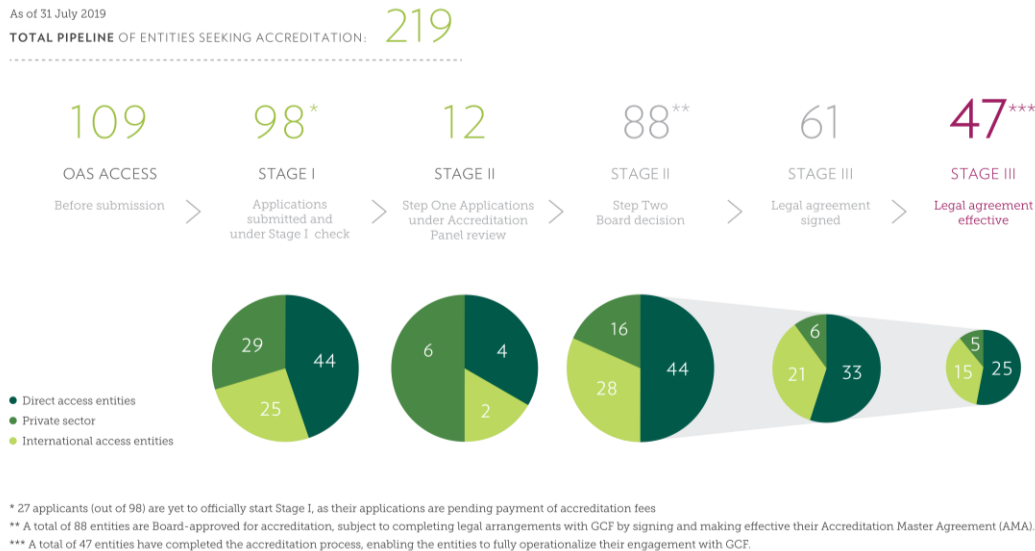
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<sup>8</sup> The online GCF accreditation self-assessment tool is available at <<https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/getting-accredited/self-assessment-tool>>.

institutional assessment and completeness checks; 12 were under Stage II (Step 1), the review by the independent Accreditation Panel, which makes recommendations to the Board regarding the accreditation of entities.

45. Figure 3 shows the status of the accreditation pipeline as at 31 July 2019.

**Figure 3: Pipeline of entities in the various stages of the application process as at 31 July 2019**



46. At its fourteenth meeting, the Board, with the aim of bringing forward AEs that fill the mandate on balance, diversity, coverage and advancing the objectives of GCF, established a prioritization of entities applying for accreditation, applicable from October 2016. In decision B.21/16, paragraph (e), the Board prioritized up to the end of B.23 the following:

- National DAEs nominated for accreditation by NDAs or focal points of countries that do not have an accredited direct access national entity;
- Private sector entities, in particular those in developing countries, seeking a balance of diversity of entities in line with decisions B.09/07, paragraph (g), and B.10/06, paragraph (h);
- Entities responding to RFPs issued by GCF, for example, including a pilot phase for enhancing direct access; a pilot programme to support micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); and a pilot programme to mobilize resources at scale in order to address adaptation and mitigation;
- AEs seeking fulfilment of conditions for accreditation; and
- AEs requesting upgrades in their accreditation scope.

47. Through decision B.23/11 the Board decided to extend the above prioritization criteria up to the end of B.24.

48. As at 31 July 2019, the Secretariat had received a total of nine applications from AEs to upgrade their accreditation types, of which six upgrades were approved by the Board. The remaining three entities include two direct access AEs and one international access AE. The upgrade applications from one direct access AE is under Stage II (Step 1) review by the independent Accreditation Panel, and two remaining applications are currently under Stage I of the accreditation process.

49. The Board is scheduled to consider additional applications for accreditation at upcoming Board meetings.



50. In decision B.22/16, the Board decided to streamline the accreditation process in order to accelerate the review and consideration of entities applying for accreditation. In the same decision, the Board requested its Accreditation Committee, with the support of the Secretariat, to consult with the Board and alternate members, AEs and NDAs and focal points on matters related to the review of the accreditation framework as contained in annexes XI and XII to the decision, and present an updated accreditation framework for consideration and adoption by the Board at its twenty-fourth meeting. The Board is also to further consider matters related to the update of the accreditation framework.

51. Annex VII lists all the entities accredited to GCF as at 31 July 2019.

### 3.2.3 Accreditation of private sector entities

52. By decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 9, the COP requested the Board to accelerate the operationalization of the PSF by aiming to ensure that private sector entities and public entities with relevant experience in working with the private sector were accredited in 2015.

53. As at 31 July 2019, of the 88 entities approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF, 16 are accredited as private sector entities. However, many other entities accredited to GCF, including national, regional and multilateral development banks, public sector entities and non-governmental organizations, have brought forward private sector funding proposals to GCF. In addition, it is possible for AEs to partner with private sector or other entities to bring forward private sector proposals

54. With the aim of bringing forward AEs that fill the mandate on balance, diversity, coverage and advancing GCF objectives, the Board by decision B.21/16 decided to prioritize certain applications for accreditation, among which are applications by private sector entities, and in particular those in developing countries.

55. Furthermore, through decision B.17/06, the Board requested the Secretariat to provide recommendations for modalities to fast track the accreditation of private sector entities for consideration by the Board. From the nineteenth to the twenty-second meetings of the Board, the Secretariat proposed, as a part of the review of the accreditation framework, a project-specific assessment approach to accreditation, which would include engagement with the private sector, as those entities that had responded to the RFP for the mobilizing funds at scale pilot programme, as well as entities under the RFPs for enhancing direct access and MSMEs and the SAP.

## 3.3 Support for adaptation and mitigation actions through funding proposals

56. Since the consideration of first projects and programmes by the Board at its eleventh meeting in November 2015, the Board has approved 111 projects and programmes. As at 31 July 2019, the total approval of GCF funding stood at USD 5.2 billion, with USD 13.5 billion of co-financing mobilized. In total, the approved projects and programmes, including co-financing, amount to USD 18.7 billion. Countries and entities are expected to elaborate on the linkage between the expected performance against country ownership as an investment criterion of the GCF and the alignment with their respective NDC.

57. The GCF portfolio of approved projects and programmes is expected to abate a total of 1.5 billion tCO<sub>2</sub>eq of GHG emissions and reach 311 million (direct and indirect) beneficiaries, based on the estimations of AEs.

58. The 111 projects and programmes in the GCF portfolio target 99 countries. This comprises 36 African countries, 29 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, 27 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7 countries in Eastern Europe. In terms of regional distribution,

the largest portion of GCF funding (42 per cent) is allocated to the Africa region, followed by the Asia-Pacific region (32 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (22 per cent), and Eastern Europe (5 per cent).

59. The private and public sectors respectively account for 41 per cent and 59 per cent of the GCF funding. In terms of project size, the category with the largest portion of GCF funding is large (44 per cent) followed by medium (38 per cent), small (15 per cent) and micro (3 per cent). The portfolio utilizes a wide range of financial instruments as authorized by the Governing Instrument. The largest portion of the portfolio is financed by grant (45 per cent), followed by loan (42 per cent), equity (9 per cent), RBP (2 per cent), and guarantee (2 per cent).

60. Among four mitigation results areas,<sup>9</sup> energy access and power generation had the largest portion of GCF funding (40 per cent) while low emission transport accounts for the smallest (2 per cent). Among the four adaptation results areas,<sup>10</sup> ecosystem and ecosystem services had the lowest coverage (4 per cent). The remaining 32 per cent of GCF funding was almost equally distributed among the other three adaptation results areas.

61. More details on the projects and programmes approved to receive GCF funding as at 31 July 2019 are provided in annex VIII, table 15. The Board will continue to consider additional funding proposals at upcoming Board meetings.

### 3.3.1 Alignment of the GCF portfolio with the initial results management framework

62. In the arrangements between the COP and GCF, the COP requested the Board to balance the allocation between adaptation and mitigation activities. In nominal terms, on a thematic basis, 63 per cent is allocated to mitigation projects and 37 per cent to adaptation projects.<sup>11</sup> In grant equivalent terms,<sup>12</sup> the concentration by thematic area is more balanced but reversed against nominal values: 46 per cent is dedicated to mitigation projects while 54 per cent is dedicated to adaptation projects.

63. In line with decision B.06/06 and paragraph 3 of the Governing Instrument, the Board will continue to aim to maintain a balance between mitigation and adaptation over time as it considers further projects and programmes at its meetings.

64. In line with guidance in UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13, the COP requested the Board, in its implementation of the accreditation framework, to pay adequate attention to the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, including LDCs, SIDS and African States. In terms of GCF funding for adaptation projects, 68 per cent in nominal terms and 70 per cent in grant equivalent terms are allocated for LDCs, SIDS and/or African States.<sup>13</sup> It is worth noting that their share in both nominal and grant equivalent terms are above the target of a floor of 50

<sup>9</sup> (1) energy access and power generation, (2) low emission transport, (3) buildings, cities and industries and appliances, and (4) forestry and land use.

<sup>10</sup> (1) most vulnerable people and communities, (2) health and well-being, and food and water security, (3) infrastructure and built environment, and (4) ecosystem, ecosystem services.

<sup>11</sup> The breakdowns by mitigation and adaptation for cross-cutting projects are preliminary estimates for all approved projects through B.22 based on the best information available to the Secretariat. The methodology to segregate the mitigation and adaptation components and the discount rate approach continues to be improved, so there may be modifications to the data in the coming months.

<sup>12</sup> The grant equivalents were estimated for each project using a uniform 5 per cent discount rate. The Grant Equivalent Calculator tool developed by the Office of Risk Management and Compliance of the GCF to measure the grant-like element embedded in GCF financing has been used for the calculations.

<sup>13</sup> For multi-country projects, the amounts of GCF funding allocated to each country are estimated, based on the best information available to the Secretariat. Unless the allocation information is provided in funding proposals or by AEs, the funding amounts are evenly distributed to each country according to the number of targeted countries. As the estimates will be updated once expenditure information is received, there may be modifications to the data in coming months.

per cent adaptation allocation for vulnerable countries, including LDCs, SIDS and African States.<sup>14</sup>

### 3.4 Simplified approval process

65. GCF has continued the operationalization of the SAP pilot scheme, including simplifying proposal preparation, communication and outreach, and policy development for wider access to GCF funding and faster approval of projects and programmes.

66. As at 31 July 2019, the SAP pipeline is consisted of 71 public- and private-sector proposals: 12 funding proposals and 59 concept notes. Around 59 per cent of the proposals were submitted by DAEs and NDAs. As at 31 July 2019, the SAP pipeline totals USD 619 million, with a total value of USD 1.7 billion when co-financing is taken into account.

67. As at 31 July 2019, the SAP portfolio consisted of seven approved projects, six public and one private, with a total committed GCF funding amount of USD 57 million.

68. The SAP pipeline has increased significantly from August 2018 from 24 to 71 projects which is a 66 per cent increase in project submissions. SAP submissions are expected to continue to steadily increase throughout 2019 and 2020. In response to this growing demand, further efforts have been taken to streamline the SAP review process through the introduction of standard operating procedures for the SAP.

69. To assist AEs and NDAs in project/programme proposal preparation in a simplified manner, GCF will engage external institutions to support the development of SAP proposals. Technical assistance, in line with Board decision B18/06, was deployed to six DAEs.

70. A range of capacity-building, communications and outreach activities were undertaken during this reporting period. A series of SAP technical guidelines based on sectors based on the eight GCF result areas have been developed. SAP technical guidelines on ecosystems and ecosystem services, renewable energy, transport, cities, energy efficiency, forests and land use, and REDD+ have been published. Moreover, further guidance on the SAP annexes has been developed with the publication of “Guidance on preparing the economic and financial analysis for SAP proposals” and the “Guidance for preparing a pre-feasibility study under the SAP”.

71. The SAP funding proposal manual was developed and is available in English, Spanish and French.

72. The SAP online submissions system (OSS) was launched on a pilot basis in February 2019 and was launched at full scale for all AEs and NDAs at the beginning of May 2019. A total of 12 proposals have been submitted using the OSS. The system was designed to improve the accountability of the SAP review process and efficiency of the submission and review stages. It will also pilot a new intake modality for GCF proposals that can potentially be extended to projects submitted under the regular proposal approval process.

73. Following the nine SAP webinars delivered in 2018 to build the capacity of NDAs and AEs dealing with the SAP, another six webinars have been delivered. The first three were held in May 2019 providing AEs and NDAs with an overview of the OSS, as well as the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the system and ask the Secretariat questions. The other three webinars were conducted in July 2019 on the topic of SAP and REDD-plus. The Secretariat’s SAP team also attended training and webinars organized by GCF delivery partners to increase the

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<sup>14</sup> As per decision B.06/05 and decision B.07/06, GCF will aim for the following portfolio targets: (1) a 50:50 funding balance between adaptation and mitigation over time; (2) a floor of 50 per cent of the allocated adaptation funding to be channeled to vulnerable countries, including the LDCs, SIDS and African States; (3) a reasonable and fair allocation across a broad range of countries in order to ensure geographic balance of funding; and (4) maximization of fund-wide engagement with the private sector, including through a significant allocation to the PSF.

knowledge and understanding of countries and DAEs, in particular in SIDS and LDCs, on how to develop SAP proposals.

74. As the SAP pilot is envisaged to be completed within the end of 2019, steps have been taken to begin its review and present findings for its further improvement and mainstreaming, as per Board decision B.18/06.

### 3.5 Strengthening and scaling up the pipeline

75. As at 31 July 2019, the GCF pipeline is comprised of 80 public- and private-sector funding proposals, which request a total GCF funding of USD 3.2 billion to support projects and programmes totalling USD 12.9 billion, when taking co-financing into account. Since 1 August 2018, the Secretariat has received 25 new funding proposals from AEs and NDAs, which are at the different review stages of completeness check and second level of due diligence depending on the quality of the proposals.

76. The GCF pipeline includes 269 public and private concept notes, which request a total GCF funding of USD 12.1 billion, totalling USD 39.3 billion when taking co-financing into account. Since 1 August 2018, the Secretariat has received 88 new concept notes from AEs and NDAs.

77. Among efforts to further scale up the pipeline with high-quality projects, work by the Secretariat on the Communities of Practice and sectoral strategies and guides is ongoing, which will further strengthen climate rationale of GCF projects and programmes across sectors. In addition, the SAP funding proposal manual has been published in Spanish and French, as well as specific SAP sector guidelines with guidance on activities eligible under SAP proposals (including concept notes).

### 3.6 Disbursement of resources for the implementation of approved projects and programmes

78. The COP, in decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 10, requested the Board to enhance the delivery of resources by addressing those measures that are delaying the implementation of projects that have been approved by the Board, including the conclusion of pending accreditation master agreements and funded activity agreements.

79. An AMA is the central instrument in the relationship between GCF and an AE. It sets out the basic terms and conditions as to how the AE and GCF can work together for the use of GCF resources. Once entities are accredited to GCF, an AMA between GCF and the AE is to be signed as the last step in the accreditation process. The Board, through decision B.12/31, paragraph (f), requested the Secretariat to prioritize the execution of AMAs with those entities accredited by the Board.

80. The Secretariat continues to make every effort to expedite the conclusion of legal agreements to pave the way for project implementation. AMAs have been signed with 61 of the 88 entities accredited to GCF as of 31 July 2019. Out of the 111 projects and programmes approved, funded activity agreements (FAAs)<sup>15</sup> for 73 projects have been signed. A growing number of projects and programmes have effective FAAs, allowing them to have moved to the implementation phase<sup>16</sup> over the past three years. While only one project had started implementation by the end of 2016, the number of projects under implementation increased to

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<sup>15</sup> An FAA is an agreement between GCF and the implementing AE on the necessary legal arrangements to get the funds flowing.

<sup>16</sup> The implementation of GCF-funded projects starts when their FAAs become effective, unless otherwise established in the signed legal agreements.

40 by the end of 2018. As at 31 July 2019, it has reached 58, accounting for 52 per cent of the 111 approved projects. These projects under implementation are worth USD 2.5 billion in GCF funding and account for 47 per cent of total GCF funding, and they are spread over 59 countries.

81. Disbursements totalling USD 636 million, excluding AE fees of USD 35 million, have been made. Of that amount, 57 per cent has been disbursed for private sector projects, and 43 per cent for public sector projects. The estimated amount of cumulative disbursement is projected to fall in a range of USD 0.8-0.9 billion by the end of 2019.<sup>17</sup>

## IV. Support for forest-related actions

82. In decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 4, the COP urged the Board to finalize in a timely manner its work related to the guidance of the COP on financing for forests as mandated by decision 7/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25.

### 4.1 Operationalizing results-based payments for REDD-plus

83. Building on the REDD-plus logic model and performance measurement framework, the Board, at its eighteenth meeting, adopted a pilot programme for REDD-plus RBPs. This programme was created in response to decision B.12/07, paragraph (d), which requested the preparation of a document allowing for the operationalization of RBP for REDD-plus activities. Subsequently, the Board mandated through decision B.14/03 the development of an RFP for REDD-plus RBPs, including guidance consistent with the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus and other REDD-plus UNFCCC decisions. Decision B.14/03 also mandated the development of further guidance to support efforts by NDAs and focal points to engage with GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus.

84. As per decision B.18/07, the Board allocated up to USD 500 million to the RFP for the pilot programme for REDD-plus RBPs. In response to this decision, the Secretariat has been working with countries across regions to bring forward high-quality proposals through the pilot programme.

85. As at 31 July 2019, eight concept notes had been received by GCF and two funding proposals had been approved. In addition to this, two funding proposals are currently being reviewed and are expected to be presented to the Board for its consideration at a future Board meeting. GCF launched a webpage on REDD-plus that has been updated and contains all the relevant documentation and templates as well as additional support documents to assist countries to prepare and plan for future submissions of REDD-plus RBP projects.

86. GCF is delivering a series of webinars to provide further information on GCF funding modalities for REDD-plus and to clarify any questions related to the REDD-plus pilot programme. Two webinars have already been held, covering a broader introduction of GCF's support to REDD-plus as well as an introduction to the recently launched REDD-plus SAP.

87. An online questionnaire has been circulated to countries engaged in REDD-plus and with the potential to engage to assess their progress of REDD-plus implementation and identify the support needed. In total 55 countries responded to the survey, representing 70 per cent of the world's tropical and subtropical forest countries. A working paper produced on the basis of the survey was launched officially on 18 June 2019 and is now available online. The working paper will facilitate improved collaboration with other REDD-plus financial mechanisms and

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<sup>17</sup> The projection was made on 31 March 2019. The disbursement projection is revisited every quarter. The projection is based on a combination of (i) information provided by AEs; (ii) indicative disbursement schedules in FAAs; and (iii) the Secretariat's estimation, for example, on when FAAs will be signed for the projects and how long it will take from FAA execution to first disbursement.

ensure complementarity and coherence. The working paper and survey will also enable the GCF to better plan how to support the individual countries with finalizing the UNFCCC requirements to RBPs and plan for future RBP projects.

## 4.2 Private sector engagement on forest finance

88. In decision B.12/07, paragraph (f), the Board invited the Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) to make recommendations on the mobilization of private sector finance to progress GCF forestry-related areas.

89. The PSAG held meetings from 28 February to 1 March 2018 in Songdo, Republic of Korea to discuss this request from the Board and again in August 2018. A background document was prepared by the Secretariat to initiate and facilitate the discussion. This document focused on opportunities for engaging with the private sector in the context of pledges to cut or eliminate deforestation and degradation from supply chains; engaging with institutional investors to diversify blends of finance; and the potential to leverage private sector funding on REDD-plus activities in compliance with the procedures established under the pilot programme for REDD-plus RBPs. A finalized version of the background paper on the PSAG recommendations on mobilization of private sector finance to progress the GCF forestry related results areas has now been included in the review of the initial modalities of the PSF and will be presented to the Board at upcoming Board meetings.

## 4.3 Alternative policy approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests

90. In decision B.12/07, paragraph (e), the Board requested the Secretariat prepare a document regarding alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests consistent with decisions 16/CP.21, paragraph 6, and 7/CP.21, paragraph 25. The Secretariat is analysing options to implement the alternative policy approaches and is scheduled to present a document on Joint Mitigation and Adaptation to the Board for its consideration at one of its future meetings.

## 4.4 Further guidance for national designated authorities and focal points on how to engage with GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus

91. By decision B.17/19, the Board encouraged NDAs and focal points to access readiness support directly, or to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and AEs to submit readiness requests for the early phases of REDD-plus, using the existing modalities for accessing readiness and preparatory support. The Board also encouraged NDAs and focal points to collaborate with AEs to submit concept notes, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) requests and funding proposals that will facilitate support for the early phases of REDD-plus.

92. In the same decision, the Board requested the Secretariat to prepare appropriate communication materials to facilitate access to the information presented in the guidance document for early phases of REDD-plus (decision B.17/16), and to update the information provided in the light of future Board decisions when needed. The Secretariat has created the following communication materials to respond to the Board request:

- (a) The “GCF in Brief: REDD-plus”<sup>18</sup> pamphlet that presents key information on GCF support for REDD-plus in a compact format;
  - (b) A dedicated REDD-plus webpage with an overview of the type of support GCF offers to REDD-plus;
  - (c) A GCF working paper: “Accelerating REDD+ implementation”; and
  - (d) A webinar series scheduled to cover different time zones for providing further information on GCF funding modalities for REDD-plus implementation.
93. GCF is in the process of launching a dedicated REDD-plus SAP to support countries to reach compliance with the UNFCCC requirements for RBPs. The REDD-plus SAP was launched in June 2019.
94. GCF will continue to provide guidance for NDAs and focal points to facilitate engagement with GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus.

## V. Support for technology

### 5.1 Support for technology collaborative research and development

95. In decision B.18/03, paragraph (a), the Board took note of options presented by the Secretariat on support for technology collaborative research, development and demonstration, in respect of two approaches: (i) climate technology innovation systems, and (ii) targeted climate technology research, development and demonstration support. In the same decision, paragraph (c), the Board subsequently requested the Secretariat to develop the terms of reference for an RFP to support climate technology incubators and accelerators.

96. At COP 24, the COP urged the Board to address policy gaps and included among the list of policies RFPs to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in accordance with Board decision B.18/03 (decision 5/CP.24, paragraph 3 e). At B.22, the Co-Chairs proposed to consider how RFPs are used by GCF as a programming tool more broadly, and how to support climate technology incubators and accelerators in 2019 in the context of the update to the initial Strategic Plan for the GCF, which the Board is set to consider at B.24. In the meantime, the Secretariat continues to develop an approach to support incubators and accelerators in consultation with the Technology Mechanism and other stakeholders.

### 5.2 Support for technology through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

97. In decision B.18/03, paragraph (d), the Board requested the Secretariat to continue collaborating with the Technology Mechanism in implementing support for technology. As at 31 July 2019, GCF has received 11 readiness requests submitted by NDAs and focal points with the United Nations Environment Programme (as the lead host of the CTCN)<sup>19</sup> as delivery partner. Beyond the capacity-building provided with all readiness projects, the support for technology provides a window for communication between the NDA and national designated entities

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<sup>18</sup> GCF in Brief: REDD-plus available at

<<https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/GCF+in+Brief+-+REDD%2B/6ad00075-1469-4248-a066-8a8e622edacd>>.

<sup>19</sup> The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) hosts the CTCN in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the support of a global consortium of partners. For the purposes of the GCF Readiness Programme, UNEP-CTCN is the delivery partner.

(NDEs).<sup>20</sup> It also further enables access to finance for action on mitigation and adaptation priorities of requesting countries.

98. As at 31 July 2019, the 11 CTCN submissions request over USD 3.2 million in GCF support, of which six have been approved, for a total commitment of USD 1.8 million. One additional proposal is currently endorsed pending removal of final conditions prior to approval. The Secretariat will continue to work with countries and the CTCN in this effort.

## 5.3 Support for technology through projects and programmes

### 5.3.1 Development of an approach to track GCF technology-related support

99. Paragraphs 35 and 38 of the Governing Instrument mandates that GCF will finance agreed full and agreed incremental costs for activities to enable and support enhanced technology development and transfer, including innovative approaches. Subsequent Board decisions, as referenced above and in addition to others, reaffirm this mandate.

100. In order to enhance the reporting of technology-related activities in funding proposals, the Secretariat has revised the funding proposal template and the funding proposal manual and included guidance on how to report quantitatively and qualitatively on technology issues. The revised template and manual are available in the GCF website and it will facilitate tracking of technology investments and its reporting. In addition, the Secretariat continues to explore harmonization with existing indicators, methods and approaches adopted by other climate funds and international aid organizations to track technology-related support.

101. GCF will continue to update the COP on the progress of this tracking approach in future GCF annual reports.

### 5.3.2 Examples of support for technology in the GCF portfolio

102. Table 1 below provides a non-exhaustive, indicative presentation of the types of support for technology provided through GCF projects and programmes approved by the Board at B.21, B.22 and B.23, similar to the list included in the seventh report to the COP. Further information on these projects is available on the GCF website.<sup>21</sup> The seven projects and programmes included in table 1 provide support to countries in all regions, including LDCs, SIDS and Africa. These projects and programmes finance private and public sector activities, including support to municipalities, and some are implemented by DAEs.

**Table 1: Examples of support for technology in the GCF portfolio**

Project title	Result areas	Technology component	Estimated impact target <sup>a</sup>
<b>Cross-cutting (mitigation and adaptation)</b>			
FP089 - Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA)	Health, food and water security; livelihoods of people and communities; ecosystems and ecosystem services; infrastructure and built environment	Climate resilient agricultural technologies and landscape management approaches to family farmers to restore and reforest degraded ecosystems to promote the protection of water sources and aquifer recharge and improve the resilience of the livelihoods of the vulnerable population of El Salvador's dry corridor	4,2M tCO <sub>2</sub> and 225k beneficiaries

<sup>20</sup> NDAs/NDEs are the in-country focal points for the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism.

<sup>21</sup> GCF portfolio available at <<https://www.greenclimate.fund/what-we-do/projects-programmes>>.



Project title	Result areas	Technology component	Estimated impact target <sup>a</sup>
FP086 - Green Cities Facility (GrCF)	Energy generation and access; Low emission transport; Building, cities and industries appliances; Most vulnerable people and communities; Infrastructure and built environment	Efficient street lighting technologies and energy and carbon efficient transport technologies	11M tCO <sub>2</sub> and 23M beneficiaries
FP115 - Espejo de Tarapacá	Reduced emissions from energy access and power generation; Increased resilience of most vulnerable people and communities, health and well-being, and food and water security.	A 300 MW pumped-storage hydroelectric plant using the Pacific Ocean as its lower reservoir and an existing natural concavity as its upper reservoir, a 561 MW-AC photovoltaic solar plant with single axis tracking, the improvement of the grid flexibility (renewable energy storage via natural reservoir in pumped storage, e.g. ramping up and down) that will provide stable water supply from its own desalination plant to the vulnerable local communities of around 550 inhabitants at cost.	35 M tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> , 550 primary direct beneficiaries, 17.6 M indirect beneficiaries.
<b>Adaptation</b>			
FP087 - Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands	Livelihoods of people and communities; Ecosystem and ecosystem services	Investments in climate-resilient grey adaptation technologies (for rainwater harvesting and irrigation systems)	132k beneficiaries
FP112 - Addressing Climate Vulnerability in the Water Sector (ACWA) in the Marshall Islands	Increased resilience of most vulnerable people and communities, and health and well-being, food and water security.	2,529 households and 158 community buildings with an upgraded rainwater harvesting systems, 121 new community roof/storage systems installed, 2586 households and community groundwater wells protected. The key technology innovation in the Project is the use of flat pack modular tanks for new community rainwater storage.	15,572 direct beneficiaries and 55,226, indirect beneficiaries.
SAP002 - Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic	Most vulnerable people and communities; Health and well-being, and food and water security	Use of new technologies and practices (e.g. soil and water conservation assets, the use of climate information services and the training provided the use of GIS	700k beneficiaries

Project title	Result areas	Technology component	Estimated impact target <sup>a</sup>
<b>Mitigation</b>			
FP093 - Yeleen Rural Electrification Project in Burkina Faso	Energy access and generation	100 mini-grids powered by an aggregate solar PV capacity estimated to 11.4 MWp	50k households and 390k tCO <sub>2</sub> eq
FP090 - Tonga Renewable Energy Project	Energy generation and access	Promotion of both energy efficient and climate-resilient renewable energy technologies coupled with battery energy storage system (BESS)	96k beneficiaries and 340k tCO <sub>2</sub> eq
SAP004 - Energy Efficient Consumption Loan Programme	Energy efficiency and removing market barriers	Promotion of energy efficient heating appliances and removing the use of coal for heating houses	15k beneficiaries and 469k tCO <sub>2</sub> eq

*Abbreviations:* EE = energy efficiency, RE = renewable energy, CR = climate resilience, FP = funding proposal, GCF-EBRD SEFF = Green Climate Fund-European Bank for Reconstruction and Development-Small Enterprise Financing Facility, GHG = greenhouse gas, MSME = micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, PV = photovoltaic, RE = renewable energy, TNA = Technology Needs Assessment, M = million, k = thousand.

<sup>a</sup> Measured by GCF core indicators: (1) Expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq) to be reduced or avoided (mitigation only); (2) Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries with increased resilience, disaggregated by gender (adaptation only).

103. The projects and programmes in table 1 above are valued at approximately USD 2.2 billion, of which GCF financing totals USD 466.6million. Although not all the committed GCF financing or co-financing can or should be counted as support for technology, this non-exhaustive list indicates GCF has committed a significant percentage of its resources to supporting climate technology and capacity-building in developing countries. At the next GCF report to the COP in 2020, the information contained in the table above will be directly taken from what AEs provide following the new funding proposal template.

## 5.4 Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism

104. In decision 14/CP.22, paragraph 9, the COP invited the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the COP. This section addresses these mandates.

105. By decision B.14/02, paragraph (d), the Board requested the Secretariat to provide recommendations on further steps to enhance cooperation and coherence for consideration by the Board, and in the context of the GCF operational framework on complementarity and coherence and the annual event with the thematic bodies of the UNFCCC. (see annex IV on the Third Annual Meeting of Thematic Bodies).

106. By decision 14/CP.24, paragraph 7, the COP invited the CTCN to consult with GCF and the GEF to identify ways to enhance information sharing among NDEs, NDAs and GEF focal points. The Secretariat is currently working with CTCN to showcase best practices of cooperation between these different actors with views to foment collaboration and explore synergies for technology development and transfer at the country level. Additionally, the Secretariat continues to collaborate with the CTCN in the organization of events to enhance coordination between NDAs and NDEs to the Technology Mechanism as part of the GCF structured dialogues with regions, as well as information materials going to the NDAs with information on collaboration between CTCN and GCF.

107. The Secretariat continues to participate in the meetings of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the CTCN Advisory Board in order to strengthen linkages with the Technology Mechanism.

## **VI. Capacity-building support**

### **6.1 Capacity-building and support through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme**

108. The Readiness Programme is a strategic priority for GCF and was established to strengthen and build enabling environments to allow developing countries to access GCF resources. It provides support to NDAs and focal points to prepare their strategic frameworks, including country programmes, support for accreditation for DAEs, and to develop GCF programme pipelines on mitigation and adaptation in a coherent approach. More details on the support provided by the Readiness Programme to building the capacities of developing countries can be found in section 3.1 above.

### **6.2 Capacity-building and support through projects and programmes**

109. GCF continues to provide support for capacity-building through its projects and programmes as part of its adaptation and mitigation thematic windows. Usually, this comes as a separate capacity-building or technical assistance component. Such financial support and technical assistance can be classified under the following categories: (a) institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points; (b) the enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment; (g) capacity-building for the implementation of adaptation measures; (i) research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services; and (n) education, training and awareness raising.

110. In 2019, the Secretariat revised its funding proposal template, which now includes a separate section on the capacity-building activities of the project. In particular, AEs are now asked to provide information on whether the project/programme is expected to support capacity-building and give a brief description of such activities, including quantifying the total requested GCF funding amount for these activities, to the extent possible.

111. Capacity-building and technical assistance are an essential part of GCF funded activities. During the reporting period, resources have been provided to support capacity-building for both mitigation and adaptation projects.

#### **6.2.1 Capacity-building provided through the projects and programmes supported by the Private Sector Facility**

112. For mitigation, consistent with the distribution of GCF mitigation result areas portfolio highly inclined towards supporting energy transition and transformation, capacity-building resources have been invested to support national institutions and other stakeholders addressing legal and regulatory barriers for low-emission energy systems in developing countries, including in SIDS and LDCs. Resources have been provided to:

- (a) Address, where relevant, regulatory, structural, and technical constraints such as inadequate independent power producer regulatory frameworks, limited planning and dispatch capacity, and overall grid integration challenges;

- (b) Undertake policy dialogues with governments in the beneficiary countries and regions to improve the regulatory environment for solar investments and to remove the market barriers to the development of solar projects by supporting the implementation of regulatory and policy regimes that provide clear and predictable rules for solar project development in the region; and
- (c) Further advance the preparation of mini-grid projects as well as for the subsequent rounds of tender

113. Such assistance will prepare the way for the entry of solar private investment, and it will create clarity and a stable, reliable environment for solar investment. Aspects of the enabling environment that have an immediate impact on stimulating solar private sector investment have been prioritized, including support for: the creation of a simplified regulatory framework for feed-in-tariffs for on-grid solar solutions; the development of standard power purchase agreements; independent power producer tenders and procurement processes; tariff structures; and development of a framework of financial and technical incentives.

114. In addition to this effort, other forms of financing scheme support have been provided in specific cases, for the establishment of platforms for knowledge and learning as well as a knowledge-sharing plan for different actors including financiers, government officials, legislators, developers and other stakeholders. The objective is to support the full operationalization and testing of the established regulatory framework for non-sovereign backed power purchase agreements. This will allow governments to build on lessons learned and potentially standardize an economy-wide process.

115. For adaptation, support has been provided to strengthen the beneficiaries' capacities through training and technical assistance services to develop best adaptation measures for production models, improving their organizational capabilities and introducing new technologies for adaptation to climate change.

116. Such assistance is provided to support the successful implementation of the project and to support an enabling environment.

117. For projects related to technical assistance and capacity-building, resources are provided to support the optimal implementation of subprojects, from their design phase to their implementation and monitoring phase. This includes capacity-building to ensure implementation complies with the functioning of the approved scheme and to design adaptation measures adequately.

118. To further strengthen the regulatory environment, necessary capacity-building and technical assistance is provided to:

- (a) Enhance stakeholders' knowledge about climate change and threats imposed, as well as adaptation strategies, and organizational aspects of MSMEs to face climate change;
- (b) Perform feasibility assessments; and to support lessons learned and dissemination activities, among others; and
- (c) Promote the adoption of best practices and increase the quality of the projects by beneficiaries and international finance institutions (IFIs).

## **VII. Facilitating an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the GCF pipeline**

119. The COP, in decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 6, requested the Board to facilitate an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the pipeline and to report to the COP on progress made in this regard.

120. The Governing Instrument identifies direct access as a modality through which recipient countries receive funding. The GCF Strategic Plan for 2015–2018 identifies ensuring the responsiveness of the GCF to developing countries' needs and priorities by enhancing country programming and direct access as a core operational modality. By decisions B.13/20, B.13/21, and B.14/07, the Board requested the Secretariat to facilitate and enhance access to the resources of GCF by DAEs through a number of channels, including SAP and the Readiness Programme.

121. The Board further requested the Secretariat to include information related to approaches taken to facilitate an increase in direct access proposals in decision B.18/02, paragraph (c) in the annual report to the COP. That information is included in annex IX.

## 7.1 Current engagement with accredited direct access entities

122. In line with the initial Strategic Plan for GCF, the Secretariat is working with 88AEs to update or develop entity work programmes (EWPs). Aiming to strengthen the proactive and strategic approach of GCF to programming and to deliver country-owned, high-impact proposals, the EWP includes information on the overall engagement with GCF envisioned by the AEs, focus areas, the potential pipeline with GCF, as well as readiness needs. The Secretariat developed a new EWP template to strengthen the proactive, strategic and upstream approach of GCF to programming and pipeline development and seeks stronger synergies between EWPs, country programming and funding proposals.

123. As at 31 July 2019, a total of 59 EWPs have been received, including 20 updated EWPs and 9 first submissions by newly accredited entities in the new template from 16 DAEs and 13 international access entities. The Secretariat is currently in the process of reviewing those submissions. The remaining AEs are continuing to develop or update their EWPs on a periodic basis, typically at least twice per year in January and July.

124. The Secretariat maintains a steady dialogue with all direct access AEs and continues to explore opportunities to provide further technical support to NDAs and DAEs for developing high-quality funding proposals.

125. The Secretariat organized the “Adaptation Rationale” workshop in November 2018 in Cebu, the Philippines, with 85 participants comprised of NDAs, DAEs, civil society organizations and delivery partners. The objective of this workshop was to build/strengthen the capacity of DAEs and NDAs on adaptation planning; conceptual frameworks and methodologies; enabling peer learning and providing coaching clinics in the context of an adaptation rationale that would assist countries in developing high-quality adaptation projects. The two core outcomes were (1) strengthened DAE project ideas and concept notes; and (2) solidified focus of NAP implementation to produce climate rationale and private sector engagement in GCF project pipelines. The workshop also focused on ensuring that the implementation of upstream readiness support, including for adaptation planning processes, effectively contributes to this effort.

126. Likewise, the Secretariat invited 13 accredited DAEs to attend the NAP Expo 2019 organized in Songdo, Incheon from 8 to 12 April 2019. The objective of sponsoring DAEs during the event was to strengthen their capacity in adaptation planning; global trends on adaptation and climate change; conceptual frameworks and methodologies and bilateral meetings with GCF specialists to strengthen project ideas in developing high-quality adaptation projects.

127. The first Global NDA Conference along with the inaugural Private Investment for Climate Conference in Incheon, Republic of Korea, held in the last quarter of 2018 also provided opportunities for engagement with DAEs.

## 7.2 Further efforts to increase the amount of direct access proposals in the GCF pipeline

128. Through a number of channels within the GCF modalities exist that serve to increase or facilitate an increase in the origination of funding proposals from direct access AEs. The Secretariat works with direct access AEs and provides dedicated and targeted support in translating the identified needs into readiness requests and PPF applications while ensuring alignment with the respective NDA or focal point. Detailed information on the provision of support to direct access AEs is available in section 3.2.1.

129. Furthermore, the Board, in decision B.13/21, decided on the operational modalities of the PPF. In line with that decision, the PPF will support project and programme preparation requests from all AEs, especially DAEs, and especially for projects in the micro to small category, with a view to enhancing the balance and diversity of the project pipeline.

130. As at 31 July 2019, 23 PPF applications in total were approved, of which 16 were submitted by DAEs.

131. As of the reporting date, DAEs had submitted 22 active PPF applications with letters of no-objection so project concept notes with high impact potential can be advanced to form funding proposals, and the Secretariat is working with all DAEs to help them to develop further project concept notes and associated PPF applications. Much of the support sought in the PPF requests is to conduct feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessments, and stakeholder consultations that can help high potential project concept notes to advance into successful funding proposals.

132. Table 14 in annex VIII lists PPF proposals approved as at 31 July 2019.

## 7.3 Expected results of funding proposals from direct access accredited entities

133. The Secretariat continues to work closely with DAEs and NDAs/focal points in developing their pipelines of proposals to be submitted to GCF. The sector/results areas guidelines, currently in the draft stage, would enable the DAEs and NDAs to improve the quality and number of their proposals in the GCF pipeline.

134. As at 31 July 2019, the GCF pipeline contains 23 funding proposals from direct access AEs, requesting USD 972 million of GCF funding, in addition to 74 concept notes requesting USD 2.9 billion in GCF support.

## VIII. Maximizing engagement with the private sector

135. As established by the Governing Instrument, the GCF has a Private Sector Facility (PSF) that seeks to promote the participation of private sector actors in developing countries, in particular local actors, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and local financial intermediaries. The Governing Instrument establishes that the facility will also support activities to enable private sector involvement in SIDS and LDCs and that the operation of the PSF will be consistent with a country-driven approach.

136. Of the total USD 5.2 billion approved for all GCF projects, USD 2.2 billion (41 per cent) has come through the PSF in the form of 25 projects and programmes. The private sector projects also include USD 7.0 billion in co-financing. The Board has mandated actions to further promote the participation of private sector actors in developing countries and in the LDCs and SIDS in line with the Governing Instrument and guidance from the COP as follows.

## 8.1 Establishment of pilot programmes

137. In decision B.10/11, the Board established two pilots targeting the private sector, namely:

- (a) A pilot programme to support MSMEs, allocating up to USD 200 million; and
- (b) A pilot programme to mobilize funds at scale in supporting the development of adaptation and mitigation related projects, allocating USD 500 million.

### 8.1.1 Pilot programme to support micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises

138. Through decision B.13/22, the Board approved the MSME pilot RFP, deciding to limit GCF participation in the first tranche at USD 100 million. Since the launch of the pilot on 8 July 2016, the Board has so far approved two funding proposals among the shortlisted concept notes. The approved projects include: (i) USD 20 million for proposal (FP028) titled “Business Loan Programme for GHG Emissions Reduction” submitted by Mongolia-based XacBank to which GCF has disbursed its total commitment of USD 20 million; and (ii) another USD 20 million for proposal (FP048) titled “Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Risk Sharing Facility for MSMEs” submitted by the Inter-American Development Bank to be implemented in Guatemala and Mexico. Board approval of the proposal (FP029) titled “SCF Capital Solutions” submitted through the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) for USD 12.2 million lapsed in October 2017. The Secretariat has undertaken a first review of the pilot to capture lessons learned. These lessons informed the preparation of the TOR discussed during the informal Board meeting and in the margins of B.23. The second phase of the pilot is scheduled to be launched in 2020.

### 8.1.2 Pilot programme to mobilize resources at scale

139. In decision B.16/23, the Board approved the mobilizing funds at scale pilot programme in April 2017, allocating up to USD 500 million to innovative, high-impact projects and programmes that mobilize private sector investment in climate change activities. The RFP attracted 350 concept note submissions from over 70 countries with an estimated GCF requested financing of USD 18 billion. Following a rigorous review according to criteria set out in the RFP, a shortlist of the top 30 concepts was published in December 2017 on the GCF website.<sup>22</sup> The concept notes target investments in 50 developing countries and are proposed by a range of organizations.

140. The Secretariat continues to engage with all proponents of shortlisted concept notes to work with them on the next steps towards developing full funding proposals for consideration by the Board. Concept notes that were not shortlisted have the opportunity to work with an AE to reapply through the regular funding window. The Secretariat has also undertaken a review of the pilot to draw lessons to inform the further operationalisation of the mobilizing funds at scale pilot. Regarding the next steps of this process, GCF will continue to provide updates on its RFP website and at each Board meeting.

## 8.2 Development of a private sector strategy

141. At the Board's nineteenth meeting and responding to a mandate specified in the initial Strategic Plan for the GCF, PSAG provided its recommendations on the development of a private sector outreach plan. In decision B.19/17, the Board, having considered document GCF/B.19/30 titled “PSAG recommendations on the development of a private sector outreach plan”, among

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<sup>22</sup> Available at <[www.greenclimate.fund/500M](http://www.greenclimate.fund/500M)>.

other things, took note of this document and requested the Secretariat to incorporate the recommendations from the PSAG into the strategic roadmap of the Secretariat for leveraging, mobilizing and engaging domestic and international private sector actors, the communications strategy of the GCF, and other relevant policies, processes and programmes, as appropriate.

142. In response to the above provisions, the Secretariat introduced a draft strategy for the Board's consideration at B.23 with the overall purpose to ensure a more proactive engagement of private sector entities towards achievement of its mandate. The Board's deliberations on the private sector strategy and the stage development of the new modalities for the private sector will be addressed by the Secretariat in the context of the 2020-2023 strategic plan.

## **IX. Complementarity and coherence with other funds**

### **9.1 Operational framework on complementarity and coherence**

143. The Board is set to consider the annual update on complementarity and coherence at its last meeting of 2019. The workplan of the Board for 2019 adopted at B.23 identifies the updated operational framework on complementarity and coherence for 2019 –2020 as a matter to be addressed in relation to the strategic plan, and outcomes of the replenishment process. Relevant information will be provided to the COP in the addendum to be issued prior to COP 25.

## **X. Gender, social and environmental considerations in the work of the GCF**

### **10.1 Gender considerations in the work of GCF**

144. In decision 21/CP.22, para. 21, the COP requested the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the COP information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work. In response to this guidance, the Board through decision B.15/03 decided to include, where feasible, gender considerations in all the activities of GCF and requested the Secretariat to include such information in its annual report to the COP. Information on actions taken on gender is hereby provided.

145. The Board adopted the Gender Policy and Action Plan of the GCF in March 2015 by decision B.09/11 in seeking to enhance a gender-sensitive approach in GCF processes and operations as embedded in the Governing Instrument. An overview of actions taken to integrate gender considerations in the work of GCF guided by the Gender Policy and Action Plan and of other additional actions is outlined below.

#### **10.1.1 Enhancing gender considerations in readiness activities**

146. To strengthen gender-related actions in activities implemented under the Readiness Programme activities, dedicated resources are being provided to NDAs for specific activities, such as participatory planning and inclusive strategies, enhancing stakeholder engagement and ensuring participation of women-led organizations and indigenous peoples organizations, and conducting gender-sensitive stakeholder consultation and analyses.

147. The NAP formulation processes designed by countries when developing NAP proposals for submission to GCF have been reviewed from a gender perspective to ensure gender issues are addressed through the various processes being followed to develop the NAPs. PPF proposals submitted to the Secretariat are also reviewed from a gender perspective to ensure gender issues are integrated in the funding proposals.



## 10.2 Gender considerations in projects and programmes

148. The Secretariat has proactively reviewed concept notes and funding proposals from a gender perspective and ensures that gender assessments are undertaken by AEs as part of project appraisals, in line with the GCF Gender Policy and Action Plan. Project-level gender action plans are also being submitted together with funding proposals, which are aligned to the findings of the gender assessments. The gender assessments and project-level gender action plans submitted by AEs are now disclosed as part of the funding proposal packages considered by the Board.

149. As per the GCF's Gender Policy and Action Plan, gender assessments at the project/programme level have been undertaken by AEs. The majority of funding proposals considered by the Board therefore contain gender assessments (94 per cent) as at 31 July 2019. This has helped to identify specific gender-based vulnerabilities that should be included in project and programme design, and to determine with which specific interventions the project or programme can respond to the identified needs and priorities of women and men from vulnerable communities in view of the specific climate change issue to be addressed. As a result, the majority of funding proposals (87 per cent) considered by the Board contain project-level gender action plans

150. Gender issues were also incorporated in funding proposals submitted under the SAP pilot scheme with gender assessments and gender action plans provided by AEs.

## 10.3 Review of the Gender Policy and Action Plan

151. The Secretariat, following the adoption of the Gender Policy in 2015 and per the decision of the Board at B.12/16, has engaged in the updating of the Gender Policy. The updated Gender Policy and Action Plan was presented to the Board at B.22. The Board, by decision B.22/17, requested the Gender Policy and Action Plan be presented for consideration and approval at B.23, with consultations with the Board continuing from B.22 led by a group of Board members. The Board through decision B.23/09 requests the Secretariat to present for the Board's consideration at B.24 a revised updated Gender Policy and an updated Gender Action Plan, building on the progress made in the consultations on the draft document so far and the assessment of the Secretariat on the implementation considerations. The Board also requested the Secretariat to present an assessment of implementation considerations, including direct costs and benefits associated with the implementation of the Gender Policy, as well as an assessment of the capacity within the Secretariat, DAEs and other accredited entities, and NDAs/focal points to implement the policy.

## 10.4 Environmental and Social Policy of the GCF

152. By decision B.07/02, paragraph (c), the Board adopted on an interim basis the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation with regard to ESS. Paragraph (d) of the same decision resolved to develop ESS for GCF within three years of becoming operational. The COP has issued guidance to GCF with regard to the development of ESS (decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraph 21).

153. The Board in decision B.19/10 adopted the Environmental and Social Policy of the GCF. The Environmental and Social Policy forms an integral component of the environmental and social management system (ESMS), a broad operational framework for achieving improvements in environmental and social outcomes while addressing any unintended adverse impacts of GCF-financed activities. Another key component of the ESMS are the ESS which set out the requirements of the ESMS and the Environmental and Social Policy.

154. In the same decision, the Board requested the Secretariat to present an approach for developing an ESS. The approach to developing the ESS of GCF was approved by the Board during B.23. The approach involves a 21-month three-staged process led by the Secretariat and involving extensive stakeholder consultations. The development of the ESS of GCF will also take into consideration the findings of the IEU evaluation as well as cost implications related to the ESS requirements. The draft ESS will be presented to the Board for its consideration in 2021.

## 10.5 GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy

155. In decision 4/CP.20, the COP requested operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to consider the recommendation of the Adaptation Committee, which encouraged GCF, GEF and the Adaptation Fund to enhance consideration of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices and their integration into relevant aspects of GCF operations.

156. In its decision B.19/11, the Board has adopted the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy. The policy aims to assist GCF in incorporating considerations related to indigenous peoples into its decision-making while working towards the goals of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The policy allows GCF to examine, control, eliminate and reduce the adverse impacts of its activities on indigenous peoples in a consistent way and to improve outcomes over time. These elements of the policy will be integrated with other policies and frameworks, particularly the environmental and social management system, and will be utilized across the organization of GCF. To support the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Policy, a set of Operational Guidelines were released that contain relevant technical and administrative references and tools

157. The Secretariat recruited an indigenous peoples and social safeguards specialist who will be the indigenous peoples' focal point with operational responsibility to manage the implementation of this policy and ensure that the integration of indigenous peoples in relevant aspects of GCF operations. In addition, the indigenous peoples' advisory group is being established. The group will provide advice to the indigenous peoples' focal point, NDAs, and AEs and executing entities on GCF-financed activities affecting indigenous peoples, review the implementation and monitoring of the policy, and provide guidance and advice to the Board as may be requested.

## XI. Further development of the GCF investment and operational frameworks

158. By UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 10, the COP requested the Board to complete its work related to policies and procedures. In paragraph 3 of decision 5/CP.24 the COP urged the Board to address remaining policy gaps. Work continues to further strengthen the GCF operational framework, much of which is detailed in other sections throughout this report.

### 11.1 Decision-making in the absence of consensus

159. Paragraph 14 of the Governing Instrument establishes that decisions of the Board will be taken by consensus. It also provides that the Board will develop procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted. The Board by decision B.23/03 adopted the procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted.

160. Under the procedures, the Co-Chairs, acting jointly and in good faith, shall determine whether all efforts at reaching consensus in respect of a particular draft decision have been exhausted, following consultations with all Board members and alternate members. Their

determination shall take into consideration, as relevant: (i) whether consultations on the relevant matter have occurred during and/or between Board meetings without consensus being reached and the extent of those consultations (ii) whether the subject matter of the draft decision has been considered at prior Board meetings without consensus being reached, (iii) whether, and how many, Board members have indicated that they cannot join consensus on an issue. In addition, when making such determination, the Co-Chairs shall take into account the urgency or necessity of taking a decision to safeguard the interests or reputation of GCF, or to ensure the continued operations of GCF.

161. The scope of the procedures was defined, with a list of areas where they shall not apply: (i) any policy decision on financial instruments and/or financial terms that excludes a certain developing country or countries from accessing any financial instruments and/or financial terms available through GCF; (ii) any decision to amend the Procedures; (iii) any decision to recommend an amendment to, or that conflicts with, the arrangements between GCF and the Conference of the Parties; (iv) any decision proposed for approval between meetings in accordance with paragraphs 41–44 of the Rules of Procedure, unless otherwise permitted pursuant to those Rules; (e) any decision related to moving and/or selecting the Headquarters of GCF; (f) any decision pursuant to paragraph 72 of the Governing Instrument; (g) any decision to amend the Rules of Procedure; and (h) any contributions policy that allows for geographic or sectoral restrictions.

162. In respect of decisions pursuant to which the Board appoints any Board-appointed official, where it has been determined that all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted, a procedure for confidential balloting, defined in decision B.23/03, annex III, section VI, shall apply. The outcome of the balloting procedure shall be put to the Board for confirmation by consensus. The Board requested the Co-Chairs to consult and present to the Board for its consideration, no later than B.24, a proposal regarding the next steps in the event that any Board member expresses the view that they are unable to join the consensus regarding the outcome of such procedure.

163. In respect of any other decision, where it has been determined that all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted, the voting procedure as defined in decision B.23/03, annex II, section V, paragraph (a) shall apply to any other decision which is duly put to the Board.

## 11.2 Policy on Ethics and Conflict of Interest for the Active Observers

164. Paragraph 16 of the Governing Instrument provides that two civil society representatives and two private sector representatives participate in Board meetings from developing and developed countries as active observers. By decision B.23/08, the Board adopted a Policy on Ethics and Conflicts of Interest for Active Observers of GCF that sets out the principles and ethical standards required of the active observers including: (i) their duty to maintain the highest standards of integrity and ethics in their personal and professional conduct; (ii) their duty to comply with all policies of GCF and all laws, rules, and regulations; (iii) that they do not interfere with Board members or others in any way that may hinder the work of the Board or the GCF; and (iv) that they are under an obligation to disclose all actual or potential conflicts of interest as soon as they arise, and to recuse themselves from participating in the discussion of any such item on the Board's meeting agenda.

## 11.3 The Trustee of GCF

165. In UNFCCC decision 6/CP.18, paragraph 7(e), the COP requested the Board to select the GCF Trustee through an open, transparent and competitive bidding process in a timely manner to ensure that there is no discontinuity in trustee services. By decision B.21/07, the Board selected and appointed the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as the

Trustee of the GCF in accordance with UNFCCC decision 9/CP.23, paragraph 16, and requested the Secretariat to enter into direct contracting with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to negotiate and finalize the terms and conditions; the contract was signed on 12 April 2019.

## 11.4 Enhancements to the proposal approval process and investment framework

166. The Board by decision B.22/14 adopted the policy on restructuring and cancellation, thereby filling this gap in the proposal approval process. The policy includes mechanisms for decision-making where there has been a failure to fulfil conditions; where there was a request for waiver of a condition imposed at approval; and, where there was a request to change or restructure an approved project prior to or after FAA execution.

167. Further strengthening the investment framework, the Board by decision B.22/15 adopted investment criteria indicators. The investment criteria indicators guide a range of GCF stakeholders, particularly by providing information to (i) the Board when approving projects; (ii) the independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the Secretariat when reviewing projects; (iii) and the AEs when developing project/programme proposals so they can more clearly describe how the project is expected to deliver against the relevant GCF investment criteria, taking into account the differing national circumstances of developing countries.

168. As part of the review of the initial investment framework and in response to decision B.19/06, the Secretariat published several policy proposals for Board consideration at B.23 that were ultimately not opened by the Board:

- (a) matters related to incremental and full cost calculation methodology and policies on co-financing and concessionality;
- (b) policy guidelines on the programmatic approach;
- (c) mapping of elements related to project or programme eligibility and selection criteria; and
- (d) matters related to GCF support to adaptation.

169. These items will be considered by the Board at its upcoming meetings.

170. Other policy items scheduled for Board consideration include a review of the financial terms and conditions of GCF financial instruments and review of the SAP pilot scheme.

171. In line with the 2019 Board workplan adopted by decision B.22/02 and updated through the adoption of decision B.23/02, the Board is scheduled to consider reviews of the funds framework policies, including: the initial investment framework; initial modalities of the PSF; the initial RMF and the GCF accreditation framework. A number of related policy matters that are pending are expected to be addressed as part of these reviews.

## 11.5 Update to the GCF risk management framework

172. Through decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 18, the COP requested the Board to prioritize the development of its initial risk management framework.

173. By decision B.17/11, the Board adopted the first set of components of the updated risk management framework, which included: (i) the revised risk register; (ii) the risk appetite statement; (iii) the risk dashboard; and (iv) the risk guidelines for funding proposals. This decision replaced the interim versions of certain components, such as the initial risk register, dashboard and risk guidelines for the public and private sectors, which were adopted pursuant

to past Board decisions. The updated risk management framework complements the financial risk management framework adopted pursuant to decision B.07/05. The risk dashboard and the underlying methodologies were to be further developed and considered by the Board.

174. By decision B.19/04, the Board adopted an update to the risk dashboard with the revised approach to reporting on concentration and requested the Secretariat to publish the updated risk dashboard every quarter. Since May 2018, the Secretariat has published the risk dashboard for each quarter of 2018 and has published the risk dashboard for the first quarter of 2019 in May 2019. The risk dashboard for the second quarter of 2019 is expected to be published in August 2019. By the same decision, the Board also adopted the second set of components of the risk management framework, which included three policies governing investment risk, non-financial risk and funding risk.

175. At B.23, the Board, through decision B.23/14, adopted the eighth component of the risk management framework; namely the Compliance Risk Policy. The Secretariat is continuing its work to develop the remaining components of the risk management framework, including risk rating/scoring models and a policy managing legal risks. These components are expected to be presented to the Board at subsequent meetings for its consideration.

176. Furthermore, the Secretariat is setting up a compliance risk framework to assure stakeholders that this risk type is properly managed within the risk management framework. The compliance team within the Secretariat has worked to operationalize the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy and the Prohibited Practices Policy within GCF by ensuring that the flow of funds from GCF to the AE go to the proper account and are not diverted to entities that are prohibited from engaging with GCF; reviewing readiness and project proposals to identify risks of potential money laundering, terrorist financing, or prohibited practices through risk analysis of project budgets, proposed activities, implementation arrangements and counterparty engagement; and enhancing awareness and involvement of the GCF operational units in helping to identify money laundering, terrorist financing and other prohibited practice risks through training.

177. The Secretariat is also preparing to undertake a scheduled review and/or revision of some components of the risk management framework in the second half of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020. Any resulting revisions to the components of the risk management framework will be presented to the Board for its consideration.

## 11.6 Integrity policies

178. As regards the integrity policies and prohibited practices, the Board by decision B.22/1 adopted the Policy on Prohibited Practices, replacing the Interim Policy on Prohibited Practices adopted by the Board pursuant to decision B.12/31. In addition, through decision B.23/16, the Board adopted the Policy on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment.

179. Furthermore, by decision B.BM-2018/21, the Board adopted the Policy on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Witnesses, designating the Ethics and Audit Committee of the Board to address issues that may arise in the implementation of this policy. By decision B.23/15, the Board also adopted the Standards for the Implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

180. The Board mandated the integration of the policies on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism and on prohibited practices into the funds' initial fiduciary standards. This includes the: Policy on Prohibited Practices as updated; AML-CFT policy; Policy on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Witnesses; and the Policy on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment. The fiduciary standards are aimed at ensuring that financial inputs and outputs are properly accounted for,

reported, and administered, and are assessed as part of the process for accreditation to GCF and apply to GCF accredited entities.

## 11.7 Independent Redress Mechanism

181. By decision B.22/22, the Board adopted the Procedures and Guidelines of the Independent Redress Mechanism, replacing the interim procedures for the reconsideration of funding decisions adopted by decision B.13/24. The Board designated and entrusted the Ethics and Audit Committee of the Board with responsibility for matters relating to the Procedures and Guidelines of the Independent Redress Mechanism.

## XII. Privileges and immunities with regard to the operational activities of the GCF

182. In decision 9/CP.23, paragraphs 12, the COP expressed concern with the low level of bilateral agreements related to the privileges and immunities of GCF concluded between GCF and Parties. The COP further encouraged Parties to enter into such bilateral agreements with GCF and encouraged the Board to intensify its efforts to ensure that GCF enjoys such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

183. In response to such guidance, the Board decided in Board decision B.19/02, paragraph (d), to request the Co-Chairs to develop a proposal for consideration of the Board regarding privileges and immunities.

184. By Board decision 5/CP.24, paragraph 3(c), the COP urged the Board to address the remaining policy gaps, including in relation to pursuing privileges and immunities for the GCF.

185. In this regard, the Co-Chairs intend to present a proposal to the Board at B.24 regarding privileges and immunities. The outcomes of such deliberations will be made available to the COP.

186. Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, the Secretariat has continued to conclude as many bilateral agreements related to the privileges and immunities of GCF as possible. As at 31 July 2019, GCF has entered into bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with 21 countries, namely: Antigua and Barbuda; Armenia; Barbados; Belize; Cook Islands; Georgia; Grenada; Guyana; Honduras; Kiribati; Micronesia (Federated States of); Montenegro; Namibia; Papua New Guinea; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Uruguay; Vanuatu; and Zambia.

187. In accordance with decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 22, the third biennial report on the privileges and immunities of the GCF is appended in annex III. The report highlights the importance of privileges and immunities for the GCF, the current status of signed agreements, the consequences of the absence of privileges and immunities, and some potential ways to address the lack of privileges and immunities which will be considered by the Board at a future Board meeting.

## XIII. Recommendations of the Independent Redress Mechanism

188. In its decision 7/CP.21, para. 20 the COP urged the Board to operationalize the Independent Evaluation Unit, Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) and Independent Integrity Unit as a matter of urgency and to make public the procedures Parties and affected individuals should follow when seeking redress until the IRM is operationalized. In the arrangements between the COP and GCF, GCF is required to include in its annual reports to the

COP the recommendations of its independent redress mechanism, and any action taken by the Board of the GCF in response to those recommendations.

189. The IRM has been fully operationalized. The Procedures and Guidelines of the IRM were presented to the Board for approval at B.22 in February 2019. The Board adopted the Procedures and Guidelines of the IRM, which now enhance the framework procedures in the terms of reference of the IRM and have now replaced the interim procedures for the reconsideration of funding decisions adopted by decision B.13/24.<sup>23</sup>

190. Additionally, the IRM has drafted supporting operating procedures, which are being piloted before finalization in 12 months.

191. In the exercise of its functions under paragraph 12 of its terms of reference, which allow for self-initiated proceedings by the IRM if certain conditions are met, the IRM commenced a preliminary inquiry in to information received about potential mis-categorization and lack of free, prior, informed consent in project number FP001, Peru. The IRM found there was prima facie evidence that the conditions set out in paragraph 12 for initiating an investigation were met but did not initiate proceedings under that paragraph in view of an undertaking given by the Secretariat on 1 May 2019 to implement several remedial actions. These remedial actions have now commenced, and the IRM will receive progress updates from the Secretariat up until 31 December 2019. If at that point the IRM is satisfied with the actions taken by the Secretariat, then the IRM will not initiate proceedings under paragraph 12 of its terms of reference and this case will be closed. If, however, the IRM is not satisfied that the undertakings given have been implemented, then the IRM retains the option to initiate proceedings, and the information received that triggered the inquiry shall be treated as an eligible complaint, and the procedures for grievances or complaints set out in the Procedures and Guidelines of the IRM shall be followed by the IRM.

#### **XIV. Report from the Independent Evaluation Unit**

192. The following provisions are set forth in paragraphs 59 to 62 of the Governing Instrument regarding the IEU:

There will be periodic independent evaluations of the performance of the Fund in order to provide an objective assessment of the results of the Fund, including its funded activities and its effectiveness and efficiency. The purpose of these independent evaluations is to inform decision-making by the Board and to identify and disseminate lessons learned. The results of the periodic evaluations will be published.

To this end, the Board will establish an operationally independent Evaluation Unit as part of the core structure of the Fund. The head of the Unit will be selected by, and will report to, the Board. The frequency and types of evaluation to be conducted will be specified by the Unit in agreement with the Board.

Reports of the Fund's Independent Evaluation Unit will be provided to the COP for purposes of periodic reviews of the financial mechanism of the Convention.

The COP may commission an independent assessment of the overall performance of the Fund, including Board performance.

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<sup>23</sup> The Procedures and Guidelines of the IRM are available at:  
<[https://irm.greenclimate.fund/documents/1061332/1197271/Procedures\\_and\\_Guidelines\\_of\\_the\\_IRM\\_FINAL.pdf/70368a01-5f20-c627-d410-2945f92d890b](https://irm.greenclimate.fund/documents/1061332/1197271/Procedures_and_Guidelines_of_the_IRM_FINAL.pdf/70368a01-5f20-c627-d410-2945f92d890b)>.

193. The IEU was established by the Board on 13 February 2014 to fulfil its objectives set forth in the Governing Instrument. The first Head of the IEU was appointed by the Board and joined the IEU on 27 February 2017.

194. The COP, in the paragraph 4 of decision 5/CP19, requests the Board to report on the implementation of the arrangements between the COP and GCF, and the COP, in paragraph 2 of annex I to decision 5/CP19, stipulates that the reports of the GCF should include any reports of the IEU, including for the purposes of the periodic reviews of the financial mechanism of the Convention.

195. Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (2018). The Board in decision B.17/07 requested the IEU to undertake the independent evaluation of Readiness Programme. The IEU carried out the evaluation in 2018. The final evaluation report of the Readiness Programme made several recommendations to improve the Readiness Programme, which include: (i) providing countries adequate funding and advice to meet their needs and priorities; (ii) providing post-accreditation support to DAEs; (iii) developing criteria for country ownership; and (iv) defining: what does the Readiness Programme get countries ready for; how will we know countries are ready; and, when are countries ready, among others. The management response, which focuses mainly on the findings of the final evaluation report of the Readiness Programme, was prepared by the Secretariat to support discussions on the evaluation of the Readiness Programme by the Board at B.22. In decision B.22/10, the Board approved the findings and recommendations presented in the final evaluation report of the Readiness Programme and the Secretariat management response to the evaluation of the Readiness Programme by the IEU. The Board requested the Secretariat to adopt the IEU findings and present an update before 2020. The evaluation of the Readiness Programme was used by the Secretariat to design and plan its new Readiness Programme strategy.

196. Independent review of the GCF initial results management framework (2018). In accordance with decision B.19/21, the IEU carried out an independent review of the GCF initial RMF, which was adopted through decision B.07/04, in 2018. The final evaluation report of the RMF made several recommendations to improve the RMF, which include: (i) developing and operationalizing theories of change for key thematic areas and integrating these into project proposals; (ii) updating the RMF and performance measurement frameworks; and (iii) develop project evaluations guidelines by the IEU, among others. The management response, which focuses mainly on the findings of the final report of the RMF, was prepared by the Secretariat to support discussions on the evaluation of the RMF by the Board at B.22. In decision B.22/12, the Board approved the findings and recommendations presented in the final evaluation report of the RMF and the Secretariat management response to the RMF by the IEU and the Board requests the Secretariat to present to the Board at B.24 a report on the implementation of the IEU recommendations with the revised RMF and updated performance measurement frameworks.

197. Performance Review of GCF. In decision B.21/17, the Board (i) requested the IEU to undertake the "Performance review of the Green Climate Fund" as early as possible and present an initial report with emerging areas of recommendation no later than 28 March 2019, and to finalize the review no later than 30 June 2019; and (ii) decided the outcome of the review and the Board's consideration of the performance review will be shared with the replenishment process. In accordance with paragraph (d) of the decision, the scope of the review is to assess:

- (a) Progress made by the Green Climate Fund so far in delivering on its mandate as set out in the Governing Instrument for the Green Climate Fund as well as in terms of its core operational priorities and actions as outlined in the initial Strategic Plan of the Green Climate Fund and the Green Climate Fund's business model, in particular, the extent to which the Green Climate Fund has responded to the needs of developing countries and the level of country ownership;



- (b) The performance of the Green Climate Fund, including its funded activities and its likely effectiveness and efficiencies, as well as the disbursement levels to the funded activities; and
- (c) The existing Green Climate Fund portfolio and pipeline, the application of financial instruments, and the expected impacts of funding decisions and other support activities, including in terms of mitigation and adaptation, on both a forward- and backward-looking basis.

198. The IEU submitted the final report of the review on 30 June 2019 to the Board. The review highlights that “The GCF occupies a unique role in the global fight against climate change. It is the leading agency for financing actions by developing countries to adapt to and mitigate climate change” and concludes that this role could be enhanced by adhering to the following key recommendations:

- (a) Better addressing the individual needs and capacities of developing countries and increasing the role of national entities in managing GCF-funded activities;
- (b) Developing a new strategic plan that positioned GCF as a thought leader, policy influencer and provider of innovative climate crisis solutions;
- (c) Re-emphasizing its support to adaptation investments while recognizing the role of new actors in mitigation such as the private-sector;
- (d) Improving access to GCF through more transparent, “user-friendly” policies and greater predictability in GCF processes; and
- (e) Ensuring greater delegation of authority and decision-making from the GCF Board to its Secretariat.

199. The IEU presented key findings and recommendations from the review at B.23. In decision B.23/06, the Board took note of the review and its findings and recommendation. The Board requested the Secretariat to provide a management response at B.24 and decided to continue its consideration of this matter at B.24.

200. Independent assessment of the GCF country ownership approach. Also, in accordance with decision B.21/11, the IEU is currently conducting an independent assessment of the GCF country ownership approach expected to be finalized by October 2019. It aims:

- (a) To consider how well the GCF has conceptualized and operationalized country ownership;
- (b) To review how well it incorporates country needs and ownership into the design and implementation of its policies and practices;
- (c) To examine the key factors that enable and detract from country ownership; and
- (d) To draw lessons from how country ownership is being interpreted and implemented in different contexts and make recommendations for improvement.

201. Independent assessment of the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards. In addition, the IEU is undertaking an independent assessment of the GCF ESS in accordance with decision B.21/11 and expected to be finalized by October 2019. It aims:

- (a) To assess the extent to which past and current ESS and the policy have been useful and have helped mitigate key risks for the Fund with a special focus on LDCs, African countries and SIDS; and
- (b) To determine which current safeguards can be strengthened and examine their implementation in implemented projects. It will constructively assess how environmental and social considerations may be used and mainstreamed in the best possible manner to help inform the Secretariat’s work in this space.

## **XV. Actions taken by the GCF pursuant to guidance received from the Conference of Parties**

202. This section provides an overview of actions taken by GCF pursuant to individual guidance received from the COP. It is organized in three subsections as follows:

- (a) Actions taken by GCF in response to guidance received from COP 24 and the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (presented in tables 2(a) and 2(b));
- (b) Actions taken by GCF in response to guidance received from the seventeenth to the twenty-third sessions of the COP that is still relevant for action and reporting (presented in table 3); and
- (c) Report on the implementation of arrangements between the COP and GCF (presented in table 4).

## 15.1 Actions taken in response to guidance from the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on the third part of its first session

203. The COP in UNFCCC decision 5/CP.24 requested GCF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps it has taken and the timeline for implementation of the guidance provided in the decision. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) in decision 3/CMA.1, paragraph 9 that it will provide guidance related to the Paris Agreement to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria.

204. The progress in implementing guidance contained in UNFCCC decision 5/CP.24 and other COP 24 guidance is provided in table 2(a) below. Progress in implementing guidance from decision 4/CMA.1 are provided in table 2(b) below.

**Table 2 (a): Update on progress in addressing guidance received from the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties**

COP guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
<b>Policy matters</b>	
<p><i>Urges</i> the Board to address remaining policy gaps, including on, as specified in the Fund’s Governing Instrument and its rules of procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The approval of funding proposals, including project and programme eligibility and selection criteria, incremental costs, co-financing, concessionality, programmatic approach, restructuring and cancellation;</li> <li>• Prohibited practices as well as the implementation of the anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy;</li> <li>• Review of the accreditation framework; Pursuing privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund;</li> <li>• Consideration of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests;</li> <li>• The requests for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in accordance with Board decision B.18/03.</li> </ul> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 3</i></p>	<p>The Board will consider how to support climate technology incubators and accelerators in 2019 in the context of the consideration of the update to the Strategic Plan for the GCF. Furthermore, the Board will consider how requests for proposals are used by GCF as a programming tool more broadly as part of the update to the Strategic Plan for the GCF, strategic programming, review of modalities of Private Sector Facility and the review of the initial investment framework.</p> <p>Consideration of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, to be addressed in relation to the Strategic Plan.</p> <p>The Board, at its twenty-second meeting adopted policies relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restructuring and cancellation;</li> <li>• Prohibited practices; and</li> <li>• Investment criteria indicators.</li> </ul> <p>The Board, at its twenty-third meeting adopted policies relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy on Ethics for Active Observers;</li> <li>• Standards for Implementation of Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Policy; and</li> </ul>

COP guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Policy on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment.</li> </ul> <p>At its upcoming meetings, the Board will consider proposals related to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Privileges and immunities for the GCF;</li> <li>Consideration of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, to be addressed in relation to the Strategic Plan; and</li> <li>Project and programme eligibility and selection criteria; incremental cost methodology; policies on co-financing and concessionality; and programmatic approach.</li> </ul> <p><i>Please see section XI, above, for more details.</i></p> <p>The Board will consider in 2019 a proposal regarding privileges and immunities, requested pursuant to decision B.19/02, paragraph (d).</p> <p><i>Please see section XII and annex III for more details.</i></p> <p><i>These matters are in the pipeline for consideration by the Board.</i></p>
<b>Decision-making process</b>	
<p>Further welcomes the report on the implementation of the 2018 workplan and the approval of the 2019 workplan of the Board, and urges the Board to continue its consideration of procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, as specified in the Fund's Governing Instrument;</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 4</i></p>	<p>Board by decision B.23/03 adopted the procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted</p>
<b>Replenishment</b>	
<p>Welcomes the launching of the first formal replenishment process and the Board's decisions on the inputs and processes related to the Fund's replenishment, which take into account the needs of developing countries;</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 5</i></p> <p>Stresses the urgency to reach pledges for the first formal replenishment process aiming to conclude the process in October 2019;</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 6</i></p>	<p>The Board adopted decision B.21/18 on the arrangements for the first formal replenishment of the GCF.</p> <p>The Board is to consider and endorse the outcomes of the replenishment process in order to allow for a conclusion of the replenishment, with a final pledging conference to be held prior to COP 25.</p> <p>Two countries have announced pledges for the first formal replenishment of the GCF.</p> <p><i>Please see section II above for more details.</i></p>

COP guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
<b>Evaluation of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme</b>	
<p>Takes note of the independent evaluations of the readiness and preparatory support programme and encourages the Board to address the recommendations contained therein, in accordance with paragraph 59 of the Governing Instrument, with a view to improving access to the Green Climate Fund and increasing the Fund's efforts to support country ownership and country programming;</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 7</i></p>	<p>The Board approved a new Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme: Strategy for 2019–2021, which includes multiple operational changes to improve the review, processing and approval of grant requests. GCF is working to update: (1) internal legal framework for the Readiness Programme; (2) guidance documents for national designated authorities (NDAs) and development plans, including proposal template and a Guidebook; (3) ICT tools to facilitate the submission and review of Readiness Programme grant requests, including through the country portals on the GCF website; (4) additional support from the United Nations Office for Project Services to handle bilateral grant management, increasing the efficiency of processing through to first disbursement, and to enhance monitoring and reporting on grants under implementation.</p> <p><i>Please see section 3.1, above, for more details.</i></p>
<b>Access to resources</b>	
<p>Reaffirms the necessity to focus on implementation and to speed up disbursement of funds to already approved projects as a key element of the Green Climate Fund's operations in line with agreed disbursement schedules;</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.24, para. 8</i></p>	<p>GCF is advancing the signature of legal agreements and strengthening staff capacity. As of 31 July 2019, the number of projects under implementation had increased to 58 and a total of USD 636 million had been disbursed.</p> <p><i>Please see section 3.6, above, for more details.</i></p>
<b>Support for technology</b>	
<p>Invites the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Green Climate Fund to continue enhancing collaboration, wherein the services and expertise of the Climate Technology Centre and Network can be used to strengthen proposals seeking support under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the Fund, noting the need for such engagement in supporting developing country Parties in building their capacity for undertaking technology projects and programmes;</p> <p><i>Decision 14/CP.24, para. 4</i></p>	<p>GCF continues to collaborate with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in accordance with decision B.18/03, paragraph (d).</p> <p><i>Please see section 5.2, above, for more details.</i></p>
<p>Notes with appreciation the enhanced engagement and collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Green Climate Fund on innovation and collaborative research, development and demonstration, including the promotion of climate technology incubators and accelerators, and encourages their continued and enhanced collaboration;</p> <p><i>Decision 13/CP.24, para 5</i></p>	<p>GCF continues to collaborate with the CTCN and Technology Executive Committee in accordance with Board decision B.18/03.</p> <p><i>Please see section 5.4, above, for more details.</i></p>

COP guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
<p>Also encourages the enhanced engagement of the Climate Technology Centre and Network with the Green Climate Fund, including through the strengthening of the collaboration between national designated authorities for the Green Climate Fund and national designated entities for technology development and transfer;</p> <p><i>Decision 13/CP.24, para 13</i></p>	<p>GCF continues to collaborate with the CTCN in order to support enhanced coordination between NDAs and national designated entities to the Technology Mechanism.</p> <p><i>Please see section 5.4, above, for more details.</i></p>

**Table 2 (b): Update on progress in addressing guidance received from the resumed first session of COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)**

CMA guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
<b>Nationally determined contributions</b>	
<p>Encourages the relevant operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and constituted bodies under the Convention serving the Paris Agreement to continue to provide, within their mandates, support for capacity-building as referred to in paragraph 1;</p> <p><i>Decision 4/CMA.1, para. 2</i></p>	<p>GCF continues to provide support to developing countries to prepare and implement, in a country-driven manner, plans, programmes and strategies reflecting national priorities, including those relating to nationally determined contributions (NDCs).</p> <p>Support for the implementation of elements identified in NDCs is ongoing, and ranges from resources for implementation of priorities identified in NDCs through funding proposals, to support for enabling environments and the creation of national entities' capacities to deliver resources supported through the Readiness Programme.</p>
<b>Adequacy of adaptation action and support</b>	
<p>Encourages institutional arrangements related to finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building<sup>b</sup>, in line with their mandates, to strive for a balance between adaptation and mitigation, while respecting a country-driven approach;</p> <p><i>Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 3</i></p>	<p>GCF strives for a balance between mitigation and adaptation in its provision of support for readiness, technology, capacity-building and projects and programmes.</p> <p><i>Please see sections 3.2.1 and 3.3, above, for more details.</i></p>
<p>Invites the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, in line with their mandates, to seek to ensure that the provision of financial support to developing country Parties is balanced between adaptation and mitigation activities;</p> <p><i>Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 2</i></p>	

CMA guidance	Progress in responding to the guidance
<b>Adaptation communications</b>	
<p>Encourages the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity Building, in line with their existing mandates and governing instruments, to continue channeling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication;</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CMA.1, para 21</i></p>	<p>GCF continues to provide support to developing countries to develop and implement adaptation plans and actions.</p> <p><i>Please see decision 11/CMA.1 and sections 3.1.2 and 3.3, above, for more details.</i></p>

a = Reaffirms and underscores that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including to continue to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties in preparing, communicating and accounting for their nationally determined contributions; b = The institutional arrangements on finance include the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

## 15.2 Overview of guidance from the Conference of the Parties from the seventeenth to the twenty-third sessions that is still relevant for action and reporting

**Table 3: Overview of actions taken pursuant to guidance received from COP 23, COP 22, COP 21, COP 20, COP 19, COP 18 and COP 17 that is still relevant for reporting**

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
<b>National adaptation planning</b>	
<p><u>National adaptation plans</u></p> <p>Further requests the Green Climate Fund to expedite support for the least developed countries and other developing country Parties for the formulation of national adaptation plans, consistent with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17, and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them</p> <p><i>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46</i></p> <p><i>Linked with decision 4/CP.21, para. 6</i></p>	<p>See section 3.1.2 on “Support for national adaptation planning”.</p>
<p><u>Adaptation planning</u></p> <p>Invites the Board of the Green Climate Fund to take into account in its programmatic priorities the Cancun Adaptation Framework, in particular the</p>	

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
<p>principles referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 12, and the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 14</p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 21</i></p>	
<p><b>Guidance on REDD-plus</b></p>	
<p>Urges the Board to finalize in a timely manner its work related to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties on financing for forests as mandated by decision 7/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25</p> <p><i>Decision 10/CP.22, para. 4</i></p> <p><i>Linked with:</i></p> <p><i>Decision 1/CP.21, para. 54</i></p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.20, para. 18</i></p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.19, para. 8</i></p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 23</i></p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 24</i></p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 25</i></p>	<p>See section IV on “Support for forest-related actions”.</p>
<p><b>Consideration of gender in the activities of GCF</b></p>	
<p>Requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the Conference of the Parties information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work</p> <p><i>Decision 21/CP.22, para. 21<sup>a</sup></i></p>	<p>Action taken to integrate gender consideration in various aspects of the work of GCF is provided in section 10.1 “Gender considerations in the work of GCF”.</p>
<p><b>Readiness and preparatory support</b></p>	
<p>Encourages the Board to continue improving the process to review and approve readiness and preparatory support requests, including requests for support to prepare national adaptation plans and voluntary adaptation planning processes, including the timely disbursement for approved programmes</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 10</i></p>	<p>See section 3.1 above for an update on the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, including subsections 3.1.2 on support for national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes and 3.1.3 on the evaluation of the Readiness Programme.</p>
<p><b>Accreditation</b></p>	
<p>Notes that accreditation is pending for a significant number of entities</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 4</i></p>	<p>In accordance with decision B.22/02, the Board is scheduled to consider reviews of its framework policies, including the GCF accreditation framework, in 2019.</p>
<p>Welcomes the Board’s decision to trigger the review of the accreditation framework and its fit for purpose approach, and urges the Board to swiftly adopt and implement the revised framework with a view to simplifying and</p>	<p>See section 3.2 on “Accreditation to GCF”.</p> <p>The latest status report on the accreditation state of play including the composition of accredited entities is available on the GCF website. <sup>a</sup></p>



Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
<p>facilitating access to the Green Climate Fund, including for direct access entities and private sector actors</p>	
<p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 5</i></p>	
<p>Urges the Board of the Green Climate Fund to streamline the accreditation modalities and to seek a balance of diversity in accredited entities</p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 16</i></p>	
<p>Encourages the timely implementation of the accreditation framework and <i>requests</i> the Board of the Green Climate Fund, in its implementation, to pay adequate attention to the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, including the least developed countries, small island developing States and African States, emphasizing the need to provide readiness support to those national and regional entities eligible for fast tracking that request it</p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.20, para. 13</i></p>	
<p><b>Proposal approval process</b></p>	
<p><u>Simplified approvals process for small-scale activities</u></p> <p>Also requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to adopt a simplified process for approval of proposals for certain activities, in particular for small-scale activities, as soon as possible in 2016, to reduce complexities and costs involved in project proposal development</p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 14</i></p>	<p>See section 3.4 on “Simplified approvals process”.</p>
<p><b>Facilitating increase in proposals from direct access entities</b></p>	
<p>Requests the Board to facilitate an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the pipeline and to report to the Conference of the Parties on progress made in this regard</p> <p><i>Decision 10/CP.22, para. 6</i></p>	<p>See section VII on “Facilitating an increase of direct access proposals in the GCF pipeline”.</p>
<p><b>Access to and delivery of resources</b></p>	
<p>Notes with concern the challenges in accessing financial resources for climate action in developing country Parties, especially in relation to funding for adaptation;</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 6</i></p>	<p>See section 3.1.2 on “Support for national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes” and section 3.3 on “Support for adaptation and mitigation actions through funding proposals”.</p>
<p>Requests the Board to ensure that all developing country Parties have access to all the financial instruments available through the Green Climate Fund, in line with the eligibility criteria referred to in the governing instrument and relevant</p>	<p>The Board continues to work to further strengthen the GCF investment and operational frameworks. See section XI “Further development of the GCF investment and operational frameworks”.</p>

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
<p>decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to ensure application of the agreed policies of the Green Climate Fund;</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 7</i></p>	
<p>Also requests the Board to take into account decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 64, to enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued readiness support to developing country Parties, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, as appropriate, and in accordance with Board decisions</p> <p><i>Decision 10/CP.22, para. 7</i></p> <p><i>Linked with decision 1/CP.21, para. 64</i></p>	<p><b>Enhancing coordination in delivery of resources</b> See section IX on “Complementarity and coherence with other funds”.</p> <p><b>Continued readiness support</b> See section 3.1 on “Readiness and preparatory support”.</p> <p><b>Enhancing delivery of resources</b> See section 3.6 on “Disbursement of resources for the implementation of approved projects and programmes”.</p>
<p>Requests the Board to enhance the delivery of resources by addressing those measures that are delaying the implementation of projects that have been approved by the Board, including the conclusion of pending accreditation master agreements and funded activity agreements</p> <p><i>Decision 10/CP.22, para. 10</i></p>	
<p><b>Resource mobilization and replenishment</b></p>	
<p>Encourages the Board to launch the first replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund in accordance with previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Board</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 17</i></p> <p><i>Linked with:</i> <i>Decision 10/CP.22, para. 13</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.21, para. 10</i></p>	<p>At its twenty-first meeting, the Board adopted decision B.21/18 (para. (f)), which launched the first formal replenishment process and the arrangements for the process to unfold. The decision stressed the urgency of receiving pledges by October 2019, with additional pledges possible throughout the replenishment period.</p> <p>See section 2.2 “GCF replenishment process” for further information.</p>
<p><u>Initial resource mobilization</u></p> <p>Also urges Parties that made pledges under the initial resource mobilization process of the Green Climate Fund but have not yet confirmed them through fully executed contribution arrangements or agreements to do so as a matter of high priority</p> <p><i>Decision 10/CP.22, para. 5</i></p> <p><i>Linked with decision 7/CP.21, para. 8</i></p>	<p>See section 2.1 on “Status of resources”.</p>

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
<p><u>Financial inputs to GCF</u> Reiterates the invitation for financial inputs from a variety of sources, public and private, including alternative sources, throughout the initial resource mobilization process <i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 9</i></p>	<p>Pursuant to decisions B.05/04, B.11/05 and B.14/01 policies and procedures for contributions from philanthropic foundations and other non-public and alternative sources are in the pipeline for consideration by the Board.</p>
<b>Risk management framework</b>	
<p><u>Risk management</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to prioritize the development of its initial risk management framework <i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 18</i></p>	<p>See section 11.1.1 “Update to the GCF risk management framework”.</p>
<b>Engagement with UNFCCC thematic bodies</b>	
<p><u>Technical examination process</u> Encourages the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention to engage in the technical expert meetings and to inform participants of their contribution to facilitating progress in the implementation of policies, practices and actions identified during the technical examination process <i>Decision 1/CP.21, para. 110</i></p>	<p>During the fiftieth meeting of the constituted bodies under the Convention (SB50), the Secretariat participated in the technical expert meeting (TEMs) on adaptation. The Secretariat led the preparations for the TEM in collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat and other partner organizations, and also organized three sessions during the TEM. GCF organized and delivered a TEM during the Korea Global Adaptation Week.</p>
<p><u>Support for technology</u> Also invites the Board of the Green Climate Fund, in line with paragraph 38 of the governing instrument of the Green Climate Fund, to consider ways to provide support, pursuant to the modalities of the Green Climate Fund, for facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies in developing country Parties, and for undertaking collaborative research and development for enabling developing country Parties to enhance their mitigation and adaptation action <i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 22</i> <i>Linked with Decision 9/CP.23, para. 18</i></p>	<p>The Strategic Plan for the GCF identifies the ability to take on risks that other funds/institutions are not able or willing to take, including risks associated with deploying innovative climate technologies, as being key for GCF to achieve maximum impact. As per decision B.14/02, the Board acknowledged that current GCF modalities enable support for technology development and transfer, including for facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies and for collaborative research and development. The Board also encouraged national designated authorities and focal points to access readiness support directly, or to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and accredited entities to submit readiness requests, concept notes, funding proposals and Project Preparation Facility proposals that will facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies, consistent with a country-driven approach and will encourage the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing gender aspects.</p>

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
	By decision B.19/02, the Board requested the Secretariat to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on projects approved by the Board that support the innovation and/or scaling up of climate technologies. See section V on “Support for technology”.
<p><u>Capacity-building and technology development and transfer</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund [...] to ensure adequate resources for capacity-building and technology development and transfer, consistent with paragraph 38 of the Governing Instrument (annex to decision 3/CP.17) <i>Decision 7/CP.20, para. 8</i> <i>Linked with decision 13/CP.21, para. 10</i></p>	<p><b>Capacity-building</b> See section VI on “Capacity-building support”.</p> <p><b>Technology development and transfer</b> See section V on “Support for technology”.</p>
<b>Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and GCF</b>	
<p>Encourages the Board to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on projects approved by the Board that support the innovation and/or scaling-up of climate technologies with a view to informing the Technology Mechanism as it undertakes further work on climate technology innovation <i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 18</i> <i>Linked with decision 14/CP.22, para. 3, 8, 9</i></p>	See section V on “Support for technology”.
<p>Encourages the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to enhance the involvement of relevant stakeholders as they undertake actions to strengthen the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism <i>Decision 14/CP.22, para. 8<sup>a</sup></i></p>	See section 5.4 on “Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism”.
<p>Invites the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the Conference of the Parties for guidance on further actions if needed <i>Decision 14/CP.22, para. 9<sup>a</sup></i></p>	

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
<b>Linkages with the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC</b>	
<p><u>Relationship with Thematic bodies</u> To initiate a process to collaborate with the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee, as well as other relevant thematic bodies under the Convention, to define linkages between the Fund and these bodies, as appropriate <i>Decision 6/CP.18, para. 7(f)</i> <i>Linked with decision 3/CP.17, para. 17</i></p>	<p>By its decision B.13/06, the Board agreed to strengthen the relationship with the thematic bodies of the Convention through holding an annual meeting between the Co-Chairs of the Board and the Chairs of the thematic bodies. The third annual meeting was held during the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties in Katowice, Poland, on 12 December 2019. The report of the annual meeting with the thematic bodies is contained in annex IV. Furthermore, in decision B.13/11 the Board requested the Secretariat to strengthen its current approach to engaging with thematic bodies, including through: (i) exchanging information; (ii) participating in relevant meetings; and (iii) identifying components of programmes and work plans of thematic bodies and incorporated into the relevant parts of the work programme of the Secretariat (in Board decision). The Secretariat continued to participate in meetings, and provided information and input into the activities of the constituted bodies of the UNFCCC throughout the reporting period.</p>
<b>Complementarity and coherence with other funds</b>	
<p><u>Complementarity and coherence with other funds</u> Encourages the Board of the Green Climate Fund to improve complementarity and coherence with other institutions, per paragraphs 33 and 34 of the Governing Instrument of the Green Climate Fund, including by engaging with relevant bodies of the Convention, such as the Standing Committee on Finance <i>Decision 7/CP.21, para. 26</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.20, para. 16</i></p>	<p>See section IX on “Complementarity and coherence with other funds”.</p>
<p><u>Coherence and coordination</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund, when deciding its policies and programme priorities, to consider the information and lessons learned through engagement with other relevant bodies under the Convention, and other relevant international institutions <i>Decision 7/CP.20, para. 15</i></p>	
<p><u>Incorporating lessons learned on country-driven processes</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund:</p>	

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
<p>(a) To consider important lessons learned on country-driven processes from other existing funds</p> <p><i>Decision 4/CP.19, para. 16(a)</i></p>	
<p><b>Engagement with the private sector</b></p>	
<p>Encourages the Board to implement its decision B.04/08 to develop modalities to support activities enabling private sector involvement in the least developed countries and small island developing States, and to seek opportunities to engage with the private sector, including local actors, on adaptation action at the national, regional and international levels</p> <p><i>Decision 10/CP.22, para. 11</i></p>	<p>See section VIII on “Maximizing engagement with the private sector”.</p>
<p>Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to accelerate the operationalization of the private sector facility by aiming to ensure that private sector entities and public entities with relevant experience in working with the private sector are accredited in 2015, expediting action to engage local private sector actors in developing country Parties, including small- and medium-sized enterprises in the least developed countries, small island developing States and African States, emphasizing a country-driven approach, expediting action to mobilize resources at scale, and developing a strategic approach to engaging with the private sector;</p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.20, para. 9</i></p>	<p>See section 3.2.3 on “Accreditation of private sector entities”.</p>
<p><b>Privileges and immunities for GCF</b></p>	
<p>Takes note of the biennial report on the status of privileges and immunities and expresses concern with the low level of bilateral arrangements concluded between the Green Climate Fund and Parties</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 12</i></p>	<p>As agreed under decision B.19/02, the Board requested the Co-Chairs to develop a proposal for consideration by the Board in response to the guidance from the Conference of the Parties.</p>
<p>Encourages Parties to enter into agreements to grant the privileges and immunities needed for the effective and efficient operationalization of the Green Climate Fund in accordance with national legislation and circumstances and Board decision B.10/12, as appropriate</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 13</i></p>	<p>See section XII on “Privileges and immunities with regard to the operational activities of the GCF”.</p>
<p>Also encourages the Board to intensify its efforts to ensure that the Green Climate Fund will enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.23, para. 14</i></p>	

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
<p>Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to report biennially to the Conference of the Parties on the status of existing privileges and immunities with regard to its operational activities, starting at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties</p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.20, para. 22</i> <i>Linked with Decision 10/CP.22, para. 9</i></p>	
<p>Notes with concern the lack of signed bilateral agreements related to privileges and immunities in order for the Green Climate Fund to undertake its activities</p> <p><i>Decision 10/CP.22, para. 8</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.20, para. 21</i></p>	
<b>Selection of the Permanent Trustee</b>	
<p>[...] To select the trustee of the Green Climate Fund through an open, transparent and competitive bidding process in a timely manner to ensure that there is no discontinuity in trustee services</p> <p><i>Decision 6/CP.18, para. 7(e)</i> <i>Linked with decision 3/CP.17, para. 16</i></p>	<p>By decision B.21/07, the Board selected and appointed the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as the Trustee of the GCF in accordance with UNFCCC decision 9/CP.23, paragraph 16, and requested the Secretariat to enter into direct contracting with IBRD and to negotiate and finalize the terms and conditions.</p>
<b>Decision 9/CP.20 Fifth review of the Financial Mechanism</b>	
<p><u>Gender</u></p> <p>In developing its own approach to gender mainstreaming, the GCF could build on the experience of the GEF. It is recommended that gender equality be integrated in the structure and organization of the GCF itself, and that gender-sensitive criteria be taken into account in funding approvals of the Fund</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 18</i></p>	<p>See section 10.1 on “Gender considerations in the work of the GCF”.</p>
<p><u>Environment and social safeguards</u></p> <p>As the GCF is developing its own environment and social safeguards, it should consider consistency with the safeguards of the GEF</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 21</i></p>	<p>See section 10.2 on “Environmental and Social Policy of the GCF”.</p>
<p><u>Fiduciary standards</u></p> <p>As it monitors the use of its initial fiduciary standards and reviews those standards within the next three years, the GCF should consider maintaining consistency with the standards of the GEF</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 25</i></p>	<p>Pursuant to decision B.07/02, GCF adopted its initial fiduciary standards, which include basic fiduciary standards and three specialized fiduciary standards for project management, grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms, and on-lending and/or blending. In decision B.08/03 and related decisions, the GCF accreditation process allows for entities that have undergone an accreditation</p>

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Action by GCF
	<p>process at the Global Environment Facility (as well as the Adaptation Fund and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development) and are in full compliance with their requirements to be fast-tracked in the GCF accreditation process.</p> <p>This recommendation will be taken into consideration when the initial fiduciary standards are reviewed.</p>
<p><u>Indicators</u> The GEF and the GCF may consider collaborating to harmonize impact indicators and set new norms around reporting practice, especially in the context of adaptation finance. Furthermore, the operationalization of the GCF results-based management framework presents an opportunity to make progress in this regard</p> <p><i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, para. 76</i></p>	<p>Pursuant to the Board request contained in decision B.08/07(b), the Secretariat has further developed the GCF performance measurement frameworks, which set the indicators that GCF and its accredited entities are to use to measure the climate results envisaged in the initial results-based management framework. The Board is expected to review the GCF results management framework and performance measurement framework in 2019.</p>

a = Available at <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/partners/accredited-entities/ae-composition>>.

### 15.3 Report on the implementation of arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and GCF

205. Through UNFCCC decision 5/CP.19, the COP adopted the arrangements between the COP and GCF, in with article 11 of the Convention, to ensure that GCF as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP.

206. The arrangements specify elements to be included in the annual report of GCF to the COP starting from COP 20. Table 4 responds to these requirements or maps out where in the report the information requested is provided.

**Table 4: Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and GCF: Overview of reports on actions taken by GCF**

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Actions taken by GCF
<p><u>Arrangements with the COP</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to report on the implementation of the arrangements referred to in paragraph 4 above in its annual reports to the Conference of the Parties, starting at the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2014)</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.19, para. 5</i></p>	<p>This report addresses this request.</p>



Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Actions taken by GCF
<p><u>Recommendations of the Independent Redress Mechanism Unit</u></p> <p>The GCF will include in its annual reports to the COP the recommendations of its independent redress mechanism, and any action taken by the Board of the GCF in response to those recommendations</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 9</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.20, para. 24</i></p>	<p>Section XIII of this report addresses this request.</p>
<p><u>GCF reports to the COP</u></p> <p>The GCF is to submit annual reports to the COP for its consideration. Such annual reports shall include information on the implementation of policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria provided by the COP, including information on the extent to which the COP guidance has been adhered to by the Board of the GCF</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 11</i> <i>Linked with decision 6/CP.18, para. 5</i></p>	<p>This report addresses this request.</p>
<p><u>Information on activities approved to receive GCF funding</u></p> <p>The GCF will include in its reports a synthesis of the different activities under implementation and a listing of the activities approved, as well as a financial report</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 12</i></p> <p>The GCF will also include in its reports information on all activities financed by the GCF</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 13</i></p>	<p>Annex VIII lists the activities approved to receive GCF funding as at 31 July 2019 under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (tables 10–13);</li> <li>• The Project Preparation Facility (table 14);</li> <li>• Projects and programmes under the adaptation and mitigation thematic windows of GCF (table 15).</li> </ul>
<p><u>Resource allocation</u></p> <p>The GCF will indicate in its reports actions it has undertaken to balance the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation activities under the Fund</p> <p><i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 14</i> <i>Linked with:</i> <i>Decision 4/CP.19, para. 9(a)</i> <i>Decision 6/CP.18, para. 7(b)</i> <i>Decision 3/CP.17, para. 8</i></p>	<p>Annex X contains the financial report and audited financial statements for 2018. Of the USD 5 billion approved for the implementation of 102 projects and programmes, 23% is allocated to adaptation projects; 44% to mitigation; and 33% to crosscutting projects and programmes.</p> <p>In decision B.09/02, the Board requested the Secretariat “to monitor the portfolio, report to the Board, and recommend needed actions, in order to align the portfolio composition with the initial results management framework as contained in decision B.07/04 when the portfolio reaches USD 2 billion, but no later than two years after the first funding decision.”</p> <p>See section 3.3.1 on “Alignment of the GCF portfolio with the initial results management framework”.</p>

Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties	Actions taken by GCF
<p><u>Mechanisms to draw on expert and technical advice from UNFCCC thematic bodies</u> The GCF will also include information on the development and implementation of mechanisms to draw on appropriate expert and technical advice, including from the relevant thematic bodies established under the Convention, as appropriate <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 15</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.21, para. 27</i></p>	<p>See section 5.4 on “Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism”.</p>
<p><u>Resource mobilization</u> The GCF is to provide information on resource mobilization and the available financial resources, including any replenishment processes, in its annual reports to the COP <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 17(b)</i> <i>Linked with:</i> <i>Decision 7/CP.20, para. 5</i> <i>Decision 4/CP.19, para. 9(a)</i> <i>Decision 6/CP.18, para. 7(c)</i></p>	<p>See section 2.1 on “Status of resources” and section 2.2 on “GCF replenishment process” and annex V to see the pledge tracker. See status on available financial resources in Annex X which contains the “Audited financial statements 2018/Statements of financial position and of comprehensive income”</p>
<p><u>Independent evaluation</u> The reports of the GCF should include any reports of the independent evaluation unit, including for the purposes of the periodic reviews of the financial mechanism of the Convention <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 20</i></p>	<p>Section XIV of this report responds to this request.</p>

## Annex I: List of members and alternate members to the Board of the GCF as at 31 July 2019

**Table 5: Members and alternate members of the Board of the GCF as at 31 July 2019**

Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
Mr. Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan (Sudan) Senior Researcher Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboul-Magd (Egypt) Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developing countries, Africa
Mr. Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla (Senegal) Senior Technical Adviser Office of Prime Minister	Mr. Tanguy Guillaume Gahouma-Bekale (Gabon) Permanent Secretary National Climate Council	
Mr. Richard Muyungi (The United Republic of Tanzania) Director Vice President's Office	Mr. Tlou Emmanuel Ramaru (South Africa) Policy Analyst Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	
Mr. Wenxing Pan (China) Director Ministry of Finance	Mr. Nauman Bashir Bhatti (Pakistan) Counsellor Embassy of Pakistan in Brussels	Developing countries, Asia-Pacific
Mr. Ayman Shasly (Saudi Arabia) International Policies Consultant Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources	Ms. Loren Legarda (The Philippines) Senator Committee on Finance and Climate 17th Congress	
Mr. Ali Gholampour (Islamic Republic of Iran) Minister Counsellor Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Chang Huh (Republic of Korea) Director General Ministry of Economy and Finance	
H.E. Paul Oquist Kelley (Nicaragua) Minister-Private Secretary for National Policies Office of President of the Republic	Mr. Jorge Alberto Ferrer Rodriguez (Cuba) Minister Counselor Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developing countries, Latin America and the Caribbean
Mr. Reinaldo Salgado (Brazil) Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Ignacio Lorenzo Arana (Uruguay) Director of Climate Change Ministry of Housing, Land Planning, and Environment	
Ms. Karina Ramirez Arras (Mexico) Deputy Director General for Sustainable Finance Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit	Ms. Lorena Palomo (Chile) Senior Economic Adviser for Trade Policy and Sustainable Development Ministry of Finance	
Mr. Jeremiah Garwo Soka (Liberia) National Coordinator	Mr. Giza Gaspar Martins (Angola) Director of Climate Change Ministry of Environment	Developing countries, Least developed countries

Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS)/Environmental Protection Agency		
Mr. Ronald Jumeau (Seychelles) Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Janine Felson (Belize) Ambassador Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developing countries, Small island developing States
Ms. Irina Ghaplanyan (Armenia) First Deputy Minister Ministry of Nature Protection	Ms. Maria Victoria Chiriboga (Ecuador) Secretary of Climate Change Ministry of Environment	Developing countries
Ms. Sarah Goulding (Australia) Assistant Secretary, Global Development Branch Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ms. Alison Carlin (New Zealand) Lead Adviser – Climate Change and Environment Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Developed countries, Australia on behalf of Australia and New Zealand
Mr. Roelof Buffinga (The Netherlands) Head of Climate Team Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Bo Jul Jeppesen (Denmark) Head of Section Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Developed countries, Denmark and the Netherlands
Mr. Cyril Rousseau (France) Deputy Assistant Secretary Ministry for the Economy and Finance	Mr. Leonardo Puppetto (France) Head Ministry for the Economy and Finance	Developed countries, France
Mr. Frank Fass-Metz (Germany) Deputy Director General Commissioner for Climate Policy and Climate Financing Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Mr. Norbert Gorissen (Germany) Deputy Director General for International Policy Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety	Developed countries, Germany
Mr. Hiroshi Matsuura (Japan) Deputy Assistant Minister for Global Issues Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Yoshitomo Kondo (Japan) Director for Development Issues Ministry of Finance	Developed countries, Japan
Mr. Hans Olav Ibrekk (Norway) Policy Director Section for Energy and Climate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Jose Delgado (Austria) Senior Climate Policy Officer Ministry of Finance	Developed countries, Norway and Austria
Ms. Sue Szabo (Canada) Director-General Global Affairs Canada	Ms. Liesbeth Loddewyckx (Belgium) Assistant Director, Environment and Climate Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	Developed countries, Canada and Belgium
Ms. Paola Pettinari (Italy) Senior Advisor Ministry of Economy and Finance	Ms. Esther González (Spain) Coordinator of Climate Funds Ministry of Economy and Business	Developed countries, Spain and Italy

Members	Alternate members	Constituency/Regional group
<p>Mr. Stefan Marco Schwager (Switzerland) Head of International Climate and Biodiversity Finance State Secretariat for Economic Affairs</p>	<p>Ms. Johanna Pietikäinen (Finland) Programme Officer, Department for Development Policy Ministry for Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Developed countries, Switzerland and Finland</p>
<p>Mr. Lars Roth (Sweden) Deputy Director for Climate, Energy and Environment Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Mr. Mattias Frumerie (Sweden) Deputy Director-General for Climate, Energy and Environment Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Developed countries, Sweden</p>
<p>Mr. Josceline Wheatley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) Head of International Team, Climate and Environment Department Department for International Development</p>	<p>Ms. Kate Hughes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) Deputy Director of International Climate Finance Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy</p>	<p>Developed countries, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>
<p>Mr. Mathew Haarsager (United States of America) Deputy Assistant Secretary for MDB Operations and Policy Department of the Treasury</p>	<p>Mr. Trigg Talley (United States of America) Director, Office of Global Change Department of State</p>	<p>Developed countries, United States of America</p>

## **Annex II: References to decisions taken by the Board of the GCF between 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019**

**Table 6: Compendia of decisions taken at meetings of the Board**

<b>DOCUMENT NUMBER</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TITLE</b>
GCF/B.21/34	Decisions of the Board – twenty-first meeting of the Board, 17 - 20 October 2018. The compendium of decisions can be found here.
GCF/B.22/24	Decisions of the Board – twenty-second of the Board, 25 - 28 February 2019. The compendium of decisions can be found here.
GCF/B.23/23	Decisions of the Board – twenty-third meeting of the Board, 6 - 8 July 2019. The compendium of decisions can be found here.

**Table 7: Decisions approved in between meetings from 1 August 2018 - 31 July 2019**

<b>DECISION NUMBER</b>	<b>DECISION TITLE</b>
B.BM-2018/13	Decision of the Board on the re-appointment of members of the independent Technical Advisory Panel
B.BM-2018/14	Decision of the Board on the status of funded activity agreements: extension of deadline in respect of FP058 (Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender responsive resilience of the most vulnerable communities)
B.BM-2018/15	Decision of the Board on the accreditation of Observer Organizations
B.BM-2018/16	decision of the Board on the status of funded activity agreements: extension of deadline in respect of FP041 (Simiyu Climate Resilient Development Programme)
B.BM-2018/17	Decision of the Board on re-appointment of members of the independent Technical Advisory Panel
B.BM-2018/18	Decision of the Board on the dates for the twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings of the Board
B.BM-2018/19	Decision of the Board on the election of the Co-Chairs of the Board for 2019
B.BM-2018/20	Decision of the Board on the status of approved funding proposals: Extension of deadline in respect of FP017 (Climate Action and Solar Energy Development Programme in the Tarapacá Region in Chile)
B.BM-2018/21	Decision of the Board on the Policy on the protection of whistleblowers and witnesses
B.BM-2018/22	Decision of the Board on the status of approved funding proposals: Extension of deadline in respect of FP054 (Implementation project of the integral management plan of the Lujan River basin)
B.BM-2019/01	Decision of the Board on the appointment of members to the Executive Director Selection Committee
B.BM-2019/02	Decision of the Board on the appointment of members to committees and group of the Board
B.BM-2019/03	Decision of the Board on the status of approved funding proposals: Extension of deadline in respect of FP085 (Green BRT Karachi)
B.BM-2019/04	Decision of the Board on the Additional Budget for the Performance Review of the Fund by the Independent Evaluation Unit
B.BM-2019/05	Decision of the Board on the accreditation of observer organizations
B.BM-2019/06	Decision of the Board on the status of approved funding proposals: Extension of deadline in respect of FP098 (DBSA Climate Finance Facility)
B.BM-2019/07	Decision of the Board on the Appointment of the Global Facilitator for the first formal replenishment process of the GCF

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<b>DECISION NUMBER</b>	<b>DECISION TITLE</b>
B.BM-2019/08	Decision of the Board on the revised terms of reference for the review of the financial terms and conditions of the GCF financial instruments
B.BM-2019/09	Decision of the Board on the accreditation of observer organizations

## Annex III: Third biennial report on the privileges and immunities of GCF

### I. Introduction

1. This report sets out:
  - (a) The importance of privileges and immunities;
  - (b) The current status of privileges and immunities granted to the GCF;
  - (c) The consequences of the absence of privileges and immunities; and
  - (d) Potential solutions to the matter.

### II. Executive summary

2. This report (a) recalls the importance of privileges and immunities; (b) gives an overview on the current status of privileges and immunities granted to the GCF; (c) identifies the consequences of the absence of privileges and immunities; and (d) provides possible solutions that may be considered by the Board when it considers the matter at its future meeting. The report has been prepared for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the context of the arrangements between the COP and the GCF, and pursuant to decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 22.

3. **Importance of privileges and immunities.** Privileges and immunities are essential to ensure the effective, efficient and independent operationalization of the GCF. They establish a formal, high-level, political relationship with countries. Such relationships are a powerful risk mitigation mechanism and enable adaptive management of projects/programmes in order to address inevitable changes in project implementation and resolve implementation issues as they arise.

4. Privileges and immunities therefore also allow the GCF to be more flexible in its project approval process and legal agreements, to the extent it is permitted to do so pursuant to decisions of the Board. Consequently, increasing privileges and immunities coverage for the GCF facilitates quicker access to GCF resources and faster implementation of projects after Board approval.

5. **Current status.** As at 31 July 2019, the GCF has, in addition to the Headquarters Agreement with the Republic of Korea, signed 21 bilateral agreements on the privileges and immunities of the GCF. Notwithstanding this progress, the fact remains that the privileges and immunities of the GCF are not in place in most countries.

6. **Consequences of an absence of privileges and immunities.** Many of the core challenges faced by the GCF in operating without privileges and immunities were highlighted in its second biennial report on this matter in 2017. These challenges still remain, and are a real risk to the ability of the GCF to deliver on its mandate. In particular, the absence of such privileges and immunities creates an increased risk that legal action may be taken against the GCF, its Board members and other officials, especially in the context of projects/programmes implemented by entities who themselves are protected by their own privileges and immunities. Such litigation would be costly and disruptive to the activities of the GCF and may dissuade contributors from making further contributions to the GCF.

7. In addition, the lack of privileges and immunities as a political risk mitigation mechanism means the GCF seeks to protect its rights, and funds entrusted to it by contributors, using legal risk mitigants, such as its legal agreements. To address the relevant risks as well as



comply with the requirements of the Board, these agreements tend to be complex and in some cases prescriptive. This in turn limits the ability of the GCF to utilize effective adaptive project management approaches, which can delay implementation. The lack of privileges and immunities also gives rise to challenges with obtaining visas for travel to countries to help develop and implement projects/programmes and creates material risks to GCF personnel, especially those engaged in in-country investigations where privileges and immunities are essential to ensure the safety and independence of the investigators, and the integrity of the investigative processes.

8. **Possible solutions.** The Board is scheduled to further consider the matter of privileges and immunities at B.24. Options that the Board may consider in the context of such discussions include further consideration of an institutional linkage with the United Nations (pursuant to decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 20, and decision 9/CP.23, paragraph 15), as well as other alternative approaches which have been used by other institutions in the past. An update will be provided to the COP on this matter promptly following this meeting.

### III. Importance of privileges and immunities

9. Paragraph 7 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF provides that “[i]n order to operate effectively internationally, the [GCF] will possess juridical personality and will have such legal **capacity** as is necessary for the exercise of its functions and the protection of its interests.” The Governing Instrument further provides in paragraph 8 that: “[t]he [GCF] will enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes. The officials of the [GCF] will similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their official functions in connection with the [GCF].”

10. Such privileges and immunities are essential to ensure the effective, efficient and independent operationalization of the GCF, and implementation of its projects/programmes. Further details on the purpose of privileges and immunities, and why they are important for the GCF from a legal perspective, can be found in the second biennial report of privileges and immunities of the GCF submitted to the twenty-third session of the COP (“Second Biennial Report”).<sup>24</sup>

11. In addition, privileges and immunities establish formal, high-level, political relationships between the GCF and countries. For most multilateral institutions, such relationships are established pursuant to the treaty establishing the relevant institution. The GCF currently seeks to establish these relationships through bilateral agreements with countries (see chapter IV below for more details).

12. Formal political relationships with countries are a powerful risk mitigation mechanism, which enable adaptive management of projects/programmes in order to address inevitable changes in project implementation and resolve implementation issues as they arise. Such relationships therefore also allow the GCF to provide more flexibility in its project approval process, and in its legal agreements, to the extent it is permitted to do so pursuant to decisions of the Board. This would in turn enable quicker access to GCF resources, and faster implementation of projects after Board approval.

### IV. Current status

13. Pursuant to relevant COP guidance and decision B.08/24 and decision B.10/12, the GCF has developed a template agreement on privileges and immunities that the GCF uses in its

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<sup>24</sup> See document FCCC/CP/2017/5, Annex III.

negotiations with countries. The template agreement and the negotiations take into account the specific circumstances of different countries.

14. The GCF is currently pursuing negotiations with more than 100 countries, both developed and developing. Of this number, approximately 10–20 are under active negotiations.

15. In addition to the Agreement between the Republic of Korea and the Green Climate Fund concerning the Headquarters of the Green Climate Fund, as at 31 July 2019, 21 countries have already signed bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities: Antigua and Barbuda; Armenia; Barbados; Belize; Cook Islands; Georgia; Grenada; Guyana; Honduras; Kiribati; Micronesia (Federated States of); Montenegro; Namibia; Papua New Guinea; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Uruguay; Vanuatu; and Zambia. Fifteen of such agreements are currently in force, with the remaining undergoing internal processes in the relevant country to bring them into force as soon as possible.

16. The GCF has approved 25 projects/programmes that are to be wholly or partly implemented in countries that have signed privileges and immunities agreements with the GCF. The aggregate value of the GCF contribution to such projects/programmes is approximately USD 710 million. This accounts for 22.5 per cent of the total number of approved projects/programmes, and 13.66 per cent of the total funding approved by the GCF.

17. While progress has been made and the support of the countries that have signed bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with the GCF is commendable and highly appreciated, it is nevertheless a matter of concern that so few countries have entered into the proposed agreement with the GCF.

18. It is of further concern that many countries, which, through the COP, adopted the Governing Instrument and the various COP decisions relating to the privileges and immunities of the GCF, have not engaged substantively with the GCF on this matter.

19. It is therefore critical that, in parallel to the work of the Board to accelerate the obtaining of privileges and immunities, the COP continue to urge all Parties to the Convention to provide the necessary privileges and immunities to the GCF to enable its effective, efficient and independent operation, and to fully operationalize paragraph 8 of the Governing Instrument and paragraph 11 of decision 3/CP.17.

## V. Consequences of the absence of privileges and immunities

20. In the Second Biennial Report, the GCF set out some of the core challenges and risks faced by the GCF when operating in countries in which it does not have privileges and immunities.<sup>25</sup> All these risks remain real, and if realized could severely disrupt the operations of the GCF.

21. In particular, as noted in the Second Biennial Report, without privileges and immunities, there is an increased risk that legal action may be taken against the GCF, its Board members and other officials, especially in the context of projects/programmes implemented by entities who themselves are protected by their own privileges and immunities. Such litigation would be costly and disruptive to the activities of the GCF and may dissuade contributors from making further contributions to the GCF.

22. In addition to the matters identified in the Second Biennial Report and elsewhere in this report, the Board wishes to highlight a few other practical consequences that the lack of privileges and immunities has or will have on the ability of the GCF to deliver on its mandate.

23. **Use of legal risk mitigation mechanisms.** In the absence of privileges and immunities, and the political risk cover they provide, the GCF has had to shift its approach towards legal risk

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<sup>25</sup> See document FCCC/CP/2017/5, Annex III, chapter V.

mitigation. Consequently, the GCF seeks to protect its rights, and funds entrusted to it by contributors, through the use of its legal agreements. To address the relevant risks, as well as comply with requirements of the Board, these agreements tend to be complex and in some cases prescriptive. This often results in lengthy negotiations, and the prescriptive nature of the GCF requirements, as adopted by the Board, serves to limit the ability of the GCF to utilize effective and prompt adaptive project management approaches. These are two key aspects which impact the ability of the GCF to respond to the urgency of climate change.

24. **Inability to effectively and safely engage in in-country activities.** GCF personnel often face significant challenges in obtaining visas for travel to countries where GCF projects/programmes are being/to be implemented. This creates further delays in the activities of the GCF as well as operational inefficiency, as time and money is spent applying for and collecting visas.

25. Moreover, the lack of immunity from jurisdiction for GCF personnel in, and the ability to freely enter into, countries in which the GCF has projects/programmes may adversely affect the ability of the GCF to discharge its functions and ensure transparency and oversight over GCF resources, for example in the context of: (i) project review/supervision missions in relevant countries; (ii) in-country investigations to be conducted by the Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) and the Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM); and (iii) in-country evaluations of projects/programmes conducted by the Independent Evaluation Unit.

26. Specifically, in the context of investigations to be undertaken by the IIU or IRM, a lack of privileges and immunities may subject relevant personnel to harassment, threats of arrest or detention, intimidation and/or prevent them from entering the relevant country. This would interfere with their ability to undertake their accountability functions as provided for in the Governing Instrument and their terms of reference adopted by the Board, for example in relation to allegations of, among other things, fraud, corruption and grievances arising from the adverse impacts of projects/programmes funded by the GCF.

27. Furthermore, without privileges and immunities, information and evidence collected by the IRM and IIU in the context of an in-country investigation may be subject to search and requisition by the authorities of a country. If the authorities are able to obtain such information, there is a risk that the interviewees, or persons providing such information, could be subject to retaliation. Such searches may also have the effect of breaching the confidentiality duties owed by the GCF to such persons under relevant Board policies.

28. **Organization of official meetings in countries which have not granted privileges and immunities to the GCF.** Pursuant to decision B.10/12, paragraph (b)(i), the GCF is required to develop arrangements for privileges and immunities for conferences and international meetings of the GCF, such as structured dialogues, replenishment meetings and workshops organized by the GCF. The lack of privileges and immunities in many countries means that lengthy negotiations have to be entered into to secure privileges and immunities for the relevant event, or alternatively that such events are held only in countries which have provided privileges and immunities. While this latter option may be available, in many cases it can significantly increase the cost of the event (e.g. a regional workshop, sponsored by the GCF, for entities in Africa being held in the Republic of Korea would substantially increase the travel and DSA costs for participants compared to such event being held in Africa).

## VI. Potential solutions

29. Following decision 7/CP.20, decision 9/CP.23 and decision 5/CP.24, the Co-Chairs of the Board were mandated (decision B.19/02) to develop a proposal regarding privileges and immunities of the GCF for consideration by the Board, with a view to the Board taking steps to

accelerate the obtaining of such privileges and immunities. Such consideration is scheduled to take place at B.24.

30. It is expected that such proposal will note that the approach utilized to date (i.e. negotiating and entering into separate bilateral agreements relating to privileges and immunities) is not efficient from a time and human resources perspective, and that alternative approaches are required to accelerate this workstream.

31. Such alternative approaches, which are not mutually exclusive, may include:

- (a) Further consideration of a potential institutional linkage with the United Nations, as originally proposed by the Board in decision B.08/24, and subsequently requested of the Board by the COP in decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 20, and decision 9/CP.23, paragraph 15; and/or
- (b) Options for regional multilateral agreements on privileges and immunities; and/or
- (c) Establishment of a Board committee to oversee and provide strategic guidance on obtaining privileges and immunities.<sup>26</sup>

32. These approaches are to ensure that paragraph 8 of the Governing Instrument can be properly and quickly operationalized in order to protect the GCF and its personnel, and to facilitate swift implementation of approved projects/programmes.

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<sup>26</sup> Such approach was taken by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; see Global Fund Board decisions GF/B32/DP06, GF/B32/EDP12, and GF/B39/EDP04.

## **Annex IV: Report of the third annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the GCF and the constituted bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

### **I. Mandate**

1. In decision B.13/11 the Board decided to hold an annual meeting, in accordance with paragraph 70 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF, in order to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between GCF and the constituted bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

2. The third annual meeting was held on 12 December 2018 during the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. The meeting was chaired by one of the Co-Chairs of the Board of GCF on behalf of the two Co-Chairs and attended by the Executive Director of GCF ad interim (a.i.), the Vice-Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and representatives of the COP Presidency. It was also attended by representatives from the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), Adaptation Committee (AC), Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), Technology Executive Committee (TEC), Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Executive Committee), and Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB). The full list of participants is contained in annex I.

### **II. Topic and objectives**

3. The meeting focused on how to enhance pre-2020 ambition and accelerate the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs):

- (a) A technical session facilitated by the Co-Chairs of the GCF Board with inputs from the constituted bodies discussed how to enhance pre-2020 ambition and accelerate the implementation of NDCs and NAPs; and
- (b) This was followed by a joint discussion to identify some concrete actions that could be undertaken together to enhance pre-2020 ambition. It also provided an opportunity to reflect on and explore ways of enhancing coordination and mutual support between GCF and the constituted bodies.

### **III. Key highlights and outcomes of the third annual meeting**

#### **3.1 Technical session on enhancing pre-2020 ambition and accelerating implementation**

4. The Board Co-Chair opened the meeting and thanked the participants for accepting the invitation to the meeting. He gave an overview of the growth in GCF projects as approved by the Board since the second annual meeting – an increase of USD 2 billion and reaching almost 100 projects. He highlighted the decision of the Board to launch the GCF replenishment in order to move swiftly to support developing countries' climate actions. He relayed the announcements by Germany and Norway that they are to double their contributions to the GCF. He reiterated

the many different ways that GCF funds can be accessed, explaining that GCF not only supports projects but also builds capacity and funds broad-based programmes. In relation to the thematic focus of the meeting, he said that many GCF projects cannot be reported only as supporting the pre-2020 ambition because they will run beyond 2020. However, a key programme for supporting pre-2020 ambition is the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (the Readiness Programme), which has grown significantly. He said that with replenishment underway, he hoped that the GCF would be able to count on the support of the constituted bodies and all partners to support developing countries to fight climate change.

5. All meeting participants welcomed the initiative of GCF to organize the third annual meeting, thanked the Co-Chairs for the invitation to the meeting and agreed that enhancing the pre-2020 ambition and accelerating the implementation of NDCs and NAPs is very important.

6. The **Executive Director a.i. of GCF** highlighted that, as of the twentieth meeting of the Board (B.20), the Board had approved USD 4.6 billion to support the implementation of 93 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes in 96 developing countries, attracting USD 11.8 billion in direct public and private sector co-financing. Of the USD 4.6 billion approved, 25 per cent has been allocated to adaptation, 39 per cent to mitigation and 36 per cent is cross-cutting. The Executive Director a.i. stressed that the GCF Readiness Programme is growing apace, with over USD 115 million committed, supporting action in 115 countries, and it is in a good position to continue supporting countries to convert NDCs to bankable project pipelines. To date GCF has approved 21 NAP proposals and endorsed 10 for a value of USD 81 million and a further 34 are under review. GCF continues to collaborate with the Technology Mechanism in implementing support for technology, including through a thematic dialogue on boosting climate technology incubators and accelerators in developing countries, alongside the sixteenth meeting of the TEC in March 2018. The Executive Director a.i. informed the meeting that GCF provides support to countries, through various programmes, to build up their core capabilities to scale up ambition and implementation. The GCF portfolio supports pre-2020 actions and sets the foundation for ambitious post-2020 action.

7. A **Co-Chair of the SCF** thanked the GCF Board Co-Chairs for the ongoing collaboration between the SCF and GCF. The SCF acknowledged the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation between the SCF and GCF, and other constituted bodies of the Convention. Since the establishment of the GCF there have been linkages with the SCF and these have continued to grow over time. One of the core functions of SCF is to draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, and there has been a lot of cooperation between SCF and GCF on this. The SCF regularly organizes a forum, and in 2018 the forum was held back-to-back with the twentieth meeting of the GCF Board, with a focus on climate finance architecture. The SCF Co-Chair said that the meeting between the GCF and the constituted bodies is very valuable and suggested that, in future, the meeting could be scheduled so that it does not coincide with the heavy negotiating schedule to allow for more participation by the constituted bodies.

8. The representative of the **Chair of the LEG** informed the meeting that the LEG is one of the longest-standing constituted bodies under the UNFCCC with a mandate to serve the interests of least developed countries (LDCs). The LEG representative confirmed that collaboration with the GCF is important; the primary emphasis of LEG in engaging with the GCF is to enhance access to finance for the formulation and implementation of NAPs. She confirmed that the collaboration with GCF to date had been fluid and constructive. She also highlighted that the LEG regularly includes an item on GCF at all events, including at COP, LEG meetings, NAP Expos and training workshops. LEG also has a fluid flow of information with GCF specifically on expediting support to LDCs to access GCF funds. In addition, the LEG provides information to GCF on actual and real-time experiences of LDCs in accessing GCF funds. LEG recently collaborated with GCF on the development of a list of frequently asked questions on access to GCF support.

9. The **Co-Chair of PCCB** highlighted how the rolling workplan of the PCCB underlines the importance of capacity-building for the implementation of NDCs. The Co-Chair provided an update of the work of the PCCB in collaboration with the other constituted bodies and other stakeholders over the past year, including participation in various events, provision of guidance to the UNFCCC secretariat on the capacity-building portal, the capacity-building hub at COP and through social media, and support of other cross-cutting programmes under the Convention. PCCB has developed concrete recommendations to COP for support for enhanced climate action in developing countries; these are contained in the annual technical progress report of 2018. The recommendations focus on sustainability, capacity-building and the importance of institutional strengthening at national level. PCCB has an ongoing pilot exercise at national level to assess capacity gaps and needs in implementing NDCs. The information will feed into a synthesis report to be prepared in 2019.

10. The **Vice-Chair of TEC** provided an overview of the role of the TEC in providing support to developing countries on policy issues related to climate technology development and transfer. The Vice-Chair confirmed the strong cooperation with GCF including through the participation of GCF in TEC meetings. The TEC has closely engaged with GCF on technology related matters, including through joint work on climate technology innovation. The TEC welcomed the new structure of the GCF report to the COP, which includes for the first time a specific chapter on GCF support for technology. This will inform the Technology Mechanism in undertaking further work on climate technology innovation as mandated by the Paris Agreement. TEC has supported GCF in its work to develop terms of reference for a request for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators. All these activities have contributed in further strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. In the context of enhancing pre-2020 action, the TEC has been proactively engaged in the technical examination process (TEP) since 2015, to facilitate the implementation of scalable climate technologies and policies. The Vice-Chair highlighted the work that TEC had undertaken in 2018, including organization of regional TEMs, issuance of TEC policy briefs and a publication on South-South and triangular cooperation on adaptation.

11. The **Chair of SBI** noted that the SBI was established as a body under the COP, and provides support to COP, the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). The SBI assesses whether Parties are achieving the objectives of the Convention mainly through multilateral measurement and reporting systems. It has become clear that developed countries are taking measures to decouple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions. The SBI also focuses on capacity-building and technology. SBI sometimes engages SBSTA which is responsible for developing modalities and guidelines.

12. The **Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board** welcomed the call from Parties for mutually beneficial action between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism to enhance the ability of countries to deploy technologies in support of the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The report of the GCF to COP highlighted the extent of collaboration between the CTCN and GCF, including joint participation in regional meetings. The events on incubators and accelerators had allowed GCF and CTCN to link the communities they serve at national, regional and global level, and inform each other of operational decisions. The Chair was glad to note the six approved readiness proposals that were submitted with support from CTCN expert partners. The Chair said that much more could and should be done and CTCN stands ready to contribute to enhance ambition of climate action.

13. The representatives of the **Chair of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw Implementation Mechanism on Loss and Damage** gave a brief background on the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is preparing a technical paper on sources of financial support for addressing loss and damage, and modalities for accessing those resources. Activities to prepare for this paper included a call for submissions on finance for loss and damage, and the

Suva Expert Dialogue. The Executive Committee received many submissions on the importance of providing support for the development of comprehensive risk assessments and building related capacities, including capacity to develop formulas of costs associated with adverse impacts of climate change. This may include maintaining inventories of at-risk assets, the assessment of non-economic losses and potential relocation costs. Another important area highlighted was the need for preventative investment in social and cultural capital as well as food, water and energy security. The Executive Committee will finalize the technical paper by June 2019.

14. The **Vice-Chair of SBSTA** provided an overview of the role and structure of SBSTA. The Vice-Chair echoed the SBI Chair's statement regarding joint items, including those relevant for GCF. She said SBSTA offers technical and scientific advice to the bodies of the Convention and many are relevant for enhanced action and support. The SBSTA works in close collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the World Meteorological Organization to ensure there is a strong scientific base. The Nairobi Work Programme provides advice relating to adaptation and vulnerability. She also said the SBSTA Chair stands ready to collaborate with GCF and other constituted bodies.

15. The representative of the **Chair of the Adaptation Committee** informed the meeting that the AC is working with key partners such as GCF to inform and accelerate adaptation and resilience building through various activities and workplans. Regarding the Technical Examination Process on Adaptation (TEP-A), the AC seeks to strengthen resilience, reduce vulnerability and enhance understanding. In 2018 the TEP-A focused on adaptation finance for vulnerable groups and ecosystems. The AC is proud of its collaboration with GCF on the TEP-A, which has been successful. The AC also had a fruitful collaboration with GCF on the workshop on accessing readiness programme funds. Some challenges highlighted by participants at that workshop were the general lack of national capacities and the small size of national entities which prevents many from demonstrating their ability to handle large-scale projects. The AC organized a workshop on agriculture and food security which highlighted the critical importance of making the business case for adaptation across the value chain and making finance available for small holder farmers. In the Adaptation Committee workplan the importance of strengthening engagement with GCF is highlighted through the technical paper on accessing finance.

16. The representative of the COP 24 Presidency confirmed that the Presidency is looking forward to completing all finance and GCF-related negotiating items. The Presidency is looking forward to engaging further with GCF and wished participants in the meeting the best possible outcomes.

### 3.2 Identifying concrete actions that could be undertaken together to enhance pre-2020 ambition

17. Participants identified the following options to enhance cooperation between GCF and the constituted bodies in 2019:

18. **Adaptation Committee:**

- The AC would be interested in supporting countries to access funds in the Readiness Programme, in line with the gaps and recommendations identified in an AC/LEG paper;

19. **LEG:**

- NAP Expo 2019: GCF could organize a session providing details on how to overcome challenges to access finance;
- GCF can contribute to the LEG dedicated training on addressing challenges in accessing finance for preparation of NAPs to be held in the summer of 2019; and



- LEG is ready to help and guide countries in addressing challenges in costing proposals for NAP proposals.
20. **TEC:**
- Continue collaboration with the GCF Secretariat in the process of developing the terms of reference for the request for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, including by providing technical feedback and inputs in the development of the request for proposals.
21. **CTCN:**
- Formalize the role for CTCN in the GCF structured dialogues, similar to the role offered to the GCF in CTCN regional meetings;
  - Establish regular joint communications to national designated entities and national designated authorities on a coordinated approach to address country priorities such as the development and implementation of standards for household appliances, hydrodynamic modelling to guide urban planning, and power system transformation;
  - CTCN could also provide technical advisory services through the proposed GCF Communities of Practice;
  - CTCN could also support the development of terms of reference for a stream of funding that would streamline the approach for programmatic, sectoral approaches to be funded by the GCF and implemented by CTCN partners along the same lines as the Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility administered by United Nations Development Programme; and
  - CTCN has developed a world-class database of climate technology solutions, and would be glad to provide its experience to the GCF as it develops its own knowledge management system.
22. **PCCB:**
- Explore jointly with the GCF ways and opportunities for enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts of different actors;
  - Identify the capacity-building related needs and gaps in the context of the country programming and readiness work the GCF is undertaking;
  - There are opportunities to promote regional dialogues on capacity-building for NDC implementation, for example in the context of the GCF regional structured dialogues;
  - The GCF is invited to share capacity-building related tools and information resources for dissemination through the capacity-building portal; and
  - Engagement of the GCF in the digital capacity-building network established on Facebook and in future capacity-building hubs at the COPs.
23. **Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (Executive Committee):**
- GCF could submit information on sources of financial support for the planning and implementation of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.
24. The Co-Chair of the GCF Board thanked, on behalf of the two Co-Chairs of the Board, the constituted bodies Chairs, Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs and representatives for their concrete proposals while highlighting that it would not be possible to address them all.
25. Finally, the Co-Chair of the GCF Board thanked all participants for the constructive discussions and informed them that a summary of the meeting would be captured in a report

that will be submitted to COP 25 as part of the Report of the GCF, which will be presented to the GCF Board for approval prior to submission. He also informed the participants that the GCF Secretariat, in collaboration with the relevant support staff of the various constituted bodies, will prepare a concept note based on the ideas provided with the hope that collaboration on these ideas can begin by the end of 2019.

**Table 8: Participants of the third annual meeting of the GCF with the Constituted Bodies of the UNFCCC**

<b>Bodies</b>	<b>Participants</b>
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Mr. Lennart Båge (Co-Chair)
	Mr. Javier Manzanares (Executive Director a.i.)
	Ms. Carolina Fuentes (Secretary to the Board)
Standing Committee on Finance	Mr. Georg Børsting (Co-Chair)
Adaptation Committee	Ms. Kulthoum Omari (Member)
Least Developed Countries Expert Group	Ms. Michelle Winthrop (Member)
Technology Executive Committee (TEC)	Ms. Claudia Octaviano Villasana (Chair)
Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) Advisory Board	Ms. Maia Tskhvaradze (Chair)
	Ms. Jaime Webbe (Regional Manager – Asia-Pacific)
Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (EXCOM)	Mr. Nedal Katbehbader (Member)
	Mr. Christoph von Stechow (Member)
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini (Chair)
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	Ms. Annela Anger-Kraavi (Vice-Chair)
Paris Committee on Capacity-Building	Ms. Marzena Chodor (Co-Chair)
	Ms. Rita Mishaan (Co-Chair)
COP 24 Presidency	Mr. Filip Kusmierski (Climate Policy Specialist)



## Annex V: Status of pledges and contributions made to the GCF

### Status of Pledges for GCF's Initial Resource Mobilization (IRM) as of 31 July 2019

Calculated on basis of reference exchange rates established for GCF's High-Level Pledging Conference (GCF/BM-2015/Inf.01)

(\*In millions)

Governments	Pledges						Grant Equivalent <sup>1</sup>			
	Announced		Signed	Disbursed (Cash and Deposits) (2)		Announced Per Capita	of Pledged Amount	of Signed Amount	of Pledged Amount	
	In Currency <sup>3</sup>	USD eq. <sup>4</sup>	USD eq. <sup>4</sup>	In Currency <sup>3</sup>	USD eq. <sup>4</sup>	USD eq. <sup>4</sup>	USD eq. <sup>4</sup>	USD eq. <sup>4</sup>	Current FX <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Amounts Announced, Signed, and Disbursed</b>										
Australia	AUD	200.4	187.3	187.3	200.4	187.3	7.9	187.3	187.3	141.9
Austria	EUR	26.0	34.8	34.8	26.0	34.8	4.1	34.8	34.8	29.2
Belgium	EUR	50.0	66.9	66.9	50.0	66.9	6.2	66.9	66.9	56.1
Belgium (Brussels Capital Region)	EUR	3.6	4.8	4.8	3.6	4.8	1.3	4.8	4.8	4.0
Belgium (Flanders)	EUR	14.8	19.8	19.8	14.8	19.8	0.7	19.8	19.8	16.6
Belgium (Wallonia) (1)	USD	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Belgium (Wallonia) (2)	EUR	7.0	9.4	9.4	7.0	9.4		9.4	9.4	7.9
Bulgaria	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Canada (Grant)	CAD	168.0	155.1	155.1	168.0	155.1	7.8	155.1	155.1	125.1
Canada (Loan)	CAD	110.0	101.6	101.6	110.0	101.6		20.0	20.0	16.1
Canada (Cushion)	CAD	22.0	20.3	20.3	22.0	20.3		-	-	-
Chile	USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Colombia <sup>6</sup>	USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cyprus	EUR	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Czech Republic	CZK	110.0	5.3	5.3	110.0	5.3	0.5	5.3	5.3	4.8
Denmark	DKK	400.0	71.8	71.8	400.0	71.8	12.8	71.8	71.8	60.1
Estonia	EUR	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1
Finland	EUR	80.0	107.0	107.0	80.0	107.0	19.8	107.0	107.0	89.8
France (Grant)	EUR	432.0	577.9	577.9	432.0	577.9	16.0	577.9	577.9	484.9
France (Loan)	EUR	285.0	381.3	381.3	285.0	381.3		105.1	105.1	88.2
France (Cushion)	EUR	57.0	76.3	76.3	57.0	76.3		-	-	-
France (Paris)	EUR	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.1
Germany	EUR	750.0	1003.3	1003.3	750.0	1003.3	12.1	1003.3	1003.3	841.8
Hungary	HUF	1000.0	4.3	4.3	1000.0	4.3	0.4	4.3	4.3	3.6
Iceland	USD	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1
Indonesia	USD	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ireland	EUR	6.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	8.0	0.6	8.0	8.0	6.7
Italy	EUR	200.0	267.5	267.5	200.0	267.5	5.5	267.5	267.5	224.5
Japan	JPY	154028.7	1500.0	1500.0	154028.7	1500.0	11.8	1500.0	1500.0	1390.3
Latvia	EUR	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Liechtenstein	CHF	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luxembourg	EUR	35.0	46.8	46.8	30.0	40.1	93.6	46.8	46.8	39.3
Malta	EUR	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
Mexico	USD	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
Monaco	EUR	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.3	8.8	2.3	2.3	2.0
Mongolia <sup>11</sup>	USD	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	EUR	100.0	133.8	133.8	100.0	133.8	8.0	133.8	133.8	112.2
New Zealand	NZD	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.0
Norway	NOK	1689.1	272.2	272.2	1689.1	272.2	50.6	272.2	272.2	195.7
Panama	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Poland	PLN	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Portugal	EUR	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.7	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.2
Republic of Korea <sup>8</sup>	USD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russian Federation	USD	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Spain <sup>9</sup>	EUR	120.0	160.5	160.5	77.0	103.0	3.4	160.5	160.5	134.7
Sweden	SEK	4000.0	581.2	581.2	4000.0	581.2	60.5	581.2	581.2	431.7
Switzerland	USD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom <sup>10</sup>	GBP	720.0	1211.0	1211.0	720.0	1211.0	19.1	1211.0	1211.0	941.4
United States of America <sup>12</sup>	USD	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	1000.0	1000.0	9.3	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0
<b>Total</b>			10237.9	10237.9				9769.1	9769.0	8674.2
<b>Amounts Announced but Not Yet Signed</b>										
Colombia	USD	5.7	5.7	-	-	-	0.12	5.7	-	5.7
Italy	EUR	50.0	66.9	-	-	-	5.47	66.9	-	56.1
Peru	USD	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	0.19	6.0	-	6.0
Vietnam <sup>13</sup>	USD	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	0.01	1.0	-	1.0
<b>Total</b>			79.6	-	-	-		79.6	-	68.8
<b>Grand Total</b>			10317.5	10237.9				9848.7	9769.0	8743.0
<b>EU Member States (Total)</b>	USD		4947.3	4780.4				4,494.9	4,428.0	3,641.1

**Notes:**

- Grant equivalent is calculated based on the terms in Policies for Contributions.
- United States dollars equivalent (USD eq.), based on the reference exchange rates established for GCF's High-Level Pledging Conference (GCF/BM-2015/Inf.01).
- USD eq., based on the foreign exchange rate as of 31 June 2019. Depending on the rate at the time of conversion, the USD eq. amount will fluctuate accordingly.
- The original pledge from Austria was announced in USD 25 million but signed in EUR 26 million. The amount shown as signed is calculated in accordance with <sup>1</sup>.
- Signed amount includes contributions made prior to GCF's High-Level Pledging Conference.
- The total amount pledged is EUR 120 million, but EUR 78 million will be paid after the Initial Resource Mobilization period (2015-2018).
- Out of the United Kingdom's announced pledge of GBP 720 million, GBP 144 million is signed as a grant and GBP 576 million is signed as a capital contribution, as defined in its agreement.
- Subject to the availability of funds. USD 1 billion provided to date.
- The total amount pledged is EUR 1 million, but EUR 0.3 million is planned to be paid after the IRM.
- The total amount pledged is USD 1 million, but USD 0.4 million is planned to be paid after the IRM.
- The Contribution Agreement was signed in USD equivalent to the pledged amount of MNT 90 million.
- The Contribution Agreement was signed in USD equivalent to the pledged amount of COP 900 million.

## **Annex VI: List of countries with national designated authority and focal point designations to the GCF**

As at 31 July 2019, the 147 countries listed below had selected national designated authorities (NDAs) or focal points to GCF. NDAs and focal points are selected by governments to act as the core interface between a developing country and GCF.

1 Afghanistan	38 Dominica
2 Albania	39 Dominican Republic (the)
3 Algeria	40 Ecuador
4 Angola	41 Egypt
5 Antigua and Barbuda	42 El Salvador
6 Argentina	43 Equatorial Guinea
7 Armenia	44 Eritrea
8 Azerbaijan	45 Ethiopia
9 Bahamas	46 Fiji
10 Bahrain	47 Gabon
11 Bangladesh	48 Gambia
12 Barbados	49 Georgia
13 Belize	50 Ghana
14 Benin	51 Grenada
15 Bhutan	52 Guatemala
16 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	53 Guinea
17 Bosnia and Herzegovina	54 Guinea-Bissau
18 Botswana	55 Guyana
19 Brazil	56 Haiti
20 Burkina Faso	57 Honduras
21 Burundi	58 India
22 Cambodia	59 Indonesia
23 Cameroon	60 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
24 Cabo Verde	61 Iraq
25 Central African Republic (the)	62 Jamaica
26 Chad	63 Jordan
27 Chile	64 Kazakhstan
28 China	65 Kenya
29 Colombia	66 Kiribati
30 Comoros (the)	67 Kuwait
31 Congo	68 Kyrgyzstan
32 Cook Islands	69 Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)
33 Costa Rica	70 Lebanon
34 Cote d'Ivoire	71 Lesotho
35 Cuba	72 Liberia
36 Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	73 Libya
37 Djibouti	74 North Macedonia

75 Madagascar	112 Samoa
76 Malawi	113 Sao Tome and Principe
77 Malaysia	114 Saudi Arabia
78 Maldives	115 Senegal
79 Mali	116 Serbia
80 Marshall Islands	117 Seychelles
81 Mauritania	118 Sierra Leone
82 Mauritius	119 Singapore
83 Mexico	120 Solomon Islands
84 Micronesia (Federated States of)	121 Somalia
85 Moldova	122 South Africa
86 Mongolia	123 Republic of Korea (the)
87 Montenegro	124 South Sudan
88 Morocco	125 Sri Lanka
89 Mozambique	126 Sudan
90 Myanmar	127 Suriname
91 Namibia	128 Eswatini
92 Nauru	129 Syrian Arab Republic
93 Nepal	130 Tajikistan
94 Nicaragua	131 Tanzania
95 Niger (the)	132 Thailand
96 Nigeria	133 Timor-Leste
97 Niue	134 Togo
98 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	135 Tonga
99 Oman	136 Trinidad and Tobago
100 Pakistan	137 Tunisia
101 Palau	138 Turkmenistan
102 State of Palestine	139 Tuvalu
103 Panama	140 Uganda
104 Papua New Guinea	141 Uruguay
105 Paraguay	142 Uzbekistan
106 Peru	143 Vanuatu
107 Philippines (the)	144 Viet Nam
108 Rwanda	145 Yemen
109 Saint Kitts and Nevis	146 Zambia
110 Saint Lucia	147 Zimbabwe
111 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	

\* The list of NDAs and focal points designated to GCF, including their names and contact information is available on the GCF website

## Annex VII: List of entities accredited to the GCF

**Table 9: List of accredited entities of the GCF as at 31 July 2019**

	Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
1	Acumen Fund, Inc.	Acumen	United States of America	Direct (regional)
2	Africa Finance Corporation	AFC	Nigeria	International
3	African Development Bank	AfDB	Côte d'Ivoire	International
4	Agence Française de Développement	AFD	France	International
5	Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco	ADA	Morocco	Direct (national)
6	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	AEPC	Nepal	Direct (national)
7	Asian Development Bank	ADB	Philippines	International
8	Attijariwafa Bank	AWB	Morocco	Direct (regional)
9	Austrian Development Agency	ADA, Austria	Austria	International
10	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social	BNDES	Brazil	Direct (national)
11	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (West African Development Bank)	BOAD	Togo	Direct (regional)
12	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	France	International
13	Caixa Economica Federal	CEF (Caixa)	Brazil	Direct (national)
14	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	CCCCC	Belize	Direct (regional)
15	Caribbean Development Bank	CDB	Barbados	Direct (regional)
16	CDG Capital S.A.	CDG Capital	Morocco	Direct (national)
17	Central American Bank for Economic Integration	CABEI	Honduras	Direct (regional)
18	Centre de Suivi Ecologique	CSE	Senegal	Direct (national)
19	China Clean Development Mechanism Fund	China CDM Fund	China	Direct (national)
20	Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo	COFIDES	Spain	International
21	Conservation International Foundation	CI	United States of America	International
22	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers	CGIAR	France	International
23	Corporación Andina de Fomento	CAF	Venezuela	Direct (regional)
24	Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	Crédit Agricole CIB	France	International
25	Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda	DOE	Antigua and Barbuda	Direct (national)
26	Deutsche Bank AktienGesellschaft	Deutsche Bank AG	Germany	International
27	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	GIZ	Germany	International
28	Development Bank of Southern Africa	DBSA	South Africa	Direct (regional)

	Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
29	Ecobank Ghana	EGH	Ghana	Direct (national)
30	Enabel	Enabel	Belgium	International
31	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia	EIF	Namibia	Direct (national)
32	Environmental Project Implementation Unit, State Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection, Armenia	EPIU	Armenia	Direct (national)
33	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	EBRD	United Kingdom	International
34	European Investment Bank	EIB	Luxembourg	International
35	Fiji Development Bank	FDB	Fiji	Direct (national)
36	Findeter	Findeter	Colombia	Direct (national)
37	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C.	FMCN	Mexico	Direct (national)
38	Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez	Fondo Acción	Colombia	Direct (national)
39	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	Italy	International
40	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China	FECO	China	Direct (national)
41	Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade	Funbio	Brazil	Direct (national)
42	Fundación Avina	Fundación Avina	Panama	Direct (regional)
43	HSBC Holdings plc and its subsidiaries	HSBC	United Kingdom	International
44	IDB Invest	IDB Invest	United States of America	International
45	Infrastructure Development Company Limited	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Direct (national)
46	Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited	IDFC	India	Direct (national)
47	Inter-American Development Bank	IDB	United States of America	International
48	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association	World Bank	United States of America	International
49	International Finance Corporation	IFC	United States of America	International
50	International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	Italy	International
51	International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	Switzerland	International
52	Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA	Japan	International
53	JS Bank Limited	JS Bank	Pakistan	Direct (national)
54	Korea Development Bank	KDB	Republic of Korea	Direct (national)
55	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	KfW	Germany	International
56	Lank Bank of the Philippines	LandBank	Philippines	Direct (national)
57	Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation	LuxDev	Luxembourg	International

	Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
58	Macquarie Alternative Assets Management Limited	MAAML	Australia	International
59	Micronesia Conservation Trust	MCT	Micronesia (Federated States Of)	Direct (regional)
60	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	MOFEC	Ethiopia	Direct (national)
61	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands	MFEM, Cook Islands	Cook Islands	Direct (national)
62	Ministry of Natural Resources	MINIRENA	Rwanda	Direct (national)
63	Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda	MWE	Uganda	Direct (national)
64	MUFG Bank, Ltd (formerly, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.)	MUFG Bank	Japan	International
65	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	NABARD	India	Direct (national)
66	National Environment Management Authority of Kenya	NEMA	Kenya	Direct (national)
67	National Fund for the Environment of Benin	FNEC	Benin	Direct (national)
68	National Rural Support Programme	NRSP	Pakistan	Direct (national)
69	Nordic Environment Finance Corporation	NEFCO	Finland	International
70	Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden	FMO	Netherlands	International
71	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation	PKSF	Bangladesh	Direct (national)
72	Pegasus Capital Advisors	Pegasus (PCA)	United States of America	International
73	Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas	Profonanpe	Peru	Direct (national)
74	Protected Areas Conservation Trust	PACT	Belize	Direct (national)
75	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	PT SMI	Indonesia	Direct (national)
76	Sahara and Sahel Observatory	OSS	Tunisia	Direct (regional)
77	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	SPC	New Caledonia	Direct (regional)
78	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	SPREP	Samoa	Direct (regional)
79	Small Industries Development Bank of India	SIDBI	India	Direct (national)
80	Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique, SA	PROPARCO	France	International
81	South African National Biodiversity Institute	SANBI	South Africa	Direct (national)
82	Unidad Para el Cambio Rural (Unit for Rural Change) of Argentina	UCAR	Argentina	Direct (national)
83	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	United States of America	International
84	United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	Kenya	International
85	United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	Italy	International
86	World Meteorological Organization	WMO	Switzerland	International



	Legal entity name	Acronym	Country	Entity type
87	World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	WWF	United States of America	International
88	XacBank LLC	XacBank	Mongolia	Direct (national)

\* The list of accredited entities with more details relating to their accreditation is available on the GCF website available at <<https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/tools/entity-directory>>.

## Annex VIII: List of activities approved to receive funding from the GCF

**Table 10: Readiness activities approved as at 31 July 2019**

Country	Activity	Delivery Partner	Type of Funding	Approved amount in USD	Total Expenditure at completion (USD)
Antigua and Barbuda	NDA Strengthening, including country programming	Department of Environment	Grant	300,000	228,117.00
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	30,209	28,065.04**
Bangladesh	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	34,620	35,077.76**
Benin	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	36,070.00*
Brazil	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	33,851.00*
Cambodia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,343.00**
	ESS Gender Roster	Mott McDonald	Technical Assistance	24,608	24,498.45
Cameroon	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	39,415	38,738.97**
Colombia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,309.00*
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,330.00*
Cook Islands	NDA Strengthening, including country programming	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	Grant	150,000	142,750.22
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	29,722	35,519.46**
Cote d'Ivoire	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	35,313	34,977.83**
Gabon	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,415	39,004.69**
Georgia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,915	29,457.58**
Guyana	NDA Strengthening, including country programming	CCCCC	Grant	300,000	175,999.00
Honduras	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	37,789.00*
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,557.00*
Jamaica	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,915	32,263.69**
Kenya	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,102.00*
Mali	NDA Strengthening, including country programming	Sahel Eco	Grant	252,000	162,244.70
	Country Programming			41,165	41,165.00
Mexico	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,445.00*
Micronesia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	37,989.00*
Micronesia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	38,048.00*

Country	Activity	Delivery Partner	Type of Funding	Approved amount in USD	Total Expenditure at completion (USD)
Mongolia	NDA Strengthening, including country programming	XacBank LLC	Grant	300,000	287,778.00
Mozambique	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	35,313	34,993.25**
Niue	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	42,122.00*
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,367.00*
Pakistan	NDA Strengthening, including country programming	NRSP	Grant	300,000	250,737.00
Palau	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	35,367.00*
Peru	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,415	37,215.00**
Senegal	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	29,722	32,998.87**
Seychelles	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	37,000	34,222.00*
Tunisia	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	33,915	28,677.29
Vanuatu	Strategic Frameworks	SPREP	Grant	137,316	132,947.00
Uruguay	ESS Gender Roster			94,084.50	94,084.46
	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	28,203	34,573.31**
Zimbabwe	Support to Direct Access Entity	PwC	Technical Assistance	35,722	32,324.59**
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,920,987.50</b>	<b>2,555,743.16</b>

\* These approved and implemented readiness proposals have been completed. The support provided is under the first technical assistance contract between GCF and PricewaterhouseCoopers for conducting gap assessments and developing action plans for entities nominated by the NDAs/focal points for accreditation. An average of 15 entities may receive support under this contract totaling USD 555,000 (e.g. approximately USD 37,000 per entity, subject to changes pending actual expenses incurred during site visits to the entities, as consulted with the NDA/focal point). The differences shown between the actual disbursement following completion compared with the potential disbursement at the approval stage take into account the actual expenses during the site visit.

\*\* These approved and completed readiness proposals fall under the second technical assistance contract between GCF and PricewaterhouseCoopers for conducting gap assessments and developing action plans for entities nominated by the NDAs/focal points for accreditation. The first three proposals (Bangladesh, Gabon and Uruguay) were approved along the same lines as the first contract, where the differences shown between the actual disbursement following completion compared with the potential disbursement at the approval stage take into account the actual expenses during the site visit. Other proposals were approved with an additional cap of expenditure in the amount of USD 6,000 to the approved amount, so that the expenditure at completion of these proposals would not exceed the approved amount. Countries that fall under this category are Antigua and Barbuda, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cook Islands, Georgia, Jamaica, and Zimbabwe.

**Table 11: Readiness activities approved and under implementation (with single country allocation) as at 31 July 2019**

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Africa	Algeria	No-objection procedure established	National Climate Change Agency	300,000 (2017)	60,000 (20%)	24
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	Benin	Adaptation planning processes developed	UNDP	1,542,913 (2019)	542,891 (35%)	18
	Botswana	No-objection procedure established	GIZ	426,688 (2019)		16
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
	Burkina Faso	No-objection procedure established	IUCN	300,000 (2017)	250,000 (83%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
Country programmes and pipeline developed						
Burundi	Private sector engaged and mobilized	FAO	342,815 (2017)	312,798 (91%)	12	
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
Cameroon	Country programmes and pipeline developed	IUCN	300,000 (2017)	250,000 (83%)	12	
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Africa	Central African Republic	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNDP	300,000 (2015)	300,000 (100%)	12
		Country programmes and pipeline developed	COMIFAC	328,020 (2017)	140,000 (43%)	18
	Chad	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	CSE	300,000 (2015)	250,000 (83%)	12
		No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNDP	426,080 (2018)	115,117 (27%)	12
	Congo	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	FAO	617,000 (2017)	501,371 (81%)	12
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	Côte d'Ivoire	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	CSE	300,000 (2015)	240,000 (80%)	18
		Adaptation planning processes developed	UNDP	2,388,865 (2019)	488,250 (20%)	36
	Democratic Republic of Congo	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	CSE	300,000 (2015)	250,000 (83%)	24
		Adaptation planning processes developed	UNDP	1,397,000 (2018)	548,405 (39%)	18
		Country programmes and pipeline developed	FAO	299,718 (2019)	168,869 (56%)	18
	Djibouti	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	CSE	300,000 (2015)	120,000 (40%)	12
		No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	UNEP	300,000 (2017)	122,456 (41%)	18

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Africa	Equatorial Guinea	No-objection procedure established	FAO	300,000 (2017)	241,109 (80%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Equatorial Guinea	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	FAO	600,000 (2017)	461,671 (77%)	12
		No-objection procedure established				
	Equatorial Guinea	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	FAO	600,000 (2017)	461,671 (77%)	12
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Eswatini	Private sector engaged and mobilized	UNEP	299,032 (2017)	83,046 (28%)	36
		No-objection procedure established				
	Eswatini	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNEP	2,796,400 (2018)	744,622 (27%)	24
		Adaptation planning processes developed				
	Ethiopia	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	GGGI	827,203 (2019)		18
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
	Ethiopia	Country programmes and pipeline developed	GGGI	827,203 (2019)		18
		No-objection procedure established				
Gabon	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	CDC-Gabon	300,000 (2016)	250,000 (83%)	12	
	Adaptation planning processes developed	CDC-Gabon	923,463 (2018)	430,600 (47%)	18	
Gambia	No-objection procedure established	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	300,000 (2016)	124,431.70 (41%)	12	
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
Gambia	Country programmes and pipeline developed	CTCN	300,150 (2017)	300,150 (100%)	13	
	Ghana	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	509,920 (2019)	254,960 (50%)	24
National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes						
Ghana	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	UNDP	509,920 (2019)	254,960 (50%)	24	
	Private Sector engaged and mobilized					

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)	
Africa	Ghana	Adaptation planning processes developed	UNEP	2,969,025 (2019)	668,744 (23%)	36	
	Guinea	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	300,000 (2015)	300,000 (100%)	24	
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
	Guinea-Bissau	Country programmes and pipeline developed	The Sahara and Sahel Observatory	300,000 (2019)		12	
		No-objection procedure established					
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
	Africa	Kenya	Country programmes and pipeline developed	FAO	3,000,000 (2018)	778,557 (26%)	36
			Adaptation planning processes developed				
	Africa	Kenya	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	NEMA	431,060 (2017)	258,636 (60%)	24
			Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
	Africa	Lesotho	Country programmes and pipeline developed	DBSA	300,000 (2017)	190,935 (64%)	24
			No-objection procedure established				
Africa	Liberia	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNDP	300,000 (2015)	299,031.74 (99%)	24	
		Adaptation planning processes developed					
Africa	Libya	No-objection procedure established	The Sahara and Sahel Observatory	300,000 (2017)	130,000 (43%)	12	
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
		Country programmes and pipeline developed					
		Private Sector engaged and mobilized					

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Africa	Madagascar	No-objection procedure established	UNEP	300,000 (2017)	177,588 (59%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Malawi	Private sector engaged and mobilized	UNEP	2,849,018 (2019)	830,491 (29%)	36
		Adaptation planning processes developed				
	Mali	No-objection procedure established	Agence pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (AEDD)	183,000 (2018)	91,500 (50%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
		No-objection procedure established				
National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	594,749 (2019)	130,000 (22%)	24			
Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed						
Mauritania	Country programmes and pipeline developed	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (CCPNCC)	300,000 (2017)	250,000 (83%)	18	
	No-objection procedure established					
Mauritius	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNEP	2,670,374 (2018)	742,163 (28%)	36	
	Adaptation planning processes developed					
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					CTCN
No-objection procedure established						
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	300,000 (2019)		12	



Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)	
Africa	Morocco	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	ADA	300,000 (2017)	230,000 (77%)	24	
		Country programmes and pipeline developed					
	Morocco	No-objection procedure established					
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Beya Capital	300,000 (2016)	250,000 (83%)	12	
		Country programmes and pipeline developed					
	Mozambique	Private Sector engaged and mobilized					
		No-objection procedure established					
	Mozambique	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel (FNDS)	300,000 (2017)	120,000 (40%)	12	
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
Namibia	Namibia	No-objection procedure established					
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed		391,009 (2016)	340,355 (87%)	12	
	Namibia	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
		Private sector engaged and mobilized	EIF Namibia				
		No-objection procedure established					
Namibia	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes						
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed		300,000 (2017)	190,000 (63%)	24		
	Country programmes and pipeline developed						
		Private sector engaged and mobilized					

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Africa	Niger	Adaptation planning processes developed	UNDP	2,997,282 (2018)	363,161 (12%)	48
		No-objection procedure established	UNEP	300,000 (2017)	138,100 (46%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
	Country programmes and pipeline developed	Private sector engaged and mobilized	Environment and Climate Change Fund	300,000 (2015)	250,000 (83%)	12
	No-objection procedure established					
	Rwanda	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	GGGI	600,000 (2017)	423,500 (71%)	12
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	São Tomé and Príncipe	No-objection procedure established	Agência Fiduciária de Administração de Projetos (AFAP)	300,000 (2017)	120,000 (40%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Senegal	Country programmes and pipeline developed	CSE	300,000 (2015)	250,000 (83%)	12
		Country programmes and pipeline developed	IFC	600,000 (2016)		12
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	CSE	205,000 (2017)	140,000 (68%)	24
National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes		FAO	325,985 (2019)	122,523 (38%)	18	
Country programmes and pipeline developed						
Seychelles	No-objection procedure established	Development Bank of Seychelles	300,000 (2016)	130,000 (43%)	12	
National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes						

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Africa	Seychelles	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)	568,784 (2017)	175,110 (31%)	24
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	Sierra Leone	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	PwC	32,602 (2018)		-
	South Africa	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	SANBI	380,000 (2017)	195,000 (51%)	24
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	South Sudan	No-objection procedure established	UNEP	300,000 (2017)	153,178 (51%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Sudan	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	396,220 (2017)	273,185 (69%)	24
National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes						
Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed						
Country programmes and pipeline developed						
Togo	Private sector engaged and mobilized	CSE	300,000 (2015)	200,000 (67%)	12	
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
Tunisia	Country programmes and pipeline developed	The Sahara and Sahel Observatory	299,729 (2018)	240,000 (80%)	18	
	Private sector engaged and mobilized					
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes		300,000 (2016)	250,000 (83%)	12	

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Africa	Tunisia	No-objection procedure established	The Sahara and Sahel Observatory	330,000 (2019)	250,000 (76%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	United Republic of Tanzania	Private sector engaged and mobilized	Ministry of Finance and Planning	300,000 (2015)		12
		No-objection procedure established				
	Uganda	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	GGGI	700,593 (2019)	125,598 (18%)	24
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
Zambia	Country programmes and pipeline developed	Ministry of Finance	300,000 (2015)	60,000 (20%)	24	
	Private sector engaged and mobilized					
Zimbabwe	No-objection procedure established	UNEP	300,000 (2016)	121,354 (40%)	24	
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
	Adaptation planning processes developed	UNEP	2,886,725 (2018)	877,525 (30%)	36	
Asia Pacific	Afghanistan	No-objection procedure established	FAO	300,000 (2018)	239,939 (80%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Bangladesh	No objection procedure established	UNDP	150,000 (2015)	150,000 (100%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	GIZ	150,000 (2015)	69,352.54 (46%)	12
		Adaptation planning processes developed	UNDP	2,805,990 (2018)	636,666 (23%)	36
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Bangladesh Bank	700,000 (2019)		24	

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Africa	Bhutan	No objection procedure established	Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC)	400,000 (2017)	315,175 (79%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Bhutan	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	UNDP	2,999,859 (2018)	340,000 (11%)	48
		Adaptation planning processes developed				
	Cambodia	No-objection procedure established	DCC of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	272,338 (2017)	120,000 (44%)	20
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Cambodia	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	DCC of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	272,338 (2017)	120,000 (44%)	20
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Cook Islands	No-objection procedure established	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	685,900 (2017)	617,310 (90%)	24
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
Cook Islands	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	685,900 (2017)	617,310 (90%)	24	
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No-objection procedure established	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	413,110 (2017)	350,000 (85%)	24	
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	992,452 (2019)	500,000 (50%)	24	
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
India	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	300,000 (2015)	300,000 (100%)	12	
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Asia Pacific	Indonesia	No-objection procedure established	GGGI	852,322 (2018)	281,333 (33%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Iran	Private sector engaged and mobilized	FAO	419,495 (2018)	386,995 (92%)	12
		No-objection procedure established				
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Iraq	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	UNDP	668,295 (2017)	655,838 (98%)	24
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Jordan	No-objection procedure established	UNEP	300,000 (2017)	150,000 (50%)	18
National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes						
Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed						
Country programmes and pipeline developed						
Kazakhstan	Private sector engaged and mobilized	GGGI	660,000 (2017)	189,756 (29%)	18	
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
		Private sector engaged and mobilized	PwC	36,626 (2019)	-	-

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Asia Pacific	Kazakhstan	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	300,000 (2017)	300,000 (100%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Kiribati	Private sector engaged and mobilized	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	585,927 (2016)	146,481 (25%)	24
		No-objection procedure established				
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
	Kyrgyzstan	Country programmes and pipeline developed	FAO	300,000 (2016)	154,773 (52%)	12
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	Lao PDR	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	300,000 (2017)	300,000 (100%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
No-objection procedure established		GGGI	476,485 (2017)	89,465 (19%)	18	
Country programmes and pipeline developed						
Private sector engaged and mobilized		GIZ	484,158.75 (2018)	65,756.98 (14%)	18	
Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed						
Malaysia	No-objection procedure established	FAO	348,975 (2018)	287,050 (82%)	18	
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
	Private sector engaged and mobilized					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
Malaysia	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Carbon Trust	300,000 (2017)	150,000 (50%)	12	
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Asia Pacific	Malaysia	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNEP	798,327 (2018)	442,650 (55%)	24
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	Maldives	No-objection procedure established	UNEP	300,000 (2017)	198,545 (66%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		No-objection procedure established	GGGI	350,000 (2017)	297,500 (85%)	6
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	Mongolia	Country programmes and pipeline developed	UNEP	368,000 (2017)	250,000 (68%)	12
		Adaptation planning processes developed				
		No-objection procedure established				
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	IFC	291,783 (2018)		24
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Country programmes and pipeline developed	CTCN	338,680 (2017)	336,520 (99%)	12	
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
Myanmar	Country programmes and pipeline developed	UNEP	300,000 (2017)	115,840 (39%)	18	
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
	Country programmes and pipeline developed	GGGI	850,220 (2018)	225,454 (27%)	24	
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
Nauru	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	PIFS	339,250 (2017)	130,000 (38%)	24	
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
	Private sector engaged and mobilized					



Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Asia Pacific	Nepal	Adaptation planning processes developed	UNEP	2,935,350 (2016)	456,410 (16%)	36
		No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNDP	898,509 (2017)	418,605 (47%)	24
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized					
	Niue	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	SPREP	558,858 (2017)	294,890 (53%)	24
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized				
		No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Oman	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized	Sultan Qaboos University	300,000 (2017)	250,000 (83%)	12
		Adaptation planning processes developed	UNEP	2,969,674 (2017)	675,420 (23%)	36
	Pakistan	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	GIZ	336,035 (2017)	87,865.16 (26%)	18
		No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNDP	318,996 (2017)	318,996 (100%)	24
Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized						
		Country programmes and pipeline developed	CTCN	254,100 (2017)	254,100 (100%)	12

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Asia Pacific	Papua New Guinea	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes Private sector engaged and mobilized	GGGI	677,427 (2017)	221,436 (33%)	24
	Philippines	Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized	IFC	692,000 (2018)		18
	Republic of Marshall Islands	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes Country programmes and pipeline developed	SPREP	563,813 (2017)	400,000 (71%)	24
	Sri Lanka	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed	ICRAF	919,649 (2019)		24
	Syria	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	FAO	482,610 (2018)	248,630 (52%)	24
	Tajikistan	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized	Committee for Environment Protection	300,000 (2017)	250,000 (83%)	12

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Asia Pacific	Thailand	No-objection procedure established	GIZ	292,184 (2015)	298,176.11 <sup>1</sup> (102%)	6
		No-objection procedure established	GIZ	627,400 (2017)	185,490.36 (30%)	24
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
		No-objection procedure established				
	Country programmes and pipeline developed	GGGI	340,000 (2017)	168,364 (50%)	12	
	Private sector engaged and mobilized	UNDP	300,000 (2016)	300,000 (100%)	24	
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	National Directorate for Climate Change	695,038 (2019)		24	
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
No-objection procedure established	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	300,000 (2016)	270,000 (90%)	12		
National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes						
Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed						
Country programmes and pipeline developed						
Private sector engaged and mobilized						
National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	CTCN	200,000 (2017)	200,000 (100%)	6		
Country programmes and pipeline developed						
Private sector engaged and mobilized						

<sup>1</sup> The proposal was approved in United States dollars, but since the delivery partner GIZ is based in Europe, it has requested funding in euros. Due to the exchange rate at the time of the disbursement, the total funds disbursed for this grant is higher than the actual approved grant amount. (Total requested EUR 258,570.40 while the exchange rate for the first disbursement was USD 1.07 per euro, and USD 1.21 per euro for the second disbursement.)

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	Tonga	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	PwC	39,307 (2019)		-
		No-objection procedure established	GIZ	300,000 (2015)	305,469.84 <sup>2</sup> (102%)	24
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		No-objection procedure established	GGGI	370,000 (2016)	370,000 (100%)	7
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed	GGGI	350,000 (2019)	296,000 (85%)	12
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
	Vietnam	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Ministry of Planning and Investment	299,634 (2017)	130,000 (43%)	24
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	Antigua and Barbuda	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Ministry of Health and Environment	620,250 (2017)	529,000 (85%)	12
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
		Adaptation planning processes developed		3,000,000 (2017)	500,000 (17%)	36
		No-objection procedure established		931,000 (2018)	360,000 (39%)	18
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
	Argentina	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UCAR	274,800 (2017)		24
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					

<sup>2</sup> The proposal was approved in United States dollars, but since the delivery partner GIZ is based in Europe, it has requested funding in euros. Due to the exchange rate at the time of the disbursement, the total funds disbursed for this grant is higher than the actual approved grant amount. (Total requested EUR 266,222.07 while the exchange rate for the first disbursement was USD 1.07 per euro, and USD 1.21 per euro for the second disbursement.)

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Fundación Avina	431,226 (2017)	302,000 (70%)	18	
		Country programmes and pipeline developed					
		Private sector engaged and mobilized					
			Adaptation planning processes developed	UNDP	2,999,964 (2018)	449,100 (15%)	36
	Bahamas		No-objection procedure established	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	300,000 (2016)	250,000 (83%)	12
			National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
			Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
			Country programmes and pipeline developed				
			Private sector engaged and mobilized				
			Country programmes and pipeline developed	CTCN	369,715 (2018)	200,518 (54%)	18
			No-objection procedure established	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	359,950 (2018)	52,700 (15%)	30
			Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized					
Barbados		No-objection procedure established	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	299,439 (2017)	250,000 (83%)	12	
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
		Country programmes and pipeline developed					
		Private sector engaged and mobilized					
Belize		No-objection procedure established	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	300,000 (2016)	300,000 (100%)	12	
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
		Country programmes and pipeline developed					
		Private sector engaged and mobilized					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	PwC	34,409 (2019)		-	

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Belize	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	355,365 (2018)	174,300 (49%)	24
	Bolivia (Pluri-national State of)	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Ministry of Development Planning	300,000 (2015)	60,000 (20%)	24
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	PwC	38,102 (2019)	-	-
	Brazil	No-objection procedure established Country programmes and pipeline developed	FAO	700,000 (2018)	197,450 (28%)	18
		No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Chilean Development Cooperation Agency	300,000 (2016)	250,000 (67%)	12
	Chile	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed		700,000 (2016)	681,100 (97%)	12
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed	CAF	300,000 (2017)	287,000 (96%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes		700,000 (2017)	660,000 (94%)	15
		Country programmes and pipeline developed	FINDETER	310,002 (2017)		12
	Colombia	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (APC-Colombia)	393,000 (2017)	376,000 (96%)	12
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized	Asobancaria	309,800 (2017)	255,000 (82%)	12
		Adaptation planning processes developed	Fondo Acción	2,683,964 (2018)	350,000 (13%)	30

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Bancoldex	300,000 (2018)		12
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Costa Rica	No-objection procedure established	CAF	300,000 (2017)	284,087 (95%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Cuba	Private sector engaged and mobilized	UNEP	2,861,917 (2018)	350,575.33 (12%)	36
		Adaptation planning processes developed				
	Cuba	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	333,300 (2018)	166,650 (50%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Dominica	Country programmes and pipeline developed	UNDP	464,778 (2017)	232,389 (50%)	24
		No-objection procedure established				
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
Dominican Republic	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	FRP	300,000 (2015)	225,000 (75%)	24	
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
Dominican Republic	Private sector engaged and mobilized	Ministry of Health and Environment, Antigua and Barbuda	2,940,000 (2018)	300,000 (10%)	36	
	Adaptation planning processes developed					
Dominican Republic	No-objection procedure established	UNEP	2,998,325 (2018)	1,161,912 (39%)	36	
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	Ecuador	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	300,000 (2015)	300,000 (100%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Ecuador	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	UNDP	3,000,000 (2018)	330,000 (11%)	36
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Ecuador	Private sector engaged and mobilized	Fundación Avina	559,516 (2018)	260,000 (46%)	18
		Adaptation planning processes developed				
	El Salvador	No-objection procedure established	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	300,000 (2015)		18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Grenada	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	GIZ	380,311 (2017)	108,905 (29%)	18
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
	Grenada	No-objection procedure established	New York University	600,854 (2018)	403,501 (67%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
Grenada	Country programmes and pipeline developed	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	399,929 (2018)	131,390 (33%)	24	
	No-objection procedure established					
Guatemala	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	IUCN	371,300 (2016)	315,605 (85%)	12	
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
Guatemala	Country programmes and pipeline developed	IUCN	371,300 (2016)	315,605 (85%)	12	
	Private sector engaged and mobilized					



Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Guatemala	No-objection procedure established	FAO	813,294 (2018)	533,021 (66%)	24
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Guyana	Country programmes and pipeline developed	FAO	697,183 (2018)	500,162 (72%)	24
		No-objection procedure established				
	Guyana	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	GGGI	300,000 (2018)	119,659.25 (40%)	12
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
	Haiti	Country programmes and pipeline developed	UNDP	430,000 (2016)	430,000 (100%)	24
		No-objection procedure established				
	Haiti	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNDP	350,000 (2017)	350,000 (100%)	18
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	Honduras	Country programmes and pipeline developed	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	403,390 (2018)	131,390 (33%)	36
		No-objection procedure established				
Honduras	Adaptation planning processes developed	UNDP	2,856,957 (2019)		48	
	No-objection procedure established					
Honduras	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	MiAmbiente	300,000 (2016)	270,000 (45%)	12	
	Private sector engaged and mobilized					

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Honduras	No-objection procedure established	UNEP	764,960 (2017)	243,515 (32%)	18	
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Country programmes and pipeline developed					
			Country programmes and pipeline developed		235,200 (2018)	136,912.50 (58%)	12
			Adaptation planning processes developed				
	Jamaica		No-objection procedure established	MEGJC	300,000 (2017)	120,000 (40%)	18
			National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
			Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed				
			Private sector engaged and mobilized		582,000 (2016)	436,500 (75%)	18
			National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Mexico		No-objection procedure established	GGGI	798,975 (2019)		18
			National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed							
		Country programmes and pipeline developed		150,674 (2018)	135,607 (90%)	6	
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
Nicaragua		No-objection procedure established	IDB	746,217 (2018)		12	
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
		Country programmes and pipeline developed					
		Private sector engaged and mobilized					

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Panama	No-objection procedure established	CAF	895,667 (2017)	516,672.20 (58%)	24
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Paraguay	Country programmes and pipeline developed	CAF	300,000 (2016)	275,550 (92%)	12
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
	Peru	Country programmes and pipeline developed	Fundacion Avina	592,813 (2017)	270,000 (46%)	18
		No-objection procedure established	GIZ	426,665 (2017)	93,543.12 (22%)	18
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Profonanpe	330,625 (2017)	273,125 (83%)	12
		Country programmes and pipeline developed		301,165 (2018)	169,158 (56%)	12
	Saint Lucia	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	432,942 (2017)	309,017 (71%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes		375,100 (2017)	174,140.38 (46%)	24
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Country programmes and pipeline developed	PwC	95,000 (2018)	83,252.49 (88%)	-
No-objection procedure established		300,000 (2017)		120,000 (40%)	18	
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Ministry of Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, Industry, Labour and Information			

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)		
Latin America and the Caribbean	Trinidad and Tobago	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	PwC	36,626 (2019)		-		
	Uruguay	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNDP	370,000 (2017)	370,000 (100%)	12		
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized		2,735,615 (2018)	1,065,299 (39%)	36		
		Adaptation planning processes developed		CND	91,810 (2018)	30,000 (33%)	18	
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes			UNDP	509,696 (2018)	217,000 (43%)	18
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized						
	Eastern Europe	Albania	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNEP	300,000 (2016)	147,500 (49%)	12	
			Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized		EPIU SI	300,000 (2017)	150,000 (50%)	18
			No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes			UNDP	2,999,593 (2018)	385,000 (13%)
		Armenia	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized					
Adaptation planning processes developed								

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	Azerbaijan	No-objection procedure established	UNDP	300,000 (2017)	300,000 (100%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Azerbaijan	Private sector engaged and mobilized	FAO	499,653 (2019)		18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	UNDP	2,506,812 (2018)	715,000 (29%)	36
		Adaptation planning processes developed				
	Georgia	No-objection procedure established	GIZ	300,000 (2016)	308,353.88 <sup>3</sup> (27%)	18
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
	Macedonia	No-objection procedure established	FAO	300,000 (2017)	246,000 (82%)	12
		National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes				
Moldova	No-objection procedure established	Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment	300,000 (2016)	163,000 (54%)	24	
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed					
Montenegro	Country programmes and pipeline developed	UNEP	300,000 (2016)	145,000 (48%)	12	
	Private sector engaged and mobilized					
	No-objection procedure established					
	National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes					
Montenegro	Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed	UNEP	300,000 (2016)	145,000 (48%)	12	
	Country programmes and pipeline developed					
	Private sector engaged and mobilized					

<sup>3</sup> The proposal was approved in United States dollars, but since the delivery partner GIZ is based in Europe, it has requested funding in euros. Due to the exchange rate at the time of the disbursement, the total funds disbursed for this grant is higher than the actual approved grant amount. (total requested EUR 262,886.40 while the exchange rate for the first disbursement was USD 1.07 per euro, and USD 1.21 per euro for the second disbursement.)

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
	Serbia	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	UNEP	300,000 (2016)	130,000 (43%)	12
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed Country programmes and pipeline developed Private sector engaged and mobilized				
		Adaptation planning processes developed	UNDP	2,100,000 (2019)		36
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>154,905,955.45</b>	<b>57,881,137.43</b>	

**Table 12: Readiness activities approved and under implementation (with multiple countries' allocation) as at 31 July 2019**

Region	Country	Results	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Disbursed (%)	Duration (months)
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines	No-objection procedure established National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Total: 1,802,657 (2018)	366,705 (20%)	36
		Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed		Belize (583,776), Dominica (283,776), Haiti (283,776), Jamaica (83,776), Saint Lucia (283,776), Saint Vincent and Grenadines (283,776)		
		Country programmes and pipeline developed				
		Private sector engaged and mobilized				
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,802,657</b>	<b>366,705</b>	

**Table 13: Readiness activities approved but cancelled as at 31 July 2019**

Country	Activity	Delivery Partner	Approved amount in USD (Year Approved)	Expenditure (USD)
<b>Congo</b>	NDA strengthening and country programme	UNDP	300,000 (2016)	37,542.00
<b>Eswatini</b>	NDA strengthening and country programme	UNDP	300,000 (2016)	968.26
<b>Ethiopia</b>	NDA strengthening and country programme	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	300,000 (2015)	72,722.00
<b>Kenya</b>	NDA strengthening and country programme	Kenya National Treasury	150,000 (2015)	-

<b>Mauritius</b>	NDA strengthening and country programme	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	300,000 (2016)	-
<b>Philippines</b>	NDA strengthening and country programme	Climate Change Commission	300,000 (2015)	-
<b>Yemen</b>	NDA strengthening and country programme	Sultan Qaboos University	497,245 (2018)	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,147,245.00</b>	<b>111,232.26</b>

**Table 14: Project preparation funding approved as at 31 July 2019**

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Amount Approved (USD)
PPF001	Rural Green Economy and Climate Resilient Development Programme	MOE_Rwanda	Rwanda	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	1,498,841
PPF002	Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro and meteorological hazards in Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	WMO	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	535,833
PPF003	Development of an Integrated, Sustainable and Resilient Agricultural Project to Climate Change in the Souss Valley	ADA_Morocco	Morocco	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	717,407
PPF004	Public and Private Sector Energy Efficiency Programme (PPSEEP)	DBSA	South Africa	Africa	Mitigation	PPP	Direct	Grant	318,060
PPF005	Arundo donax Renewable Bio-mass Fuel for Belize	CCCCC	Belize	LAC	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	694,000
PPF006	Sustainable Transport for Intermediate Cities: Pasto, Pereira, Monteria, Valledupar (STIC Program)	CAF	Colombia	LAC	Mitigation	Public	Direct	Grant	1,415,750
PPF007	Preparatory Assessments for the Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project (MMCRP)	UNDP	Liberia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	934,185
PPF008	Pilot project of hydro agricultural permiters development with smart agricultural practices resilient to climate change in Niger	BOAD	Niger (the)	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	439,134

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Amount Approved (USD)
PPF009	Transformative public and private partnerships for climate change adaptation and mitigation through the protection of mangroves and wetlands along Ecuador's coast.	CI	Ecuador	LAC	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	Grant	277,172
PPF010	Devolved climate change governance to strengthen resilience of communities' in target counties	NEMA	Kenya	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	371,200
PPF011	Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI)	UNEP	Jordan	Africa	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	Grant	278,946
PPF012	Waste Management Flagship Programme	DBSA	South Africa	Africa	Mitigation	Public	Direct	Grant	1,359,719
PPF013	Strengthening Urban Resilience in Riverside Asuncion	IDB	Paraguay	LAC	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	Grant	548,205
PPF014	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy saving technologies and equipment for textile sector of Bangladesh	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Grant	301,562
PPF015	Bus Rapid Transit Development in Semarang	PTSMI	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	Direct	Grant	788,000
PPF016	Mongolian Green Finance Corporation	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Equity	348,964
PPF017	Ecosystem and livelihoods resiliency: climate change risk reduction through ecosystem-based adaptation in Botswana's communal grazing lands	CI	Botswana	LAC	Cross-Cutting	Public	International	Grant	365,316
PPF018	Bhutan Green Transport Program	WorldBank	Bhutan	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant	526,311
PPF019	Mini-grid/off-grid Solution for Ger Area	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Cross-Cutting	Private	Direct	Repayable grant	914,425
PPF020	Low-Emission and Climate Resilient Agriculture in Colombia	CAF	Colombia	LAC	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	642,600
PPF021	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Grant	363,533



Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Amount Approved (USD)
	saving technologies and equipment for garment sector of Bangladesh								
PPF022	The R's (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) for climate resilience wastewater systems in Barbados (3R-CReWS)	CCCCC	Barbados	LAC	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	1,029,192
PPF023	Climate Resilient Coastal Forestry in Bangladesh	IDCOL	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Cross-Cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	337,740

**Table 15: Projects and programmes approved by the Board to receive GCF funding as at 31 July 2019**

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq. Million)	Total project value (USD eq. Million)
FP001	Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru	Profonampe	Peru	LAC	Cross-cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	6.2	9.1
FP002	Saving Lives and Protecting Agriculture based Livelihoods in Malawi: Scaling up the use of Modernized Climate information and Early Warning Systems	UNDP	Malawi	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	12.3	16.3
FP003	Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands	CSE	Senegal	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	7.6	8.2
FP004	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)	KfW	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	40.0	80.0
FP005	KawiSafi Ventures Fund	Acumen	Kenya, Rwanda	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	Direct	Equity, Grant	25.0	110.0
FP007	Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages	UNDP	Maldives	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	23.6	28.2
FP008	Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project	ADB	Fiji	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	31.0	405.1

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
FP009	Energy Savings Insurance (ESI) for private energy efficiency investments by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	IDB	El Salvador	LAC	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	21.7	41.7
FP010	De-Risking and Scaling-up Investment in Energy Efficient Building Retrofits	UNDP	Armenia	Eastern Europe	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant	20.0	29.8
FP011	Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy	UNEP	Gambia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	20.5	25.5
FP012	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project	WorldBank	Mali	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	22.8	27.3
FP013	Improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam	UNDP	Viet Nam	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	29.5	40.5
FP014	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program For the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)	WorldBank	Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	19.0	68.8
FP015	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)	UNDP	Tuvalu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	36.0	38.9
FP016	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management	UNDP	Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	38.1	52.1
FP017	Climate action and solar energy development programme in the Tarapacá Region in Chile	CAF	Chile	LAC	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Equity, Senior loan	39.0	181.0
FP018	Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan	UNDP	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	37.0	37.5

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
FP019	Priming financial and land use planning instruments to reduce emissions from deforestation	UNDP	Ecuador	LAC	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant	41.2	84.0
FP020	Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean	IDB	Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant, Reimbursable Grant, Senior loan	80.0	190.5
FP021	Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management Project	AFD	Senegal	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan	17.0	80.7
FP022	Development of arganiculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED)	ADA_Morocco	Morocco	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	39.3	49.2
FP023	Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop growing regions (CRAVE)	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	9.5	10.0
FP024	Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	10.0	10.0
FP025	GCF-EBRD SEFF Co-financing Programme	EBRD	Armenia, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Serbia, Tajikistan, Tunisia	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe	Cross-cutting	Private	International	Grant, Senior loan	378.0	1,385.0

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
FP026	Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar	CI, EIB	Madagascar	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan, Subordinated loan	53.5	69.8
FP027	Universal Green Energy Access Programme (UGEAP)	DeutscheBank	Benin, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania	Africa	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Grant	80.0	301.6
FP028	MSME Business Loan Program for GHG Emission Reduction	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Grant, Senior loan	20.0	60.0
FP033	Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius	UNDP	Mauritius	Africa	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	28.2	191.4
FP034	Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda	UNDP	Uganda	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	24.1	44.3
FP035	Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Planning in Vanuatu (Van-CIS-RDP)	SPREP	Vanuatu	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	18.1	21.8
FP036	Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program	ADB	Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	17.0	26.0

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
FP037	Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa	UNDP	Samoa	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	57.7	65.7
FP038	Geeref Next	EIB	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Comoros (the), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Dominica, Dominican Republic (the), Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Grant	265.0	765.0

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
			and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Suriname, Togo, Uganda							
FP039	GCF-EBRD Egypt Renewable Energy Financing Framework	EBRD	Egypt	Africa	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan	154.7	1,007.0
FP040	Tajikistan: Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience	EBRD	Tajikistan	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	50.0	133.0
FP041	Simiyu Climate Resilient Development Programme	KfW	Tanzania	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant,	116.7	163.0
FP042	Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco	AFD	Morocco	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	22.7	86.4
FP043	The Saïss Water Conservation Project	EBRD	Morocco	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	36.3	234.9
FP044	Tina River Hydropower Development Project	WorldBank	Solomon Islands	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan	86.0	234.0
FP045	Ground Water Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha	NABARD	India	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant, Senior loan	34.4	166.3
FP046	Renewable Energy Program #1 - Solar	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Equity, Senior loan	8.7	17.6
FP047	GCF-EBRD Kazakhstan Renewables Framework	EBRD	Kazakhstan	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan	110.0	557.0

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
FP048	Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agriculture Risk Sharing Facility	IDB	Guatemala, Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Private	International	Equity, Grant, Guarantee, Senior loan	20.0	158.0
FP049	Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risk (R4)	WFP	Senegal	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	10.0	10.0
FP050	Bhutan for life	WWF	Bhutan	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	26.6	118.3
FP051	Scaling-up Investment in Low-Carbon Public Buildings	UNDP	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eastern Europe	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	17.3	122.6
FP052	Sustainable and Climate Resilient Connectivity for Nauru	ADB	Nauru	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	26.9	65.2
FP053	Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt	UNDP	Egypt	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	31.4	105.2
FP056	Scaling up climate resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana	UNDP	Colombia	LAC	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	38.5	117.2
FP058	Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender-responsive resilience of the most vulnerable communities	MoFEC	Ethiopia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	45.0	50.0
FP059	Climate Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS)-	GIZ	Grenada	LAC	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	40.1	47.8
FP060	Water Sector Resilience Nexus for Sustainability in Barbados (WSRN S-Barbados)	CCCCC	Barbados	LAC	Cross-cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	27.6	45.2
FP061	Integrated physical adaptation and community resilience through an enhanced direct access pilot in the public, private, and civil society sectors	DOE_ATG	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	20.0	20.0

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
	of three Eastern Caribbean small island developing states									
FP062	Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)	FAO	Paraguay	LAC	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	25.1	90.3
FP063	Promoting private sector investments in energy efficiency in the industrial sector and in Paraguay	IDB	Paraguay	LAC	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	23.0	43.0
FP064	Promoting risk mitigation instruments and finance for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments	IDB	Argentina	LAC	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	103.0	163.9
FP065	Financial Instruments for Brazil Energy Efficient Cities (FinBRAZEEC)	WorldBank	Brazil	LAC	Mitigation	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Guarantee, Senior loan, Subordinated loan	195.0	1,306.0
FP066	Pacific Resilience Project Phase II for RMI	WorldBank	Marshall Islands	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	25.0	44.1
FP067	Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan	WFP	Tajikistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	9.3	10.0
FP068	Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia	UNDP	Georgia	Eastern Europe	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	27.1	70.3
FP069	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	UNDP	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	25.0	33.0
FP070	Global Clean Cooking Program – Bangladesh	WorldBank	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan	20.0	82.2



Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
FP071	Scaling Up Energy Efficiency for Industrial Enterprises in Vietnam	WorldBank	Viet Nam	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Guarantee, Senior loan	86.3	497.2
FP072	Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia	UNDP	Zambia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	32.0	137.3
FP073	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Northern Rwanda	MOE_Rwanda	Rwanda	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	Direct	Grant	32.8	33.2
FP074	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project	WorldBank	Burkina Faso	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	22.5	25.0
FP075	Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan	ADB	Tajikistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	5.0	10.0
FP076	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	ADB	Cambodia	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	40.0	141.0
FP077	Ulaanbaatar Green Affordable Housing and Resilient Urban Renewal Project (AHURP)	ADB	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan, Subordinated loan	145.0	544.0
FP078	Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF)	Acumen	Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda	Africa	Adaptation	Private	Direct	Equity, Grant	26.0	56.0
FP080	Zambia Renewable Energy Financing Framework	AfDB	Zambia	Africa	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan	52.5	154.0
FP081	Line of Credit for Solar rooftop segment for commercial, industrial and residential housing sectors	NABARD	India	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Equity, Senior loan	100.0	250.0
FP083	Indonesia Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation Project	WorldBank	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Reimbursable	100.0	410.0

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
								Grant, Senior loan		
FP084	Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities	UNDP	India	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	43.4	130.3
FP085	Green BRT Karachi	ADB	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	49.0	583.5
FP086	Green Cities Facility	EBRD	Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Tunisia	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	98.9	603.4
FP087	Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands	IUCN	Guatemala	LAC	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	22.0	37.7
FP089	Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA)	FAO	El Salvador	LAC	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	35.8	127.7
FP090	Tonga Renewable Energy Project under the Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program	ADB	Tonga	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant	29.9	53.2
FP091	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	ADB	Kiribati	Asia-Pacific	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant	28.6	58.1
FP092	Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)	AfDB	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger	Africa	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	67.8	209.9

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
			(the), Nigeria							
FP093	Yeleen Rural Electrification Project in Burkina Faso	AfDB	Burkina Faso	Africa	Mitigation	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Guarantee, Senior loan	27.6	60.4
FP094	Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands	UNDP	Comoros (the)	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	41.9	60.8
FP095	Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	AFD	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda	Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean	Cross-cutting	Private	International	Grant, Senior loan	272.7	742.0
FP096	DRC Green Mini-Grid Program	AfDB	Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Africa	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan	21.0	89.0
FP097	Productive Investment Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change (CAMBio II)	CABEI	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic	Latin America and	Adaptation	Private	Direct	Grant, Senior loan	15.5	28.0

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
			(the), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	the Caribbean						
FP098	DBSA Climate Finance Facility	DBSA	Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	Direct	Grant, Subordinated loan	55.6	170.6
FP099	Climate Investor One	FMO	Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Uganda	Africa, Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Reimbursable Grant	100.0	821.5
FP100	REDD-PLUS results-based payments for results achieved by Brazil in the Amazon biome in 2014 and 2015	UNDP	Brazil	LAC	Mitigation	Public	International	Results-Based Payment	96.5	96.5
FP101	Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient)	IFAD	Belize	LAC	Adaptation	Public	International	Equity, Grant, Senior loan	8.0	20.0
FP102	Mali solar rural electrification project	BOAD	Mali	Africa	Mitigation	Public	Direct	Grant, Senior loan	29.5	38.9
FP103	Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal	GIZ	Kenya, Senegal	Africa	Mitigation	Public	International	Grant	18.8	26.9
FP104	Nigeria Solar IPP Support Program	AFC	Nigeria	Africa	Mitigation	Private	International	Equity, Senior loan	100.0	467.0

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
FP105	BOAD Climate Finance Facility to Scale Up Solar Energy Investments in Francophone West Africa LDCs	BOAD	Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger (the), Togo	Africa	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Grant, Senior loan	69.3	138.6
FP106	Embedded Generation Investment Programme (EGIP)	DBSA	South Africa	Africa	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Equity, Senior loan, Subordinated loan	100.0	537.0
FP107	Supporting Climate Resilience and Transformational Change in the Agriculture Sector in Bhutan	UNDP	Bhutan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	25.3	58.0
FP108	Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management	FAO	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	35.0	47.7
FP109	Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	UNDP	Timor-Leste	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	22.4	59.4
FP110	Ecuador REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014	UNDP	Ecuador	LAC	Mitigation	Public	International	Results-Based Payment	18.6	18.6
FP111	Promoting climate-resilient forest restoration and silviculture for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services	IDB	Honduras	LAC	Cross-cutting	Public	International	Grant, Senior loan	35.0	79.0
FP112	Addressing Climate Vulnerability in the Water Sector (ACWA) in the Marshall Islands	UNDP	Marshall Islands	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	18.6	24.7

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
FP113	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	IUCN	Kenya	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant, Subordinated loan	23.2	34.5
FP114	Program on Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA): Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices in Ghana	AfDB	Ghana	Africa	Cross-cutting	Private	International	Grant, Senior loan	20.0	25.6
FP115	Espejo de Tarapacá	MUFG Bank	Chile	LAC	Cross-cutting	Private	International	Equity, Senior loan	60.0	1,094.0
SAP001	Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	9.3	10.0
SAP002	Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic.	WFP	Kyrgyzstan	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	8.6	9.6
SAP003	Enhancing climate resilience of the water sector in Bahrain	UNEP	Bahrain	Asia-Pacific	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	2.3	2.3
SAP004	Energy Efficient Consumption Loan Programme	XacBank	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Mitigation	Private	Direct	Grant, Senior loan	10.0	21.5
SAP005	Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes	UNEP	Benin	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	9.0	10.0
SAP006	Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach	EIF	Namibia	Africa	Adaptation	Public	Direct	Grant	8.9	9.1

Approved no.	Project Name	Accredited Entity	Country	Region	Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting	Public/private	Access modality	Financial instrument	Total GCF funding (USD eq, Million)	Total project value (USD eq, Million)
SAP007	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts	WFP	Zimbabwe	Africa	Adaptation	Public	International	Grant	8.9	10.0

## Annex IX: Approaches taken for facilitating an increase in direct access proposals

In decision B.18/02, paragraph (c), the Board requested the Secretariat to include in its regular reporting to the Board on the status of the GCF portfolio pipeline and approved projects, as well as in the annual reports of the GCF to the COP, information on the Secretariat's efforts to facilitate an increase in direct access proposals. Tables 16 and 17 below is presented in response to that Board mandate, as of 31 July 2019.

**Table 16: Information on project concept notes and associated PPF request from DAEs**

Concept notes, proposals and PPF requests	Requested information	Data	Total Funding Amount	Disbursement until 30 April 2019	Expected Disbursement year wise (depending on the project timeline)	Average time to process or approve
Number and funding amount of submitted concept notes, submitted and approved funding proposals, as well as the disbursement amounts of such proposals, submitted and approved Project Preparation Facility requests, as well as the disbursement amounts of such requests, received from direct access accredited entities. In cases where a concept note has been developed into, and/or where a Project Preparation Facility request has supported, a funding proposal, such indication shall be made available.	<b># of concept notes submitted from DAEs</b>	81	USD 2.9 million (GCF funding)	NA	NA	31 days (from submission to feedback during the reporting period)
	<b># of proposals submitted from DAEs</b>	25	USD 0.6 billion (GCF funding)	NA	NA	277 (from submission to approval during the reporting period)
	<b># of proposals approved from DAEs</b>	25	USD 765.4 million	USD 125.2 million	NA	NA
	<b># of PPF applications from DAEs submitted with NOLs and associated project concepts</b>	22	USD 15.6 million	NA	NA	NA
	<b># of PPFs from DAEs with associated high potential concept notes approved</b>	16	USD 11.5 million	USD 6.38 million	USD 8 million	NA



**Table 17: Other support provided to direct access entities to facilitate an increase in direct access proposals (as at 31 July 2019)**

Concept notes, proposals and PPF requests	Requested information	Data	Total Funding Amount	Disbursement until 30 April 2019	Expected Disbursement year wise (depending on the project timeline)	Average time to process or approve
Number and funding amount of submitted concept notes, submitted and approved funding proposals, as well as the disbursement amounts of such proposals, submitted and approved Project Preparation Facility requests, as well as the disbursement amounts of such requests, received from direct access accredited entities. In cases where a concept note has been developed into, and/or where a Project Preparation Facility request has supported, a funding proposal, such indication shall be made available.	<b># of concept notes submitted from DAEs</b>	81	USD 2.9 million (GCF funding)	NA	NA	31 days (from submission to feedback during the reporting period)
	<b># of proposals submitted from DAEs</b>	25	USD 0.6 billion (GCF funding)	NA	NA	277 (from submission to approval during the reporting period)
	<b># of proposals approved from DAEs</b>	25	USD 765.4 million	USD 125.2 million	NA	NA
	<b># of PPF applications from DAEs submitted with NOLs and associated project concepts</b>	22	USD 15.6 million	NA	NA	NA
	<b># of PPFs from DAEs with associated high potential concept notes approved</b>	16	USD 11.5 million	USD 6.38 million	USD 8 million	NA

## Annex X: Excerpt of financial report from Audited financial statements 2018 of the GCF

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017

(In '000 USD)	Note	2018	2017
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5, 6	3,837,758	3,380,395
Contributions receivable	6,7	307,737	674,834
Prepayments	-	1,024	555
Other receivables	-	96	19
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>4,146,615</b>	<b>4,055,803</b>
Contributions receivable	6,7	2,174,190	1,375,652
Investment in equity	6,8	8,146	8,146
Loans Receivable	6,8	259,206	85,300
Property and equipment, net	9	1,607	1,467
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,443,149</b>	<b>1,470,565</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>6,589,764</b>	<b>5,526,368</b>
<b>Funds and Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	6	2,723	1,056
Accrued expenses	6	5,111	5,225
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>7,834</b>	<b>6,281</b>
Long-term borrowings	10	281,216	293,382
Present value discount	10	45,166	48,248
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>326,382</b>	<b>341,630</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>334,216</b>	<b>347,911</b>
Temporarily restricted funds	11	3,075,929	2,631,600
Unrestricted funds		3,179,619	2,546,857
<b>Total Funds</b>		<b>6,255,548</b>	<b>5,178,457</b>
<b>Total liabilities and funds</b>		<b>6,589,764</b>	<b>5,526,368</b>

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(In '000 USD)	Note	2018	2017
<b>Income</b>			
Income from contributors	12	1,222,926	1,864,311
Investment & other income	13	74,913	36,240
<b>Total income</b>		<b>1,297,839</b>	<b>1,900,551</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Administrative expenses	14	56,983	41,629
Programme	15	163,765	74,154
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>220,748</b>	<b>115,783</b>
<b>Increase in fund for the year</b>		<b>1,077,091</b>	<b>1,784,768</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (loss)</b>			-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,077,091</b>	<b>1,784,768</b>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(In '000 USD)	Temporarily restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
<b>As at 1 January 2017</b>	<b>1,843,633</b>	<b>1,550,056</b>	<b>3,393,689</b>
Fund released from restriction	(366,462)	366,462	-
Comprehensive income	1,154,429	630,339	1,784,768
<b>As at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>2,631,600</b>	<b>2,546,857</b>	<b>5,178,457</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2018</b>	<b>2,631,600</b>	<b>2,546,857</b>	<b>5,178,457</b>
Fund released from restriction	(409,358)	409,358	-
Comprehensive income	853,687	223,404	1,077,091
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>3,075,929</b>	<b>3,179,619</b>	<b>6,255,548</b>

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(In '000 USD)	2018	2017
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Cash receipts from contributors	791,765	1,373,924
Investment Income	73,690	35,539
Loan Interest and Other income	1,223	700
Cash paid to suppliers & personnel	(58,650)	(42,223)
Program Payments	(163,765)	(74,154)
Realised foreign currency gain/(loss)	(12,575)	9,851
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>631,688</b>	<b>1,303,637</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(804)	(1,079)
Investment in equity	-	(2,652)
Loans to Accredited Entities	(173,521)	(85,300)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(174,325)</b>	<b>(89,031)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Loan from contributors	-	341,630
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>341,630</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>457,363</b>	<b>1,556,236</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year</b>	<b>3,380,395</b>	<b>1,824,159</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>3,837,758</b>	<b>3,380,395</b>