



Distr.: General
25 August 2017
Arabic
Original: English

الاتفاقية الإطارية بشأن تغير المناخ



مؤتمر الأطراف

الدورة الثالثة والعشرون

بون، ٦-١٧ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠١٧

البند ١٠ (ج) من جدول الأعمال المؤقت

المسائل المتعلقة بالتمويل

تقرير الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ المقدم إلى مؤتمر الأطراف

والإرشادات الموجهة إلى الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ

تقرير الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ المقدم إلى مؤتمر الأطراف

مذكرة من الأمانة

١- وافق مؤتمر الأطراف، بموجب المقرر ٣/م أ-١٧، على صك إدارة الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ. وينص هذا الصك، في جملة ما ينص عليه، على أن يُقدّم مجلس الصندوق تقارير سنوية إلى مؤتمر الأطراف لينظر فيها. وتنص الترتيبات القائمة بين مؤتمر الأطراف والصندوق الأخضر للمناخ على أن تتضمن التقارير السنوية للصندوق معلومات عن تنفيذ السياسات وأولويات البرامج ومعايير الأهلية التي يحددها مؤتمر الأطراف، بما في ذلك معلومات عن مدى التزام مجلس الصندوق بإرشادات مؤتمر الأطراف^(١). وتنص الترتيبات أيضاً على المعلومات المحددة التي يتعين على الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ أن يدرجها في تقاريره^(٢).

٢- واستجابة لذلك المقتضى، قدّمت أمانة مرفق البيئة العالمية التقرير الوارد في مرفق هذه الوثيقة والمؤرخ ١١ آب/أغسطس ٢٠١٧. وقد أُدرج التقرير في هذه الوثيقة بالصيغة التي قُدِّم بها، مع الاحتفاظ بالترقيم الأصلي للصفحات.

٣- وينص صك إدارة الصندوق أيضاً على أن يتلقّى مجلس الصندوق، في إطار مساءلته من جانب مؤتمر الأطراف وعملاً بالفقرة ٣ من المادة ١١ من الاتفاقية، إرشادات من المؤتمر بشأن مسائل تشمل المواضيع المتعلقة بالسياسات وأولويات البرامج ومعايير الأهلية وما يتصل بها.

(١) ترد في مرفق المقرر ٥/م أ-١٩.

(٢) المقرر ٥/م أ-١٩، المرفق، الفقرات من ١١ إلى ١٥.



الرجاء إعادة الاستعمال



Blank page



Sixth Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

11 August 2017

Table of contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Executive summary | 1 |
| I. Introduction..... | 3 |
| II. Accessing Green Climate Fund resources | 3 |
| 2.1 Readiness and preparatory support..... | 3 |
| 2.2 Accreditation to the Green Climate Fund | 6 |
| 2.3 Support for adaptation and mitigation actions..... | 8 |
| 2.4 Disbursement of resources for the implementation of approved projects and programmes | 10 |
| 2.5 Policy matters related to the approval of funding proposals | 11 |
| 2.6 Status of resources and arrangements for the formal replenishment process for the Green Climate Fund | 13 |
| III. Support for forest-related actions | 14 |
| 3.1 Operationalizing results-based payments for REDD-plus | 14 |
| 3.2 Further guidance for national designated authorities and focal points on how to engage with the GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus..... | 14 |
| 3.3 Private sector engagement on forest finance..... | 15 |
| 3.4 Alternative policy approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests | 15 |
| IV. Capacity-building and support | 15 |
| 4.1 Capacity-building and support through the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme..... | 16 |
| 4.2 Capacity-building and support through projects and programmes | 17 |
| V. Facilitating an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the Green Climate Fund pipeline | 17 |
| 5.1 Current engagement with accredited direct access entities..... | 18 |
| 5.2 Identifying and addressing direct access accredited entity needs for support. | 19 |
| 5.3 Expected results of funding proposals from direct access accredited entities . | 19 |
| VI. Maximizing engagement with the private sector | 20 |
| 6.1 Accreditation of private sector entities | 20 |
| 6.2 Actions to promote private sector participation in projects..... | 20 |
| VII. Promoting country ownership | 22 |
| VIII. Complementarity and coherence with other funds | 23 |
| 8.1 Coherence and current engagement with other climate finance delivery channels | 23 |



| | | |
|------------|---|----|
| IX. | Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism | 25 |
| X. | Gender considerations in the work of the Green Climate Fund | 26 |
| | 10.1 Enhancing gender considerations in readiness activities..... | 26 |
| | 10.2 Gender considerations in projects and programmes..... | 27 |
| | 10.3 Other tools and initiatives to promote gender considerations in the activities of the Green Climate Fund | 27 |
| | 10.4 Review of the gender policy and action plan | 27 |
| XI. | Further development of the Green Climate Fund investment and operational frameworks | 28 |
| XII. | Privileges and immunities with regard to the operational activities of the Green Climate Fund | 28 |
| XIII. | Actions taken by the Green Climate Fund pursuant to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | 28 |
| | 13.1 Actions taken in response to guidance received from the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties | 30 |
| | 13.2 Actions taken in response to guidance received from the seventeenth to the twenty-first sessions of the Conference of the Parties that is still relevant for action and reporting..... | 34 |
| | 13.3 Report on the implementation of the arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund..... | 46 |
| Annex I: | List of members and alternate members to the Board of the Green Climate Fund as at 31 July 2017 | 49 |
| Annex II: | References to decisions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund between 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017 | 53 |
| Annex III: | Biennial report on the privileges and immunities of the Green Climate Fund | 54 |
| | Executive summary | 54 |
| | I. Introduction | 55 |
| | II. Background | 55 |
| | III..... Progress on bilateral agreements | 56 |
| | IV. The purpose of privileges and immunities | 56 |
| | V. Challenges faced by the Green Climate Fund in delivering on its mandate in the absence of privileges and immunities | 57 |
| | 5.1 Mitigation risk | 57 |
| | 5.2 Property/assets/investments..... | 59 |
| | 5.3 Financial resources and currency..... | 60 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|-----|
| 5.4 | Fiscal matters | 61 |
| Annex IV: | Report on the first annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the Green Climate Fund and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change thematic bodies | 62 |
| I. | Mandate | 62 |
| II. | Overview | 62 |
| III. | Objective of the meeting | 62 |
| IV. | Proceedings of the meeting | 63 |
| V. | Views expressed by representatives of UNFCCC thematic bodies | 63 |
| VI. | Conclusions | 67 |
| Annex V: | Status of pledges and contributions made to the Green Climate Fund | 69 |
| Annex VI: | List of countries with national designated authority and focal point designations to the Green Climate Fund | 73 |
| Annex VII: | List of entities accredited to the Green Climate Fund | 75 |
| Annex VIII: | List of activities approved to receive funding from the Green Climate Fund | 77 |
| Annex IX: | Audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the year ended 31 December 2016 | 100 |

Sixth Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive summary

1. The sections below summarize the milestones reached by the GCF under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) towards its objective to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways, in serving the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in the period 1 August 2016 to 31 July 2017.

2. The Board approved an additional USD 50 million for the execution of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (hereinafter referred to as the Readiness Programme), bringing the total amount allocated to the programme to USD 80 million. As at 31 July 2017, a cumulative amount of USD 42.8 million had been committed or spent. USD 38.5 million had been approved for 118 readiness requests from 87 countries. Of the 87 countries, 60 were small island developing States (SIDS), African States and the least developed countries (LDCs). USD 4.3 million had been expended on readiness events, including structured dialogues, regional workshops and national designated authority (NDA) visits to the Secretariat, and on providing in-kind support to countries and direct access entities through the accreditation process of the GCF. Legal arrangements had been completed for 89 of the approved readiness proposals, either in the form of bilateral grant agreements or under the GCF framework agreement with multilateral agencies, and USD 9 million had been disbursed for 66 readiness requests.

3. Fifty-four entities had been accredited to the GCF, consisting of a 50:50 balance in the number of direct access entities and international access accredited. Among the 54 entities accredited, 8 are private sector entities. An additional 77 entities had completed and submitted their applications for accreditation and were in the first stage of the accreditation process (institutional assessment and completeness check) and 11 applications were under review by the independent Accreditation Panel (third stage of the accreditation process). With the aim of bringing forward accredited entities that fill the mandate on balance, diversity, coverage and advancing the objectives of the GCF, the Board decided to prioritize in 2016 and 2017, entities applying for accreditation that are: national direct access entities; entities in the Asia-Pacific and Eastern European regions; private sector entities, in particular those in developing countries; entities responding to requests for proposals (RFPs) issued by the GCF; entities seeking fulfilment of conditions for accreditation; and entities requesting upgrades.

4. The Board had approved USD 2.2 billion to support the implementation of 43 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes in 64 developing countries. These projects and programmes are expected to attract USD 5.1 billion in direct public and private sector co-financing. Of the USD 2.2 billion approved, USD 1.2 billion has come through the Private Sector Facility and is expected to help to mobilize USD 41 billion in on-ground investment. Of the 43 projects and programmes approved, two-thirds (29) involve the LDCs, SIDS and African States. It is expected that the projects and programmes in the portfolio will abate 981 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) of greenhouse gases in total and reach 218 million beneficiaries. Close to 80 per cent of the amount allocated to adaptation is to projects and programmes to be implemented in the LDCs, SIDS and African States. The total value of the projects and programmes approved is USD 7.3 billion.

5. The Board authorized the launch of the pilot programme to mobilize resources at scale in addressing adaptation and mitigation, and mandated the issuance of an RFP to solicit responses from accredited and potential accredited entities to establish and manage pilot programmes for mobilizing funds at scale. USD 500 million is allocated to this pilot programme. Two other RfP pilot programmes launched in 2015 and 2016 are already attracting funding proposals and a number of the proposals have been approved by the Board. The two other RFPs are for the USD 200 million pilot phase enhancing direct access to the GCF, targeting at least 10 proposals, with at least four proposals to be implemented in the LDCs, SIDS and African States; and the USD 200 million pilot programme to support micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) (RFP launched for the initial tranche of USD 100 million). A fourth RFP for REDD-plus results-based payments is planned for the Board to consider in 2017.

6. As at 31 July 2017, the GCF has entered into bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with 12 countries. In accordance with UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 20, and decision B.15/03, paragraph (h), the biennial report on privileges and immunities of the GCF is appended in annex III.

7. The GCF continues to further strengthen its investment and operational frameworks. As part of the ongoing process to simplify and clarify project and programme eligibility and selection criteria, the Board is addressing policy matters arising from the consideration of the initial batches of funding proposals. The update to the risk management framework and risk policies and guidelines of the GCF is under way. Fiduciary compliance and integrity policies, including policies relating to prohibited practices, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, and the competitive process to select the permanent Trustee of the GCF are also among the matters scheduled for consideration by the Board.

I. Introduction

8. By UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, Parties to the UNFCCC established the GCF to be designated as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention under Article 11 of the Convention to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties.

9. At its seventeenth session, the COP, by UNFCCC decision 3/CP.17, launched the GCF and approved the Governing Instrument for the GCF, which stipulates that the GCF is to play a key role in channelling new, additional, predictable and adequate financial resources to developing countries so as to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change, while remaining accountable to and functioning under the guidance of the COP.

10. By UNFCCC decision 5/CP.19, the COP agreed to the arrangements between the COP and the GCF to ensure that the GCF is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP. Accordingly, the GCF: receives guidance from the COP, including on matters related to policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria, and matters related thereto; takes appropriate action in response to the guidance received; and submits annual reports to the COP for its consideration and in order to receive further guidance.

11. By UNFCCC decision 1/CP.21, the COP decided that the GCF as an entity entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention is also to serve the Paris Agreement, which was adopted at the twenty-first session of the COP.

12. This document presents the sixth annual report of the GCF to the COP. It provides an overview of actions taken in response to guidance received from the COP and milestones reached towards its objective to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways, in serving the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. It covers the period from November 2016 to 31 July 2017, during which the Board held its fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth meetings.¹

II. Accessing Green Climate Fund resources

2.1 Readiness and preparatory support

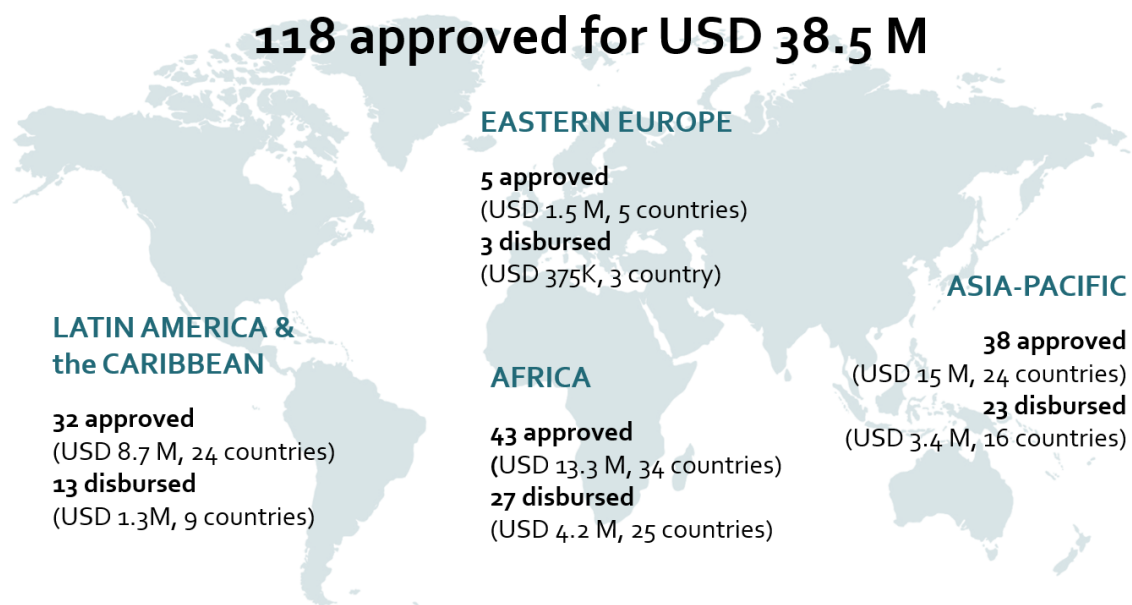
13. The Readiness Programme was put in place to enhance country ownership and to help countries to access GCF resources. The programme therefore provides resources for strengthening the institutional capacities of NDAs or focal points and direct access entities to effectively engage with the GCF. It also assists countries in undertaking adaptation planning and the development of strategic frameworks to build their programming with the GCF.

14. 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.

¹ The fifteenth meeting of the Board was held on 13 – 15 December 2016, and the sixteenth and seventeenth meetings of the Board were held on 4–6 April 2017 and 5–6 July 2017, respectively at the GCF Headquarters in Songdo, Republic of Korea.

15. By decision B.15/04, the Board approved an additional of USD 50 million for the execution of the Readiness Programme, bringing the total amount allocated to the programme to USD 80 million. As at 31 July 2017, a cumulative amount of USD 42.8 million had been committed or spent.
16. As at 31 July 2017, the GCF had engaged with 117 countries on 207 readiness requests. USD 38.5 million had been committed in the form of grants or technical assistance for 118 readiness requests from 87 countries and 66 of the requests were under implementation or had been completed. Of the 87 countries whose readiness requests were approved, 60 were SIDS, LDCs and African States.
17. USD 4.3 million had been expended on readiness events, including structured dialogues, regional workshops and NDA visits to the Secretariat, and on providing in-kind support to countries and direct access entities through the accreditation process of the GCF.
18. Legal arrangements had been completed for 89 of the approved readiness proposals, either in the form of bilateral grant agreements or under the GCF framework agreement with multilateral agencies, and USD 9 million had been disbursed to 66 readiness requests.
19. Figure 1 provides a snapshot of the Readiness Programme state of play as at 31 July 2017.

Figure 1: USD 38.5 million in readiness resources committed to 118 readiness requests from 87 countries as at 31 July 2017



As of 31 July 2017

20. Table 9 in annex VIII lists all the activities approved to receive readiness support as at 31 July 2017.
- 2.1.1 **Expected results from readiness support**
21. Key expected outcomes of readiness support provided include:
- (i) The development of country programmes that form the basis for countries' engagement with the GCF, and of pipelines of projects and programmes. Recipient countries can engage with stakeholders in their countries, as well as accredited entities and the Secretariat in the structured dialogues to further develop their country programmes and

- pipelines of projects that implement national climate priorities identified in nationally determined contributions and other national strategies or plans;
- (ii) The strengthening of the capacity of NDAs to engage their stakeholders in their countries to conduct dialogues and consultations, particularly on GCF country programmes;
 - (iii) The provision of support to direct access entities in the accreditation process of the 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 the GCF;
 - (iv) The establishment of transparent and efficient no objection procedures in countries;
 - (v) The engagement of the private sector and the mobilization of private sector finance in countries for climate action;
 - (vi) The establishment or strengthening of national adaptation planning processes; and
 - (vii) 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.

2.1.2 Support for national adaptation planning

22. The COP, in UNFCCC 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 UNFCCC 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 UNFCCC 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 (FPs) to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and accredited entities in order to submit requests for support to formulate their NAPs and/or other adaptation planning processes.

23. 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 guidelines² and the importance of coordination and complementarity with other NAP-related initiatives and support.

24. As at 31 July 2017, the Secretariat had approved three proposals (from Liberia, Nepal and Pakistan), and had received NAP proposals from 26 additional countries, namely: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Niger, Serbia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

2.1.3 Support for direct access entities

² Least Developed Countries Expert Group. 2012. *Least Developed Countries: National Adaptation Plans: Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process.*

25. In UNFCCC 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.

26. As at 31 July 2017, the GCF had provided in-kind accreditation support to 102 entities nominated by the NDAs and FPs of 55 countries in African, Asia-Pacific, and Latin American and Caribbean States. Among them, technical assistance support had been approved for 21 direct access entities nominated by 18 countries for in-depth assessments of their institutional capacity, and fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards and gender standards against GCF accreditation requirements. As at 31 July 2017, 15 of the entities nominated by 12 countries had received technical assistance, totalling USD 537,434, enabling completion of their institutional gap assessments and preparation of action plans to address any gaps identified in order to meet the GCF accreditation requirements.

27. Following provision of the technical assistance, six entities had submitted their applications for accreditation (stage I of the accreditation process); accreditation applications of two entities were under review (stage II of the accreditation process); and two entities (Central American Bank for Economic Integration and Micronesia Conservation Trust) 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.

28. A user-friendly version of the online GCF accreditation self-assessment tool is available on the GCF website.³ The tool provides stakeholders interested in accreditation with insights into the fit-for-purpose accreditation requirements of the GCF. Since its launch, more than 350 users, including NDAs and FPs and entities, have completed the assessment.

2.1.4 Evaluation of the Readiness Programme

29. By decision B.17/07, the Board invited the independent Evaluation Unit to undertake the independent evaluation of the Readiness Programme, with the terms of reference for the evaluation to be presented for approval by the Board between meetings.

2.2 Accreditation to the Green Climate Fund

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

31. The 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 the GCF.

32. As at 31 July 2017, a total of 54 entities had been accredited to the GCF, including 27 direct access entities (17 national and 10 regional direct access entities) and 27 international access entities – and among them are 8 private sector entities. This represents an increase in the proportion of the number of direct access entities in the total portfolio of accredited entities

³ <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/partners/accredited-entities/self-assessment-tool>>.

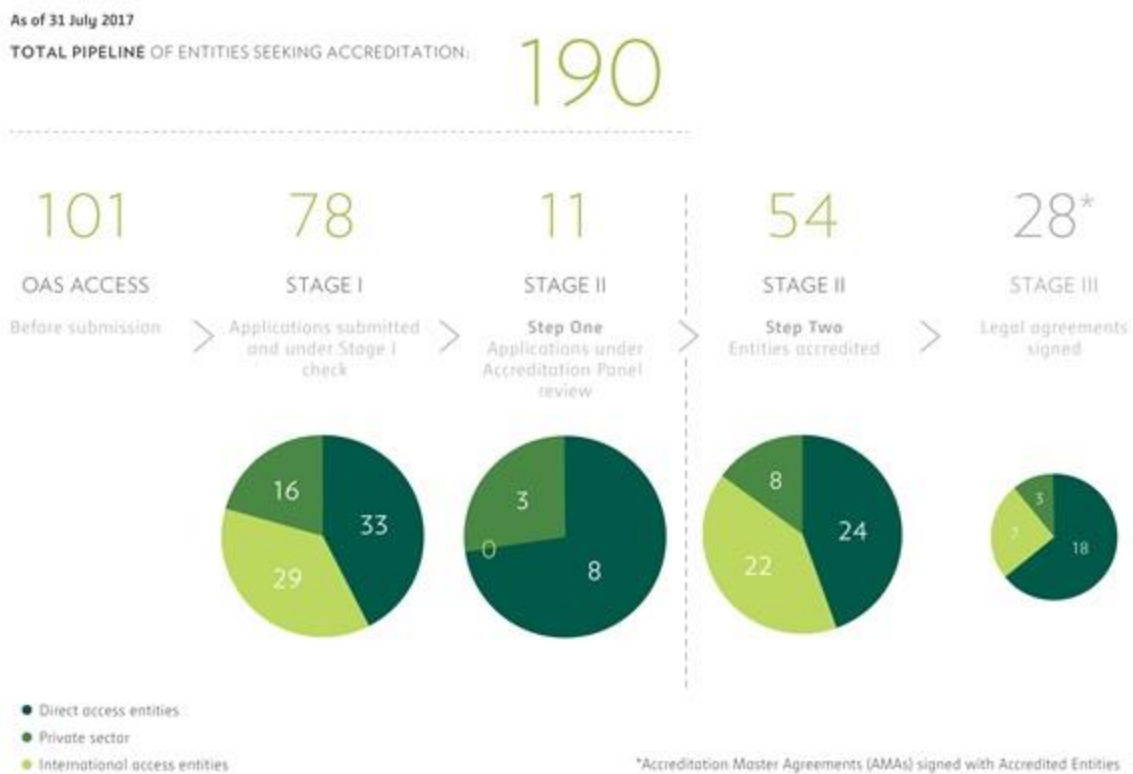
from 39 per cent on 31 July 2016 (the cut-off point for reporting in the fifth report of the GCF to the COP⁴) to 50 per cent. The Governing Instrument establishes that countries will determine the mode of access, and both the direct access and international access modalities can be used simultaneously.

33. Of the 54 entities accredited, 28 had signed accreditation master agreements (AMAs) with the GCF, thereby completing the accreditation process.

34. As at 31 July 2017, an additional 190 entities were seeking accreditation to the GCF and were at various stages of the accreditation process. Of these, 101 entities had gained access to the GCF online accreditation system and are preparing their applications for submission; 78 entities had submitted their applications and are under stage I of the accreditation process for institutional assessment and completeness checks; 11 were under stage II, the review by the independent Accreditation Panel which makes recommendations to the Board regarding the accreditation of the entities.

35. Figure 2 provides a snapshot of the accreditation state of play as at 31 July 2017.

Figure 2: Pipeline of entities in the various stages of the application process as at 31 July 2017



36. At its fourteenth meeting, the Board, with the aim of bringing forward accredited entities that fill the mandate on balance, diversity and coverage and advance the objectives of the GCF, established a prioritization of entities applying for accreditation, applicable in 2016 and 2017. To this end, the GCF Board prioritizes the following:

⁴ UNFCCC document FCCC/CP/2016/7/Rev.1.

- (a) National direct access entities;
- (b) Entities in the Asia-Pacific and Eastern European regions;
- (c) 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);
- (d) Entities responding to RFPs issued by the GCF, for example including a pilot phase for enhancing direct access; a pilot programme to support MSMEs; and a pilot programme to mobilize resources at scale in order to address adaptation and mitigation;
- (e) Entities seeking fulfilment of conditions for accreditation; and
- (f) Entities requesting upgrades.

37. As at 31 July 2017, the GCF Secretariat had received six applications from accredited entities to upgrade their accreditation types, of which one upgrade was approved by the GCF Board by decision B.15/09 and one upgrade was under stage II of the accreditation process. The remaining four entities include two direct access accredited entities and two international access accredited entities, which are currently under stage I of the accreditation process.

38. The Board is scheduled to consider additional applications for accreditation at upcoming Board meetings. The Board is also to further consider matters related to the accreditation framework and policy gaps.

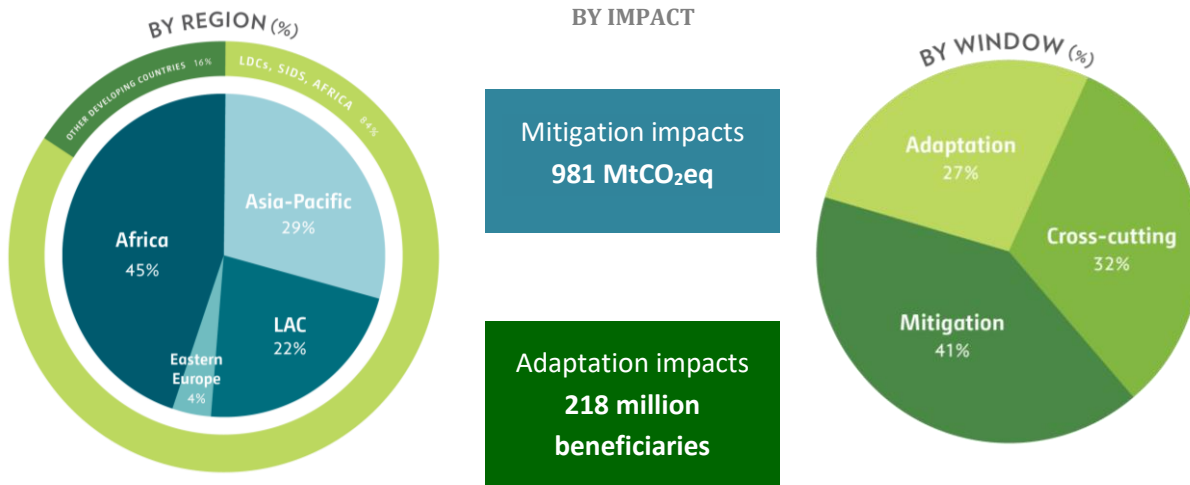
39. Annex VII lists all the entities accredited to the GCF as at 31 July 2017.

2.3 Support for adaptation and mitigation actions

40. The Board, as at its sixteenth meeting, in April 2017, had approved USD 2.2 billion to support the implementation of 43 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes in 64 developing countries. Of the 43 projects and programmes approved, 29 involve the LDCs, SIDS and African States. It is expected that the projects and programmes will abate a total of 981 Mt CO₂ eq of greenhouse gases and reach 218 million beneficiaries. The total value of the projects and programmes approved is USD 7.3 billion.

41. Of the USD 2.2 billion approved for the 43 projects and programmes, 41 per cent is allocated through the mitigation window, 27 per cent is through the adaptation window and 32 per cent cuts across the adaptation and mitigation windows.

Figure 3: Portfolio of the Green Climate Fund by region, impact and thematic windows



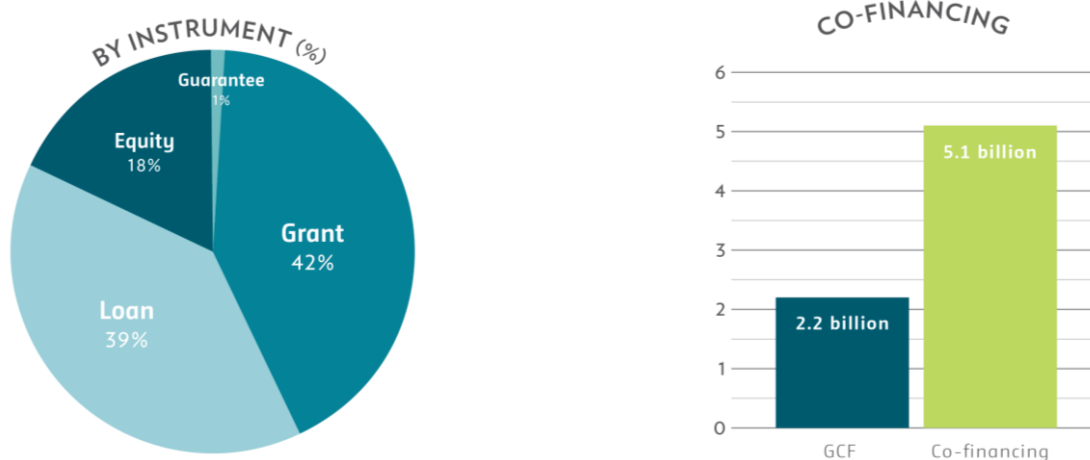
Abbreviations: LAC = Latin American and Caribbean States; LDCs = least developed countries ; SIDS = small island developing States.

42. The COP, in UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13, 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. Close to 80 per cent of the amount allocated to adaptation projects and programmes will be implemented in the LDCs, SIDS and African States.

43. The current portfolio of the GCF comprises 43 projects and programmes, including 32 public sector projects and programmes, totalling USD 1 billion, and 11 with a total GCF contribution of USD 1.2 billion from the private sector, and utilizing a wide range of financial instruments as provided for in the Governing Instrument. These projects and programmes are expected to attract USD 5.1 billion in direct public and private sector co-financing.

44. Figure 4 provides an overview of the financial instruments applied and the combined co-financing in the current GCF portfolio.

Figure 4: Instruments in the portfolio of the Green Climate Fund and co-financing



45. More details on the projects and programmes approved to receive GCF funding as at April 2017 are provided in table 11, contained in annex VIII. The Board will continue to consider additional funding proposals at upcoming Board meetings.

2.3.1 **Alignment of the portfolio of the Green Climate Fund with the initial results management framework**

46. In the arrangements between the COP and the GCF, the COP requested the Board to indicate actions undertaken to balance the allocation between adaptation and mitigation activities.⁵ The GCF portfolio has exceeded USD 2 billion. In line with decision B.09/02, the Board at its seventeenth meeting considered actions in order to align the portfolio composition with the initial results management framework, which consists of an equal number (four each) of adaptation and mitigation result areas.⁶ In order to align the portfolio composition with the initial results management framework, the Board by decision B.17/08 requested the Secretariat:

- (i) To undertake targeted outreach to promote partnerships between accredited entities and those potential non-accredited entities that have the technical expertise to support targeted result areas;
- (ii) To prepare targeted RFPs for Board consideration as appropriate; and
- (iii) To work with accredited entities to ensure that the financial terms and conditions proposed in concept notes and funding proposals for concessional loan products meet the principles agreed by the Board, and to apply these in a fit-for-purpose manner.

47. The Board by decision B.17/08 also requested the Secretariat to undertake additional analysis, taking into consideration potential investment priority areas considered by the Board at its ninth meeting,⁷ to identify specific result areas where targeted GCF investment would have the most impact.

48. 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.

2.4 Disbursement of resources for the implementation of approved projects and programmes

49. The COP, in UNFCCC 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”.

50. An AMA is the central instrument in the relationship between the GCF and an accredited entity. It sets out the basic terms and conditions as to how the accredited entity and the GCF can work together for the use of GCF resources. Once entities are accredited to the GCF, an AMA

⁵ UNFCCC decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 14.

⁶ GCF adaptation result areas are: most vulnerable people and communities; health and well-being, and food and water security; infrastructure and built environment; and ecosystem and ecosystem services. The mitigation result areas are: energy access and power generation; low-emission transport; buildings, cities, and industries and appliances; forestry and land use.

⁷ Contained in document GCF/B.09/06 titled “Analysis of the Expected Role and Impact of the Green Climate Fund”.

between the GCF and the accredited entity is to be signed as the last step in the accreditation process. The Board, by decision B.12/31, paragraph (f), requested the Executive Director to prioritize the execution of AMAs with those entities accredited by the Board, as a matter of urgency. The Secretariat continues to make every effort to expedite the conclusion of legal agreements to pave the way for project implementation. Among other efforts, five additional legal personnel joined the GCF during the second half of 2016 in order to strengthen the Secretariat's capacity to review and process legal arrangements with accredited entities on AMAs and funded activity agreements (FAAs).

51. As at 31 July 2017, AMAs had been signed with 28 of the 54 entities accredited to the GCF. Out of the 43 projects and programmes approved, FAAs for 18 projects had been signed, corresponding to USD 478 million of GCF funding allocated to these projects and programmes.

52. As at 31 July 2017, the initial and further tranches for 8 of the projects and programmes in 9 countries totalling USD 45.75 million have been made, and disbursements for the projects and programmes whose FAAs have been signed are expected to follow.

53. By decision B.17/17, the Board requested the Secretariat to inform all NDAs of the risks involved in supporting a project or programme being proposed to the GCF by an accredited entity that has not signed an AMA with the GCF. Also by decision B.17/09, the Board agreed to limit consideration of funding proposals from accredited entities that have not signed AMAs.

2.5 Policy matters related to the approval of funding proposals

2.5.2 Review of the initial proposal approval process

54. At its eleventh meeting (decision B.11/11, para. (j)), the Board decided to review the initial proposal approval process approved by the Board in decision B.07/03 based on the experience gathered from the review of the first batch of proposals submitted for consideration of the Board. By decision B.17/09, the Board took note of the review of the initial approval process. The Board endorsed immediate actions that the Secretariat will implement⁸ in order to improve the effectiveness, transparency and country ownership of the initial proposal approval process. The Board requested the Secretariat to submit to the Board only those funding proposals:

- (i) Submitted to the Secretariat by accredited entities that have signed AMAs with the GCF;
- (ii) Submitted to the Secretariat by accredited entities that have not signed AMAs, provided that such submission to the Secretariat occurs no later than 120 days from the date of the decision by the Board to accredit the relevant entity;
- (iii) Submitted to the Secretariat in response to RFPs issued by the GCF; or
- (iv) From entities who have not yet signed AMAs that have proposals currently at stage 4 of the updated project and programme activity cycle.

55. The Board also decided that the Secretariat shall submit to the Board for its consideration only those funding proposals whose approval has been recommended by the independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the Secretariat. The Board confirmed that those funding proposals not recommended by the TAP and the Secretariat will continue to be revised by accredited entities in concert with the Secretariat. The Secretariat is to inform the

⁸ Contained in decision B.17/06, annex III.

Board at each Board meeting of the status of funding proposals that either the Secretariat or the TAP did not recommend for approval and were not submitted to the Board for its consideration.

56. The Board agreed to insert a new stage in the project and proposal activity cycle, where the Secretariat is to seek confirmation from the relevant NDA or FP that concept notes received from an accredited entity fit under national priorities and country ownership.

57. The Board requested the Secretariat to prepare a document for consideration by the Board, which outlines options for the development of a two-stage proposal approval cycle, with stage 1 focusing on concept note approval and stage 2 focusing on the assessments by the Secretariat and the TAP and Board consideration.

58. The Board requested the Secretariat to develop and publish clear timelines for its assessment of funding proposals to ensure timely consideration of funding proposals by the Secretariat and the TAP. The Board also mandated the Co-Chairs, in consultation with the Board to explore options for timely consideration of funding proposals between meetings of the Board.

59. Accordingly, the Board decided to further update the project and programme activity cycle, as contained in decision B.17/09, annex IV.

60. Pursuant to decision B.17/09, the Board is also to consider the nature, scope and extent of second-level due diligence and an interim restructuring and cancellation policy, including further options for decision-making, to be followed by the consideration of a comprehensive restructuring and cancellation policy.

2.5.3 **Strengthening and scaling up the pipeline of the Green Climate Fund**

61. As part of the ongoing process to simplify and clarify project and programme eligibility and selection criteria, the Board by decision B.17/10 mandated the development of a mapping document that identifies all elements related to project and programme eligibility criteria of the GCF included in: previous Board decisions; conditions imposed by the Board on funding proposals; and elements of the Governing Instrument that can contribute to strengthening the eligibility criteria of the GCF, to be considered by the Board.

62. Pursuant to decision B.17/10, the Board is also to consider the following:

- (i) The development and application of an incremental cost calculation methodology and/or alternative methodologies;
- (ii) Guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities;
- (iii) A policy on co-financing; and
- (iv) Options for further guidance on concessionality, building on related work.

63. The Board reaffirmed the importance of ongoing work of the Board that will contribute to providing policy guidance in the development of funding proposals, including: (i) reviews of the financial terms and conditions of financial instruments of the GCF; (ii) establishment of indicative minimum benchmarks; and (iii) further development of the risk management framework.

2.5.4 **Update to the risk management framework of the Green Climate Fund**

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

65. By decision B.17/11, the Board adopted the first set of components of the updated risk management framework, which includes: (i) the revised risk register; (ii) risk appetite statement; (iii) risk dashboard; and (iv) risk guidelines for funding proposals, thereby replacing

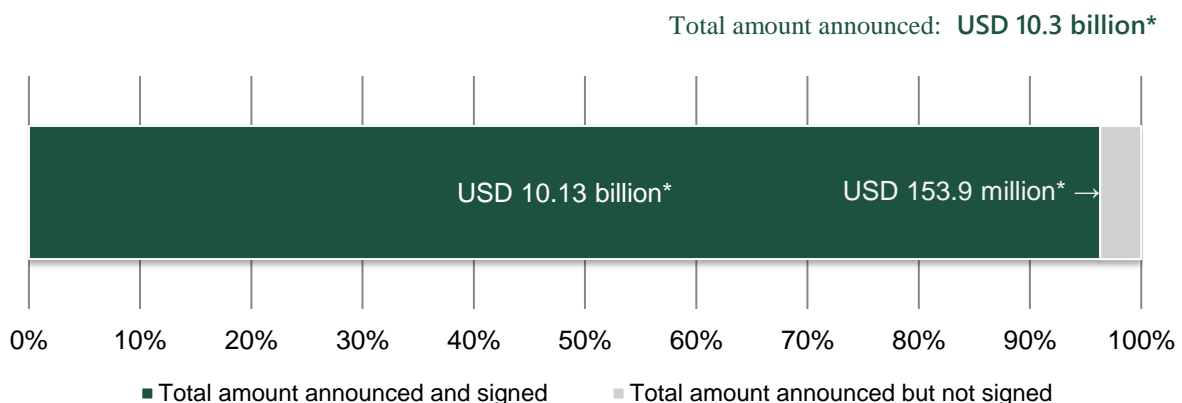
the interim versions of these components adopted pursuant to past Board decisions. These components of the risk management framework complement the financial risk management framework adopted pursuant to decision B.07/05. The risk dashboard and the underlying methodologies are to be further developed and considered by the Board.

66. Work to develop the remaining components of the risk management framework, including risk rating models, for the Board’s consideration continues.

2.6 Status of resources and arrangements for the formal replenishment process for the Green Climate Fund

67. Pledges to the GCF in the Initial Resource Mobilization (IRM) period as at 31 July 2017 amount to USD 10.3 billion equivalent.⁹ The pledges emerge from 43 countries, 3 regions and 1 city, 34 of which are developed and 9 are developing countries. As at 31 July 2017, approximately USD 10.13 billion of the pledges had been converted into contribution agreements/arrangements, representing just over 98 per cent of the total pledged amount. The GCF continues to work with the relevant contributors on the 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 2017.

Figure 5: Amount pledged to the Green Climate Fund in the Initial Resource Mobilization period and signed contribution arrangements as at 31 July 2017



* Amounts indicated are in United States dollars equivalent.

68. The GCF IRM period is ongoing, and the GCF accepts new pledges on an ongoing basis.

2.6.1 Arrangements for the formal replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund

69. By decision B.12/09, the Board requested the Co-Chairs to undertake consultations with the Board on the first formal replenishment process of the GCF and to present a report on the outcomes of these consultations to the Board; it also requested the Secretariat to support the Co-Chairs to prepare documentation related to the design and development of the first formal replenishment process. This matter is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board.

⁹ Using the historical reference exchange rates established for the November 2014 GCF High-level Pledging Conference.

III. Support for forest-related actions

70. In line with the mandates of the GCF as instituted by the COP, “promoting the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways” and “supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement” are the two strategic visions of the GCF strategic plan for 2015–2018. Accordingly, the strategic plan outlines operationalization of REDD-plus results-based payments as one of the key actions that the Board will take in promoting pipeline development.

71. In UNFCCC 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, where the COP:

- (a) Urged the Board to operationalize results-based payments for activities referred to in UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, consistent with UNFCCC decision 9/CP.19, and in accordance with decision B.08/08;
- (b) Encouraged the Board to consider the mobilization of private sector finance to progress the GCF forestry-related result areas; and
- (c) Requested the Board to take into account UNFCCC decision 16/CP.21, in particular paragraph 6, referring to support for alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, as appropriate, in its funding decisions.

3.2 Operationalizing results-based payments for REDD-plus

72. Building on the REDD-plus logic model and the performance measurement framework for ex post REDD-plus results-based payments adopted at its eighth meeting, the Board, in decision B.12/07, paragraph (d), requested the preparation of a document allowing for the operationalization of results-based payments REDD-plus activities. Subsequently, through decision B.14/03, the Board mandated the development of an RFP for REDD-plus results-based payments, 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 FPs to engage with the GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus.

73. Work to develop the REDD-plus RFP and further guidance to NDAs and FPs is under way. The Secretariat launched consultations with members of the Board and global REDD-plus stakeholders in February 2017 and organized an expert workshop in Bali, Indonesia, in April 2017. Both the submissions from the consultations and the outcomes of the expert workshop will serve as the basis for the development of an RFP for results-based payments.

74. In decision B.17/18 the Board took note of progress made in preparing the draft RFP for the pilot programme for REDD-plus results-based payments and the related draft scorecard. The Board requested the Secretariat to undertake a further analysis of existing GCF policies and procedures and to reflect in the draft RFP the manner in which such policies and procedures would need to be applied or otherwise considered in order to operationalize GCF REDD-plus results-based payments proposals, for further consideration by the Board.

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

75. By decision B.17/19, the Board took note of document GCF/B.17/16 titled “Green Climate Fund support for the early phases of REDD-plus” provided to support efforts by NDAs and focal points to engage with the GCF in the early phases of REDD-plus. The Board encouraged NDAs and focal points to access readiness support directly, or to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and accredited entities 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 accredited entities to submit concept notes, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) requests and funding proposals that will facilitate support for the early phases of REDD-plus.

76. The Board in decision B.17/19 also requested the Secretariat to prepare appropriate communication material in order to facilitate access to the information presented in the guidance document for early phases of REDD-plus, and to update the information provided in the light of future Board decisions when needed.

3.4 Private sector engagement on forest finance

77. 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 the GCF forestry-related areas.

78. The Secretariat prepared a background document for discussion among PSAG members which will serve as the basis of PSAG recommendation on the mobilization of private sector finance to progress the GCF forestry-related areas.

79. The item will be presented to the Board following the Board’s approval of the REDD-plus RFP.

3.5 Alternative policy approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests

80. In decision B.12/07, paragraph (e), the Board requested the Secretariat to prepare a document regarding alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches, for the integral and sustainable management of forests consistent with UNFCCC 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 the matter to the Board for its consideration.

IV. Capacity-building and support

81. In UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 8, the COP requested the Board to ensure adequate resources for capacity-building and technology development and transfer, consistent with paragraph 38 of the Governing Instrument.

82. In UNFCCC decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 9, the COP invited “United Nations agencies, multilateral organizations and relevant admitted observer organizations engaged in providing capacity-building support to developing countries to provide information to the secretariat to be uploaded on the capacity-building portal.”

83. Pursuant to the same decision, the UNFCCC secretariat issued an information note¹⁰ inviting the submission of information on capacity-building activities undertaken between 1 January and 31 December 2016. The information note was shared with the GCF Secretariat.

84. The note requested that the information submitted be in accordance with the 15 priority areas for capacity-building identified in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (annex to UNFCCC decision 2/CP.7), namely:

- (a) Institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points;
- (b) Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment;
- (c) National communications;
- (d) National climate change programmes;
- (e) Greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors;
- (f) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment;
- (g) Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures;
- (h) Assessment for implementation of mitigation options;
- (i) Research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services;
- (j) Development and transfer of technology;
- (k) Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations;
- (l) Clean development mechanism;
- (m) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;
- (n) Education, training and public awareness; and
- (o) Information and networking, including the establishment of databases.

85. As requested, the GCF Secretariat is working to provide information through the capacity-building portal under the applicable priority areas.

4.2 Capacity-building and support through the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

86. The Readiness Programme is a strategic priority for the 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, and to develop GCF programme pipelines on mitigation and adaptation in a coherent approach. By decision B.08/11, the Board decided to use readiness resources to develop country-specific strategic frameworks for engagement with the GCF, building on existing strategies and plans (which includes nationally appropriate mitigation

¹⁰ <http://unfccc.int/files/parties_and_observers/notifications/application/pdf/information_note_cbp_submission_2017.pdf>.

actions, national adaptation programmes of action, NAPs and intended nationally determined contributions), support for accreditation for direct access entities and by decision B.13/09 decided to also support the formulation of NAPs under the Readiness Programme.

87. Developing strategic frameworks for national engagement with the Fund (including country programmes, in accordance with decision B.08/10 and decision B.07/03 (initial proposal approval process), building on existing strategies and plans, including low-emission development strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, National Adaptation Plans, and National Adaptation Programmes of Action. Annex XVII provides initial general guidelines for the preparation of country programmes;

88. In accordance with the UNFCCC classification referred to in paragraph 77 above, the areas where the GCF has provided financial support to developing countries through the Readiness Programme are areas: (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; (d) national climate change programmes; (f) vulnerability and adaptation assessment; (g) capacity-building for the implementation of adaptation measures; and (n) education, training and public awareness.

4.3 Capacity-building and support through projects and programmes

89. Beyond the Readiness Programme, the GCF can provide and has provided further support for capacity-building under its adaptation and thematic windows, where such activities are identified by countries as critical steps with respect to enhancing climate change adaptation and mitigation results to be achieved through the implementation of their GCF-supported projects and programmes. Typically, this has been provided as financial support for capacity-building and technical assistance components of projects and programmes approved to receive financing from the GCF.

90. In accordance with the UNFCCC classification, the financial support that the GCF is to provide for capacity-building and technical assistance components of GCF projects and programmes have fallen under the areas: (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 public awareness.

V. Facilitating an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the Green Climate Fund pipeline

91. The COP, in UNFCCC 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. This section hereby responds to this request, focusing on the progress achieved by the GCF from 31 July 2016 (the cut-off point for reporting in the fifth report of the GCF to the COP) to 31 July 2017.

92. 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 has requested the Secretariat to facilitate and enhance access to the

resources of the GCF by direct access entities through a number of channels, including the simplified approval process and the Readiness Programme.

93. Following the guidance from the COP in UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 6, the Board by decision B.15/03, paragraph (b) requested the Secretariat to prepare a document for consideration by the Board that outlines the actions to be taken by the Board in order to facilitate an increase in proposals from direct access entities in the GCF pipeline. This matter is under consideration by the Board.

5.2 Current engagement with accredited direct access entities

94. The GCF has been working with all accredited entities to update or develop draft entity work programme briefs. Aiming to strengthen the proactive and strategic approach of the GCF to programming and to deliver country-owned, high-impact proposals, the entity work programme briefs include information on overall engagement with the GCF envisioned by the accredited entities, focus areas, potential pipeline with the GCF, as well as readiness needs. The Secretariat reported to the Board on the development of 33 entity work programme briefs (including 22 from direct access entities) at the sixteenth meeting of the Board, in April 2017.

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

96. The Secretariat organized the Empowering Direct Access Workshop on 23–25 May 2017 at its headquarters in Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea. The goal of the workshop was to facilitate the engagement between the Secretariat and the accredited direct access entities, and build their knowledge base to improve project design. The workshop also aimed to enhance peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, strengthen the capacity of entities and countries and build partnerships to address climate change. The workshop welcomed 68 participants, of which 41 represented direct access accredited entities, 19 were NDAs and 8 were development partners.¹¹

97. As a result of a variety of capacity-building learning sessions that were organized, the workshop offered an opportunity for the direct access accredited entities to discuss 32 project ideas and concept notes with the Secretariat, and received immediate feedback through focused bilateral meetings. In addition, the workshop provided focused guidance on seven funding proposals put forward by direct access accredited entities, along with two enhancing direct access pilot proposals, to get them ready for the next or final stage of review.

98. The engagement with direct access accredited entities enabled them to identify their needs at the institutional level and/or the project level, which could then be addressed through the Readiness Programme¹² or the PPF.¹³ A number of readiness proposals were also advanced during the workshop, with six coming from countries and one from a direct access accredited entity. A further six PPF requests are expected to be submitted in the near term.

99. This engagement has also led to earlier identification of potential upgrades in accreditation types for direct access accredited entities in terms of project size category, fiduciary functions, and environmental and social risk category, and potential gaps related to these.

¹¹ Development partners are partners of the GCF for project development support.

¹² Refer to annex VII to decision B.13/32 for a revised indicative list of activities that can be supported by the Readiness Programme.

¹³ Decision B.13/21.

5.3 Identifying and addressing direct access accredited entity needs for support

100. Through a number of channels within the GCF there exist modalities that serve to increase or facilitate an increase in the origination of funding proposals from direct access accredited entities. The Secretariat works with direct access accredited entities and provides dedicated and targeted support in translating the identified needs into readiness requests and PPF requests while ensuring alignment with the respective NDA or FP.

101. Since 31 July 2016, five readiness proposals have been endorsed for direct access accredited entities (Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco, Centre de Suivi Ecologique, Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, South African National Biodiversity, Institute and Unidad Para el Cambio Rural of Argentina). An additional 12 direct access accredited entities have indicated that they would need readiness support to build their institutional capacities and pipeline of projects. Beyond closing accreditation conditions and achieving upgrades in terms of fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards, these activities also aim to further develop the capacities of direct access accredited entities.

102. 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 accredited entities, especially direct access entities, and especially for projects in the micro- to small-sized category, with a view to enhancing the balance and diversity of the project pipeline.

103. The first PPF proposal (from the Ministry of National Resources of Rwanda for USD 1.5 million) was approved at the twelfth meeting of the Board, and has now completed all activities. On 30 April 2017, the Ministry of National Resources of Rwanda submitted its funding proposal of the underlying project, the Rural Green Economy and Climate Resilient Development Project, to the Secretariat.

104. As at 31 July 2017, direct access entities had submitted 28 PPF requests and the Secretariat is working with all direct access entities to help them to develop further PPF requests. Much of the support sought in the PPF requests is to conduct feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessments, and stakeholder consultations.

105. Table 10 in annex VIII lists PPF proposals approved as at 31 July 2017.

5.4 Expected results of funding proposals from direct access accredited entities

106. The GCF strives to fulfil its mandate on balance, diversity and coverage of accredited entities and advance the objectives of the GCF in that regard. With a view to enhancing country ownership and reaching a balanced portfolio, the GCF is working closely with the 27 accredited direct access entities to enhance their portfolio of projects.

107. The current GCF portfolio of approved projects and programmes¹⁴ includes 11 funding proposals from direct access accredited entities, which accounts for 26 per cent of total approved GCF funding for projects and programmes. These 11 proposals amount to a total GCF funding of USD 236 million.

¹⁴ as at 31 July 2017.

VI. Maximizing engagement with the private sector

108. 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, including small- and medium-sized enterprises and local financial intermediaries. The Governing Instrument establishes that the PSF will also support activities to enable private sector involvement in SIDS and the LDCs and that the operation of the PSF will be consistent with a country-driven approach.

6.2 Accreditation of private sector entities

109. UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 9, 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.

110. As at 31 July 2017, of the 54 entities accredited to the GCF, 8 are accredited as private sector entities. However, many other entities accredited to the GCF, including national, regional and multilateral development banks, have brought forward private sector funding proposals to the GCF. In addition, it is possible for accredited entities to partner with private sector or other entities to bring forward private sector proposals.

111. With the aim of bringing forward accredited entities that fill the mandate on balance, diversity, coverage and advancing the objectives of the GCF, the Board by decision B.14/08 decided to prioritize certain applications for accreditation, among which are applications by private sector entities, and in particular those in developing countries. (See section 2.2 above on accreditation to the GCF for other applications to be prioritized for accreditation in 2016 and 2017.) Furthermore, through decision B.17/06, the Board requested the Secretariat¹⁵ to provide recommendations for modalities to fast-track the accreditation of private sector entities for consideration by the Board.

6.3 Actions to promote private sector participation in projects

112. UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 9, requested the Board to accelerate the operationalization of the PSF by expediting actions to engage local private sector actors in developing country Parties, including small- and medium-sized enterprises in the LDCs, SIDS 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.

113. The Board has approved 43 projects so far, thereby committing USD 2.2 billion. Of the USD 2.2 billion approved, USD 1.2 billion (53 per cent) has come through the PSF and is expected to help mobilize USD 41 billion in on-ground investment. Nonetheless, 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.

6.3.2 Establishment of pilot programmes

114. Through decision B.10/11, the Board established two pilot programmes targeting the private sector, namely:

¹⁵ in accordance with decision B.09/07, paragraph (h), and recognizing decision B.08/03.

- (i) A pilot programme to support MSMEs, allocated USD 200 million; and
- (ii) A pilot programme to mobilize resources at scale in addressing adaptation and mitigation, allocated USD 500 million.

a) Pilot programme to support micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises

115. The Board approved the MSME pilot RFP, deciding to limit GCF participation in the first tranche at USD 100 million (decision B.13/22). The Board has so far approved two funding proposals that were developed following the launch of the RFP, including USD 20 million for the “Business loan programme for GHG emissions reduction” proposal (FP028) submitted by XacBank to be implemented in Mongolia; and USD 12.2 million for the “SCF Capital Solutions” proposal (FP029) submitted through the Development Bank of Southern Africa, to be implemented in the South Africa. Further projects emerging from the MSME pilot are expected to be brought for consideration by the Board, as is approval of the launch of the RFP for the second USD 100 million tranche for the MSME pilot.

b) Pilot programme to mobilize resources at scale

116. Through decision B.16/03, the Board mandated the issuance of an RFP to solicit responses from accredited and potential non-accredited entities to establish and manage pilot programmes for mobilizing funds at scale. Funding proposals submitted in response to the RFP will be considered by the Board as part of the wider portfolio of the GCF, and through the same modalities as standard proposals.

6.3.2 Enabling private sector involvement in the least developed countries and small island developing States, and in adaptation

117. UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 11, encourages the Board to implement decision B.04/08 to develop modalities to support activities enabling private sector involvement in the LDCs and SIDS, and to seek opportunities to engage with the private sector, including local actors, on adaptation action at the national, regional and international levels.

118. In response to the guidance of the COP, the Board by decisions B.15/03 and B.17/06 requested the PSAG to provide recommendations to the Board on:

- (i) The development of modalities to support activities enabling private sector involvement in the LDCs and SIDS; and
- (ii) Opportunities to engage the private sector, including local actors, in adaptation action at the national, regional and international levels.

119. By decision B.15/03, the Board decided to co-opt a Board representative from the LDCs and another from SIDS to assist the PSAG to develop its recommendations. This matter is scheduled for consideration by the Board.

6.3.3 Promoting private sector participation in forestry-related activities

120. Decision B.12/07, paragraph (f), mandates the PSAG to make recommendations on the mobilization of private sector finance to progress the GCF forestry-related areas, scheduled for consideration by the Board.

6.3.4 Developing a private sector outreach plan

121. In decision B.17/06, the Board welcomed an analysis of barriers to crowding-in and maximizing the engagement of the private sector, and PSAG recommendations on the same. The analysis was carried out at the request of the Board by decision B.13/05. The Board requested the Secretariat to integrate the analysis and the recommendations by the PSAG into the future work of the PSF as appropriate, while taking into account country needs and priorities.

122. By decision B.13/05, the Board also mandated the development of a private sector outreach plan, which is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board.

VII. Promoting country ownership

123. The principle of country ownership is reflected in the Governing Instrument and various Board decisions, as follows:

- (i) Paragraph 3 of the Governing Instrument provides that “the Fund will pursue a country driven approach and promote and strengthen engagement at the country level through effective involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders”;
- (ii) Decision B.04/05 reaffirms that country ownership and a country driven approach are the core principles of the GCF, and establishes the functions of the NDAs and FPs;
- (iii) Decisions B.07/03, annex VII, (annex VII to document GCF/B.07/12) and B.08/10, annex XII, (annex XII to document GCF/B.08/45) establish the role of the NDAs and FPs in the initial approval process, including the no-objection procedure;
- (iv) Decision B.08/10, annex XIII, (annex XIII to document GCF/B.08/45) provides initial best-practice guidelines for the selection and establishment of NDAs and FPs, while annex XIV to the same decision (annex XIV to document GCF/B.08/45) provides initial best-practice options for country coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement;
- (v) Decision B.08/11, annex XVII, (annex XVII to document GCF/B.08/45) provides initial general guidelines for country programmes to enable country ownership through NDA leadership of the process; and
- (vi) Decision B.11/10 further elaborates on the role of the NDA or focal point of a country to lead an annual participatory review of the GCF portfolio in their countries with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.

124. In decision B.10/10, the Board recognized the importance of enhancing country ownership, country drivenness and the role that NDAs and focal points can play in this regard. The Board also affirmed that all efforts should be undertaken to:

- (i) Strengthen the key role of NDAs and focal points in the formulation of country programmes/project pipelines, the consideration of implementation partners, and financial planning, and enhance capacity, including through the Readiness Programme and readiness support;
- (ii) Also strengthen the role of NDAs and focal points in monitoring and providing feedback regarding the impact of GCF operations within countries in terms of the degree to which the GCF initiatives add value to national development priorities, building institutional capacity, and promoting a paradigm shift towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development; and
- (iii) Promote a central and leading role of NDAs and focal points in the coordination of the GCF engagements within countries while highlighting the importance of the differentiation of roles between the Secretariat, accredited entities and NDAs and focal points in relation to country programming.

125. In this regard, the Board requested the Secretariat to prepare a proposal of guidelines, drawing upon learning experiences and best practices across NDAs and focal points, for consideration by the Board.

126. By decision B.17/21, the Board adopted the Guidelines for Enhanced Country Ownership and Country Drivenness. The Board requested the Secretariat, accredited entities, delivery partners and NDAs and focal points to follow the guidelines.

127. The decision requests the Secretariat to assess annually the experiences gathered from the application of the guidelines and to continue to improve the guidelines based on lessons learned and observation of current best practices. A review of the implementation of the guidelines is to be undertaken as needed or at least every two years.

VIII. Complementarity and coherence with other funds

128. The Governing Instrument institutes that the GCF “shall operate in the context of appropriate arrangements between itself and other existing funds under the Convention, and between itself and other funds, entities, and channels of climate change financing outside the Fund” (para. 33). The Governing Instrument also institutes that the Board will “develop methods to enhance complementarity between the activities of the Fund and the activities of other relevant bilateral, regional and global funding mechanisms and institutions, to better mobilize the full range of financial and technical capacities” and that “the Fund will promote coherence in programming at the national level through appropriate mechanisms”, and will also “initiate discussions on coherence in climate finance delivery with other relevant multilateral entities” (para. 34).

129. UNFCCC decisions 7/CP.21, paragraph 26, and 7/CP.20, paragraph 16, encourage the Board to improve complementarity and coherence with other institutions as per paragraphs 33 and 34 of the Governing Instrument, including by engaging with relevant bodies of the Convention, such as the Standing Committee on Finance.

130. Accordingly, the Board, in decision B.13/12, mandated the preparation of an operational framework on complementarity and coherence that is to act as the basis for the cooperation of the Board with the Standing Committee on Finance. By decision B.17/04, the Board adopted the operational framework on complementarity and coherence. In line with decision B.13/12, the operational framework is built around the key elements outlined in the Governing Instrument, namely:

- (i) Board-level discussions on fund-to-fund arrangements;
- (ii) Enhanced complementarity at the activity level;
- (iii) Promotion of coherence at the national programming level; and
- (iv) Complementarity at the level of delivery of climate finance through an established dialogue.

131. Through decision B.17/04, the Board requested the Secretariat to present a report on the progress made and outputs from the Operational Framework for consideration by the Board in 2018, and to provide annual updates thereafter; and to include outcomes and updates related to complementarity and coherence in reports of the GCF to the COP for consideration by the Board. Additionally, the decision requests the Secretariat to continue cooperation with the Standing Committee on Finance in line with decision B.13/11.

8.2 Coherence and current engagement with other climate finance delivery channels

132. While work is ongoing to implement the overarching framework to act as the basis for engaging with other funds, efforts are also ongoing to promote complementarity and coherence of the GCF with these counterparts as outlined below.

8.2.2 Coherence in providing readiness and preparatory support to countries

133. The GCF Secretariat has initiated a Readiness Coordination Mechanism (RCM), a group which consists of institutions providing dedicated readiness support to access GCF funding. Core members include the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Secretariat, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, KfW Development Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Resources Institute, and in addition there are a number of observer institutions. The aim of the RCM is to strengthen coordination among readiness providers to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize collaborative opportunities to ensure harmonized approaches at the country level and globally.

8.2.3 Complementarity and coherence in the accreditation process

134. Pursuant to decision B.08/03, institutions accredited by and in full compliance with the standards of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Development and Cooperation (DG DEVCO) are eligible to apply for accreditation to the GCF under the fast-track accreditation route, thus maintaining consistency with the standards of the GEF, the AF and DG DEVCO and building on the existing systems of the intermediaries and implementing entities. This is also in line with the recommendations from the fifth review of the Financial Mechanism to the accreditation process of the GCF.¹⁶

135. Of the 54 entities accredited to the GCF to date, 35 have gone through the fast-track accreditation route.

8.2.4 Promoting complementarity and coherence at the activity level

136. The Board, by decision B.13/12, mandated the initiation of an annual dialogue with climate finance delivery channels in order to enhance complementarity and coherence at the activity level.

137. Through decision B.17/04, paragraph (c), the Board encouraged the Executive Director to utilize the annual dialogue as a forum for exchange between the GCF and relevant climate finance delivery channels. The first annual dialogue is planned to take place later in 2017.

138. Other institutions providing climate finance, including multilateral, regional and national development banks, are among the entities accredited to the GCF. There are ongoing efforts to develop country programmes and work programmes for entities accredited to the GCF as a means to strengthen its strategic approach to programming. The process directly emanates from the GCF strategic plan for 2015–2018. The process to develop country and entity work programmes has, inter alia, sought to incorporate the aspect of building on the comparative advantages and possibilities of the GCF to coordinate with other climate finance institutions so as to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in a coherent manner.

8.2.5 Engagement with other funds

¹⁶ UNFCCC decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraphs 25 and 58.

139. The GCF continues to engage with other climate finance delivery channels, including the AF, the GEF and the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs).

140. On 20 April 2017 the secretariats of the GCF, the GEF, the AF and the CIFs met on the margins of the Spring Meetings of the World Bank Group in Washington, D.C. to better understand opportunities for collaboration for complementarity and coherence in the climate finance architecture. Building on this meeting, the GCF Secretariat participated in bilateral meetings with the secretariats of these institutions to provide an update on operations and further potential avenues of collaboration related to coherence of the work of the various funds. Collaboration has focused on identifying synergies in the country programming processes to maximize opportunities for countries in engaging with the different funds.

IX. Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism

141. In UNFCCC 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. In response to this invitation, the Board, by decision B.15/03, requested the Secretariat to include information on the actions taken to strengthen linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in the sixth report of the GCF to the COP. This section hereby addresses that mandate.

142. 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.

143. In UNFCCC decision 14/CP.22, paragraph 3, the COP encouraged the Board to invite the Chairs of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to future meetings of the Board on issues of common interest, in order to strengthen the existing linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. Pursuant to this guidance, the Board, in accordance with paragraph 38 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board, decided by decision B.15/03 to invite the Chairs of the TEC and the Advisory Board of the CTCN to present to the Board during its consideration of options for supporting collaborative research and development. This agenda item is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board, and the Chairs of the TEC and the Advisory Board of the CTCN will in accordance with decision B.15/03 be invited to present to the Board when this agenda item is considered.

144. Additionally, the GCF has collaborated with the CTCN in the organization of events to enhance coordination between NDAs and national designated entities as part of the structured dialogues and information materials going to the NDAs with information on collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF.

145. Pursuant to the Board mandates, these matters are in the pipeline for consideration by the Board.

146. More details on collaboration with the Technology Mechanism and on GCF support in facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies are provided in table 2, in response to COP guidance contained in the following:

- (i) UNFCCC decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 22;
- (ii) UNFCCC decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 4;
- (iii) UNFCCC decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 8; and

- (iv) UNFCCC decision 4/CP.20, paragraph 4;
- (v) UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 8; and
- (vi) UNFCCC decision 6/CP.18, paragraph 7(f).

147. Annex IV contains the “Report on the first annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the Green Climate Fund and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change thematic bodies”, through which the GCF also engaged with the CTCN and the TEC.

X. Gender considerations in the work of the Green Climate Fund

148. In UNFCCC decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 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, by decision B.15/03, decided to include, where feasible, gender considerations in all of the activities of the 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.

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

10.1 Enhancing gender considerations in readiness activities

150. To strengthen gender-related actions in activities implemented under the Readiness Programme activities, dedicated resources are being provided to NDAs for:

- (d) Developing participatory and inclusive strategies;
- (e) Enhancing multi-stakeholder processes, especially at the grass-roots level;
- (f) Ensuring the involvement of women-led organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples organizations in consultations; and
- (g) Conducting gender-sensitive stakeholder consultations and analyses.

151. This targeted support is expected to enhance the gender-responsiveness of country programmes as well as gender inclusiveness in other activities supported by the Readiness Programme.

152. Gender-informed indicators and gender considerations have been incorporated in the templates of country programmes and entity work programmes. The development of country programmes and entity work programmes is an ongoing initiative that has directly resulted from the implementation of the GCF strategic plan for 2015–2018 endorsed by the Board through decision B.12/20. In this context, the Secretariat is working to advance gender-responsive actions, and to monitor progress on gender actions in the country programmes and work programmes of accredited entities.

153. The NAP development processes followed by countries when developing NAP proposals for submission to the GCF have been reviewed from a gender perspective.

154. PPF proposals submitted to the Secretariat are also reviewed from a gender perspective.

10.2 Gender considerations in projects and programmes

155. The Secretariat has proactively reviewed concept notes and funding proposals from a gender perspective, and ensures that gender assessments are undertaken by accredited entities as part of project appraisals, in line with the GCF gender policy and action plan. The gender assessments and actions plans submitted by accredited entities are now disclosed as part of the funding proposal packages considered by the Board.

156. As per the strategies outlined in the gender policy and action plan, gender assessments at the project/programme level have been undertaken by accredited entities. The majority of funding proposals considered by the Board therefore contain gender assessments. Innovative gender mainstreaming design features, such as project-level gender action plans, have also been introduced. This has helped to identify specific gender elements that should be included in project and programme activities; and in determining how the project or programme can respond to the needs 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 considered by the Board contain project-level gender action plans.

157. Gender mainstreaming features were also incorporated in the MSMEs pilot programme and the enhancing direct access pilot programme – two of the three pilot programmes established by the Board with allocations of up to USD 200 million each.¹⁷

10.3 Other tools and initiatives to promote gender considerations in the activities of the Green Climate Fund

158. A training manual on gender and climate change has been finalized and is currently being prepared for publication in print and on the GCF website. This is the first manual to be published by the GCF across any thematic area. Efforts are ongoing to develop other gender-relevant outreach materials.

159. The GCF worked closely with and guided the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on the preparation of a handbook on leveraging co-benefits between gender equality and climate action. The handbook was launched by UN Women at the twenty-second session of the COP (COP 22) and is available on the GCF website.¹⁸

160. A knowledge-sharing session on gender and social inclusion was organized for potential accredited entities in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States region in Grenada on 25 April 2017 and another such event for direct access entities, NDA and FPs in Songdo on 23–25 May 2017.

10.4 Review of the gender policy and action plan

161. Terms of reference for the review and update of the GCF gender policy and action plan were developed, and a call for public inputs posted on the GCF website.¹⁹ Inputs received will form the basis for developing the updated gender policy and action plan that is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board.

¹⁷ Decisions B.10/04 and B.10/11.

¹⁸ <[LINK](#)>.

¹⁹ <[LINK](#)>.

XI. Further development of the Green Climate Fund investment and operational frameworks

162. By UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 10, the COP requested the Board to complete its work related to policies and procedures. Work continues to further strengthen the GCF investment framework and operational framework. In addition to the matters indicated throughout this report, the Board is scheduled to consider in 2017 policy matters related to funding proposals that have arisen during the initial sessions where proposals were considered by the Board. Matters related to risk, including the updated risk management framework and risk policies and guidelines are also to be considered by the Board. The competitive process to select the permanent Trustee is ongoing and the final nominee is expected to be recommended to the Board for its decision no later than its eighteenth meeting. The Board is also scheduled to consider fiduciary compliance and integrity policies, including policies relating to prohibited practices, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

XII. Privileges and immunities with regard to the operational activities of the Green Climate Fund

163. In UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraphs 8 and 9, the COP noted with concern the lack of signed bilateral agreements related to privileges and immunities in order for the GCF to undertake its activities, and looked forward to the biennial report on the matter, in accordance with UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 20, and decision B.08/24.

164. Following this guidance from the COP, the Board, in decision B.15/03, paragraphs (g) and (h), requested the Secretariat to continue its efforts to negotiate and sign, or otherwise develop, agreements or other appropriate arrangements with countries on privileges and immunities consistent with decision B.10/12; and further requested the Secretariat to incorporate in its report to the twenty-third session of the COP a section on the status of the existing GCF privileges and immunities with regard to its operational activities consistent with UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 22.

165. As at 31 July 2017, the GCF has entered into bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with 12 countries, namely: Antigua and Barbuda; Belize; Cook Islands; Honduras, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of); Namibia; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; and Zambia.

166. In accordance with UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 20, and decision B.15/03, paragraph (h), the biennial report on privileges and immunities of the GCF is appended in annex III.

XIII. Actions taken by the Green Climate Fund pursuant to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties

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

- (h) Actions taken by the GCF in response to guidance received from COP 22 (presented in table 1);
- (i) Actions taken by the GCF in response to guidance received from the seventeenth to the twenty-first sessions of the COP that is still relevant for action and reporting (presented in table 2); and

- (j) Report on the implementation of the arrangements between the COP and the GCF (presented in table 3).

13.1 Actions taken in response to guidance received from the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties

168. The COP, in UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, requested the GCF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism to include in its annual report to the COP information on the steps it has taken and the timeline for the implementation of the guidance provided in the decision.

169. The progress in implementing guidance contained in UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22 and other COP 22 guidance is provided in table 1.

Table 1. Update on progress in addressing guidance received from the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Progress in responding to the guidance |
|---|---|
| Guidance on REDD-plus | |
| <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 <i>UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 4</i> <i>Linked with</i> <i>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 54</i> <i>Decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 18</i> <i>Decision 9/CP.19, paragraph 8</i> <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 23</i> <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 24</i> <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 25</i></p> | <p>See section III on “Support for forest-related actions”</p> |
| Initial Resource Mobilization | |
| <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 <i>UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 5</i> <i>Linked with</i> <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 8</i></p> | <p>See section 2.6 on “Status of resources and arrangements for the formal replenishment process for the GCF”</p> |
| Facilitating increase in proposals from direct access entities | |
| <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 <i>UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 6</i></p> | <p>See section V on “Facilitating an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the pipeline”</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Progress in responding to the guidance |
|--|---|
| Delivery of resources | |
| <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 UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 7</p> <p>Linked with Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 64</p> | <p>Enhancing coordination in delivery of resources See section VIII on “Complementarity and coherence with other funds” Simplified and efficient application and approval procedures In decision B.17/09, the Board took note of the review of the initial proposal approval process undertaken pursuant to decision B.11/11. The updated project and programme approval cycle is outlined in annex IV to document GCF/B.17/21. Pursuant to decision B.17/09, paragraph (n), the project and programme approval cycle is to be further updated. Through decision B.13/20 the Board adopted principles to guide the development of a simplified process for the approval of proposals for certain activities, in particular small-scale activities, and requested the Secretariat to present the guidelines to the Board for consideration and approval. This matter is also under consideration by the Board.</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>UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 10</p> | <p>In decision B.13/32, the Board welcomed the simplification of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme template and agreed to simplify the readiness grant agreement with a view to developing an arrangement for country programme framework agreements in order to expedite the disbursement of readiness resources</p> <p>Continued readiness support See section 2.1 on “Readiness and preparatory support” Enhancing delivery of resources See section 2.4 on “Disbursement of resources for the implementation of approved projects and programmes”</p> |
| Privileges and immunities for the GCF | |
| <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>UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 8</p> <p>Linked with Decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 21 and Decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 21</p> | <p>The Board in decision B.15/03 paragraph (g) requested the Secretariat to continue its efforts to negotiate and sign, or otherwise develop, agreements or other appropriate arrangements with countries on privileges and immunities consistent with decision B.10/12; and further requested the Secretariat through decision B.15/03 paragraph (h) to incorporate in its report to the twenty-third session of the COP a section on the status of the existing GCF privileges and immunities with regard to its operational activities consistent with UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 22.</p> |
| <p>Looks forward to the biennial report on the matter referred to in paragraph 8 above, in accordance with decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 20, and Board decision B.08/24;</p> <p>UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 9</p> | <p>As at 31 July 2017, the GCF has entered into bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with 12 countries namely: Antigua and Barbuda; Belize; Cook Islands; Honduras, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of); Namibia; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga and Zambia.</p> <p>In accordance with UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 20, and decision B.15/03,</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Progress in responding to the guidance |
|---|---|
| | paragraph (h), the biennial report on Privileges and Immunities to the GCF is appended in Annex III. |
| Private sector engagement | |
| <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>UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 11</p> | <p>Pursuant to decision B.13/05, paragraphs (c) and (d), the Board in decision B.17/06 welcomed an analysis of barriers to crowding-in and maximizing the engagement of the private sector, and PSAG recommendations on the same. The Board requested the Secretariat to integrate the analysis and recommendations into the future work of the Private Sector Facility as appropriate, while taking into account country needs and priorities.</p> <p>The Board through decision B.15/03 also mandated the development of a private sector outreach plan, which is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board.</p> <p>The Board through decision B.15/03, paragraph (i) and decision B.17/06 paragraph (d), requested the Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) to provide recommendations to the Board on:</p> <p>(i) The development of modalities to support activities enabling private sector involvement in the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS); and</p> <p>(ii) Opportunities to engage the private sector, including local actors, in adaptation action at the national, regional and international levels</p> <p>The Board decided to co-opt a Board representative from the LDCs and another from SIDS to assist the PSAG to develop its recommendations</p> |
| Formal replenishment of the GCF | |
| <p>Reiterates its request to the Board to agree on the arrangements for the first formal replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund</p> <p>UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, para. 13</p> | <p>In decision B.12/09, the Board requested the Co-Chairs to undertake consultations with the Board on the first formal replenishment process of the GCF and present a report on the outcomes of these consultations to the Board; and requested the Secretariat to support the Co-Chairs to prepare documentation related to the design and development of the first formal replenishment process. This matter is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board</p> |
| Consideration of gender in the activities of the GCF | |
| <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>UNFCCC decision 21/CP.22, para. 21a</p> | <p>Action taken to integrate gender consideration in various aspects of the work of the GCF is provided in section X</p> |
| Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the GCF | |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Progress in responding to the guidance |
|--|---|
| <p>Encourages the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue to invite the Chairs of the Technology Executive Committee and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to future meetings of the Board of Green Climate Fund on issues of common interest in order to strengthen the existing linkages between the Technology Mechanism and Financial Mechanism UNFCCC decision 14/CP.22, para. 3a</p> | <p>By decision B.15/03, the Board decided to invite the Chairs of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to present to the Board during its consideration of options for supporting collaborative research and development, in accordance with paragraph 38 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board. The agenda item “options for supporting collaborative research and development” is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board, and the Chairs of the TEC and the Advisory Board of the CTCN will in accordance with decision B.15/03 be invited to present to the Board when this agenda item is considered.</p> |
| <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 UNFCCC decision 14/CP.22, para. 8a</p> | <p>See Section IX on “Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism”</p> |
| <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 UNFCCC decision 14/CP.22, para. 9a</p> | |

^a <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/partners/contributors/resources-mobilized>>.

13.2 Actions taken in response to guidance received from the seventeenth to the twenty-first sessions of the Conference of the Parties that is still relevant for action and reporting

170. The guidance provided to the GCF at the seventeenth to the twenty-first sessions of the COP that is still relevant has been consolidated in table 2. Similar guidance from these five sessions has been grouped together.

Table 2. Overview of actions taken pursuant to guidance received from COP 17, COP 18, COP 19, COP 20 and COP 21 that is still relevant for reporting

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|--|---|
| National adaptation planning | |
| <p><u>National adaptation plans</u> 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 <i>Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46</i> <i>Linked with</i> <i>Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 6</i></p> | <p>See section 2.1.2 on “Support for national adaptation planning”</p> |
| <p><u>Adaptation planning</u> Invites the Board of the Green Climate Fund to take into account in its programmatic priorities the Cancun Adaptation Framework, in particular the principles referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 12, and the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 14 <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 21</i></p> | |
| Readiness and preparatory support | |
| <p><u>Disbursement of readiness resources</u> Takes note of the progress achieved to date in the implementation of the readiness and preparatory support programme of the Green Climate Fund and stresses the importance of improving the approval process and timely disbursement of readiness resources to facilitate readiness programme implementation pursuant to Green Climate Fund Board decision B.11/04 <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 17</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 12</i></p> | <p>In decision B.11/04, the Board requested the Secretariat proposal to simplify the process to access funds for country programming and readiness and preparatory support. Consequently, the Board in decision B.13/27 welcomed the simplification of the readiness support template and encourages the Secretariat to continue to expedite the approval and disbursement of readiness and preparatory support resources; and agreed to simplify the readiness grant agreement with a view to developing an arrangement for country programme framework agreements in order to expedite the disbursement of readiness resources. Section 2 on “Readiness and preparatory support” provides an overview of progress</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|--|
| | achieved by the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, including progress in disbursement of readiness and preparatory support resources. |
| Accreditation | |
| <p><u>Accreditation</u> Urges the Board of the Green Climate Fund to streamline the accreditation modalities and to seek a balance of diversity in accredited entities <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 16</i></p> | <p>See section 2.2 on “Accreditation to the Green Climate Fund” The latest status of the accreditation status play including the accredited entities’ composition is also available on the GCF website¹</p> |
| <p><u>Accreditation</u> 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 <i>Decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 13</i></p> | <p>See section 2.1 on “Readiness and preparatory support” and section 2.2 on “Accreditation to the GCF”</p> |
| Proposal approval process | |
| <p><u>Initial proposal approval process</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to ensure that the revised funding proposal template and concept note template are designed to facilitate the application process <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 13</i></p> | <p>In line with the aim to enhance accessibility and predictability outlined in the GCF Strategic Plan, The Board in decision B.17/09, paragraph (b) took note of the review of the initial proposal approval process undertaken pursuant to decision B.11/11 paragraph (j). The updated project and programme proposal cycle is contained in annex IV to document GCF/B.17/21. Work is ongoing to simplify and clarify project and programme eligibility and selection criteria to update the policies and procedures of the GCF. Therefore the Board in decision B.17/09, para. (n) decided to further update the project and programme activity cycle.</p> <p>In addition, the Board in decision B.11/11, paragraph (o) mandated the simplification of the funding proposal template and the concept note template in an expeditious manner. Work to simplify the funding proposals template is ongoing</p> |

¹ <http://www.greenclimate.fund/partners/accredited-entities/ae-composition>.

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Simplified approvals process for small-scale activities</u> 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 <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 14</i></p> | <p>Through decision B.13/20 the Board adopted principles to guide the development of a simplified process for the approval of proposals for certain activities, in particular small-scale activities, and requested the Secretariat to present the guidelines to the Board for consideration and approval. This matter is also under consideration by the Board</p> |
| <p>Resource mobilization and replenishment</p> | |
| <p><u>Financial inputs to the 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, paragraph 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> |
| <p><u>Fund Replenishment</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund to agree on the arrangements for the first formal replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund as soon as feasible <i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 10</i></p> | <p>In decision B.12/09, the Board requested the Co-Chairs to undertake consultations with the Board on the first formal replenishment process of the GCF, and present a report on the outcomes of these consultations to the Board. The Board also requested the Secretariat to support the Co-Chairs to prepare documentation related to the design and development of the first formal replenishment process of the GCF. The matter relating to the first formal replenishment process of the GCF is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board</p> |
| <p>Risk management framework</p> | |
| <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, paragraph 18</i></p> | <p>See section 2.5.4 titled “Update to the risk management framework of the Green Climate Fund”</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|---|
| GCF Accountability units | |
| <p>Urges the Board of the Green Climate Fund to operationalize the Independent Evaluation Unit, Independent Redress Mechanism 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 Independent Redress Mechanism is operationalized</p> <p><i>Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 20</i></p> | <p>The Board, through decisions B.BM-2016/09, B.13/17 and B.13/18 appointed the heads of the Independent Redress Mechanism (IRMU), Independent Evaluation Unit and Independent Integrity Unit. The heads of the accountability units, are in the process of setting up the GCF accountability units.</p> <p><u>IRMU</u></p> <p>The Board appointed the Head of the IRMU in November 2016. The IRMU will be fully staffed by September 2017 and fully operational. Pursuant to decision B.13/24, work to revise the terms of reference for IRMU to be approved by the Board is ongoing. Basic procedures for complaints from persons and communities affected by GCF projects or programmes were adopted by the Board in decision B.06/09 and are contained in decision B.06/09, annex V (annex V to document GCF/B.06/18). The interim procedures for the reconsideration of funding decisions were adopted by the Board pursuant to decision B.13/24, para. (a), and are set out in annex IV to document (GCF/B.13/32/Rev.01). Detailed procedures that are to replace the above interim procedures for reconsideration of funding decision and the basic procedure for complaints by affected persons and communities are under development and are scheduled to be presented for the Board’s consideration. A website (https://www.greenclimate.fund/independent-redress-mechanism) has been developed for the IRMU and will be further improved. All material including the updated terms of reference and the procedures are available on the website.</p> <p><u>IEU</u></p> <p>The Board through decision B.16/07 approved an interim work plan and interim budget of the IEU, and authorized the Head of the IEU to undertake consultations to inform the outline of the Independent evaluation policy and undertake processes to set up the IEU.</p> <p><u>IIU</u></p> <p>As per the work plan of the IIU approved through decision B.15/13, the IIU has developed a suite of fiduciary compliance and integrity policies designed to prevent and remediate the occurrence of integrity violations in GCF operations that are set for consideration by the Board.</p> <p>These include the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Policy; Policy on Prohibited Practices; Whistle-blower and Witness Protection Policy; Integrity Due Diligence Policy for Private Sector Operations; and the Administrative Guidance on Financial Disclosure and Declaration of Interest Statements</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|--|--|
| Engagement with UNFCCC Thematic bodies | |
| <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, paragraph 110</i></p> | <p>During SB46, the GCF secretariat participated in the technical expert meetings (TEMs) on adaptation and mitigation at the 46th meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies in Bonn in May 2017. The secretariat delivered a presentation during the TEMs on mitigation focusing on cross-cutting issues in urban environment and land use. The secretariat also made an intervention during the TEMs on adaptation. The GCF will continue engaging in the TEMs and incorporate emerging lessons learned into its work, where appropriate. The GCF will continue engaging in the TEMs and incorporate emerging lessons learned into its work, where appropriate.</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, paragraph 22</i></p> | <p>The GCF Strategic Plan 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 key for the 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. By decision B.14/02, paragraph (f), the Board requested the Secretariat to prepare a document for consideration by the Board at B.17 identifying concrete options on how the GCF can support collaborative research and development in developing countries, in line with the operational modalities of the GCF, taking into account decisions B.13/11 and B.13/12, and in the context of the operational framework for complementarity and coherence with climate finance delivery channels. This matter is scheduled for consideration by the Board.</p> |
| <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, paragraph 8</i> <i>Linked with</i></p> | <p>Capacity-building See section IV on “Capacity-building and support” Technology development and transfer As per decision B.12/07, the Board is set to consider at B.14 ways to provide support pursuant to the existing GCF modalities, for facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies in developing countries, and for undertaking collaborative research and development for enabling developing countries to enhance their mitigation and adaptation</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|--|
| <i>Decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 10</i> | actions. |
| Linkages with the thematic bodies of the UNFCCC | |
| <p><u>Linkages with the Technology Mechanism</u> Invites the Board of the Green Climate Fund to provide its recommendations, in accordance with decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 62, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session (November 2016) <i>Decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 4</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 first annual meeting was held during the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties in Marrakech, Morocco, on 9 November 2016. The meeting was attended by the Co-Chairs of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Center and Network. During the meeting the Chair of the Advisory Board of the CTCN noted that he sees the areas of collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF in the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the Project Preparation Facility and direct access areas as well as in enabling technical experts, national designated authorities, national designated entities and collaboration between the thematic bodies. The Chair of the TEC noted that the attendance at B.14 in Songdo was very useful and that both organizations will benefit from such collaboration in the future. The full report of the annual meeting with the thematic bodies is contained in annex III.</p> |
| <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, paragraph 7(f)</i> <i>Linked with decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 17</i></p> | <p>Furthermore, the Board in decision B.13/11 requested the Secretariat to strengthen its current approach to engaging with thematic bodies, including through: (i) exchanging of information, (ii) participation in relevant meetings, (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 GCF secretariat continued to participate in meetings and provided information and input into the activities the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Center and Network throughout the reporting period.</p> |
| <p><u>Linkages with the Technology Mechanism</u> Requests the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to continue to consult on and further elaborate, including through an in-session workshop at the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (May 2016), the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism <i>Decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 8</i></p> | <p>Paragraph (f)(iii) of decision B.13/11 specifies “Identifying components of the programmes and work-plans of the thematic bodies that are related to the GCF, and, where appropriate, updating the work programme of the Secretariat” as means to improve coordination. The GCF Structured Dialogue for Asia held on 26 to 29 April 2017 in Bali, Indonesia demonstrated such collaboration in action with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), having engaged with the GCF so that CTCN’s Regional Forum for Asia was held alongside the GCF Structured Dialogue. By scheduling the Dialogue and the CTCN’s Regional Forum in parallel and complementary schedules, the Fund’s NDAs and the CTCN’s National Designated Entities (NDEs) benefitted from a mutual exchange of updates and knowledge sharing through cross-presentations and discussions.</p> <p>By decision B.14/02, paragraph (d), the Board also decided to request the Secretariat to provide recommendations on further steps to enhance cooperation and coherence for</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|--|
| | consideration by of the Board by B.17 and in the context of the GCF operational framework on complementarity and coherence and the annual event with the thematic bodies of the UNFCCC |
| <p><u>Response to the recommendations of the Adaptation Committee</u> Requests Parties, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other relevant entities working on adaptation to consider the recommendations contained in chapter V of the report of the Adaptation Committee, as included in the annex <i>Decision 4/CP.20, paragraph 4</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 first annual meeting was held during the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties in Marrakech, Morocco, on 9 November 2016. The meeting was attended by the Co-Chair of the Adaptation Committee. She noted that the following activities are very closely related to the GCF: the preparation of an information document on the experience of countries in accessing GCF finances through Readiness support, in particular for National adaptation plans and adaptation planning processes; the organization of a workshop in the first half of 2017 on challenges in accessing funding in particular for national adaptation plans and national planning processes.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Board has requested the Secretariat to strengthen its current approach to engaging with thematic bodies, including through: (i) exchanging of information, (ii) participation in relevant meetings, (iii) identifying components of programmes and work plans of thematic bodies and incorporated into the relevant parts of the Work programme of the Secretariat.</p> <p>The GCF secretariat continued to participate in meetings and provided information and input into the activities of the Adaptation Committee throughout the reporting period.</p> |
| Complementarity and coherence with other funds | |
| <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, paragraph 26</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 16</i></p> | See section VIII on “complementarity and coherence with other funds” |
| <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, paragraph 15</i></p> | The GCF has been continuously conducting consultations and engagement with existing funds such as the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Multilateral Fund to learn from their country-driven approach when developing and implementing all key operational areas of the GCF, covering accreditation, readiness and project development. The Secretariat has been participating in various meetings, events and workshops held by existing funds to actively learn from the existing lessons |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Incorporating lessons learned on country-driven processes</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund:</p> <p>(a) To consider important lessons learned on country-driven processes from other existing funds <i>Decision 4/CP.19, paragraph 16(a)</i></p> | <p>In addition, see section VIII on “Complementarity and coherence with other funds”</p> <p>In its decision B.08/10 the Board has endorsed the initial best-practice options for country coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement as part of its decision on Country ownership. It has also decided that only those funding proposals that has a letter of No objection will be considered by the Board. The Board through its decision B.10/10 re-affirmed that it will pursue the country driven approach In addition, the Board through decision B.13/33 mandated the development of Country ownership guidelines which it is scheduled to consider</p> |
| Engagement with the private sector | |
| <p><u>Private Sector</u> Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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><i>Decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 9</i></p> | <p>See section VI on “Maximizing engagement with the private sector”</p> |
| Privileges and immunity to the 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 <i>Decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 22</i></p> | <p>Reference is made to the following sections of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section XII on “Privileges and Immunities with regard to the operational activities of the GCF”; Response to the COP guidance in UNFCCC decision 10/CP.22, paragraphs 8 and 9 (Contained in Table 1); and Annex III for the “Biennial report on privilege and immunities to the GCF” |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|---|
| Results management framework | |
| <p><u>Monitoring and evaluation</u> In supporting the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, the AC recommends that the COP invite Parties, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and relevant entities working on adaptation to take into account the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Monitoring and evaluation frameworks need to be appropriate, relevant to needs and tailored to country circumstances. A common set of global indicators is not useful, owing to the context-specific nature of adaptation; (k) National-level assessments can play a different role in measuring adaptive capacity from subnational or project-based assessments. National-level assessments could, for example, measure the degree of coordination and integration of adaptation in national priorities; (l) A positive learning environment, which encourages formal and informal learning, including peer-to-peer learning, and which encourages learning from negative as well as positive experiences, is important; (m) Planning and allocation of resources, both technical and financial, are key for effective monitoring and evaluation systems <p><i>Decision 4/CP.20, annex, paragraph 3</i></p> | <p>Each project proposal includes indicators that are unique to each project but based on the core indicators of the Results Management Framework and relevant indicators from the GCF's Performance Measurement Framework (decision B.05/03). Relevant performance indicators at the Impact and Outcome level are assessed in each Funding Proposal for future monitoring and evaluation. Productive communication with Accredited Entities is encouraged for better understanding their current monitoring and evaluation practices. National assessments are funded through the GCF's readiness programme including inter alia country programs and National Adaptation Plans, and institutional strengthening of national and direct access entities which affords coordination and integration of adaptation of national priorities. Monitoring and evaluations systems are also developed through readiness programs and are included in funded activities. Workshops organized by GCF to empower Direct Access Entities and National Designated Authorities and Focal Points help enhance South-South knowledge exchange and learn from peers as to how to effectively engage with GCF and access necessary funding.</p> |
| <p><u>Results Management framework</u> In the context of the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, the AC also recommends that the COP invite the Board of the GCF, with respect to its Results Management Framework, to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Keeping indicators simple; (n) Designing indicators that are qualitative as well as quantitative; (o) Designing indicators in such a way as to capture the progress that countries are able to make in integrating adaptation into their development and sectoral planning, policies and actions; (p) Giving countries sufficient flexibility to define their indicators in line with their national and local planning, strategies and priorities <p><i>Decision 4/CP.20, annex, paragraph 4</i></p> | <p>There are four core indicators of the Results Management Framework (decision B.08/07), three for mitigation (emissions reductions) and one for adaptation (populations affected). The indicators are used to measure the impacts of projects and programmes. Progress reports contain both quantitative and qualitative progress of relevant indicators for each Funding Proposal. Additionally, constant improvement of the adaptation and mitigation performance management framework indicators is envisaged. Additionally, narrative reports including qualitative elements on the implementation progress of each project will provide additional information for assessing the performance of GCF-funded projects. Pursuant to the Board request contained in decision B.08/07(b), the GCF Secretariat is in the process of developing indicators for the performance measurement framework, including indicators for NAPs. This work has taken into account the report of the Adaptation Committee to COP at its twenty-first session (COP 21). Several refinements to the proposed indicators were developed informed by the Adaptation Committee recommendations. The</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|--|--|
| | further work that has been carried out to further refine the indicators are scheduled for consideration by the Board |
| Selection of the permanent trustee | |
| <p>Selection of the permanent trustee [...] 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 <i>Decision 6/CP.18, paragraph 7(e)</i> <i>Linked with decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 16</i></p> | <p>In decision B.12/36, the Board mandated the commissioning of a third party to implement the review of the interim trustee of the GCF as set out in the Governing Instrument By decision B.16/05, the Board established the ad hoc Trustee Selection Committee and adopted the terms of reference of the ad hoc Committee; appointed four members of the Board to the Committee: and requested the ad hoc Trustee Selection Committee, with the support of the Secretariat, to convene immediately to begin its work, and are to recommend the final nominee to the Board for its decision.</p> |
| Decision 9/CP.20 Fifth review of the Financial Mechanism | |
| <p><u>Stakeholder engagement in the development of policy documents</u> The GCF could build on the experience of and lessons learned from the GEF in terms of stakeholder involvement. In this regard, the GCF may consider establishing a robust consultative process with its observers in order to ensure that adequate and timely consultation is undertaken with respect to the development of its policies, procedures, guidelines, and, later on, during the implementation of programmes and projects of the Fund <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraph 14</i></p> | <p>The GCF has continually conducted consultations with stakeholders through calls for inputs, workshops, webinars and conference calls. During this reporting period, stakeholder consultations were carried out as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) In decision B.15/12, the Board authorizes the Head of the Independent Redress Mechanism Unit to undertake consultations on the revised terms of reference (ToRs) for the Independent Redress Mechanism On 21 December 2016, the GCF called for submission of inputs on the revised ToRs for the IRMU. Consultations were also carried out with a wide range of stakeholders through a series of webinars. The Board is scheduled to consider the revised ToRs of the IRMU. ii) The GCF launched consultations with members of the Board and global REDD-plus stakeholders in February 2017 and organized an expert workshop in Bali, Indonesia in April 2017. Both, the submissions from the consultations and the outcomes of the expert workshop will serve as the basis for the development of an RFP for results-based payments that is scheduled for consideration by the Board iii) The GCF on 24 May 2017 invited public inputs for the development of its Whistle-blower and Witness Protection Policy iv) The GCF on 20 April 2017 launched a call for public inputs to the review and update of the GCF Gender Policy and Action Plan posted on the GCF website v) On 15 December 2016, the GCF launched a call for inputs for the development of its environment and social management system to be developed pursuant to decision |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|--|
| | <p>B.07/02 Public calls for inputs with respect to the development of GCF policies, procedures, guidelines launched to date are available on the GCF website².</p> <p>Following decision B.12/14, the process to conduct a comprehensive review of the participation of observers in activities of the Board/GCF is ongoing, and is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board</p> |
| <p><u>Gender</u> 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 <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraph 18</i></p> | <p>See section X that elaborates on “Gender considerations in the work of the Green Climate Fund“</p> |
| <p><u>Environment and social safeguards</u> As the GCF is developing its own environment and social safeguards, it should consider consistency with the safeguards of the GEF <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraph 21</i></p> | <p>Pursuant to decision B.07/02, paragraph (d) the Environmental and Social Management System of the Fund is in the pipeline for consideration by the Board</p> |
| <p><u>Fiduciary Standards</u> 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 <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraph 25</i></p> | <p>Pursuant to decision B.07/02, the 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 process at the GEF (as well as the Adaptation Fund and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development - DG DEVCO) 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>Coherence and Coordination</u></p> | <p>Pursuant to decision B.13/12, work to develop an overarching operational framework on</p> |

² <http://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/board-meetings/documents?p_p_id=122_INSTANCE_8e72dTqCP5qa&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=118_INSTANCE_jUGwSITWV8c5_colmn-2&p_p_col_count=1&p_r_p_564233524_resetCur=true&p_r_p_564233524_categoryId=23991#nav-category>.

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Action by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|--|
| <p>The GEF and the GCF may consider collaborating in the use of funding pathways that may include the LDCF and the SCCF <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraph 51</i></p> | <p>complementarity and coherence with other funds is ongoing. See section VII on “Complementarity and coherence with other funds” which also reports on coherence and current engagement with other climate finance delivery channels while work to develop the overarching complementarity and coherence framework is ongoing</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 <i>Decision 9/CP.20, annex, paragraph 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 (PMFs), which set the indicators that the GCF and its accredited entities are to use to measure the climate results envisaged in the initial results-based management framework. The draft PMFs were developed in consultation with 35 institutions, including the GEF. The proposed PMFs are in the pipeline for consideration by the Board</p> |

13.3 Report on the implementation of the arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund

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

172. The arrangements specify elements to be included in the annual report of the GCF to the COP starting from the twentieth session of the COP. Table 3 responds to these requirements, or maps out where in the report the information requested is provided.

Table 3. Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund: Overview of reports on actions by the Green Climate Fund

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Actions taken by the Green Climate Fund |
|--|---|
| <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) <i>Decision 5/CP.19, paragraph 5</i></p> | <p>This report addresses this request</p> |
| <p><u>Recommendations of the independent Redress Mechanism Unit</u> 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 <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 9</i> <i>Linked with decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 24</i></p> | <p>The Board through its decision B.BM-2016/09 appointed the Head of Independent Redress Mechanism (IRMU). Work to revise the terms of reference for IRMU to be approved by the Board is ongoing. The Board is also to consider the detailed guidelines and procedures for independent redress mechanism, which are to be prepared in consultations with the similar or equivalent mechanisms of accredited entities and other stakeholders Recommendations of the IRMU will be included in subsequent annual reports of the GCF to the COP</p> |
| <p><u>GCF reports to the COP</u> 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 <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 11</i> <i>Linked with decision 6/CP.18, paragraph 5</i></p> | <p>This report addresses this request</p> |
| <p><u>Information on activities approved to receive GCF funding</u></p> | <p>Annex VIII lists the activities approved to receive GCF funding as at 31 July 2017 under:</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Actions taken by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|---|
| <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 <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 12</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Table 9) • The Project Preparation Facility (Table 10) • Projects and Programmes under the adaptation and mitigation thematic windows of the GCF (Table 11) |
| <p>The GCF will also include in its reports information on all activities financed by the GCF <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 13</i></p> | <p>Annex IX contains the financial report and audited financial statements for 2016 Of the USD 2.2 billion approved for the implementation of 43 projects and programmes, 41% is allocated through the mitigation window, 27% is through the adaptation window, and 32% cuts across both the adaptation and mitigation windows. 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</p> |
| <p><u>Resource allocation</u> 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 <i>Decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 14</i> <i>Linked with:</i> <i>Decision 4/CP.19, paragraph 9(a)</i> <i>Decision 6/CP.18, paragraph 7(b)</i> <i>Decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 8</i></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 US\$ 2 billion, but no later than two years after the first funding decision.” Section 2.3.1 outlines the actions taken by the Board as at 31 July 2017 to align the portfolio composition with the initial results management framework contained in decision B.07/04</p> |
| <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, paragraph 15</i> <i>Linked with Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 27</i></p> | <p>See section IX on “Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism”, and responses to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 110 • UNFCCC decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 22 • UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 8 • UNFCCC decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 4 • UNFCCC decision 6/CP.18, paragraph 7(f) • UNFCCC decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 8 • UNFCCC decision 4/CP.20, paragraph 4 |
| <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, paragraph 17(b)</i> <i>Linked with:</i> <i>Decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 5</i> <i>Decision 4/CP.19, paragraph 9(a)</i></p> | <p>See section 2.6 on “Status of resources and arrangements for the formal replenishment process for the GCF” and annex V to see the pledge tracker. See status on available financial resources in annex IX which contains the “Audited financial statements 2016/Statements of financial position and of comprehensive income”</p> |

| Guidance received from the Conference of the Parties | Actions taken by the Green Climate Fund |
|---|--|
| <i>Decision 6/CP.18, paragraph 7(c)</i> | |
| <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, paragraph 20</i></p> | <p>At B.13, the Board appointed the head of the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) and through decision B.16/07 approved an interim work plan and interim budget of the IEU, and authorized the Head of the IEU to undertake consultations to inform the outline of the Independent evaluation policy and undertake processes to set up the IEU. Reports of the IEU, including for the purposes of the periodic reviews of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC will be included in subsequent annual GCF reports to the COP</p> |

Annex I: List of members and alternate members to the Board of the Green Climate Fund as at 31 July 2017

Table 4: Members and alternate members of the Board of the Green Climate Fund as at 31 July 2017

| Members | Alternate members | Constituency/Regional group |
|--|---|---|
| Mr. Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) Director Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism | Mr. Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan (Sudan) Senior Researcher Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources | Developing countries, Africa |
| Mr. Omar El-Arini (Egypt) Member of Board, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, International consultant on ozone layer and climate issues | Mr. Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla (Senegal) Senior Technical Adviser Office of Prime Minister | |
| Mr. Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) Head of International Governance and Relations, Department of Environmental Affairs | Mr. Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) Director Vice President's Office | |
| Mr. Weifeng Yang (China) Deputy Director Ministry of Finance | Mr. Amjad Abdullah (Maldives) Director-General Ministry of Environment and Energy | Developing countries, Asia-Pacific |
| Mr. Ayman M. Shasly (Saudi Arabia) International Policies Consultant Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources | Mr. Nauman Bashir Bhatti (Pakistan) Counsellor Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations | |
| Mr. Dinesh Sharma (India) Special Secretary Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance | Mr. Azimuddin Bahari (Malaysia) Deputy Secretary General (Environment) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | |
| H.E. Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda) Ambassador for Climate Change | H.E. Paul Oquist (Nicaragua) Minister-Private Secretary for National Policies | Developing countries, Latin America and the Caribbean |
| Ms. Silvia Charpentier Brenes (Costa Rica) Board member | Mr. Ignacio Lorenzo Arana (Uruguay) Director of Climate Change | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Ministry of Environment and Energy | Ministry of Housing, Land Planning, and Environment | |
| Mr. Carlos Pacho (Argentina) Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States | Ms. Carolina Torres (Chile) Advisor for International Affairs Ministry of Finance | |
| Mr. Evans Davie Njewa (Malawi) Chief Environmental Officer and Climate Change Finance Negotiator Environmental Affairs Department | Mr. Karma Tshering (Bhutan) Head of Policy and Programming Services National Environment Commission Secretariat | Developing countries, Least developed countries |
| H.E. Mr. Ali'ioaigi Feturi Elisaia (Samoa) Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations | H.E. Ronald Jumeau (Seychelle) Ambassador Seychelles Government/Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) | Developing countries, Small island developing States |
| H.E. Teimuraz Murgulia (Georgia) Deputy Minister Ministry of Education and Science | Mr. Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso) Policy Adviser | Developing countries |
| Mr. Ewen McDonald (Australia) Deputy Secretary Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | Ms. Sally Truong (Australia) Director Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | Developed countries, Australia on behalf of Australia and New Zealand |
| Ms. Merete Villum Pedersen (Denmark) Chief Adviser on Climate Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Mr. Roelof Buffinga (Netherlands) Head of Climate Team Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Developed countries, Denmark and the Netherlands |
| Mr. Cyril Rousseau (France) Deputy Assistant Secretary Directorate-General of the Treasury | Ms. May Gicquel (France) Head Directorate-General of the Treasury | Developed countries, France |
| Mr. Karsten Sach (Germany) Director General for Climate Policy, European and International Policy Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety | Mr. Frank Fass-Metz (Germany) Deputy Director General, Commissioner for Climate policy and Climate financing Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development | Developed countries, Germany |
| Mr. Mikio Mori (Japan) Deputy Director-General for | Mr. Mitsutoshi Kajikawa (Japan) Director for Development Issues | Developed countries, Japan |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| International Cooperation and Global Issues Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Ministry of Finance | |
| Mr. Hans Olav Ibrenk (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. Caroline Leclerc (Canada) Director-General Global Affairs Canada (GAC) | Ms. Liesbeth Loddewyckx (Belgium) Attache Directorate-General for Development Cooperation Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation | Developed countries, Canada and Belgium |
| Ms. Ludovica Soderini (Italy) Senior Advisor Ministry of Economy and Finance | Ms. Esther González (Spain) Climate Funds Coordinator Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness | Developed countries, Spain and Italy |
| Ms. Satu Santala (Finland) Director-General of the Department for Development Policy Ministry for Foreign Affairs | Mr. Stefan Denzler (Switzerland) Deputy Head of the Multilateral Cooperation State Secretariat for Economic Affairs | Developed countries, Switzerland and Finland |
| Mr. Lars Roth (Sweden) Deputy Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Ms. Jessica Andersson (Sweden) Senior advisor Ministry of Environment and Energy | Developed countries, Sweden |
| Mr. Josceline Wheatley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) Head of International Team Department for International Development | Ms. Kate Hughes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) Deputy Director of International Climate Finance Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy | Developed countries, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Mr. Larry McDonald (United States of America) Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment and Energy Department of the Treasury | Mr. Daniel Reifsnyder (United States of America) Deputy Assistant Secretary of Environment Department of State | Developed countries, United States of America |

Annex II: References to decisions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund between 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017²²

Table 5: Compendia of decisions taken at meetings of the Board

| DOCUMENT NUMBER | DOCUMENT TITLE |
|-----------------|--|
| GCF/B.14/17 | Decisions of the Board – fourteenth meeting of the Board, 12-14 October 2016 |
| GCF/B.15/24 | Decisions of the Board – fifteenth meeting of the Board, 13-15 December 2016 |
| GCF/B.16/23 | Decisions of the Board – sixteenth meeting of the Board, 4-6 April 2017 |
| GCF/B.17/21 | Decisions of the Board – seventeenth meeting of the Board, 5-6 July 2017 |

Table 6: Decisions approved in between meetings from December 2016 to 31 July 2017

| DECISION NUMBER | DECISION TITLE |
|--|---|
| B.BM-2016/13 | Decision of the Board on the change of date and venue of the fourteenth meeting of the Board |
| B.BM-2016/14 | Decision of the Board on Accreditation of Observer Organizations |
| B.BM-2016/15 | Decision of the Board on Appointment of Member to the Ethics and Audit Committee of the Board |
| B.BM-2016/16 | Annual dialogue with climate finance delivery channels |
| B.BM-2016/17 (Limited Distribution) | Remuneration for the Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund |
| B.BM-2016/18 | Appointment of a member to the Private Sector Advisory Group of the Board |
| B.BM-2017/01 | Decision of the Board on Accreditation of Observer Organizations |
| B.BM-2017/02 | Work plan of the Board for 2017 Proposal from the Co-Chairs |
| B.BM-2017/03 | Decision of the Board on Performance review of the members of the Accreditation Panel |
| B.BM-2017/04 | Decision of the Board on the Appointment of members to the Budget Committee and the Risk Management Committee |
| B.BM-2017/05 | Decision of the Board on Accreditation of Observer Organizations |
| B.BM-2017/06 (Limited Distribution) | Decision of the Board on funded activity agreements |
| B.BM-2017/07 | Decision of the Board on dates of the seventeenth meeting of the Board |

²² Available at <http://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/board-meetings/documents?p_p_id=122_INSTANCE_8e72dTqCP5qa&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=_118_INSTANCE_jUGwSITWV8c5_column-2&p_p_col_count=1&p_r_p_564233524_resetCur=true&p_r_p_564233524_categoryId=44226#nav-category>.

Annex III: Biennial report on the privileges and immunities of the Green Climate Fund

Executive summary

1. This report gives an overview on the current status of negotiations regarding bilateral agreements on the privileges and immunities of the GCF and the operational challenges which the GCF faces in the absence of traditional privileges and immunities. It has been prepared solely for the consideration of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the context of the arrangements between the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the GCF.
2. In the absence of further and enhanced measures to ensure that the GCF and the persons associated with it are covered by privileges and immunities, there is a risk that the GCF, members and alternate members of the Board, as well as GCF staff, experts and other persons associated with the GCF (GCF personnel) may be exposed to litigation, in relation to the operational activities of the GCF, including in relation to decisions relating to accreditation and funding proposals, in the context of measures against corruption by the GCF, and for a variety of other reasons. This risk is heightened to the extent that a number of the accredited entities of the GCF are covered by privileges and immunities under their constituent agreements and bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements, thereby increasing the likelihood that aggrieved third parties may seek recourse against the GCF, as the most exposed party involved in a transaction. This situation would result in the GCF using its resources to defend itself and GCF personnel.
3. Notwithstanding the progress made in bilateral negotiations (12 agreements are in force), the fact remains that the privileges and immunities of the GCF are not in force in most Parties. If this situation continues, it may have adverse impacts on the ability of the GCF to perform its mandates efficiently and effectively. It may also have adverse implications for GCF-financed projects or programmes.
4. Legal action against the GCF or GCF personnel can be initiated irrespective of whether the GCF conducts operations in a country or maintains an office in a country. Given the size of activities which the GCF may finance, any such legal action could be for large sums of money and entail commensurate legal costs. Any such legal action would be highly disruptive for the activities of the GCF and would undermine the confidence of contributors in the ability of the GCF to administer resources effectively. To date, no such adverse consequences or legal actions have occurred.
5. The Secretariat will continue its work to fulfil the mandate given to it by the Board and the COP in order to operationalize paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Governing Instrument for the GCF. In doing so, the Secretariat will continue to explore the different approaches to obtaining privileges and immunities for the GCF and GCF personnel, taking into account the approaches adopted by other international organizations.

I. Introduction

6. This report sets out:
- (a) The background of the matter, including the mandates provided by COP to the UNFCCC and the decisions which have been taken by the Board;
 - (q) The current status of negotiations with Parties to the Convention;
 - (r) The purpose and rationale for granting privileges and immunities to institutions such as the GCF and their personnel; and
 - (s) The challenges which the GCF will face when operating without being protected by privileges and immunities.

II. Background

7. The Governing Instrument approved at the seventeenth session of the COP by decision 3/CP.17 provides in paragraph 7 that “In 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.” Moreover, paragraph 8 stipulates: “The [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].”

8. Consistent with the aforementioned provisions, in 2013 the GCF entered into the Agreement between the Republic of Korea and the Green Climate Fund concerning the Headquarters of the Green Climate Fund (HQA), which is a treaty under Article 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea. Thus, the GCF is covered by privileges and immunities in the Republic of Korea.

9. To ensure that GCF personnel are also protected by privileges and immunities in other countries, the GCF sought to pursue an institutional linkage with the United Nations similar to the linkage applicable to the secretariats of the UNFCCC and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).²³ Such institutional linkage allows the staff of the UNFCCC and UNCCD secretariats to benefit from the applicability of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (General Convention), while still enjoying a certain degree of autonomy.

10. Following consultations with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the UNFCCC secretariat, it was established that the appropriate way to seek an institutional linkage with the United Nations would be to have the COP formally request the United Nations General Assembly to provide such a linkage. In 2014, the Board suggested in the fourth report of the GCF to the COP that the COP might “wish to consider recommending to the General Assembly of the United Nations that the General Assembly consider an institutional linkage between the United Nations and the Green Climate Fund that is consistent with the status of the [GCF] and the powers vested in the Board and a Secretariat that is fully independent and accountable to the Board”. However, this proposal of the Board has not yet been acted upon by the COP. Thus, the General Convention does not apply to GCF personnel. Moreover, as the GCF is not a specialized agency of

²³ See United Nations General Assembly resolutions A/RES/52/198 and A/RES/56/196 and UNCCD decisions 3/COP.1 and 32/COP. 10 (contained in UNCCD documents ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1 and ICCD/COP(10)/31/Add.1, respectively).

the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (CPISA) does not apply, either to the GCF as an institution or to its personnel.

11. To ensure that the GCF is covered by privileges and immunities, the COP, in UNFCCC decision 7/CP.20, paragraphs 21 and 22, urged “developing country Parties to enter into bilateral agreements with the [GCF] based on the template to be approved by the Board of the [GCF], in order to provide privileges and immunities for the [GCF]” and requested the “Board of the [GCF] to report biennially to the Conference of the Parties on the status of existing privileges and immunities”.

12. Based on COP guidance, the Board, by decision B.10/12, approved reference provisions, to be incorporated in bilateral agreement between the GCF and developed and developing countries. The Board authorized “the Executive Director to negotiate and sign, or otherwise develop” such agreements, taking account of the approved reference provisions, and to “develop additional arrangements” to elaborate on such privileges and immunities.

III. Progress on bilateral agreements

13. The GCF is currently pursuing negotiations with 120 countries, both developed and developing. In addition to the HQA, as at 31 July 2017, 12 countries have already signed bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities which have become effective. Moreover, the GCF is making good progress in negotiations with some other countries. Hence, the ability of the GCF to be a party to agreements governed by international law and act at the international level is firmly established.

14. 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 far no developed country and no country in Asia has agreed to sign the proposed bilateral agreement on the privileges and immunities of the GCF. Moreover, only two countries in Latin America and two countries in Africa have signed bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with the GCF. 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 either not engaged with the GCF on this matter or notified the GCF that it is not possible for them to enter into a proposed bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities with the GCF.

15. This lack of privileges and immunities coverage risks having a serious impact on the speedy operationalization of the activities of the GCF in pursuit of its mandate.

IV. The purpose of privileges and immunities

16. Privileges and immunities are of the utmost importance to ensure that the GCF can perform its functions effectively and for the speedy operationalization of the activities of the GCF. Moreover, they are necessary to protect the financial resources which have been made available to the GCF and to ensure the independence of the GCF.

17. No multilateral institution can function properly if it is subject to the laws of all the countries where it is operating. This is the rationale of the immunity of legal process which international organizations rely upon. Moreover, it is widely recognized that for international organizations to perform their functions effectively, their assets, archives and communications must be protected and that personnel such as members and alternate members of the Board, staff and other persons associated with the GCF must enjoy functional immunity of legal process in relation to acts performed by them in an official capacity. Otherwise, there is a risk that legal action might be taken against them while they are undertaking their official GCF functions.

18. The template of the privileges and immunities bilateral agreement proposed to developed and developing countries alike is consistent with the reference provisions approved by the Board and focuses on core provisions which are essential for the ability of the GCF to perform its functions effectively. Similar provisions are incorporated in virtually all agreements on privileges and immunities, including the General Convention, CPISA and/or the constituent agreements of other international organizations, such as the multilateral development banks.

19. It is noted, however, that the template used by the GCF reflects a lower standard than that applicable under the General Convention and CPISA, and is no more onerous to the granting countries than the equivalent provisions in the constituent agreements of the multilateral development banks to which such countries are member states.

20. To be clear, the purpose of immunity from national jurisdiction is not meant by any means to allow the GCF to act with impunity. The GCF is committed to guarantee due process and settle disputes with third parties through arbitration whenever feasible. Also, in connection with privileges and immunities granted to individuals (e.g. members and alternate members of the Board, staff and other persons associated with the GCF), such privileges and immunities are not for their personal benefit, but for the benefit of the GCF when such persons are acting in their official capacity in fulfilment of the GCF mandate. Accordingly, the GCF is under a duty to waive such privileges and immunities where they would impede the course of justice and they can be waived without prejudice to the purpose for which they were accorded or to the interests of the GCF.

V. Challenges faced by the Green Climate Fund in delivering on its mandate in the absence of privileges and immunities

21. Without a bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities, the GCF may be seriously exposed to litigation, as there is a risk that legal action against the GCF might be taken for a variety of reasons. This risk is further enhanced by the fact that a number of the accredited entities of the GCF are well protected by privileges and immunities, either under their constituent agreement or under a convention (e.g. the General Convention or CPISA) or other multilateral or bilateral agreements. Moreover, there is a risk that legal action might be taken against Board members, staff and experts in respect of decisions taken in their official capacity. Any legal action taken against the GCF or GCF personnel would be very costly and disruptive to the activities of the GCF and would affect its ability to perform its functions effectively. Also, any such litigious action may have longer-term impacts on the sustainability of the GCF as it might dissuade contributors, who wish to see their contributions protected, from making further contributions to the GCF.

22. In the following sections, the litigation risk which may result from the lack of a bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities will be further analysed in relation to GCF operations. Also, while the litigation risk is the most significant one, the absence of a bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities entails other risks which concern the assets and financial resources of the GCF. Moreover, the fiscal implications of a lack of an agreement of privileges and immunities will be discussed further. Note that no such litigation has resulted to date.

1.2 Litigation risk

23. In the context of projects or programmes approved by the Board and to be implemented by an accredited entity or an executing entity, persons who are adversely affected by such projects or programmes may sue the GCF, as well as the accredited entity and/or the executing entity, for damages. This is true irrespective of whether the GCF conducts operations or

maintains an office in the relevant state. However, the ability to enforce a judgment against the GCF is lessened where it neither conducts business nor has an office.

24. While the use of an intermediary, such as an accredited entity or executing entity, may insulate the GCF from such claims in common law jurisdictions (where courts do not typically look beyond the entity responsible for the damage), the position in many civil law jurisdictions is different. In such jurisdictions, national courts often ‘follow the money’, regardless of which entity is actually responsible for the damage. But even in common law jurisdictions, engaging counsel to file a motion to dismiss or similar legal action is nonetheless costly.

25. The lack of GCF immunity from jurisdiction is also a factor in the length of time it takes to negotiate accreditation master agreements (AMAs) with accredited entities that have privileges and immunities of their own. Where adverse impacts of a funded activity arise due to an accredited entity’s breach of an AMA or related funded activity agreement, affected persons will not be able to successfully take legal action against accredited entities with privileges and immunities. In such circumstances, they may seek to recover any losses from the GCF in the relevant national court.

26. If they are successful, the GCF may be liable to pay damages to the complainant for an act or omission by the relevant accredited entity. In view of the GCF not having its own privileges and immunities, and to ensure that contributor resources are adequately protected, the Secretariat has sought to obtain contractual protection in the AMAs.

27. Having to deal with third-party claims in this manner has two main consequences for the GCF:

- (a) It has to take project implementation risk that is more appropriately borne by the accredited entity; and
- (a) For claims which are significant (e.g. claims for significant environmental damage), judgment against the GCF could have a material impact on the available resources of the GCF and, subsequently, its ability to deliver on its mandate (as its available funds would be decreased).

28. One related point is worth mentioning. The Governing Instrument, paragraph 69, provides that the GCF will establish an independent Redress Mechanism to receive complaints related to the operation of the GCF. Further to its terms of reference, the second function of the independent Redress Mechanism is to receive complaints or grievances from people or communities who have been directly affected by the adverse impacts through the failure of a project or programme funded by the GCF to implement the policies of the GCF.²⁴ The purpose of such grievance mechanisms, particularly in international financial organizations such as the multilateral development banks, arose directly from their immunity from jurisdiction. In the absence of such a grievance mechanism, affected persons would have no place to seek redress against injuries caused by projects financed by such organizations. Accordingly, while in the absence of privileges and immunities the independent Redress Mechanism may still have a role in connection with complaints by affected people and communities (particularly in relation to mediation), there is a risk that affected people and communities will take any such claims directly to national courts. This may undermine the purpose of the independent Redress Mechanism.

29. Even if a complainant does utilize the grievance function of the independent Redress Mechanism, a complainant could use the findings of the independent Redress Mechanism to

²⁴ Decision B.06/09, annex V, paragraph 2(b) (annex V to document GCF/B.06/18).

litigate against the GCF and claim relief in national courts, over and above what the Board is prepared to grant.

30. The absence of immunity from jurisdiction for the GCF may also give rise to litigation risk in respect of decisions taken by the GCF. This is particularly relevant in the case of the fight against corruption if entities (such as project contractors) who have been sanctioned by the GCF consider that such a decision is defamatory or otherwise injurious. In this connection, the jurisprudence of the House of Lords (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the Australian High Court and the European Court of Justice have accepted that “there is clearly a risk that dissemination of information through the internet may give rise to legal action for defamation in a wide range of countries. Potentially, this may be the case wherever the disseminated information was downloaded”.²⁵ For example, legal action against the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been taken by a sanctioned entity in Paris even though the ADB does not conduct any operational activities in France. The ADB could prevail in this matter only by invoking its privileges and immunities because the provisions of chapter VIII of the Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank, including Article 50, which covers the immunity of the ADB from legal proceedings, have force of law in France. Such litigation risk may also arise in the context of other operational decisions of the GCF, such as rejecting a funding proposal, failing to accredit an entity and so on.

31. Without immunity from jurisdiction, in the event of such claims, the GCF will need to participate in a long and costly process of defending itself against such third-party claims and, in the event such defence is unsuccessful, may be liable for significant damages, which would have a material impact on the available resources of the GCF.

5.2 Property/assets/investments

32. The template bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities contains a provision which provides that the property and assets of the GCF (which would include its investments) are immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation or any other form of taking or foreclosure by executive or legislative action.

33. At first glance, the absence of this immunity poses significant risks to the GCF in countries where it holds property, assets and/or investments, particularly in the context of confiscation, expropriation and other forms of taking or foreclosure.

34. A deeper analysis, however, demonstrates the risks to the GCF to be more nuanced.

35. Where the property or assets are held in the Republic of Korea, the GCF is protected under the HQA. With respect to the assets of the GCF held in the GCF Trust Fund with the Interim Trustee, such assets are protected under the umbrella of the Interim Trustee’s privileges and immunities.

36. With respect to investments made by the GCF, the absence of immunity in respect of property poses material risks to the GCF to the extent that the GCF has legal title to the relevant property or asset.

37. This is the case with equity investments to be made by the GCF, and which will be held in the name of the GCF (e.g. FP005 – KawiSafi Ventures Fund; FP027 – Universal Green Energy

²⁵ Droege G. 2009. Accountability, investigation and due process: the example of the Asian Development Bank. In: Cooker de C (ed.). *International Administration. Law and Management Practices in International Organizations*. Leiden, Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. pp. 381–460, pp. 411-412.

Access Programme; and FP029 – SCF Capital Solutions). Such assets are, in the absence of immunity, at risk of expropriation (or equivalent measures). Were such measure to be taken, the GCF would have limited recourse to a speedy and effective remedy; it could pursue the relevant host state in the national courts of such state but would not be able to take the state to international arbitration (which an investor of a third state may be entitled to do under a bilateral investment treaty between the host state and the third state).

38. In effect, the absence of this immunity leaves the GCF more exposed to expropriation risk in host states than investors of a third state which have bilateral investment treaties with the relevant host state.

39. A lesser risk to the GCF may arise with respect to loans and guarantees which have been extended to executing entities (through an accredited entity) for which the GCF is the lender of record. For example, in certain jurisdictions, the legal right to repayment can be expropriated by an order of the executive or legislature. In such cases, the absence of this immunity could have an impact on the resources of the GCF and its subsequent ability to deliver on its mandate.

40. The position with equity investments, loans and guarantees (which have been called) where the GCF is not a direct investor, lender or guarantor is different. In such cases, the immunity of the GCF in respect of property affords no additional protection against expropriation of the underlying asset. In such cases, the GCF would need to rely on the privileges and immunities of the accredited entity, if any and applicable, or the exercise of relevant rights by the accredited entity or executing entity, as appropriate, under national law or bilateral investment treaties.

41. However, the absence of immunity in respect of property could pose a risk to the GCF in relation to measures which have the effect of expropriation taken by the authorities in the state in which the accredited entity is situated (or where the GCF funds which have been transferred to it are located), in circumstances where the GCF has invested in or extended a loan or guarantee (which has been called) to an accredited entity.

42. Finally, with respect to grants, either directly to executing entities or to accredited entities for on-granting or through accredited entities, these entail a transfer of legal title in the funds. Accordingly, any immunity in respect of property that the GCF may enjoy will not be extended to the relevant third party that takes ownership of such funds or uses such funds to acquire property or other assets.

5.3 Financial resources and currency

43. The autonomy and independence of the GCF would be lessened if it were not empowered to manage and mobilize freely the funds and assets placed at its disposal. To this end, the template bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities contains a provision which provides that the property and assets of the GCF are to be free from restrictions, regulations, controls or moratoria of any kind and that the GCF shall, without being restricted by financial controls, regulations or moratoria, be entitled to hold funds, gold or any currency and open accounts in any currency and be free to transfer funds, gold or currency from one country to another and to convert any convertible currency into any other convertible currency.

44. Most funds and currencies held by the GCF are held in the Republic of Korea, where they are protected under the HQA or with the Interim Trustee, where they are protected under the umbrella of the Interim Trustee's privileges and immunities.

45. However, a number of the approved funding proposals envisage a flow of funds structure whereby GCF funds will be held by accredited entities in different countries in circumstances where title to such funds will remain with the GCF prior to their application to projects or programmes. In addition, for equity investments, loans, guarantees and

reimbursable grants, dividends, capital, interest and principal repayments and other amounts may need to be reflowed back to the GCF.

46. In such cases, the absence of privileges and immunities may have an impact on the ability of the relevant accredited entity to hold GCF funds on behalf of the GCF and/or require lengthy approval processes. Furthermore, in the absence of such privileges, the ability of the GCF to transfer funds to and/or receive reflowed funds from accredited entities may be impaired.

47. Consequently, this could have the effect of either preventing or delaying the implementation of a funding proposal approved by the Board.

5.4 Fiscal matters

48. The template bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities provides for exemption from taxation for the GCF. The primary principle which underlies such an exemption has its history in the principle that states may not levy taxes on another state. By the same token, and particularly given that contributions to the GCF are at present public funds, the exemption from taxation is important as it ensures that states may not levy taxes on other states through tax levies on the GCF.

49. Furthermore, in many national jurisdictions, fiscal measures are often used to effect behavioural changes (e.g. tax on gasoline, carbon taxes, etc.). Attempts to influence the behaviour of the GCF through fiscal measures undermines the central purpose of privileges and immunities – the independence of the GCF from any one particular state.

50. The absence of this exemption could have a material impact on the resources of the GCF, the overall cost of individual projects and the economic return that the GCF may expect to receive in respect of an individual project.

51. For example, cross-border transfers of funds often attract deductions and/or withholding taxes. If such fiscal measures are applicable, transfers from the GCF or from the accredited entity to an executing entity may need to be grossed up, increasing the overall project cost.

52. Similar treatment may be afforded to funds which are expected to be reflowed back to the GCF, either directly by the executing entity, by the executing entity through the accredited entity or by the accredited entity in its own right. In such cases, if deductions and/or withholding taxes are payable, either the return received by the GCF will be lower than if the exemptions were in place or payments to the GCF may need to be grossed up, which in turn may have sustainability consequences for the relevant project or programme.

53. In short, the absence of an exemption from taxation both undermines the widely accepted principle that states may not levy taxes on other states (even through organizations such as the GCF) and may have an adverse impact on the available resources of the GCF.

Annex IV: Report on the first annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the Green Climate Fund and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change thematic bodies

I. Mandate

1. In accordance with GCF decision B.13/11, the first annual meeting to enhance cooperation and coherence of engagement between the GCF and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) thematic bodies took place on 9 November 2016 on the margins of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP).

II. Overview

2. Mr. Zaheer Fakir (Co-Chair of the Board) opened the meeting by welcoming participants and the Chairs/Co-Chairs of the thematic bodies to the first annual meeting between the GCF and the UNFCCC thematic bodies.

3. The meeting was attended by GCF Secretariat representatives, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), the Vice-Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and representatives of the following UNFCCC thematic bodies:

- (b) The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF);
- (a) The Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN);
- (b) The Technology Executive Committee (TEC);
- (c) The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG);
- (d) The Adaptation Committee; and
- (e) The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

4. The Co-Chair of the Board indicated that the meeting would be split into two sessions covering the following:

- (a) The possible scope of the relationship between the GCF and the UNFCCC thematic bodies; and
- (b) Opportunities to enhance cooperation between the GCF and the UNFCCC thematic bodies.

5. Before opening the discussions, Mr. Fakir called on Ms. Carolina Fuentes (Secretary to the Board) to make a brief presentation on the topics of complementarity and coherence and the recently adopted Board decisions, after which representatives of the thematic bodies were given the floor.

III. Objective of the meeting

6. Mr. Fakir noted the Board's intention that the event would enhance the input from the thematic bodies to the work of the GCF. He stated that the GCF continues to interact with the thematic bodies, in particular through:

- (a) The draft guidance it receives from the SCF;
 - (b) The collaboration with the LEG and its work on national adaptation plans (NAPs);
 - (c) The guidance it receives from the Adaptation Committee on adaptation; and
 - (d) The collaboration and existing exchange of information related to technology with the TEC and the CTCN.
7. Finally, Mr. Fakir noted that the Board encourages further collaboration and wished to hear the views of representatives of the UNFCCC thematic bodies, which the GCF will take into consideration in order to enhance its work.

IV. Proceedings of the meeting

4.1 Opening remarks

8. Ms. Fuentes thanked participants for attending and provided an overview of the adopted Board decisions on the relationship with the thematic bodies and complementarity and coherence with other funds. She also presented some suggested examples of possible coordination between the GCF and the UNFCCC thematic bodies:

- (a) Attending each other's meetings and forums;
- (b) Holding joint workshops;
- (c) Exchanging information; and
- (d) Forming a joint task force on relevant issues.

9. Finally, Ms. Fuentes invited the representatives of the thematic bodies to provide remarks that would seek to answer the following questions:

- (a) How can the GCF and the thematic bodies increase their coordination?
- (b) How can the work programmes of the respective thematic bodies include elements of possible coordination? and
- (c) What measures should the Board take to enhance coordination?

V. Views expressed by representatives of UNFCCC thematic bodies

5.1 First session: the scope of the relationship between the GCF and the UNFCCC thematic bodies

5.1.1 Standing Committee on Finance

10. Ms. Outi Honkatukia (Co-Chair of the SCF), thanked the GCF for the invitation to the meeting, which she welcomed as a positive opportunity to improve cooperation between the two bodies.

11. She outlined the most visible work of the SCF with regard to the GCF, which is advising the COP on guidance relating to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the review of Financial Mechanism. In this context, Ms. Honkatukia noted the collaborative working relationships with the TEC and the AC in providing inputs to the draft guidance prepared by the SCF on matters relating to adaptation and technology.

12. Ms. Honkatukia welcomed the attendance of GCF representatives at SCF meetings and emphasized how such face-to-face interaction had improved the relationship between the two bodies.

5.1.2 Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

13. Mr. Spencer Thomas (Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board) thanked the GCF for holding the meeting. He noted that the CTCN is fully committed to engaging with the GCF and all other thematic bodies in order to fulfil their mandates.

14. He also noted that the CTCN encourages the leveraging of expertise in order to accelerate the skilled development of technology.

15. Finally, Mr. Thomas noted that he sees the areas of collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF in the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the Project Preparation Facility and direct access areas as well as in enabling technical experts, national designated authorities and national designated entities, and collaboration between the thematic bodies.

5.1.3 Technology Executive Committee

16. Ms. Duduzile Nhlengethwa-Masina (Chair of the TEC) welcomed the opportunity to collaborate with the GCF. She noted that the TEC offers unique support action on mitigation and adaptation at the policy, sectoral and programme/project levels.

17. She stated that the TEC collaborated with the CTCN to promote complementarity and coherence with the Technology Mechanism and that the Technology Mechanism seeks to ensure that countries are served by the Financial Mechanism in an effective manner.

18. She also highlighted that in view of its analytical work on enabling environments and barriers, technology needs assessments and technology action plans, technology road maps and climate technology financing, the TEC is well positioned to provide information and advice to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on how technology development and transfer in developing countries could be supported most effectively.

19. Finally, Ms. Nhlengethwa-Masina noted that attendance of the Chair of the TEC and the Chair of the Advisory Board of the CTCN at the fourteenth meeting of the Board was very useful and she believes that both organizations will benefit from such collaboration in the future.

5.1.4 Least Developed Countries Expert Group

20. Mr. Abias Huongo (Chair of the LEG) noted that the LEG continues to work towards the implementation of UNFCCC decision 19/CP.21 with the cooperation of the GCF in order to provide support for the least developed countries (LDCs) to access funds for NAPs. He noted that the LEG would like the GCF to continue to provide information on its work on simplifying mechanisms on its funding so that countries can smoothly access funds available for the NAP process.

21. To that end, the LEG is developing a quick guide for the LDCs on how to access funding through the GCF. It would like to present this guide to the GCF for review so that the LEG would be able to provide clearer guidance to these countries.

22. Furthermore, Mr. Huongo thanked the GCF for its support at the NAP Expo in September 2016. He noted that Parties found it useful to gather together and exchange views on the GCF and how they can access its funding and invited the GCF to attend the next NAP Expo in 2017. He also stated that the LEG is organizing a series of workshops for 2017 that it would encourage the GCF to assist in developing.

23. He noted that in 2017 the LEG would be embarking on regional expos to bring together countries with common circumstances and issues and would like the GCF to be part of this challenge, which was to start in June 2017 in Uganda.

24. Mr. Huongo also noted the need to address the lack of NAPs from the LDCs through the provision of resources.

25. Finally, he indicated that the LEG welcomes the attendance of GCF representatives at its biannual meetings and noted that it continues to invite the GCF to share information at LEG activities so that the two entities better link and attune their work.

5.1.5 **Adaptation Committee**

26. Ms. Minpeng Chen (Co-Chair of the Adaptation Committee) welcomed the opportunity for the thematic bodies to learn more about each other.

27. She noted that the mandates of the Adaptation Committee in the areas of adaptation are as follows:

- (a) To promote the implementation of a portfolio of enhanced action on providing support and guidance on various issues regarding how to access support;
- (b) To encourage good practice and engagement; and
- (c) To provide information and recommendations to the COP.

28. Ms. Chen noted that, in the current workplan of the Adaptation Committee, the following two activities are very closely related to those of the GCF:

- (a) The preparation of an information document on the experience of countries in accessing GCF finances through readiness support, in particular for NAPs and adaptation planning processes; and
- (b) The organization of a workshop in the first half of 2017 on challenges in accessing funding, in particular for NAPs and national planning processes.

5.1.6 **Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism**

29. Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi (Chair of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism) saw many possible ways of collaboration between the operating entity of the Financial Mechanism and the Executive Committee. The current workplan of the Executive Committee outlines the work in the areas of migration, displacement, relocation, disaster risk management, the possible financial instruments and contingency finance, including insurance. The GCF is already working on some of those elements, and the Executive Committee could engage and collaborate with the GCF on those matters.

30. Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (Chair of the SBI) expressed his appreciation to the GCF for its efforts to support countries in their work towards combating climate change. He saw the discussion with the thematic bodies as an opportunity to exchange views and information. The work that the thematic bodies are doing, including policy guidance on nationally appropriate mitigation actions, NAPs, technology needs assessments, etc., expresses urgency of action, and the GCF represents an important means of financial support. The thematic bodies of the Convention are the best allies for the GCF. The GCF could encourage their accredited entities and their country representatives to collaborate with the thematic bodies when organizing the regional expos and events. Lastly, he pointed out that face-to-face direct communication is much more effective, friendly and efficient than electronic communication, thus such events are welcome.

31. Mr. Tibor Schaffhauser (Vice-Chair of the SBSTA) offered the Chair's apologies for being unable to attend the meeting and encouraged the collaboration with the thematic bodies. He stressed that the technical knowledge that is in the hands of the thematic bodies should be used by the GCF and that such events could happen more than once a year.

5.2 Second session: opportunities, possible synergies and areas of collaboration

32. The Co-Chair of the Board summarized the discussion from the first session. The brief introductions on the activities of various thematic bodies gave a better insight to all around the table on what the others are doing. During the second session, he would like to go deeper and touch on those commonalities and areas where they can learn from each other. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, the GCF is tasked with supporting developing countries by providing resources to support such countries in implementing actions towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The GCF wants portfolios that are qualitative, scalable and deliver impact. There are many opportunities for the thematic bodies in their respective areas to help the GCF to facilitate such funding proposals to be brought. The expertise that lies in the thematic bodies can also help the GCF Secretariat to do its work more efficiently and effectively.

33. The Co-Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board suggested a few examples on where the CTCN can collaborate with the GCF. It has a good pipeline of projects for technology development and transfer. Such examples include:

- (a) Sharing of experience and expertise;
- (b) The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;
- (c) The Project Preparation Facility;
- (d) Direct access to GCF funding as the delivery partner; and
- (e) Enabling collaboration between technical experts, national designated authorities and national designated entities.

34. The Director of the CTCN, Mr. Jukka Uosukainen, echoed comments made by others and welcomed such an initiative. He pointed that all should benefit from each other's experiences and technical expertise. The CTCN has experience in clean development mechanism projects, and the participation of the GCF in the technical expert meetings of the CTCN, where various stakeholders attend, is welcome. The CTCN plays a key role in supporting developing countries in de-risking their technology choices and thus bringing good-quality projects to the GCF. Secondly, the CTCN has a strong network of research, development and demonstration institutions; these resources could be put to use in providing knowledge on what would work and what would not.

35. The Chair of the TEC emphasized that its work focuses on the policy level and that it is in a position to give guidance on actual implementation. The Chair of the TEC highlighted that the TEC has identified potential areas within the Board's workplan, which may benefit from inputs by the TEC, including activities on innovation and research, development and demonstration. In this context, the TEC sees its relevance in the following areas:

- (a) Research and development, including the technical paper on financing for research and development;
- (b) Participation in each other's meetings, workshops or technical task forces; and
- (c) Sharing knowledge and information as well as inviting inputs from other bodies to support the implementation of particular activities as specified in the workplan of the

TEC and providing inputs into the work undertaken by other respective bodies to facilitate the work of those bodies.

36. The Chair of the SCF identified areas where the SCF can collaborate with the GCF, namely, the preparation of draft COP guidance to the GCF, in particular, the streamlining of the guidance and how it can identify the repetitive and redundant guidance in order to be more clear, to the point and more useful. The rationalization of the Financial Mechanism is the area where the SCF has contributed least but where the matters of competitive advantage of the Financial Mechanism institutions should be explored. The SCF has a strong role to play here.

37. The Chair of the LEG underlined that the collaboration has been quite good and suggested the following collaborative areas between the LEG and the GCF:

- (a) Reviewing the LEG quick guide for the LDCs on accessing funding through the GCF;
- (b) Attending the NAP Expo in 2017;
- (c) Attending regional workshops, the first of which was to take place in June 2017 in Uganda;
- (d) Addressing the LDC's lack of quality in the NAP process through the provision of resources and training; and
- (e) Attending the biannual meetings of the LEG.

38. He also emphasized that the issue of communication and exchange of information is an overarching matter that should be addressed through the activities proposed above that will allow for better collaboration.

39. The Co-Chair of the Adaptation Committee suggested the following collaborative areas between the Adaptation Committee and the GCF:

- (a) Providing information to the work of the Adaptation Committee, in particular, as it is working on the information document on the experience of countries in accessing the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;
- (b) Participation in each other's meetings, including participation in a task force on NAPs to collect and synthesize lessons learned and experiences gained by countries in accessing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and direct access through the GCF; and
- (c) Organizing a joint workshop in the first half of 2017 (e.g. on challenges in accessing funding, in particular for NAPs and national planning processes).

40. The GCF Executive Director ad interim also thanked the participants for the fruitful discussions, and emphasized that it is important to think about the next steps and how to turn those ideas into concrete actions; examples include identifying concrete partnership arrangements, a roster of consultants or an identified relationship manager for each thematic body.

II. Conclusions

41. The Co-Chair of the GCF concluded that all the Chairs of thematic bodies agreed on the following actions, which could be implemented immediately:

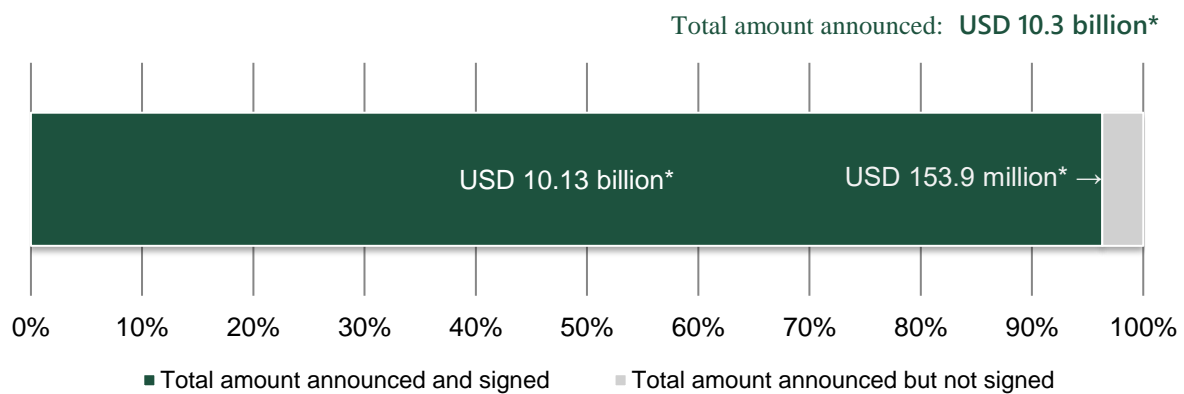
- (a) Exchange of information;
- (b) Attendance at each other's meetings; and
- (c) Joint training sessions and workshops.

42. The Co-Chair of the GCF also noted that the meeting will be captured in a report to be submitted to the COP at its twenty-third session as part of the report of the GCF, which will be presented to the GCF Board for approval prior to submission.

Annex V: Status of pledges and contributions made to the Green Climate Fund

Status Date: 31 July 2017

1. A total of 43 state governments have made a pledge to the GCF to date, including 9 representing developing countries. The objective is for all pledges to be converted into contribution agreements within one year from the time at which they are made. The combined pledges and contributions made to the GCF are indicated in the table below.
2. The GCF initial Resource Mobilization period continues to be in progress, and the GCF accepts new pledges on an ongoing basis.



* Amounts indicated are in United States dollars equivalent (USD eq.)

A detailed overview of pledges and contributions by amount is shown below.

Table 7. Status of Pledges for GCF's Initial Resource Mobilization (IRM) as of 31 July 2017

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 ¹ | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Announced | | Signed | Disbursed Cash and Deposited PNs | Announced Per Capita | of Pledged Amount | of Signed Amount | of Pledged Amount | |
| | In Currency* | USD eq.* ² | USD eq.* ² | In Currency* | USD eq. ² | USD eq.* ² | USD eq.* ² | Current FX* ³ | |
| Amounts Announced, Signed, and Disbursed | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | AUD | 200.3 | 187.2 | 187.2 | 165.7 | 7.92 | 187.2 | 187.2 | 154.0 |
| Austria⁴ | EUR | 26.0 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 15.0 | 4.09 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 29.7 |
| Belgium | EUR | 50.0 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 50.0 | 6.22 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 57.1 |
| Belgium (Brussels Capital Region) | EUR | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 1.30 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Belgium (Flanders) | EUR | 9.8 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 9.8 | 0.70 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 11.1 |
| Belgium (Wallonia) (1) | USD | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.00 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Belgium (Wallonia) (2) | EUR | 7.0 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 7.0 | | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.0 |
| Bulgaria | EUR | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Canada (Grant) | CAD | 168.0 | 155.1 | 155.1 | 168.0 | | 155.1 | 155.1 | 129.6 |
| Canada (Loan) | CAD | 110.0 | 101.6 | 101.6 | - | 7.80 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 16.7 |
| Canada (Cushion) | CAD | 22.0 | 20.3 | 20.3 | - | | - | - | - |
| Chile | USD | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.02 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Colombia | USD | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.12 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Cyprus | EUR | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | 0.40 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Czech Republic | CZK | 110.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 110.0 | 0.50 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Denmark | DKK | 400.0 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 400.0 | 12.82 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 61.5 |
| Estonia | EUR | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.00 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Finland | EUR | 34.7 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 34.7 | 19.82 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 39.6 |
| France (Grant) | EUR | 432.0 | 577.9 | 577.9 | 247.4 | | 577.9 | 577.9 | 493.6 |
| France (Loan) | EUR | 285.0 | 381.3 | 381.3 | - | 16.03 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 89.8 |
| France (Cushion) | EUR | 57.0 | 76.3 | 76.3 | - | | - | - | - |
| France (Paris)⁹ | EUR | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.10 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Germany | EUR | 750.0 | 1,003.3 | 1,003.3 | 375.0 | 12.13 | 1,003.3 | 1,003.3 | 856.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hungary | HUF | 1,000.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1,000.0 | 0.40 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| Iceland | USD | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.50 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Indonesia ⁵ | USD | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.00 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Ireland | EUR | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 0.59 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Italy | EUR | 200.0 | 267.5 | 267.5 | 150.0 | 5.47 | 267.5 | 267.5 | 228.5 |
| Japan | JPY | 154,028.7 | 1,500.0 | 1,500.0 | 77,014.2 | 11.81 | 1,500.0 | 1,500.0 | 1370.5 |
| Latvia | EUR | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.23 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Liechtenstein | CHF | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.50 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Lithuania | EUR | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Luxembourg | EUR | 25.0 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 20.0 | 93.60 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 28.6 |
| Malta | EUR | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.20 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Mexico | USD | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.08 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Monaco | EUR | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 8.80 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Netherlands | EUR | 100.0 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 34.0 | 7.96 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 114.3 |
| New Zealand | NZD | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.56 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Norway | NOK | 1,600.0 | 257.9 | 257.9 | 800.0 | 50.56 | 257.9 | 257.9 | 191.7 |
| Panama | USD | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.26 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Poland | PLN | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.00 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Portugal | EUR | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 0.30 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Republic of Korea ⁵ | USD | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 2.02 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Romania | EUR | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.00 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Spain ⁶ | EUR | 120.0 | 160.5 | 160.5 | 17.0 | 3.40 | 160.5 | 160.5 | 137.1 |
| Sweden | SEK | 4,000.0 | 581.2 | 581.2 | 4,000.0 | 60.54 | 581.2 | 581.2 | 474.4 |
| Switzerland | USD | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12.20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom ⁷ | GBP | 720.0 | 1,211.0 | 1,211.0 | 401.7 | 19.07 | 1,211.0 | 1,211.0 | 937.9 |
| United States of America ⁸ | USD | 3,000.0 | 3,000.0 | 3,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 9.30 | 3,000.0 | 3,000.0 | 3,000.0 |
| Total | | | 10,132.6 | 10,132.5 | | | 9,678.3 | 9,678.3 | 8,668.9 |

| Amounts Announced but Not Yet Signed | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Colombia | USD | 5.7 | 5.7 | - | - | 0.12 | 5.7 | - | 5.7 |
| Finland | EUR | 45.3 | 60.6 | - | - | 19.82 | 60.6 | - | 51.8 |
| Iceland¹⁰ | USD | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | - | 5.00 | 0.3 | - | 0.3 |
| Italy | EUR | 50.0 | 66.9 | - | - | 5.47 | 66.9 | - | 57.1 |
| Luxembourg¹¹ | EUR | 10.0 | 13.4 | - | - | 93.60 | 13.4 | - | 11.4 |
| Mongolia | MNT | 90.0 | 0.0 | - | - | 0.02 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Peru | USD | 6.0 | 6.0 | - | - | 0.19 | 6.0 | - | 6.0 |
| Vietnam¹² | USD | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | 0.01 | 1.0 | - | 1.0 |
| Total | | | 153.9 | - | - | | 153.9 | - | 133.4 |
| Grand Total | | | 10,286.5 | 10,132.5 | | | 9,832.2 | 9,768.3 | 8,802.2 |
| EU Member States (Total) | USD | | 4,834.8 | 4,693.9 | | | 4,482.4 | 4,341.6 | 3,710.8 |

Notes:

1 Grant equivalent is calculated based on the terms in Policies for Contributions.

2 United States dollars equivalent (USD eq.), based on the reference exchanges rates established for GCF's High-Level Pledging Conference (GCF/BM-2015/Inf.01).

3 USD eq., based on the foreign exchange rate as of 28 April 2017. Depending on the rate at the time of conversion, the USD eq. amount will fluctuate accordingly.

4 The original pledge from Austria was announced in USD (25 million) but signed in EUR (20 million). The amount shown as signed is calculated in accordance with ².

5 Signed amount includes contributions made prior to GCF's High-Level Pledging Conference.

6 The total amount pledged is EUR 120 million, but EUR 78 million will be paid after the Initial Resource Mobilization period (2015-2018).

7 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.

8 Subject to the availability of funds. USD 500 million provided to date.

9 The total amount pledged is EUR 1 million, but EUR 0.4 million is planned to be paid after the IRM.

10 The total amount pledged is EUR 1 million, but EUR 0.4 million is planned to be paid after the IRM.

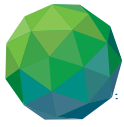
11 The EUR 10 million is planned to be paid after the IRM.

12 The total amount pledged is USD 1 million, but USD 0.4 million is planned to be paid after the IRM.

Annex VI: List of countries with national designated authority and focal point designations to the Green Climate Fund

As at 31 July 2017, the 145 countries listed below had selected national designated authorities (NDAs) or focal points to the GCF. NDAs and focal points are selected by governments to act as the core interface between a developing country and the GCF.

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Afghanistan | 55 | Haiti |
| 2 | Albania | 56 | Honduras |
| 3 | Algeria | 57 | India |
| 4 | Angola | 58 | Indonesia |
| 5 | Antigua and Barbuda | 59 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 6 | Argentina | 60 | Iraq |
| 7 | Armenia | 61 | Jamaica |
| 8 | Azerbaijan | 62 | Jordan |
| 9 | Bahamas | 63 | Kazakhstan |
| 10 | Bahrain | 64 | Kenya |
| 11 | Bangladesh | 65 | Kiribati |
| 12 | Barbados | 66 | Kosovo |
| 13 | Belize | 67 | Kuwait |
| 14 | Benin | 68 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 15 | Bhutan | 69 | Laos |
| 16 | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 70 | Lebanon |
| 17 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 71 | Lesotho |
| 18 | Botswana | 72 | Liberia |
| 19 | Brazil | 73 | Libya |
| 20 | Burkina Faso | 74 | Madagascar |
| 21 | Burundi | 75 | Malawi |
| 22 | Cambodia | 76 | Malaysia |
| 23 | Cameroon | 77 | Maldives |
| 24 | Central African Republic | 78 | Mali |
| 25 | Chad | 79 | Marshall Islands |
| 26 | Chile | 80 | Mauritania |
| 27 | China | 81 | Mauritius |
| 28 | Colombia | 82 | Mexico |
| 29 | Comoros | 83 | Micronesia (Federated States of) |
| 30 | Congo | 84 | Mongolia |
| 31 | Cook Islands | 85 | Montenegro |
| 32 | Costa Rica | 86 | Morocco |
| 33 | Côte d'Ivoire | 87 | Mozambique |
| 34 | Cuba | 88 | Myanmar |
| 35 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 89 | Namibia |
| 36 | Djibouti | 90 | Nauru |
| 37 | Dominica | 91 | Nepal |
| 38 | Dominican Republic | 92 | Nicaragua |
| 39 | Ecuador | 93 | Niger |
| 40 | Egypt | 94 | Nigeria |
| 41 | El Salvador | 95 | Niue |
| 42 | Equatorial Guinea | 96 | Oman |
| 43 | Eritrea | 97 | Pakistan |
| 44 | Ethiopia | 98 | Palau |
| 45 | Fiji | 99 | Panama |
| 46 | Gabon | 100 | Papua New Guinea |
| 47 | Gambia | 101 | Paraguay |
| 48 | Georgia | 102 | Peru |
| 49 | Ghana | 103 | Philippines |
| 50 | Grenada | 104 | Republic of Korea |
| 51 | Guatemala | 105 | Republic of Moldova |
| 52 | Guinea | 106 | Rwanda |
| 53 | Guinea-Bissau | 107 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 54 | Guyana | 108 | Saint Lucia |



| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 109 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 128 | Tajikistan |
| 110 | Samoa | 129 | Thailand |
| 111 | Sao Tome and Principe | 130 | Timor-Leste |
| 112 | Saudi Arabia | 131 | Togo |
| 113 | Senegal | 132 | Tonga |
| 114 | Serbia | 133 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 115 | Seychelles | 134 | Tunisia |
| 116 | Sierra Leone | 135 | Turkmenistan |
| 117 | Singapore | 136 | Tuvalu |
| 118 | Solomon Islands | 137 | Uganda |
| 119 | Somalia | 138 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 120 | South Africa | 139 | Uruguay |
| 121 | South Sudan | 140 | Uzbekistan |
| 122 | Sri Lanka | 141 | Vanuatu |
| 123 | State of Palestine | 142 | Viet Nam |
| 124 | Sudan | 143 | Yemen |
| 125 | Suriname | 144 | Zambia |
| 126 | Swaziland | 145 | Zimbabwe |
| 127 | Syrian Arab Republic | | |

* The list of NDAs and focal points designated to the GCF, including their names and contact information, is available on the GCF website.¹

¹ <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/tools/country-directory>>.

Annex VII: List of entities accredited to the Green Climate Fund

Table 8. List of accredited entities of the Green Climate Fund as at 31 July 2017

| | Legal Entity Name (contact information linked) | 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 | Asian Development Bank | ADB | Philippines | International |
| 7 | Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. | BTMU | Japan | International |
| 8 | Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (West African Development Bank) | BOAD | Togo | Direct (regional) |
| 9 | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre | CCCCC | Belize | Direct (regional) |
| 10 | Caribbean Development Bank | CDB | Barbados | Direct (regional) |
| 11 | CDG Capital S.A. | CDG Capital | Morocco | Direct (national) |
| 12 | Central American Bank for Economic Integration | CABEI | Honduras | Direct (regional) |
| 13 | Centre de Suivi Ecologique | CSE | Senegal | Direct (national) |
| 14 | Conservation International Foundation | CI | United States of America | International |
| 15 | Corporación Andina de Fomento | CAF | Venezuela | Direct (regional) |
| 16 | Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank | Crédit Agricole CIB | France | International |
| 17 | Deutsche Bank AktienGesellschaft | Deutsche Bank AG | Germany | International |
| 18 | Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH | GIZ | Germany | International |
| 19 | Development Bank of Southern Africa | DBSA | South Africa | Direct (regional) |
| 20 | Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia | EIF | Namibia | Direct (national) |
| 21 | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development | EBRD | United Kingdom | International |
| 22 | European Investment Bank | EIB | Luxembourg | International |
| 23 | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | FAO | Italy | International |
| 24 | Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China | FECO | China | Direct (national) |
| 25 | Fundación Avina | Fundación Avina | Panama | Direct (regional) |
| 26 | HSBC Holdings plc and its subsidiaries | HSBC | United Kingdom | International |
| 27 | Infrastructure Development Company Limited | IDCOL | Bangladesh | Direct (national) |
| 28 | Inter-American Development Bank | IDB | United States of America | International |

| | Legal Entity Name (contact information linked) | Acronym | Country | Entity Type |
|----|---|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 29 | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association | World Bank | United States of America | International |
| 30 | International Finance Corporation | IFC | United States of America | International |
| 31 | International Fund for Agricultural Development | IFAD | Italy | International |
| 32 | International Union for Conservation of Nature | IUCN | Switzerland | International |
| 33 | Japan International Cooperation Agency | JICA | Japan | International |
| 34 | Korea Development Bank | KDB | Republic of Korea | Direct (national) |
| 35 | Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau | KfW | Germany | International |
| 36 | Micronesia Conservation Trust | MCT | Micronesia (Federated States Of) | Direct (regional) |
| 37 | Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia | MOFEC | Ethiopia | Direct (national) |
| 38 | Ministry of Natural Resources | MINIRENA | Rwanda | Direct (national) |
| 39 | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development | NABARD | India | Direct (national) |
| 40 | National Environment Management Authority of Kenya | NEMA | Kenya | Direct (national) |
| 41 | Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden | FMO | Netherlands | International |
| 42 | Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas | Profonanpe | Peru | Direct (national) |
| 43 | PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur | PT SMI | Indonesia | Direct (national) |
| 44 | Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme | SPREP | Samoa | Direct, (regional) |
| 45 | Small Industries Development Bank of India | SIDBI | India | Direct (national) |
| 46 | Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique, SA | PROPARCO | France | International |
| 47 | South African National Biodiversity Institute | SANBI | South Africa | Direct (national) |
| 48 | Unidad Para el Cambio Rural (Unit for Rural Change) of Argentina | UCAR | Argentina | Direct (national) |
| 49 | United Nations Development Programme | UNDP | United States of America | International |
| 50 | United Nations Environment Programme | UNEP | Kenya | International |
| 51 | United Nations World Food Programme | WFP | Italy | International |
| 52 | World Meteorological Organization | WMO | Switzerland | International |
| 53 | World Wildlife Fund, Inc. | WWF | United States of America | International |
| 54 | XacBank LLC | XacBank | Mongolia | Direct (national) |

* The list of accredited entities with more details relating to their accreditation is available at the GCF website¹

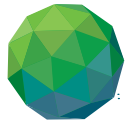
¹ <http://www.greenclimate.fund/partners/accredited-entities/ae-directory>

Annex VIII: List of activities approved to receive funding from the Green Climate Fund

Table 9. Readiness and preparatory support portfolio as at 31 July 2017

| Region | Country | Results | Delivery Partner | Approved amount (USD) | | | Disbursed (%) | Duration (months) |
|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|------|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | |
| Africa | Benin | No-objection procedure established | UNEP | 150,000 | | | | 24 |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | 37,000 | | | 36,070 (97%) | - |
| | Burkina Faso | No-objection procedure established | IUCN | | | 300,000 | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Cameroon | No-objection procedure established | IUCN | | | 300,000 | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Central African Republic | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | 300,000 | | | 150,000 (50%) | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Chad | No-objection procedure established | CSE | 300,000 | | | 120,000 (40%) | 24 |
| National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | 300,000 | | | | 24 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------|--|---------|-------------------|----|--|
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| Congo | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | 300,000 | | | 150,000 (50%) | 24 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | No-objection procedure established | CSE | 300,000 | | | | 24 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | No-objection procedure established | CSE | 300,000 | | | 120,000 (40%) | 24 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | No-objection procedure established | CSE | 300,000 | | | 120,000 (40%) | 24 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | No-objection procedure established | UNEP | | | 300,000 | 122,456 (41%) | 18 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning | 300,000 | | | 120,000 (40%) | 24 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | No-objection procedure established | CDC-Gabon | 300,000 | | | 120,000 (40%) | 12 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | | 33,415 | | - | |
| Gambia | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs | 300,000 | | | 75,000 (25%) | 12 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Country programmes and pipeline developed | CTCN | | | 300,150 | 300,150 (100%) | 13 | |



| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---------|---------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| | Guinea | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | 300,000 | | | 300,000 (100%) | 24 | |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| | Kenya | No-objection procedure established | Kenya National Treasury | 150,000 | | | | | 12 |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | 37,000 | | | 34,102 (100%) | - | |
| | Liberia | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | 300,000 | | | 150,000 (50%) | 24 | |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| | | | Adaptation planning processes developed | UNDP | | 2,263,467 | | 804,684.47 (36%) | 24 |
| | Mali | No-objection procedure established | Sahel Eco | 41,165 | | | 41,165 (100%) | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes |
| | | No-objection procedure established | Sahel Eco | 300,000 | | | 100,000 (33%) | 24 | |
| | | | | | | | | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes |
| | Mauritania | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (CCPNCC) | | | 300,000 | 120,000 (40%) | 18 | |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| | Mauritius | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) | | | 300,000 | | 12 | |
| National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | No-objection procedure established | Beya Capital | | | 300,000 | 100,000 (33%) | 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 | | | | | | |
| | | ADA | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | | | 300,000 | | |
| | | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | |
| | Namibia | EIF Namibia | No-objection procedure established | | 391,009 | | 244,209 (62%) | 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 | | | | | |
| | Niger | UNEP | No-objection procedure established | | | 300,000 | | 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 | | | | | |
| | Rwanda | Environment and Climate Change Fund | No-objection procedure established | | | | 120,000 (40%) | 12 |
| National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | 300,000 | | | | | |
| Senegal | CSE | No-objection procedure established | | | | 120,000 (40%) | 18 | |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | 300,000 | | | | | |
| | IFC | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | 600,000 | | | 12 | |
| | CSE | Direct access entities accreditation | | | 208,000 | | 24 | |



| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|----|
| | | supported and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | | 29,722 | | - |
| | Seychelles | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | 37,000 | | 34,222 (100%) | - |
| | South Africa | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | SANBI | | | 380,000 | | 24 |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | | Private sector engaged and mobilized | | | | | | |
| | Swaziland | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | | 300,000 | | 150,000 (50%) | 18 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Togo | No-objection procedure established | CSE | 300,000 | | | 100,000 (33%) | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Tunisia | No-objection procedure established | The Sahara and Sahel Observatory | | 300,000 | | 250,000 (83%) | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | United Republic of Tanzania | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance and Planning | 300,000 | | | | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Zambia | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance | 300,000 | | | 60,000 (20%) | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Zimbabwe | No-objection procedure established | UNEP | 300,000 | | | | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| Asia Pacific | Bangladesh | No objection procedure established | UNDP | 150,000 | | | 150,000 (100%) | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | GIZ | 150,000 | | | 69,680 (46%) | 12 |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation | PwC | | 34,620 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---------|--------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| | | supported and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | Cambodia | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | 37,000 | | 35,343 (96%) | - |
| | | No-objection procedure established | DCC of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development | | | 272,338 | | 20 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | Cook Islands | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning | 150,000 | | | 135,000 (90%) | 12 |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | | 29,722 | | - |
| | | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning | | | 685,900 | | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | | |
| | Micronesia (Federated States of) | No-objection procedure established | Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) | 300,000 | | | 250,000 (83%) | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | 74,000 | | | 76,037 (103%) |
| | India | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | 300,000 | | | 150,000 (50%) | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Jordan | No-objection procedure established | UNEP | | | 300,000 | 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 | | | | | | |
| | | Private sector engaged and mobilized | | | | | | |
| | Kiribati | No-objection procedure established | NZ MFAT | | 585,935 | | | 24 |
| | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Kyrgyzstan | No-objection procedure established | FAO | | 300,000 | | | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Lao PDR | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | | 300,000 | | | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Maldives | No-objection procedure established | UNEP | | 300,000 | 198,545 (66%) | | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | Mongolia | No-objection procedure established | XacBank | 300,000 | | | | 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 | GGGI | | | 350,000 | | 6 | |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | | |
| | | Private sector engaged and mobilized | | | | | | | |
| | Myanmar | Country programmes and pipeline developed | CTCN | | | 338,680 | | 12 | |
| | Nauru | No-objection procedure established | PIFS | | | 339,250 | | 24 | |
| | | 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 | | | | | | | |
| | Nepal | Adaptation planning processes developed | UNEP | | 2,935,350 | | 456,410 (16%) | 36 | |
| | Niue | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | 37,000 | | | 42,122 (114%) | - | |
| | | No-objection procedure established | NZ MFAT | | | 558,858 | | 24 | |
| | | 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 | | | | | | | |
| | Oman | No-objection procedure established | Sultan Qaboos University | | | 300,000 | 150,000 (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 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---|---------|---------|-------------------|------------------|----|
| | Pakistan | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | 37,000 | | 35,367 (96%) | - |
| | | No-objection procedure established | NRSP | 300,000 | | | 135,000 (45%) | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Adaptation planning processes developed | UNEP | | | 3,000,000 | | 36 |
| | Palau | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | 37,000 | | 37,890 (102%) | - |
| | Philippines | No-objection procedure established | Department of Environment and Natural Resources | 300,000 | | | | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Thailand | No-objection procedure established | GIZ | 292,184 | | | 104,343 (36%) | 6 |
| | Timor-Leste | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | | 300,000 | | 150,000 (50%) | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Tonga | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance and National Planning | | 300,000 | | 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 | | | | | | |
| National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | CTCN | | | 200,000 | 200,000 (100%) | 6 | |
| Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector engaged and mobilized | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | No-objection procedure established | GIZ | 300,000 | | | 120,616 (40%) | 24 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---------|---------|------------------|------------------|----|
| | | dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | SPREP | | 137,000 | | 123,585 (90%) | 5 |
| | | No-objection procedure established | GGGI | | | 370,000 | 296,000 (80%) | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| Vietnam | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Planning and Investment | | | 299,634 | | 24 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | | |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | Antigua and Barbuda | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Health and Environment | 300,000 | | 250,000 (83%) | 24 | |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | Ministry of Health and Environment | | | 620,250 | 235,000 (38%) | 12 |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | | Private sector engaged and mobilized | | | | | | |
| | Bahamas | No-objection procedure established | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre | | 300,000 | | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Barbados | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs | | | 300,000 | | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | | | | | | | | |
| Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--|---------|-----------------|------------------|----|
| | Belize | Private sector engaged and mobilized | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre | | 300,000 | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Bolivia (Pluri-national State of) | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Development Planning | 300,000 | | 60,000 (20%) | 24 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | |
| | Brazil | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | 37,000 | | 33,851 (91%) | - |
| | Chile | No-objection procedure established | Chilean Development Cooperation Agency | | 300,000 | 200,000 (67%) | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | CAF | | 700,000 | | 12 |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | CAF | | | 300,000 | 12 |
| | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | 74,000 | | 68,639 (93%) | - | |
| | No-objection procedure established | Colombian Presidential Agency of International | | | 393,000 | 12 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Direct access entities accreditation | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|--|-----------------|----|----|
| | | supported and pipeline developed | Cooperation (APC- Colombia) | | | | | |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | | Private sector engaged and mobilized | | | | | | |
| | Costa Rica | No-objection procedure established | CAF | | | 300,000 | | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | | |
| | | Private sector engaged and mobilized | | | | | | |
| | Dominica | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | | | 464,778 | | 24 |
| | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Dominican Republic | No-objection procedure established | FRP | 300,000 | | 75,000 (25%) | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Ecuador | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | 300,000 | | | 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 | | | | | | | | |



| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------|---------------|---------------|----|
| | El Salvador | No-objection procedure established | | 300,000 | | | 18 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | |
| | Grenada | No-objection procedure established | GIZ | | 336,558 | | 18 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | |
| | Guatemala | No-objection procedure established | IUCN | | 300,000 | | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | |
| | | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | | | | | |
| | | Country programmes and pipeline developed | | | | | |
| | Guyana | No-objection procedure established | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre | 300,000 | | 120,000 (40%) | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | |
| | Haiti | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | 430,000 | | | 12 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | |
| Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | No-objection procedure established | MiAmbiente | 300,000 | | 135,000 (45%) | 12 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | 74,000 | | 68,346 (92%) | - | |
| Jamaica | No-objection procedure established | MEGJC | 300,000 | | | 18 | |
| | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| Mexico | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | 37,000 | 35,445 (96%) | - | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------|----|----|--|
| | Paraguay | No-objection procedure established | CAF | | 300,000 | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Peru | Direct access entities accreditation supported and pipeline developed | PwC | | 33,415 | | - | |
| | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | No-objection procedure established | Ministry of Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, Industry, Labour and Information | | 300,000 | | 18 | |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Uruguay | No-objection procedure established | UNDP | | 370,000 | | 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 | | 28,203 | | - | | |
| Eastern Europe | Albania | UNEP | No-objection procedure established | 300,000 | 147,500 (49%) | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Georgia | No-objection procedure established | GIZ | | 300,000 | | 81,930 (27%) | 18 |
| | | National stakeholders engaged in dialogues on country programmes | | | | | | |
| | Moldova | No-objection procedure established | Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment | | 300,000 | | | 24 |
| | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Montenegro | No-objection procedure established | UNEP | | 300,000 | | 145,000 (48%) | 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 | | | | | | |
| | Serbia | No-objection procedure established | UNEP | | 300,000 | | | 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 | | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | | 9,179,349 | 15,569,796 | 13,808,458 | 9,021,239.02 |

Table 10. Project preparation funding approved as at 31 July 2017

| | Project/Programme name | Submitted by | Country/ Region | Mitigation/ adaptation/ cross-cutting | Public/ private | GCF funding approved (millions USD) |
|--|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Rural Green Economy and Climate Resilient Development Programme | Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda | Rwanda | Adaptation | Public | 1,500,000 |
| 2 | 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 and Vanuatu | Adaptation | Public | 515,833 |
| Total funding approved (in millions of USD) | | | | | | 2,015,833 |

Table 11. Projects and programmes approved by the Board to receive Green Climate Fund funding as at 31 July 2016 (latest approvals at the sixteenth meeting of the Board)

| Approved no. | Project Name | Accredited Entity | Country/Region | Region | Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting | Public/private | Access modality | Total GCF funding | Financial instrument | Total project value |
|--------------|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| FP001 | Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru | Profonanpe | Peru | LAC | Cross-cutting | Public | Direct | 6.2 | Grant | 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 | 12.3 | Grant | 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 | 7.6 | Grant | 8.2 |
| FP004 | Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM) | KfW | Bangladesh | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | International | 40 | Grant | 80 |
| FP005 | Acumen Green Energy and Resiliency Fund or KawiSafi Fund | Acumen | Kenya, Rwanda, | Africa | Cross-cutting | Private | Direct | 25 | Equity, grant | 110 |
| FP006 | Energy Efficiency Green Bond | IDB | Mexico | LAC | Mitigation | Private | International | 22 | Guarantee, grant | 150 |
| FP007 | Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages | UNDP | Maldives | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | International | 23.6 | Grant | 28.2 |
| FP008 | Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project | ADB | Fiji | Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Public | International | 31 | Grant | 222 |
| FP009 | Energy Savings Insurance (ESI) for private energy efficiency investments by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) | IDB | El Salvador | LAC | Mitigation | Public | International | 21.7 | Grant, loan | 41.7 |

| Approved no. | Project Name | Accredited Entity | Country/Region | Region | Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting | Public/private | Access modality | Total GCF funding | Financial instrument | Total project value |
|--------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| FP010 | De-Risking and Scaling-up Investment in Energy Efficient Building Retrofits | UNDP | Armenia | EE | Mitigation | Public | International | 20 | Grant | 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 | 20.5 | Grant | 25.5 |
| FP012 | Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project | WB | Mali | Africa | Adaptation | Public | International | 22.8 | Grant | 27.3 |
| FP013 | Improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam | UNDP | Vietnam | Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Public | International | 29.5 | Grant | 40.5 |
| FP014 | GCF Support to Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program For the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB) | WB | Tajikistan, Uzbekistan | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | International | 19 | Grant | 63.8 |
| FP015 | Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP) | UNDP | Tuvalu | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | International | 36 | Grant | 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 | 38.1 | Grant | 52.1 |
| FP017 | Climate Action and Solar Energy Development Programme in the Tarapacá Region in Chile | CAF | Chile | LAC | Mitigation | Public | Direct | 49 | Loan | 265 |
| FP018 | Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan | UNDP | Pakistan | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | International | 37 | Grant | 37.5 |

| Approved no. | Project Name | Accredited Entity | Country/ Region | Region | Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting | Public/ private | Access modality | Total GCF funding | Financial instrument | Total project value |
|--------------|--|-------------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| FP019 | Priming Financial and Land-Use Planning Instruments to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation | UNDP | Ecuador | LAC | Mitigation | Public | International | 41.2 | Grant | 84 |
| FP020 | Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean | IDB | Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | LAC | Mitigation | Public | International | 80.0 | Grant, loan | 528.6 |
| FP021 | Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management Project | AFD | Senegal | Africa | Adaptation | Public | International | 16.7 | Grant | 79.2 |
| FP022 | Development of arganiculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED) | ADA Morocco | Morocco | Africa | Cross-cutting | Public | Direct | 39.3 | Grant | 49.3 |
| FP023 | Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop growing regions (CRAVE) | EIF | Namibia | Africa | Adaptation | Public | Direct | 9.5 | Grant | 10 |
| FP024 | Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia | EIF | Namibia | Africa | Adaptation | Public | Direct | 10 | Grant | 10 |
| FP025 | Sustainable Energy Financing Facilities (SEFF) | EBRD | Armenia, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Serbia, | EE, Asia, Africa | Cross-cutting | Private | International | 378 | Loan, grant | 1,419 |

| Approved no. | Project Name | Accredited Entity | Country/ Region | Region | Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting | Public/ private | Access modality | Total GCF funding | Financial instrument | Total project value |
|--------------|--|-------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Tajikistan and Tunisia | | | | | | | |
| FP026 | Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar | CI/EIB | Madagascar | Africa | Cross-cutting | Private | International | 53.5 | Equity, grant | 69.8 |
| FP027 | Universal Access to Renewable Energy Programme (UGEAP) | DB | Benin, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria and Tanzania | Africa | Mitigation | Private | International | 80 | Equity | 300 |
| FP030 | Catalyzing private investment in sustainable energy in Argentina - Part 1 | IDB | Argentina | LAC | Mitigation | Private | International | 133 | Loan, grant | 653 |
| FP029 | SCF Capital Solutions | DBSA | South Africa | Africa | Cross-cutting | Private | Direct | 12.2 | Equity | 34.2 |
| FP028 | Business loan programme for GHG emissions reduction | XacBank | Mongolia | Asia Pacific | Mitigation | Private | Direct | 20 | Loan, grant | 60 |
| FP033 | Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius | UNDP | Mauritius | Africa | Mitigation | Public | International | 28.2 | Grant | 191.4 |

| Approved no. | Project Name | Accredited Entity | Country/ Region | Region | Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting | Public/ private | Access modality | Total GCF funding | Financial instrument | Total project value |
|--------------|---|-------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| FP034 | Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems through Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments in Uganda | UNDP | Uganda | Africa | Adaptation | Public | International | 24.1 | Grant | 44.3 |
| FP035 | Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu (Van CIS RDP) | SPREP | Vanuatu | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | Direct | 23 | Grant | 26.6 |
| FP036 | Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program | ADB | Cook Islands | Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Public | International | 17 | Grant | 26 |
| FP037 | Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa | UNDP | Samoa | Asia-Pacific | Adaptation | Public | International | 57.7 | Grant | 65.7 |
| FP038 | Global energy efficiency and renewable energy fund (GEEREF) Next | EIB | Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, | Multiple | Mitigation | Private | International | 265 | Equity, grant | 765 |

| Approved no. | Project Name | Accredited Entity | Country/ Region | Region | Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting | Public/ private | Access modality | Total GCF funding | Financial instrument | Total project value |
|--------------|---|-------------------|--|--------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Suriname, Togo, Uganda | | | | | | | |
| FP039 | GCF-EBRD Egypt renewable energy financing network | EBRD | Egypt | Africa | Mitigation | Private | International | 154.7 | Loan, grant | 1,007 |
| FP040 | Tajikistan: Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience | EBRD | Tajikistan | Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Public | International | 50 | Grant, loan | 133 |
| FP041 | Simiyu climate resilient development programme | KfW | Tanzania | Africa | Adaptation | Public | International | 102.7 (EUR) | Grant | 143.4 (EUR) |
| FP042 | Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco | AFD | Morocco | Africa | Adaptation | Public | International | 20 (EUR) | Grant | 56 (EUR) |
| FP043 | The Saïss Water Conservation Project | EBRD | Morocco | Africa | Adaptation | Public | International | 31.97 (EUR) | Grant | 174.7 (EUR) |

| Approved no. | Project Name | Accredited Entity | Country/Region | Region | Mitigation / Adaptation / Cross-cutting | Public/private | Access modality | Total GCF funding | Financial instrument | Total project value |
|--------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| FP044 | Tina River Hydropower Development Project | WB | Solomon islands | Asia-Pacific | Cross-cutting | Public | International | 86 | Grant, loan | 234 |
| 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 | 34.4 | Grant | 166.3 |

Abbreviations: EE = Eastern Europe, LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean, LDCs = least developed countries, SIDS = small island developing States, tbd = to be determined.

^a The individual funding amounts are rounded to the nearest tenth.

**Annex IX: Audited financial statements of the Green Climate Fund for the**

| As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------|
| (In '000 USD) | Note | 2016 | 2015 |
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5, 6 | 1,824,159 | 637,682 |
| Contributions receivable | 6,7 | 470,102 | 470,538 |
| Prepayments | - | 279 | - |
| Total current assets | | 2,294,540 | 1,108,220 |
| Contributions receivable | 6,7 | 1,099,891 | 740,115 |
| Investment in equity | 6,8 | 5,494 | - |
| Property and equipment, net | 9 | 1,123 | 785 |
| Total non-current assets | | 1,106,508 | 740,900 |
| Total assets | | 3,401,048 | 1,849,120 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Accounts payable | 6 | 1,986 | 1,651 |
| Payable to employees | 5,6 | 2,496 | 1,436 |
| Other payables | - | 141 | - |

year ended 31 December 2016

I. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION



| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|------------------|------------------|
| Accrued expenses | - | 2,736 | 1,087 |
| Total current liabilities | | 7,359 | 4,174 |
| Total liabilities | | 7,359 | 4,174 |
| Funds | | | |
| Temporarily restricted funds | 10 | 1,925,435 | 1,210,653 |
| Unrestricted funds | 10 | 1,468,254 | 634,293 |
| Total Funds | | 3,393,689 | 1,844,946 |
| Total liabilities and funds | | 3,401,048 | 1,849,120 |

II. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 | | | |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| (In '000 USD) | Note | 2016 | 2015 |
| Income | | | |
| Income from contributors | 11 | 1,565,948 | 1,754,840 |
| Investment & other income | 12 | 13,776 | 2,470 |
| Total income | | 1,579,724 | 1,757,310 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| Operating expenses for secretariat office | 14 | 25,379 | 18,731 |
| Programme | 15 | 5,602 | 1,412 |
| Total expenditure | | 30,981 | 20,143 |
| Increase in fund for the year | | 1,548,743 | 1,737,167 |
| Other Comprehensive Income (loss) | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 1,548,743 | 1,737,167 |

III. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

| For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (In '000 USD) | | | |
| | Temporarily restricted funds | Unrestricted funds | Total |
| As at 1 January 2015 | 681 | 107,098 | 107,779 |
| Fund released from restriction | (681) | 681 | - |
| Comprehensive income | 1,210,653 | 526,514 | 1,737,167 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | 1,210,653 | 634,293 | 1,844,946 |
| As at 1 January 2016 | 1,210,653 | 634,293 | 1,844,946 |
| Fund released from restriction | (274,216) | 274,216 | - |
| Comprehensive income | 988,998 | 559,745 | 1,548,743 |
| As at 31 December 2016 | 1,925,435 | 1,468,254 | 3,393,689 |

IV. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| (In '000 USD) | 2016 | 2015 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Cash receipts from contributors | 1,199,201 | 541,870 |
| Bank and trust fund income | 13,157 | 578 |
| Other income | 619 | 1,424 |
| Cash paid to suppliers & personnel | (24,317) | (15,944) |
| Cash paid for grants | (3,230) | (328) |
| Realised foreign currency gain | 7,400 | 2,789 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | 1,192,830 | 530,389 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Acquisition of property and equipment | (859) | (809) |
| Acquisition of investment equity | (5,494) | - |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (6,353) | (809) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 1,186,477 | 529,580 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | 637,682 | 108,102 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | 1,824,159 | 637,682 |