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**Matters relating to finance**
**Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund**

# Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties

## Note by the secretariat

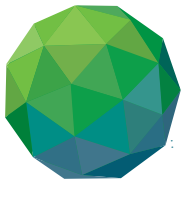
## Addendum

On 6 November 2026 the Green Climate Fund secretariat submitted an addendum to the Fund's report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session.[1] The text is reproduced in the annex as received from the Green Climate Fund secretariat, with minor formatting modifications and its own pagination.

[1] Contained in the annex to document FCCC/CP/2026/9.

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**Annex**




5 November 2026

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

# Executive summary

1. This addendum to the fifteenth report of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)[1] is intended to update the COP on the outcomes and progress achieved by GCF following the forty-sixth meeting of the GCF Board (B.46), held in Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 26–29 October 2026,[2] and to inform the COP about other progress delivered by GCF.

2. At B.46, the Board approved 21 funding proposals, representing USD 1.86 billion in GCF funding and a total value of USD 6.79 billion including co-financing. With these approvals, the total amount approved by the Board in 2026 reached USD 3.18 billion, with mitigation and adaptation representing 40 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively, in grant-equivalent terms. Total GCF funding approved at B.46, including second-tranche funding for FP086 (Green Cities Facility, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), amounted to USD 1.97 billion, the largest amount approved at a single Board meeting, bringing total approvals in 2026 to USD 3.3 billion, a new annual record. The refined Commitment Authority Framework endorsed by the Board in decision B.45/01 unlocked additional funding capacity, contributing to this level of approvals. A total of 13 out of the 15 funding proposals approved at B.46 subject to review under the Efficient GCF initiative met the standard, with an average review time of six months against the nine-month target.

3. The following projects and programmes approved at B.46 illustrate the commitment of GCF to supporting developing countries in raising and realizing their climate ambitions: first single-country projects for Algeria (FP310), Cameroon (FP311, FP312), Republic of Moldova (FP321) and Yemen (SAP074); Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (FP326) as a first-time direct access entity (DAE); four proposals under the project-specific assessment approach (FP311 Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development of Cameroon, FP319 Enyorra, FP327 eB Capital, FP328 FiM); FP318 (Asian Development Bank regional programme for 14 Pacific countries); FP313 (Africa Sovereign Climate Facility); FP324 (REDD+ results-based payments, Mexico); and FP322 submitted through the new digital funding proposal module. In addition, 34 per cent of the funding approved at B.46 will be channelled through DAEs; FP311 is the first direct sovereign loan responding to the Belém Call to Action for the Congo Basin Forests; and FP326 and FP327 are the first GCF projects approved from the pipeline of a Readiness-supported country platform.

4. Funded activity agreements (FAAs) were signed on the margins of B.46 for SAP073 (Ministry of Finance, Ethiopia), FP310 (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Algeria), FP312 (International Union for Conservation of Nature, Cameroon), FP313 (Africa Finance Corporation, multiple countries), FP316 (WWF Fiji), FP317 (Conservation International, Indonesia), FP322 (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, multiple countries), FP323 (Conservation International, Colombia), FP324 (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Mexico) and FP325 (Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, multiple countries), reflecting increased efficiency through the expedited execution of FAAs following Board approval.

5. B.46 agenda included the Updated policy for contributions for the third replenishment period of GCF (GCF-3), covering the period from 1 January 2028 to 31 December 2031, and a policy for contributions from other sources not covered in the policy for contributions. The Board approved both policies, the latter of which is not tied to a specific replenishment period.

6. The Board also considered the harmonized results management framework, which consolidates the existing GCF results frameworks into a single framework and is designed to

[1] The main report is available at https://unfccc.int/documents/660192.
[2] The decisions taken at B.46 will be made available in the compendium of decisions (forthcoming).

align GCF results measurement with the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience. As guided by the Board, the Secretariat will conduct further consultations and present the proposed framework for the Board's consideration in 2027.

7. At B.46, the Board also decided to reappoint Mafalda Duarte as Executive Director of GCF for a second four-year term.

8. At B.46, the Board approved 16 entities for accreditation, 9 of which are DAEs, with 13 entities processed under the revised accreditation framework (RAF) and three under the updated accreditation framework. Under the RAF, the average time from payment of accreditation fees to recommendation by the Accreditation Panel has fallen from 30 months to about 4 months for entities that applied in 2026, well within the RAF target of 9 months for review by the Secretariat and the Accreditation Panel, excluding the time when an application is with the applicant. With these additions, as at 31 October 2026, a total of 193 entities[3] had been approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF. Furthermore, 31 October 2026 marked the end of the 12-month transition period to the RAF, which became effective on 31 October 2025, together with the related policies and components approved by the Board at its forty-second meeting.

9. Following B.46, the total GCF portfolio stands at 379 projects approved across 137 countries, representing a cumulative GCF commitment of USD 22.27 billion and a total value of USD 87.28 billion with co-financing included. As at 31 October 2026, 322 projects (85 per cent of the total approved) worth USD 18.7 billion were under implementation by 78 accredited entities, with 40 per cent of funding already disbursed, including full disbursement for 70 projects. The 379 projects and programmes are expected to abate a total of 1.54 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent of greenhouse gases[4] and reach 1.91 billion direct and indirect beneficiaries. The private and public sectors account for 35 per cent and 65 per cent of the GCF funding in nominal terms, respectively. The GCF portfolio allocation stands in grant-equivalent terms at 59 per cent for adaptation (USD 8.71 billion) and 41 per cent (USD 5.94 billion) for mitigation. In terms of adaptation allocation, 65 per cent of adaptation finance (USD 5.70 billion) in grant-equivalent terms is allocated to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and African States, taking into account their urgent and immediate needs, against the floor of 50 per cent, mandated by USP-2.

10. Under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, as at 31 October 2026, GCF had approved 926 readiness requests covering 143 countries, which includes requests for support for the formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs) and other adaptation planning processes. Around USD 829.5 million has been committed in the form of grants and technical assistance for those requests, 399[5] of which are under implementation[6] and 487[7] of which have been completed and closed. As at 31 October 2026, GCF had approved 147[8] proposals with adaptation planning related activities in 122 countries. Under the GCF Liaison Officer Placement Scheme, rolled out as part of the Readiness Strategy 2024–2027, 60 contracts have already been signed with experts placed in countries. Early experience indicates that the embedded country presence is strengthening coordination between GCF, national designated authorities and

[3] Does not include former accredited entities that did not seek re-accreditation to GCF at the end of their term.
[4] The mitigation figure represents the lifetime target, reflecting expected results over the full operational period of each project or programme – typically 20–25 years – and does not correspond to an annual target.
[5] 27 are cancelled, 460 are completed and closed and 399 are under implementation.
[6] Including 377 grants with the status 'disbursed' and 22 grants in legal agreement effective stage.
[7] The 487 grants closed include the technical assistance grants.
[8] Including 2 approved NAP grants cancelled.

national stakeholders, improving information flows, helping to identify capacity and implementation gaps, and supporting country programming and pipeline development.

11. Following decision B.44/14, the Secretariat started negotiations of host country agreements with the selected countries for the regional and subregional offices.

# I. Introduction

1. By UNFCCC decision 5/CP.19, the COP agreed to the arrangements between the COP and GCF to ensure that GCF is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP.

2. This addendum to the fifteenth report of GCF to the COP is intended to provide an update on the progress achieved by GCF following the forty-sixth meeting of the GCF Board (B.46), held in Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 26–29 October 2026.

# II. Policy and strategic planning matters from the forty-sixth meeting of the Board

## 2.1 Resource mobilization for the third replenishment

3. Pursuant to decision B.45/18, the Secretariat submitted for the Board's consideration at B.46 the updated policy for contributions to GCF-3.[9] The policy builds on the policies for previous replenishment periods while introducing targeted updates, including sovereign and sub-sovereign guarantees as a new type of financial input, greater flexibility in the treatment of non-grant contributions while maintaining financial safeguards, and alignment with the refined Commitment Authority Framework endorsed by the Board in decision B.45/01. Contributors continue to be encouraged to maximize contributions in the form of grants. The Board approved the policy and requested the Secretariat, in coordination with the Trustee, to take any necessary measures to implement it, including establishing or updating the applicable legal, operational, financial and administrative arrangements, and to explore arrangements for the receipt, management and administration of the sovereign and sub-sovereign guarantees and present such proposed arrangements to the Board for consideration no later than its forty-seventh meeting.

4. A separate policy for contributions from other sources not covered in the policy for contributions[10] was also submitted for the Board's consideration. The policy is not tied to a specific replenishment period and establishes the guiding principles, requirements and procedural steps under which GCF may consider and receive financial inputs from a variety of other sources, public and private, including alternative sources, in accordance with paragraph 30 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF. The Board approved the policy and requested the Secretariat to identify, engage with and develop concrete resource mobilization opportunities in accordance with the policy; to take, by B.47, the necessary measures to enable the receipt into the Trust Fund of contributions under the policy, including engaging with the Trustee to identify and implement any necessary modifications to the Trustee arrangements, subject to any required Board approvals; and to develop proposals regarding the potential structure and operationalization of the enabling mechanisms referenced for consideration by the Board.

## 2.2 Results management

5. Following the review of the Integrated Results Management Framework mandated by decision B.29/01, the Secretariat submitted for the Board's consideration a proposed harmonized results management framework (HRMF).[11] The proposed HRMF consolidates the Integrated Results Management Framework, the initial results management framework and the

[9] See document GCF/B.46/12.
[10] See document GCF/B.46/13.
[11] See document GCF/B.46/11/Rev.01.

performance measurement frameworks into a single framework organized around the eight GCF results areas and a cross-cutting enabling environment pillar, with the aim of strengthening portfolio-level aggregation of results and reducing the reporting burden on accredited entities. It also seeks to align GCF results measurement with the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience[12] and with the approaches of other multilateral climate funds, and introduces disclosure requirements for funded activities that involve carbon credits or allowances. As guided by the Board, the Secretariat will conduct further consultations and present the proposed HRMF for the Board's consideration in 2027.

## 2.3 Governance matters

6. Matters related to Board effectiveness were included on the B.46 agenda under the report on the activities of the Co-Chairs,[13] which both captured key takeaways from a series of engagements carried out by Board members on the topic of Board effectiveness and proposed concrete measures for consideration by the Board.

7. The Board took forward this work by welcoming the Co-Chairs' proposed follow-up actions and agreeing on a number of concrete measures. These include a review of recurrent reporting requirements, the development of a comprehensive proposal on decision-making modalities and the capacity of the Board and the Secretariat to deliver on GCF strategic and operational priorities, and further work on strengthening the effectiveness of the Board and its committees. The Board also decided to undertake regular reviews of its effectiveness and organize periodic retreats, thereby establishing a continuing process of reflection and improvement. Further proposals are expected at B.47 and B.49.

8. At B.46, the Board decided to reappoint Mafalda Duarte as Executive Director of GCF for a second four-year term.

9. B.46 was the final meeting co-chaired by Leif Holmberg (Sweden) and Seyni Nafo (Mali), who have served as Co-Chairs of the Board for the past two years.

# III. Programming of GCF resources

10. At B.46, 21 funding proposals for projects and programmes were approved, representing an investment of USD 1.86 billion in GCF funding. Further details on the projects and programmes approved at B.46 that will receive GCF funding are provided in annex II. The Board also approved second-tranche funding for FP086 (Green Cities Facility, EBRD), bringing total GCF funding approved at B.46 to USD 1.97 billion. Thirty-four per cent of the funding approved at B.46 will be channelled through DAEs. A total of 13 out of the 15 funding proposals subject to review under the Efficient GCF initiative met the standard, with an average review time of six months against the nine-month target.

11. Taking into account the outcomes of B.46, Board-approved funding increased to USD 22.27 billion for 379 climate change projects and programmes to be implemented in 137 developing countries. The current GCF portfolio, including co-financing, is valued at USD 87.28 billion. The 379 projects and programmes are expected to abate a total of 1.54 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent of greenhouse gases and reach 1.91 billion direct and indirect beneficiaries, based on the estimations of accredited entities (AEs).

12. The GCF portfolio allocation stands in grant-equivalent terms at 59 per cent (USD 8.71 billion) for adaptation and 41 per cent (USD 5.94 billion) for mitigation. In nominal terms, this

[12] UNFCCC decision 2/CMA.5.
[13] See document GCF/B.46/Inf.06.

corresponds to 50 per cent of funding going to adaptation and 50 per cent to mitigation.[14] Among mitigation results areas, energy generation and access accounts for the largest share of GCF funding (19 per cent), followed by forestry and land use (13 per cent), building, cities, industries and appliances (11 per cent) and low-emission transport (7 per cent). For adaptation results areas, the highest allocation goes to most vulnerable people and communities (17 per cent), followed by health, well-being, food and water security (14 per cent), infrastructure and built environment (10 per cent) and ecosystems and ecosystem services (9 per cent).

13. The projects and programmes in the GCF portfolio will benefit 137 countries, comprising 51 in Africa, 33 in the Asia-Pacific region, 32 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 21 in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East. This translates into a funding distribution of 37 per cent to the Africa region, 28 per cent to the Asia-Pacific region, 24 per cent to Latin America and the Caribbean, and 11 per cent to Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East. Approximately 28 per cent of GCF funding has been committed to LDCs and 12 per cent to SIDS.

14. 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 (43 per cent), followed by senior loans (32 per cent), then equity (14 per cent), results-based payment (4 per cent), subordinated loans (3 per cent), reimbursable grants (2 per cent) and guarantees (2 per cent). GCF funding of USD 7.84 billion for private sector projects is accounted for by equity of USD 3.12 billion. For public sector projects, with GCF funding of USD 14.44 billion, grants of USD 9.13 billion account for the largest portion, followed by senior loans of USD 4.16 billion.

15. As at 31 October 2026, the number of projects and programmes under implementation had reached 322, accounting for 85 per cent of the total of 379 approved projects and programmes. Worth USD 18.7 billion in GCF funding, these projects are being implemented by 78 AEs. Of the total amount of GCF funding for projects under implementation, 39.6 per cent has been disbursed, including full disbursement of approved funding for 70 projects.

16. Between 1 August and 31 October 2026, five Project Preparation Facility requests were approved, amounting to USD 3.2 million (see table 4 in annex II).

## 3.1 Readiness and national adaptation plan support

17. GCF continued to provide support to developing countries under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Readiness Programme), in line with the Readiness Strategy 2024–2027 approved by the Board in decision B.37/21, which aligns support more closely with countries' climate priorities, including nationally determined contributions, NAPs and long-term strategies.

18. As at 31 October 2026, GCF had approved 926 readiness requests covering 143 countries, including requests for support for NAPs and other adaptation planning processes, as well as non-NAP-related grants and technical assistance grants.[15] Around USD 829.5 million had been committed in the form of grants or technical assistance for the 926 readiness requests approved; 399 of the requests are under implementation[16] and 487 have been completed and closed. Of the 143 countries whose readiness requests were approved, 93 were SIDS, LDCs or

[14] In line with decision B.06/06 and the Governing Instrument, the Board will continue to aim to maintain a balance between mitigation and adaptation as it approves further funding for projects and programmes.
[15] A total of 27 grants have been cancelled.
[16] Including grants disbursed and grants under legal agreement effective stage.

African States. Details of approved, disbursed and completed readiness grants by region are provided in table 1.[17]

**Table 1: Readiness resources committed to countries as at 31 October 2026[18]**

| Region | Africa | Latin America and the Caribbean | Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Middle East | Asia-Pacific |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approved | 292 grants (USD 278.49 million, 54 countries), 7 grants cancelled | 292 grants (USD 250.67 million, 33 countries), 8 grants cancelled | 120 grants (USD 113.67 million, 22 countries), 2 grants cancelled | 219 grants (USD 184.39 million, 34 countries), 10 grants cancelled |
| Disbursed[19] | 259 grants (USD 161.33 million for 54 countries) | 251 grants (USD 156.25 million for 33 countries) | 105 grants (USD 82.84 million for 22 countries) | 188 grants (USD 114.16 million for 32 countries) |
| Completed | 131 grants (USD 56.64 million, 50 countries) | 160 grants (USD 92.35 million, 32 countries) | 52 grants (USD 24.48 million, 21 countries) | 117 grants (USD 58.29 million, 32 countries) |

19. As at 31 October 2026, GCF had approved 147 adaptation planning proposals in 122 Parties. A total of 114 of these readiness grants are in the implementation stage. It should be noted that submission to the UNFCCC of a finalized NAP is not a requirement imposed by GCF in order to consider an adaptation planning readiness activity completed, and such submission remains at the discretion of countries. Additionally, the Readiness Programme can provide grants as a follow-up to a NAP readiness activity, for the development of sectoral or subnational adaptation plans, enhancing national climate services, preparation of concept notes and other such activities.

20. The GCF Liaison Officer Placement Scheme continues to be rolled out as part of the Readiness Strategy 2024–2027. As at 31 October 2026, the Secretariat had received 102 requests for placement (61 requests from LDCs or SIDS), 79 countries had signed a memorandum of understanding and 60 Liaison Officer contracts had been signed.

## IV. Annual update on complementarity and coherence

21. The annual update on the implementation of the operational framework for complementarity and coherence was submitted to the Board at B.46 as an addendum to the report on the activities of the Secretariat.[20] The document reports on the progress made and the outputs from implementing the operational framework from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2026. From 1 January 2026, GCF has served as the inaugural Chair of the coordination group of the multilateral climate funds (MCFs) – GCF, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Investment Funds and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) – under a new annual rotating chairing arrangement.

22. Cooperation with the GEF continued under the Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence and Collaboration between the GEF and GCF, and the two secretariats are exploring a structured GEF–GCF scale-up approach. With the Adaptation Fund, the secretariats continued to refine an operating framework for scaling up successful Adaptation Fund projects with GCF

[17] Grants related to GCF events, such as the Global Programming Conferences and regional dialogues, are not counted in the table.
[18] The approval per region excludes multi-region grants (3).
[19] For single country grants.
[20] Document GCF/B.46/Inf.09/Add.01, available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/board-document/gcf-b46-inf09-add01.

resources, alongside continued collaboration on fast-track accreditation and joint support to the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities. Both initiatives are targeted for finalization by COP 31. Following the completion of the transition of the FRLD to its independent secretariat, the functions of the interim secretariat, to which the GCF Secretariat contributed, were formally concluded, and the two secretariats continued to exchange information, including on the FRLD access modality in partnership with entities accredited to GCF, the Adaptation Fund and the GEF.

23. At the system-wide level, the MCFs formalized their collaboration through terms of reference for the Committee of MCF Heads, the MCF Task Force and the MCF Working Groups, and endorsed the first MCF Annual Work Program for 2026. Key outputs include the first joint MCF Results Report, launched at COP 30, and shared principles for distinguishing direct and indirect adaptation beneficiaries, which have been incorporated into the results frameworks of the Adaptation Fund and the GEF and into the proposed GCF HRMF. The funds also continued to collaborate on country platforms, adaptive social protection, gender and Indigenous Peoples, and will host a joint MCF pavilion at COP 31.

## V. Accreditation

24. The RAF, which became effective on 31 October 2025 pursuant to decision B.42/13, completed its transition year on 31 October 2026. As reported to the Board at B.46, during the transition year the Secretariat operationalized fixed application windows, introduced a pre-screening process to guide prospective applicants towards the most suitable engagement pathway with GCF, and extended the fast-track accreditation modality, including to entities financed by the African Development Bank. The second application window under the RAF was open from 15 July to 16 September 2026, and the first application window for 2027 will open on 20 January 2027.

25. At B.46, the Board approved 16 entities for accreditation, 9 of which are DAEs. These comprise three entities considered under the updated accreditation framework (decision B.31/06) in accordance with the transitional arrangements, and 13 entities under the RAF. The list of entities accredited at B.46 is provided in annex I. Under the RAF, the average time from payment of accreditation fees to recommendation by the Accreditation Panel has fallen to about four months for entities that applied in 2026, well within the RAF target of nine months for review by the Secretariat and the Accreditation Panel, excluding time when an application is with the applicant.

26. As at 31 October 2026, a total of 193 entities[21] had been approved by the Board for accreditation to GCF, including 128 DAEs (103 national, of which 25 are private sector entities, and 25 regional, of which 5 are private sector entities) and 65 international access entities (of which 19 are private sector entities). The Governing Instrument establishes that countries will determine the mode of access, and that the direct access and international access modalities can be used simultaneously.

27. As at 31 October 2026, 163 applicants had submitted applications for accreditation and paid the applicable fees, of which 120 were direct access applicants (96 national and 24 regional) and 43 were international access applicants.

[21] Does not include former AEs that did not seek re-accreditation to GCF at the end of their term.

# Annex I: List of entities accredited to GCF

**Table 2: List of entities accredited to GCF at the forty-sixth meeting of the Board**

| Legal entity name | Acronym | Headquarters country | Access modality |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jordan River Foundation | JRF | Jordan | Direct access, national |
| Banque Centrale Populaire | BCP | Morocco | Direct access, regional |
| Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States | OECS | Saint Lucia | Direct access, regional |
| Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund | GIIF | Ghana | Direct access, national |
| Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company PLC | InfraCredit | Nigeria | Direct access, national |
| Karandaaz Pakistan | Karandaaz | Pakistan | Direct access, national |
| Maldives Finance and Leasing Company Private Limited | MFLC | Maldives | Direct access, national |
| National Environment Management Council | NEMC | United Republic of Tanzania | Direct access, national |
| XSML Capital Ltd | XSML | Mauritius | Direct access, regional |
| Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc. | CARE USA | United States of America | International access |
| International Organization for Migration | IOM | Switzerland | International access |
| Plan International Australia | PIA | Australia | International access |
| Standard Chartered Bank | SCB | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | International access |
| Triple Jump B.V. | Triple Jump | Netherlands | International access |
| United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | UNESCO | France | International access |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Nations Human Settlements Programme | UN-Habitat | Kenya | International access |

# Annex II: Projects and programmes approved by the Board at its forty-sixth meeting

**Table 3: Projects and programmes approved by the Board at its forty-sixth meeting**

| Approved funding proposal no. | Project name | Accredited entity | Countries list | Region | Mitigation/ adaptation/ cross-cutting | Public/ private | Access modality | Financial instrument | Total GCF funding (USD eq. million) | Total project value (USD eq. million) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FP310 | Improving Climate Resilience in the Steppe and Dry Forest Areas of the Algerian Green Dam (ICR-AGD) | FAO | Algeria | Africa | Cross-cutting | Public | IAE | Grant | 43.00 | 99.50 |
| FP311 | RACINE: Resilient Agriculture for Climate, Investment, Nature and Equity | MINEPAT (Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development of Cameroon) | Cameroon | Africa | Cross-cutting | Public | DAE | Loan and grant | 97.42 | 241.52 |
| FP312 | Securing Permanent Forests to Combat Climate Change and Enhance Sustainable National and Local Economies in Cameroon (SPEFOCE) | IUCN | Cameroon | Africa | Cross-cutting | Public | IAE | Grant | 29.74 | 46.05 |
| FP313 | The Africa Sovereign Climate Facility ("ASCF") | AFC | Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria | Africa | Cross-cutting | Public | DAE | Loan and grant | 274.96 | 674.88 |
| FP314 | Southern African Industrial Decarbonization Facility (SIDF) | DBSA | Namibia, South Africa | Africa | Mitigation | Private | DAE | Equity | 140.00 | 1,200.00 |
| FP315 | Bhutan Livable and Resilient Cities Project (LRCP) | World Bank | Bhutan | Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Public | IAE | Loan and grant | 28.00 | 48.00 |
| FP316 | Fiji Coral Reef Resilience Project | WWF | Fiji | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | IAE | Grant | 35.22 | 42.62 |
| FP317 | Blue Halo S – Blue Ecosystem Adaptation Mechanism (BEAM) | CI | Indonesia | Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Public | IAE | Grant | 25.49 | 61.74 |
| FP318 | Regional Programmatic Approach on Climate Action (RPACA) | ADB | Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | IAE | Grant | 250.00 | 1,059.30 |
| FP319 | Matanataki Pacific Fund 1 | Enyorra(Enyorra Private Equity Pte. Ltd) | Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Private | IAE | Equity | 15.00 | 63.00 |
| FP320 | Prosperete Growth Fund | IFC | India, Mauritius | Africa, Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Private | IAE | Equity | 40.00 | 220.00 |
| FP321 | Moldova Green Shield: Enhancing Resilience through Ecosystem-based Adaptation | World Bank | Republic of Moldova | Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East | Cross-cutting | Public | IAE | Grant | 39.28 | 49.28 |

| Approved funding proposal no. | Project name | Accredited entity | Countries list | Region | Mitigation/ adaptation/ cross-cutting | Public/ private | Access modality | Financial instrument | Total GCF funding (USD eq. million) | Total project value (USD eq. million) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FP322 | Climate-resilient Landscapes in Central Asia | GIZ | Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan | Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East | Cross-cutting | Public | IAE | Grant | 133.91 | 296.05 |
| FP323 | Building Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region | CI (Conservation International Foundation) | Colombia | Latin America and the Caribbean | Adaptation | Public | IAE | Grant | 45.72 | 76.74 |
| FP324 | GCF Results-Based Payments Mexico 2018-2019 aimed at Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livestock | FAO | Mexico | Latin America and the Caribbean | Cross-cutting | Public | IAE | Results-based payment | 85.31 | 85.31 |
| FP325 | Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities (CABRIC) in the Caribbean | CCCCC | Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia | Latin America and the Caribbean | Adaptation | Public | DAE | Grant | 42.04 | 44.05 |
| FP326 | Catalytic SMA (G) (“CSG”) | BNDES | Brazil | Latin America and the Caribbean | Mitigation | Private | DAE | Equity | 250.00 | 1,300.00 |
| FP327 | eB Capital Energy Transition and Climate Solutions Fund II | eB Capital (eB Capital Gestão de Recursos Ltda) | Brazil | Latin America and the Caribbean | Cross-cutting | Private | DAE | Equity | 50.00 | 400.00 |
| FP328 | Transformation Pathways Initiative (TPI) | FiM (FiM Asset Management S. à. r. l.) | Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, South Africa, Uzbekistan | Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean | Cross-cutting | Private | IAE | Equity and grant | 187.00 | 720.00 |
| SAP073 | Building Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Households in Selected Localities of Ethiopia | MOF Ethiopia | Ethiopia | Africa | Cross-cutting | Public | DAE | Grant | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| SAP074 | Yemen Climate Water Information Management & Early Warning Systems (CWIMEWS) | World Bank | Yemen | Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East | Adaptation | Public | IAE | Grant | 24.73 | 28.38 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | **1,861.82** | **6,786.42** |

## Table 4: Project preparation funding approved between 1 August and 31 October 2026

| Approved no. | Project name | Accredited entity | Parties | Region | Mitigation/ adaptation/ cross-cutting | Public/ private | Access modality | Amount approved (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PPF122 | Enhancing Climate Information and Multi-Hazard Early Warning for Resilience in Bhutan | UNEP | Bhutan | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | International | 299,905 |
| PPF123 | Building sustainable, resilient and low-emissions agrifood systems with gender approach in Colombia | Fondo Acción | Colombia | Latin America and the Caribbean | Adaptation | Public | Direct | 484,650 |
| PPF124 | Greening Resilient Opportunities for Education in Iraq (GROW) | SCA | Iraq | Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East | Adaptation | Public | International | 292,806 |
| PPF125 | Fiji Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Guarantee | FDB | Fiji | Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Private | Direct | 283,651 |
| PPF126 | Regional financing solutions for adaptation and mitigation in the Great Forests of Central America and the Dominican Republic | UNEP | Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama | Latin America and the Caribbean | Cross-cutting | Public | International | 1,873,352 |