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Madrid, 2–13 December 2019

Item 8(b) of the provisional agenda

**Matters relating to finance**

**Matters relating to the Standing Committee on  
Finance**

## Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Second session

Madrid, 2–13 December 2019

Item 6(a) of the provisional agenda

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**Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance**

# Report of the Standing Committee on Finance

## Addendum

### Compilation of information from submissions on the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism<sup>1</sup>

This addendum to the SCF report<sup>2</sup> compiles information from the submissions on the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism received by the SCF from Parties, groups of Parties and members of the SCF, the AC and the TEC as at 5 October 2019.<sup>3</sup> The submissions on draft guidance to the GCF are covered in annex I and those on draft guidance to the GEF in annex II.

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<sup>1</sup> The [abbreviations and acronyms list](#) can be found at the end of the document.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3.

<sup>3</sup> The submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/scf/scf-meetings-and-documents#eq-21>.

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## Compilation of information from submissions on the draft guidance to the Green Climate Fund

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Proposed draft guidance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Rationale and source<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>To be considered by</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>
1	Welcoming – progress	<p>The African Group of Negotiators welcomes the following progress, based on the provisions of the Governing Instrument and prior COP guidance:</p> <p>1. GCF operations have continued at a steady place during the reporting period. The Board has approved USD 5.2 billion to support the implementation of 111 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes in 99 developing countries;</p> <p>2. A total of 88 entities are Board-approved for accreditation, subject to completing legal arrangements with GCF by signing and making effective their accreditation master agreement. To date, 47 entities have completed this process and have been able to fully operationalize their engagement with GCF. Of these 88 entities, 57 per cent are direct access entities and 43 per cent are international access entities. Among the above 88 entities, 16 are private sector entities, including both direct access entities and international access entities; and</p> <p>3. At B.22, the Board adopted the revised strategy for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.</p>			African Group <sup>b</sup>
2	Welcoming – decision-making process	<p>The EU welcomes the adoption of a mechanism of “decision making in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted” at the 23rd meeting of the Board, as mandated by the Governing Instrument.</p>			EU <sup>c</sup>

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3	Welcoming – capacity-building and readiness	The EU stresses the importance of building capacities in countries and promoting long-term sustainability of interventions beyond project lifetimes and thereby emphasizes the need to enhance direct access and strengthen country ownership. The EU welcomes the initiatives taken by the GCF to enhance support for capacity-building, including through the revised strategy for the readiness program agreed at B.22 and the project preparation facility.			EU <sup>c</sup>
4	Welcoming – integrity policies	Welcomes further development of integrity policies, notably the policy on prohibited practices, and the policy on the protection from sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment.	Source: GCF Governing Instrument paragraphs 60, 68, 69		Australia
5	Policy gaps	Urges the Board to address remaining policy gaps, inter alia, matters related to incremental and full cost calculation methodology and policies on co-financing and concessionality, policy guidelines on the programmatic approach, mapping of elements related to project or programme eligibility and selection criteria, and matter related to GCF support to adaptation.	This is required to deliver much-needed enhancements to the proposal approval process and investment framework. Source: Decision 5/CP.24, paragraph 3		Australia
6	Policy gaps	The EU strongly emphasizes the importance of addressing the GCFs remaining policy gaps, as specified in the Fund's Governing Instrument and its Rules of Procedure, in particular a gender responsive approach as well as policies related to the approval of funding proposals, including project and programme eligibility and selection criteria, incremental costs, co-financing, concessionality and programmatic approach.			EU <sup>c</sup>

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		This also refers to further work necessary for improving its effectiveness and operational performance as highlighted in the forward-looking performance review in order to fulfil the Fund's mandate of promoting the necessary paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways.			
7	2020–2023 strategic plan	The EU request[s] an effective inclusion of people and communities impacted by GCF activities, in particular with regards to environmental and social safeguards, including promotion of gender equality and the rights of indigenous people as well as civil society organizations' and private sector organizations' participation, and request concrete action points on these matters to be considered in the 2020–2023 Strategic Plan.			EU <sup>c</sup>
8	Full and agreed incremental cost	Confirms that in accordance with the Governing Instrument, the Fund will “finance agreed full and agreed incremental costs for activities to enable and support enhanced action on adaptation, mitigation (including REDD-plus), technology development and transfer (including carbon capture and storage), capacity-building and the preparation of national reports by developing countries”.			African Group <sup>b</sup>
9	Performance review of the GCF	The EU requests the findings of the Fund's Performance Review to be properly considered when addressing remaining policy gaps and improving the Fund's operations in the future.  The EU also underlines the importance of developing measurable goals for the first replenishment of the GCF, a robust results management framework and of developing the necessary tools for tracking the actual			EU <sup>c</sup>

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		impact of the Fund's activities, especially in terms of mitigation and adaptation.			
10	Performance review of the GCF	Welcomes the performance review of the GCF from the independent evaluation unit; Requests the Board to adopt, action and report on a comprehensive management response to the findings of the independent evaluation unit.	Source: Report of the GCF to COP 25 (Section 11.6, paragraphs 178 and 199)		Australia
11	Performance review of the GCF	Welcomes with appreciation the Forward-looking Performance Review (FPR) of the GCF by the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) and encourages the GCF to take necessary actions based on its findings.  Encourages the GCF to adopt the Evaluation Policy as soon as possible and consider the adequate way of cooperation and relations between the Secretariat and the IEU in order to implement the Policy.	The IEU plays a crucial role in the improvement of the GCF activities and the FPR is worthwhile mentioning as a direction the GCF is going to pursue in the next replenishment period.  The Evaluation Policy needs to be adopted as soon as possible and the adequate burden sharing between the Secretariat and the IEU should be considered for the effective and efficient implementation of the Policy.  Source: Report of the GCF to COP 25, pages 34–36	COP/CMA	Japan
12	Performance review of the GCF	Welcomes the “Forward-Looking Performance Review of the GCF” and encourages the Board to consider the findings and recommendations as well as the management response as it provides continued direction to the Fund.	Developed countries need a forward-looking review of the initial resource mobilization to inform any replenishment pledges and decision-making.		United States
13	Pipeline management	Welcomes the GCF's rapid scaling up of funding proposal approvals and encourages the GCF to develop a structure for prioritization of proposals and for ensuring effective and efficient use of funds.			United States
14	Accreditation and project approval	Notes that there is a significant gap between accreditation and subsequently approval of project for that accredited entity and recommends that the GCF Board considers the combining project approval and accreditation for projects that are similar in			SCF member

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		the criteria of the SAP (i.e. risk category B and C and less than 10M).			
15	Access and disbursement	Reaffirms the necessity to focus on implantation and to speed up disbursement of funds to already approved projects as a key element of the GCF's operations in line with agreed disbursement schedules.	This is of critical concern to LDCs and Small Island Developing States, including in the Pacific region. Source: Decision 5/CP.24, paragraph 8		Australia
16	Access	Notes with concern despite decision 10/CP.22 and subsequent Board decisions to increase the number of direct access entity proposals in the pipeline, that funding proposals for 2019 indicated a total of 19 of which only 3 were from direct access entities, and only 1 was for a national direct access entity.			African Group <sup>b</sup>
17	Access	Recognizing the capacity and data limitations of LDCs and SIDS, the COP requests the GCF Board, in evaluation of the climate rationale in project proposals, to consider both the 'traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems' of SIDS and LDCs, as well as relevant information from IPCC reports.	SIDS are concerned about the detailed need for 'science' in GCF funding proposals. Small islands do not have the architecture and resources required to collect the data required as support for project proposals. In many instances, local and indigenous knowledge are the sole source of information.  Source: Statements from developing country Member States at the GCF Global Programming Conference 2019; Article 7(5) of the Paris Agreement	COP/CMA	AOSIS
18	Access	The COP urges the GCF Board to ensure that Direct Access Accredited Entities from SIDS and their respective funding proposals are able to utilize the simplified and improved access to funding.	The recent evaluation of the GCF has indicated that this is not being operationalized. There is active preferential treatment to larger international entities.  Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forward-Looking Performance Review of the Green Climate Fund, Final Report 2019</li> <li>Paragraph 31 of the GCF Governing Instrument</li> </ul>	COP/CMA	AOSIS
19	Access	AOSIS requests the GCF to follow up on the recommendations of its Performance Review in order to ensure that GCF procedures are reflective of the urgency of the climate crisis	Recommendations of the Forward-Looking Performance Review of the Green Climate Fund.	COP/CMA	AOSIS

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		and to remove bureaucratic barriers for access to GCF resources.	Source: Forward-Looking Performance Review of the Green Climate Fund (FPR), Final Report 2019		
20	Access	AOSIS requests the GCF Board to build in flexibilities into the proposal approval process to take into account changes to national circumstances that may occur during the approval process that impact initial project design and implementation.	The timeline for the proposal approval process is lengthy resulting in changes to national circumstances which may impact project design and implementation. There is no provision to take into consideration these changes and to allow for updating of project proposals. This is important to ensure that projects when approved are still practical and applicable.	COP/CMA	AOSIS
21	Programmatic approach	Requests the GCF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to promote the use of programmatic approaches, including national, regional, global, and cross-sectoral programs and to develop a programmatic approach modality to enable program development.	Greater use of programmes is needed to allow GCF to reach the scale of operations it needs to tackle the climate challenge, yet policy and institutional barriers still exist. The most critical to address is development of a programmatic approach modality.  Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GCF Governing Instrument paragraph 36</li> <li>GCF Board decision B.07/03, paragraph (e)</li> </ul>		United States
22	Adaptation	The lack of progress in clarifying GCF support to adaptation despite a clear Board mandate and a COP decision regarding the need to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation support and in the context of Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement in which Parties established a global goal on adaptation for enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.			African Group <sup>b</sup>
23	Support for adaptation activities	Urges the GCF to conclude its work as per the Board Decision B.17/10 that called for guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities.	The absence of this guidance is creating uncertainties in the process of accessing support for the elaboration and implementation of adaptation actions.  Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board decision B.17/10</li> <li>GCF document GCF/B.17/21, page 11, paragraph 31(c)ii</li> </ul>		AC

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24	Support for adaptation activities	Urges the GCF to finalize guidance on the approach and scope for providing support for adaptation activities, taking into account best practices at other multilateral funds and other approaches.	B.17/10 requested guidance for consideration at B.19. This should be finalized during 2020. Source: GCF Board decision B.17/10, paragraph (c)(ii)		United States
25	Slow NAP approval	Concern regarding the slow pace of national adaptation plans (NAPs) approval noting that while 30 NAP proposals have been approved more than 48 remain in the pipeline waiting approval.			African Group <sup>b</sup>
26	NAPs and adaptation communications	A call for the GCF to address this issue in 2020, in a way that ensures continuous support for developing countries to implement their NAPs and their adaptation communications, now that they are developing them with the support provided to this end via the readiness programme.	Implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and NAPs.	COP/CMA	LMDCs
27	Private sector	Welcomes with appreciation the first funding proposal under the Private Sector RFP-MRS was adopted at the B.23 and encourages the GCF to formulate more private sector funding proposals to achieve a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development.  Welcomes the development of the initial draft of the Private Sector Strategy and encourages the Board to finalize and adopt it in 2020.	It is crucial to mobilize the private finance to achieve the goals in both mitigation and adaptation and the GCF should play more proactive role to promote private finance mobilization in the developing countries.  Source: Report of the GCF to COP 25 (pages 25–27)	COP/CMA	Japan
28	Private sector strategy	The EU welcomes the efforts made to engage the private sector in GCF activities and acknowledges results achieved so far. The EU encourages the secretariat to further strengthen the engagement with the private sector through different instruments such as innovative financing instruments, innovative cooperation options and streamlining the			EU <sup>c</sup>



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		accreditation process including through developing an accreditation strategy.			
29	Private sector strategy	Requests the GCF to finalize its Private Sector Facility Strategy to serve as a strategic road map of the Secretariat for leveraging, mobilizing, and engaging domestic and international private sector actors.	The Board requested the Private Sector Facility Strategy at B.19 and it is key to ensuring the private sector facility continues to serve private sector needs effectively.		United States
30	Private sector strategy – adaptation	Encourages the GCF to increase the awareness among the private sector in developing countries of support available for private investment in adaptation through it concessional financial instruments that de-risk investments and grants for technical assistance, and to invite Parties to assist in awareness raising.	Source: GCF Board Decision B.19/17		AC
31	MSMEs and adaptation	Encourages the GCF to strive for an increase in proposals for adaptation projects under the pilot programme to support micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) of developing countries.	The workshop titled: Fostering engagement of the agri-food sector in resilience to climate organized jointly by the International Trade Centre and the AC reinforced the findings of the preparatory work undertaken in advance of the workshop. It underscored the importance of engaging the private sector in adaptation efforts, and the disproportionate vulnerability of certain private sector actors—in particular small-, medium-sized enterprises—to the impacts of climate change. <sup>d</sup>		AC
32	Readiness Programme	Encourages the GCF to continue to strive for proposals that include stakeholder engagement of poor and vulnerable communities including women, youth, indigenous peoples in the Readiness Programme for NAPs.	The Readiness Programme and other windows, such as the Simplified Approval Process (SAP), can support the development of stakeholder engagement processes in relation to country priorities.		AC
33	Gender	Urges the Board to adopt an updated gender policy and action plan in order to align with the UNFCCC gender action plan and increase gender-responsiveness of climate financing.	The GCF Secretariat, following the adoption of the Gender Policy in 2015 and per the decision of the Board at B.12/16 has engaged in the updating of the Gender Policy and Action Plan to strengthen the integration of gender mainstreaming. The Board has requested the Secretariat to build on the progress made in the consultations on the draft document so far, to	COP/CMA	Canada

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			<p>assess implementation considerations and submit an Updated Gender Policy and Action Plan for approval by its Board.</p> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report of the GCF to COP 25, section 10</li> <li>GCF Board decisions B.09/11 and B.12/16</li> </ul>		
34	Gender, indigenous peoples and vulnerable people impacted by GCF activities	<p>Recognizing the needs for mainstreaming policies related to the protection and inclusion of vulnerable peoples against climate change,<sup>e</sup> requests the Board to:</p> <p>(a) Update the gender policy and action plan in order to align with the UNFCCC gender action plan and increase gender-responsiveness of climate financing;<sup>f</sup></p> <p>(b) To recognize and operationalize indigenous peoples' equitable access to the benefits of GCF-funded activities, prioritizing adaptation projects that include specific and direct involvement of indigenous peoples;<sup>g</sup></p> <p>(c) Include the vulnerable people impacted by the GCF activities, in particular with regard to environmental and social safeguards, and as well as in the 2020-23 Strategic Plan.<sup>h</sup></p>			SCF member
35	Enhanced support for Central Asia and Eastern Europe	<p>To increase support to the Central Asia and Eastern Europe regions for the development of national institutions (national designated authority (NDA), direct access entities) to ensure access to the Fund, as well as for the preparation of specific projects.</p> <p>Concrete measures may include regional and country training, translation of documentation, organization of a hotline for non-represented countries and so on.</p>			SCF member

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36	Regional approach and communication with countries	<p>Encourages the Board to enhance the regional approach, defining, at national level, plans or actions regarding different aspects such as: finance, institutional arrangement, multi-stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Recommends the opening of regional offices of the GCF, including with technical native speaking staff to address countries' needs, facilitate and expedite information and procedures (legal, administrative or technical nature) to access funding and start the implementation of projects.</p> <p>Encourages the Board to enhance and update the process to develop country programmes, identifying the gaps and improving the communication between the GCF and NDA, considering the different national circumstances.</p>	The communication process between national governments and the GCF is difficult. In particular, there is a lack of coordination and support between the GCF and Chile. Chile still has a lack of guidelines and personalized advice from the GCF considering our own reality.	COP/CMA	AILAC
37	Communication with countries	A call for the GCF Board to strengthen and develop policies to liaise with NDAs so that they can address their questions and requests for information in a more immediate way.	Requests for information to the GCF currently take weeks to receive and answer, and the support that regional advisors provide is limited and usually requires consultations with headquarters, slowing communication instead of helping it.	COP/CMA	LMDCs
38	Sectoral guidance	Requests the GCF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to work with technical experts to finalize sectoral guidelines for GCF investments with the objective of establishing common understanding and expectations for GCF-funded activities.			United States
39	Privileges and immunities	Recommends to the UN General Assembly that the Assembly consider providing an institutional linkage between the UN and the GCF that is consistent with the status of the Fund and the powers vested in the Board and a Secretariat that is fully independent and accountable to the Board, as stated in the	See page 2 of the submission from the African Group: <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AGN.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AGN.pdf</a> .		African Group <sup>b</sup>

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		Fund's Governing Instrument, as approved by the COP in decision 3/CP.17.			
40	Decision-making process	Requests the GCF Board to prioritize development of procedures for approving decisions between meetings that ensure such decisions are consistent with the guiding principles of transparency and accountability.	This policy is critical to allow the Board to take time-sensitive decisions between meetings in a consistent manner. Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GCF Rules of Procedure paragraph 41</li> <li>GCF Governing Instrument paragraph 3</li> </ul>		United States
41	Eligibility	Recalling that all developing country Parties to the Convention are eligible to receive resources from the Fund.	Source: GCF Government Instrument, paragraph 35	COP/CMA	G77 and China
42	Eligibility	The lack of progress on agreeing eligibility criteria for the Fund, including elements of full and incremental costs.			African Group <sup>b</sup>
43	Eligibility and financial instrument	A call for the GCF to ensure that the financial instrument required is analyzed on the basis of each project and on the needs of each country, regardless of which developing country is behind the project.	Governing instrument, eligibility criteria.	COP/CMA	LMDCs
44	Financial instrument	Stresses the importance of grant-based resources for African countries and other developing countries, particularly for adaptation, and further stressing that climate action should not lead to increase in debt for African countries and other developing countries.			African Group <sup>b</sup>
45	Policies on financial terms and conditions	Urges the GCF to finalize policies on the review of the financial terms and conditions of GCF instruments and concessionality, incremental costs, and co-financing.	These policies have been discussed for several Board meetings and should be finalized during 2020. Source: GCF Board decision B.19/06, paragraph (d)		United States
46	Financial resources	It is critical to maintain adequacy and sustainability of the fund.		COP/CMA	G77 and China

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47	Replenishment	Welcomes with appreciation the launch of the process of the first formal replenishment of GCF, while urging developed countries to increase their pledges dramatically to the GCF-1 replenishmentso as to ensure the sustainability of the Fund.	Source: Report of the GCF to COP 25, paragraph 7		G77 and China
48	Replenishment	[The EU] remain[s] committed to work towards a timely, well-managed and successful replenishment process and its outcome for the GCF, noting that contributions from other potential contributors outside the EU are essential to ensure an ambitious collective replenishment.			EU <sup>c</sup>
49	Replenishment	Welcomes the process of the first official replenishment of the GCF (GCF-1) and (endorses its outcomes endorsed by the B.24) and encourages other potential contributors, Parties, sub-national actors, private sectors, to join the GCF-1.	It is necessary to ensure some reference as the COP to the first official replenishment of the GCF. Source: Report of the GCF to COP 25, pages 25–27	COP/CMA	Japan
50	Replenishment	The first replenishment process reflects the level of ambition envisaged by the Parties to the Convention and Paris Agreement, reflecting “new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources to developing countries and will catalyze climate finance, both public and private, and at the international and national levels”.			African Group <sup>b</sup>
51	Allocation of financial resources	A call for the GCF to allocate an appropriate level of resources from the replenishment process to the readiness programme, to the results-based payments programme and to a window to generate NDC implementation plans.		COP/CMA	LMDCs
52	Initial resource mobilization	Concerns that despite pledges made during the Initial Resource Mobilization period, a number of pledges remain (a) unfulfilled and			African Group <sup>b</sup>

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		(b) no commitment agreements have been signed for the outstanding pledged amount.			
53	Scientific data for project preparation	A request for the GCF to ensure that sufficient additional resources are provided for countries that request it in order to generate scientific information related to possible projects or programmes.	This is related to the continuous request of the GCF to provide more scientific information regarding funding proposals. Where this information is not available, developing countries should be provided resources to generate it or should be able to use IPCC level information, given that the fact they need resources to generate extensive information for project to address their need for resources makes no sense.	COP/CMA	LMDCs
54	Scientific data for adaptation strategies	Invites the GCF and GEF within their existing modalities to enhance the provision of support for developing countries to produce more accurate and reliable information and data on adaptation.	Work conducted by the AC in the last years revealed that one challenge to the design of appropriate adaptation strategies is the availability and accessibility of climate-related data and information. In some cases, it is not only a problem of accessing the information, but also of adequately informing communities on the climate change risks and impacts in a clear and comprehensive way.		AC
55	Technology	Welcomes with appreciation efforts by the GCF to support climate technology, including by developing an approach to support incubators and accelerators and conducting activities to strengthen the linkages with the Technology Mechanism and invites the GCF to consider how to continue this programmatic focus in the first replenishment period of the GCF.	Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of the GCF to COP 25 (Section 10.3, paragraph 151)</li> <li>• Decision 5/CP.24, paragraph 3(e): COP 24 urged the Board to address policy gaps, including on the request for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in accordance with GCF Board decision B.18/03</li> </ul>		TEC
56	Technology	Welcomes the continued collaboration between GCF and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and notes the potential for strengthened collaboration to address high priority needs to support transformational change shared across numerous countries.  Requests that the Board to consider addressing these needs through support for	The GCF and CTCN were created simultaneously in 2010 and designed to work together. Closer cooperation between GCF and CTCN has been mandated by the COP, and increased GCF funding of technical assistance, in line with both GCF priorities and country requests to the CTCN, would be the best embodiment of that cooperation.  CTCN and GCF collaboration has been increasing, such as through a number of readiness projects approved to date. The GCF has reported very positive	COP/CMA	Canada

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		<p>large multi-country projects sponsored by the CTCN through its country-driven approach.</p> <p>Notes the benefit of CTCN engagement in readiness proposals in helping build the GCF project pipeline, and encourages greater engagement by the GCF of technology focal points in project decision-making.</p>	<p>experiences with the CTCN as a service delivery partner, due in part to the CTC's large Network as well as its experience and expertise in navigating the project development process. As such, collaboration with CTCN has also resulted in reduced transaction costs for the GCF.</p> <p>Both the GCF and the CTCN are placing increased priority on regional projects to enable greater impact and efficiency. The CTCN has the partnerships and processes in place to deliver help identify and deliver on multi-country projects addressing high priority needs on a regional level.</p> <p>The regional approach of the CTCN is already leading to multi-country thematically focused approach for GCF readiness proposals at a sub-regional level and has the potential of regional harmonisation and market aggregation which would lead to greater private sector interest. This also ensures economies of scale for GCF along with adhering to the country-driven approach.</p>		
57	Technology	Welcomes the GCF's efforts to enhance the reporting of technology-related activities in funding proposals and encourages the GCF to continue to facilitate tracking of technology investments and its reporting.	<p>The GCF Governing Instrument mandates (paragraphs 35 and 38) that GCF will finance agreed full and agreed incremental costs for activities to enable and support enhanced technology development and transfer, including innovative approaches.</p> <p>Source: Report of the GCF to COP 25, paragraph 100</p>	COP/CMA	TEC
58	Technology	Invites the GCF to enhance the information in its reports to the COP on how the GCF has collaborated with the CTCN and the TEC in enhancing support for technology development and transfer in accordance with the Technology Framework adopted by decision 15/CMA.1.	The technology framework under the Paris Agreement provides overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in the thematic areas of innovation, implementation, enabling environment and capacity-building, collaboration and stakeholder engagement and support. Actions and activities highlighted under its thematic area of support highlight the importance of enhancing collaboration of the Technology Mechanism with the Financial Mechanism for enhanced support for technology development and transfer.	COP/CMA	TEC

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			Source: Report of the GCF to COP 25, section 5.4		
59	Technology	Concerns that COP decision 7/CP.21 remains un-implemented, despite a clear mandate in paragraph 38 of the Governing Instrument to “to consider ways to provide support, pursuant to the modalities of the GCF, 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”.			
60	Technology for agriculture	The African Group remains concerned that adoption of climate-resilient and low-emission practices and technologies in agriculture are still not at desirable levels. It is estimated that current technologies and practices only deliver 21-40% of the emissions reductions needed in agriculture to meet the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 2°C. If agriculture is to deliver its share in realizing the Paris Agreement goals and the SDGs, climate-resilient and low-emission practices and technologies will need to be scaled up. In addition, new technologies and practices will need to be developed, and effective research and innovation systems are needed.			
61	Indigenous peoples	Invites the GCF to prioritize funding for projects for adaptation actions that include specific and direct access for indigenous peoples.	Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on the joint meeting on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation, organized by the AC and the NWP, which was held in Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 4 April 2014<sup>i</sup></li> <li>• Decision 1/CP.16</li> <li>• Paris Agreement</li> </ul>	AC	



No.	Subject	Proposed draft guidance <sup>a</sup>	Rationale and source <sup>a</sup>	To be considered by	Proposed by
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision 1/CP.21</li> <li>GCF Board decision B.15/01</li> </ul>		
62	Independent accountability mechanisms	Welcomes the establishment of a robust independent accountability mechanism and requests the GCF to ensure the smooth functioning of the independent units including through prompt approvals of their budgets and work plans.	Source: Report of the GCF to COP 25, section 10.3, paragraph 151		United States
63	Cooperation with other institutions	Encourages the Fund to expand and promote the cooperation with other operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on climate change as well as other multilateral and bilateral organizations, which is conducive to play its role and spread the influence of combating the climate change.	Source: GCF Government Instrument, paragraphs 33 and 34	COP/CMA	G77 and China

<sup>a</sup> Reproduced as contained in the respective submissions. The acronyms in this column are not defined in the acronyms and abbreviations list at the end of the document.

<sup>b</sup> Submission by the Arab Republic of Egypt on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators.

<sup>c</sup> Submission by Finland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States.

<sup>d</sup> Workshop report available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac15\\_8a\\_ps\\_report\\_final.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac15_8a_ps_report_final.pdf).

<sup>e</sup> Paris Agreement Article 7.5: Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

<sup>f</sup> Gender Action Plan paragraph 10: The Gender Action Plan aims to ensure the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

<sup>g</sup> GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy Para. 10. The overall objective of this Policy is to provide a structure for ensuring that activities of GCF are developed and implemented in such a way that fosters full respect, promotion, and safeguarding of indigenous peoples so that they (a) benefit from GCF activities and projects in a culturally appropriate manner; and (b) do not suffer harm or adverse effects from the design and implementation of GCF-financed activities. The Policy will allow GCF to promote its approach in a consistent way and improve outcomes over time. Par. 11. The specific objectives of this Policy are as follows: (m) To recognize and operationalize indigenous peoples' equitable access to the benefits of GCF-funded activities.

<sup>h</sup> GCF Environmental and social policy Par. 3. In carrying out its mandate of promoting a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development, GCF will effectively and equitably manage environmental and social risks and impacts, and improve outcomes of all GCF-financed activities. This policy presents the commitments of GCF and articulates the principles and standards to which GCF will hold itself accountable. Through this policy, GCF will require that all GCF-supported activities will commit to: ... (c) Give due consideration to vulnerable and marginalised populations, groups, and individuals, local communities, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups of people and individuals that are affected or potentially affected by GCF-financed activities.

<sup>i</sup> Meeting report available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2014/sbsta/eng/inf11.pdf>.

## Compilation of information from submissions on the draft guidance to the Global Environment Facility

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Proposed draft guidance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Rationale and sources<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>To be considered by</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>
1	Welcoming – work programme	The EU welcomes the approval by the GEF Council in June 2019 of the biggest work program of USD 865.9 million including four Impact Programs intended to further catalyze transformational change and thereby the start of the implementation of the GEF-7 Programming Directions and Policy Recommendations.			EU <sup>b</sup>
2	Welcoming – climate change focal area strategy	The EU welcomes the actions taken by the GEF on incorporating innovation and technology development and transfer into the overall GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy. The shift towards low-GHG-emission and climate-resilient development pathways, to support the overall mitigation targets of and adaptation efforts under the Paris Agreement is of utmost importance.			EU <sup>b</sup>
3	Welcoming – fiduciary standards	Welcomes development of GEF's fiduciary standards, including new anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy requirements.			Australia
4	Welcoming – GEF-7 emission reductions	Welcomes the doubling of GHG emission reductions during this programming period despite a 36 per cent reduction in funding for the climate focal area.			Australia
5	Welcoming – GEF-7 programming approach	Welcomes enhanced and efficient programming approached adopted for GEF.			Australia
6	Fiduciary standards	Welcomes the GEF Secretariat's ongoing comprehensive review and forthcoming update of the GEF's minimum fiduciary standards and requests	This is a positive step towards ensuring that the quality and effectiveness of the GEF's minimum fiduciary standards are maintained and, where possible, improved upon. Contingent on the GEF Council's approval of		United States

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		that updates on this work be included in the GEF's report to COP 26.	<p>these updated standards at its 57th Council Meeting, we look forward to the complete, third-party assessment of GEF Agencies' compliance, including on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.</p> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF document GEF/C.55/Inf. 15 Review of the minimum fiduciary standards of GEF agencies: preliminary findings (page 8)</li> <li>• GEF document GEF/C.56/07/Rev.01 Status of agencies' compliance with minimum requirements on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (page 2)</li> </ul>		
7	Fiduciary standards	Welcomes the GEF Council's decision to begin the process of developing improved fiduciary standards, including anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism finance policy.	<p>There is a need of measures to improve the management of GEFs funds towards the projects in order to collaborate with the transparency of the agency's operations and the agency alliance.</p> <p>Source: Policy: GA/PL/02, latest update on December 20, 2018</p>	COP/CMA	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay
8	Co-benefits across focal areas	The EU encourages the GEF to pursue a coherent approach between focal areas by prioritizing projects with co-benefits in other areas, such as prioritizing projects in areas of environment and biodiversity that also provide co-benefits in the areas of adaptation.			EU <sup>b</sup>
9	Adequacy of resources	Due to the sharp decrease on climate change in the GEF-7, the GEF should pay high attention to the adequacy of the resources to ensure its sustainability.		COP/CMA	G77 and China
10	Adequate and predictable funding under GEF-8	Reiterates the call to donors to ensure a robust 8th Replenishment in order to assist developing country Parties in assessing their needs and priorities, in a country-driven manner, including technological and capacity-building needs, to translate climate finance needs into action.	Noting the importance of the existing allocation for climate change, the GEF should be requested to further consider the needs and priorities of developing countries in the allocation for the climate change focal area in the next replenishment period.	COP/CMA	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay

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		Also requests donors to enhance their pledges to ensure that the provision of financial support to the developing country Parties is balanced between adaptation and mitigation activities.	GEF should continue to provide resources for the CBIT, TNAs, and other initiatives such as expanded constituency workshops (ECWs), in an effort to enhance the abilities of developing countries to assess their needs and priorities and to translate climate finance needs into action.		
		Requests the GEF to allocate provisions in the climate change focal area of its 8th Replenishment for supporting developing country Parties in undertaking and updating technology needs assessments and piloting priority technology projects to foster innovation and investment.			
11	STAR allocation	<p>Urges the donors to maintain an ambitious STAR allocation at a level that allows the developing country Parties to comply with the conventions commitments and implement projects that address the global environmental benefits within the framework of the national priorities.</p> <p>Takes note that indicators outside the environmental conventions, such as GDP per capita to determine country allocations, do not reflect the challenges and needs that our countries are facing in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, conservation and sustainable uses of biodiversity, land degradation, pollution and waste management, among others.</p>	<p>Among the multiple benefits of STAR are the predictability of funding and the flexibility of its programming, which contributes to countries' ownership of this financial mechanism and the proper preparation of GEF projects and programs in terms of budgets and capabilities.</p> <p>The STAR formula the weight of the parameter GDP results in insufficient allocations of funds for the developing countries, which is a region that can maximize environmental benefits globally.</p> <p>Source: Policy: GA/PL/01Guidelines: GA/GN/01, approved on June 26, 2018</p>	COP/CMA	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay
12	Co-financing	Highlights that co-financing depends on the capabilities of the developing country Parties.	<p>Co-financing in projects depends on the capabilities of the countries and the co-finance ratio should not be taken as mandatory rule.</p> <p>Source: Policy on Co-Financing, FI/PL/01, approved on June 26, 2018</p>	COP/CMA	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay
13	Co-financing	GEF to report, for each climate-related project/activity its approving and funding under GEF-7, how the co-finance ratio has been calculated and decided, and any useful information or difficulties encountered on that, including consideration of the role of the concerned GEF implementing/executing entity.			African Group <sup>c</sup>

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14	Reflows	GEF to report on any savings/gained incomes/benefits it is making through any financial instruments or other mechanism for any funded project/activity, and how it expects to use/spend it. This has also to take into account time/period.			African Group <sup>c</sup>
15	Financial instruments	The GEF to report, in its annual report to the COP/CMA, for each contribution it is receiving from Annex II Parties or from any other contributor, in accordance with those Parties/Contributors (NatComs, BRs, BTRs...), which financial instrument(s) the GEF is using to allocate or provide financial resources to developing countries, now and in the future, through the GEF modalities and procedures.	This guidance is provided to assess, if developing countries are accessing the GEF resources and receiving funding through the same financial instruments, they have been provided to the GEF by Annex II Parties, other contributors, donors.		African Group <sup>c</sup>
16	Environmental and social safeguards	Highlights that the implementation of an environmental and social policy should be focused on training/capacity-building for Agencies and Executing partners in order to reach a strengthen risk management system on environmental and social aspects and to improve the sustainability and efficiency of the institutions.	Agencies should be involved with the project executors and interested stakeholders to such extent that they consider whether all or part of the environmental and social framework that is available can be used.  Source: Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards  D/PL/03, approved on December 20, 2018, latest update on June 13, 2019	COP/CMA	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay
17	CBIT	A request for the GEF to allocate additional resources to CBIT and ensure that all requests presented by developing countries are addressed, without imposing a cap.	GEF has informed countries that they only had 50 million dollars for CBIT and with an imposed cap of 1 million per country (which was arbitrarily overlooked in certain cases). Very few countries could access it and on a one time only opportunity, which is far from addressing their capacity-building needs to appropriately fulfil the transparency requirements of the PA.	COP/CMA	LMDCs
18	CBIT	Urges and requests the GEF to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need, including through voluntary contributions to support developing	Developing countries can request resources to implement the need to build capacity at the national level to meet enhanced transparency	COP/CMA	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay

No.	Subject	Proposed draft guidance <sup>a</sup>	Rationale and sources <sup>a</sup>	To be considered by	Proposed by
		country Parties in the eight replenishment of the GEF and future replenishment cycles, to complement existing support under the GEF.	<p>requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;</li> <li>2. Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13;</li> <li>3. Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time.</li> </ol> <p>Source: Programming Directions for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, GEF/C.50/06, May 18, 2016</p>		
19	NCs/BRs/BTRs	<p>The GEF to provide in its annual report to the COP/CMA a synthesis/compilation on how Annex I Parties include in their NCs/BRs/BTRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of adequacy of the financial resources mobilized and provided in response to developing countries' needs for adaptation and mitigation actions and activities;</li> <li>• Definition of predictability of the financial resources mobilized and provided in response to developing countries' needs for adaptation and mitigation actions and activities.</li> </ul>			African Group <sup>c</sup>
20	Accreditation	Highlights the importance of enhancing country ownership and open a new round of accreditation of implementing agencies, so that new national and regional agencies can join the current portfolio of GEF agencies.	<p>Efficiency in project implementation: it is key that GEF encourage implementing agencies to work on a country demand basis and in accordance with their comparative advantages.</p> <p>Open a new accreditation process would allow achieving direct access to funds, strengthening national capacities, improving results, and national ownership of projects, with the consequent simplification of management processes, avoiding implementation costs borne by current agencies (considered to be timely the accreditation of agencies that have been</p>	COP/CMA	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Proposed draft guidance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Rationale and sources<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>To be considered by</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>
			accredited in the framework of other international financial organizations, such as the GCF and the AF).  Source: Accreditation of GEF Project Agencies, PR/IN/04, May 21, 2012		
21	Eligibility	Recalling that all developing country Parties to the Convention are eligible to receive resources from the Fund, including the support of the CBIT in GEF-7.	Sources and reference: Report of the GEF to COP 25, paragraph 64	COP/CMA	G77 and China
22	Eligibility	A request for the GEF to provide resources to all developing countries that request them, in the context of the UNFCCC.	Political blockades to developing countries should not prevent the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC from fulfilling their role.	COP/CMA	LMDCs
23	Eligibility	GEF to include in its annual report to the COP/CMA, any conditionality (or eligibility/accessibility criteria) put by Annex II Parties or any contributor/donor, on how they want the financial resources they're providing to developing countries be allocated, provided or disbursed.			African Group <sup>c</sup>
24	Private sector	Welcomes the constitution of the Private Sector Advisory Group and requests an update on the GEF's forthcoming private sector strategy and subsequent private sector engagement in the GEF's report to COP-26.	The constitution of the Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) is a positive step towards deepening the GEF's private sector engagement. We look forward to further updates on the work of the GEF Secretariat and the PSAG in this area.  Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GEF document GEF/C.56/Inf.05 Private Sector Advisory Group Composition</li></ul>		United States
25	Gender	The EU welcomes progress in implementing the GEF's Gender Strategy and a gender responsive approach, and encourages the GEF to continue the integration of gender equality throughout all of its activities.			EU <sup>b</sup>

No.	Subject	Proposed draft guidance <sup>a</sup>	Rationale and sources <sup>a</sup>	To be considered by	Proposed by
26	Reporting on technology	<p>Invites the GEF to enhance the information in its reports to the COP on:</p> <p>(a) How the GEF has collaborated with the CTCN and the TEC in enhancing support for technology development and transfer in accordance with the Technology Framework adopted by decision 15/CMA.1;</p> <p>(b) Private sector engagement in response to decision 10/CP.23;</p> <p>(c) Activities that build upon results achieved by projects funded by the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer;</p> <p>(d) The GEF's response to COP guidance on technology-related matters.</p>	<p>(a) The technology framework under the Paris Agreement provides overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in the thematic areas of innovation, implementation, enabling environment and capacity-building, collaboration and stakeholder engagement and support. Actions and activities highlighted under its thematic area of support highlight the importance of enhancing collaboration of the Technology Mechanism with the Financial Mechanism for enhanced support for technology development and transfer.</p> <p>(b) COP 23 encouraged the GEF to further enhance engagement with the private sector, including in its technology projects.</p> <p>(c) The Poznan strategic programme's regional climate technology transfer and finance centres were established to generate lessons learned to help inform the Technology Mechanism. In addition, there are potential synergies in the activities undertaken by the centres and the Climate Technology Centre and Network.</p> <p>(d) To enhance understanding of GEF's response to COP guidance.</p> <p>Source: Report of the GEF to COP 25: (a) part III, section 4; (b) Part II, section 2; (c) Paragraphs 158 and 161–164; (d) Part I (e.g. page 8)</p>	COP/CMA	TEC
27	TNAs	<p>Welcomes the financial support provided by the GEF to developing countries for conducting Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) and encourages the GEF to continue to provide such support to developing countries for conducting or updating their TNAs.</p> <p>It further encourages the GEF, in collaboration with the GEF country focal points, to promote the utilization of TNAs to facilitate the financing and implementation of technology actions prioritized by</p>	<p>To determine their climate technology priorities, countries undertake technology needs assessments (TNAs). A TNA supports national sustainable development, builds national capacity and facilitates the implementation of prioritized climate technologies to support climate mitigation and adaptation actions.</p> <p>Source: Report of the GEF to COP 25, paragraph 181</p>		TEC



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		the countries in their TNAs, within the scope of its mandate and its operational modalities.			
28	TNAs and TAPs	Welcomes the GEF's continued prioritization of climate technology and encourages the GEF to continue to explore how Technology Needs Assessments and Technology Action Plans (TAP) relate to NDC implementation and NAP processes.	It is important to reiterate that while the GEF prioritizes climate technology investments, it does not actively do so through regional centres of the CTCN. There are no set aside resources available to support regional centres or the CTCN, as these elements were not included as part of the GEF-7 replenishment package. Countries can choose to include the CTCN in their project design in a country-driven manner, but so far this has not really happened. We understand the continual effort by the GEF to align the TNAs and TAPs with the NDC and NAP process to be positive steps towards efficient and effective climate reporting.		United States
29	Technology and the GEF focal points and NDEs	Invites the GEF to encourage continued collaboration between GEF country focal points and the national designated entities for technology development and transfer, including on the use of STAR allocations, to support the implementation of climate priorities included in their NDCs.	Strengthened collaboration between GEF country focal points and the national designated entities (NDEs) for technology development and transfer would enhance coherence between the support provided by the GEF and that provided by the CTCN for technology transfer activities.  Source: Report of the GEF to COP 25, page 9, paragraphs 2 and 7		TEC
30	Supporting the GEF focal points	Requests the GEF to guide implementing entities that deliver small donations to coordinate project definition and implementation processes with focal points in each country.	There is a significant need to increase capacities for the definition of projects and implementation processes in our countries.		AILAC
31	Evaluation	The EU takes note of the first evaluation of the GEF by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network and welcomes its recommendations.			EU <sup>b</sup>
32	Evaluation	Welcomes the GEF Council's decision to update minimum requirements for evaluation for all GEF-financed activities, and encourages stakeholders such	The credibility of the evaluation process should be enhanced significantly with the involvement of expert international organizations, academic		Japan

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Proposed draft guidance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Rationale and sources<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>To be considered by</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>
		as expert bodies to support evaluation activities directly and through steering committees of work programs, and provide outside perspectives and expertise in a balanced, and credible manner.	institutions and private sector entities if conducted in a comprehensive, balanced and transparent manner in accordance with the stakeholder engagement policy.  Source: GEF/ME/C.56/02/Rev.01, paragraph 68		
33	Evaluation	Requests the GEF to enhance disclosures on private sector involvement in the evaluation process, in accordance with relevant GEF policies, in order to facilitate private sector participation and preventing potential conflicts of interest and potential reputational risks to the Convention.	It is imperative to increase transparency and regular disclosures on actors and activities of the private sector for accountability, in order to stimulate further investor interest under ESG as well as to prevent conflicts of interest and potential reputational risks to GEF and the Convention. Currently, disclosures on the private sector are limited in work program documents.  Source: GEF/ME/C.56/02/Rev.01, SD/GN/01		Japan
34	Disclosure of monitoring and evaluation information	Welcomes the GEF Council's decision to enhance reporting requirements for work programs, particularly improving the disclosure of monitoring and evaluation documents and data on the website, and urges that any issues requiring attention be reported promptly.	The need to enhance disclosure and immediately address and report on problems surfacing at work projects is critical to retaining credibility and limiting reputational and financial risk of the GEF. Foreign Policy reported on an incident of this nature linked to an energy efficiency project, highlighting the need for enhanced monitoring and evaluation procedures.  Source: GEF/C.56/03/Rev.01, Annex I, GEF/C.55/07/Rev.01, GEF/C.56/05/Rev.01		
35	Scientific data for adaptation strategies	Invites the GCF and GEF within their existing modalities to enhance the provision of support for developing countries to produce more accurate and reliable information and data on adaptation.	Work conducted by the AC in the last years revealed that one challenge to the design of appropriate adaptation strategies is the availability and accessibility of climate-related data and information. In some cases, it is not only a problem of accessing the information, but also of adequately informing communities on the climate change risks and impacts in a clear and comprehensive way.		AC

<i>No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Proposed draft guidance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Rationale and sources<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>To be considered by</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>
36	Adaptation communications	Invites the GEF, in line with its existing mandate, to consider channelling support to developing country Parties for the preparation and submission of their adaptation communications, as a component of, or in conjunction with, other communications or documents, including a NAP, a NDC as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and/or a national communication.	The AC would like to reiterate this invitation from decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 20, in order to emphasize the importance of expediting support from the GEF to developing country Parties for the preparation and submission of their adaptation communications. For those developing country Parties that choose to submit their adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with, their NDC, many are currently in the process of revising their NDC and may be looking for resources.		AC
37	Stakeholder engagement in impact programmes	Encourages the GEF to improve multi-stakeholder engagement to effectively implement multi-regional/multi-focal-area work programs, such as the Impact Programs, to minimize duplication of effort and to maximize impact.	An increase in the size and scope of work programs through the impact programs necessitate the involvement of multiple appropriate stakeholders, in order to better analyze the barriers to, and enablers of, scaling and transformation in the respective areas and to minimize duplication of effort by other international organizations. For example, GEF, by involving such relevant entities, as appropriate, through its Partner Agencies in work program steering committees could avoid such incidents, while maximizing impact (e.g. Involve the relevant focal/partner agencies of Collaborative Members of Forests for effective implementation of climate/forest-related programs, for example).  Source: GEF/STAP/C.56/Inf.04	COP/CMA	Japan
38	Reporting on the engagement of non-governmental actors	Invites GEF to prepare information on the participation of non-Parties such as the private sector, enterprises and non-governmental organizations in various areas of climate, so that Parties can obtain clearer judgments in up-coming reports.	Source: <a href="http://www.thegef.org/partners">http://www.thegef.org/partners</a>		G77 and China
39	Cooperation with other institutions	Encourages the GEF to expand and promote the cooperation with other operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on climate change as well as other multilateral and bilateral organizations, which is		COP/CMA	G77 and China

No.	Subject	Proposed draft guidance <sup>a</sup>	Rationale and sources <sup>a</sup>	To be considered by	Proposed by
		conducive to play its role and spread the influence of combating the climate change.			
40	Asset management by the trustee	The EU welcomes the progress made on developing Responsible Investment Guiding Principles by the World Bank as Trustee of the GEF and looks forward to the proposal to be presented in the GEF Council for an ESG Investment Strategy for the GEF Trust Fund as soon as possible, so as to ensure that the asset management by the trustee is aligned with the goals set in the Paris Agreement.			EU <sup>b</sup>
41	Additional guidance to the GEF	With the new programming priorities and policy recommendations for the GEF-7, Parties should carefully consider whether new guidance from the COP is needed at this juncture.			EU <sup>b</sup>
42	LDCF	The EU recognizes the work done by the GEF secretariat in relation to the graduation of the LDCs in the context of the LDCF as reflected in document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/Inf.06 Information Note on Least Developed Countries Fund Support for Graduating Least Developed Countries.			EU <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reproduced as contained in the respective submissions. The acronyms in this column are not defined in the acronyms and abbreviations list at the end of the document.

<sup>b</sup> Submission by Finland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States.

<sup>c</sup> Submission by the Arab Republic of Egypt on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AILAC	Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BR	biennial report
BTR	biennial transparency report
CBIT	Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-7	seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility
G77 and China	Group of 77 and China
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
LMDCs	Like-minded Developing Countries
NAP	national adaptation plan
NC	national communication
NDE	national designated entity
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TAP	technology action plans
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment