

GCF Observer Network of Civil Society, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Communities

Intervention on

Guidance from the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Co-Chairs' proposal**Access the document:** <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gcf-b44-20>

The failure to release this document until the night before its discussion and decision is not an unfortunate inconvenience, or a regrettable mistake. It is the kind of failure of process that challenges the functioning and the credibility of this institution and the Board proceedings. It also seems to take the responsibility lightly to react with respect and in a timely fashion to the guidance provided to the GCF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC by the Conference of the Parties to which it is accountable. We have serious concerns about this separate and apart from any comments we have on the substance of the document itself.

Regarding the response to paragraph 3 of the guidance, we ask that the co-chairs include consultations with civil society and Indigenous Peoples in the development of any proposal to increase the efficiency of Board meetings, given also the mandate of paragraph 16 of the Governing Instrument “to allow for effective participation of accredited observers in its meetings”.

On direct access in paragraph 4 of guidance, we question why the Secretariat response does not mention the direct access mechanism being developed specifically for Indigenous Peoples with a plan to be presented at B.46.

Regarding paragraph 6, there is no guidance here that merits reference to the extension of accreditation fast-tracking beyond the Adaptation Fund and Global Environment Facility; and note the Secretariat is responsible for bringing for Board consideration further benchmarking options if fast-tracking were to be expanded.

For paragraph 7, the Board can better support DAE funding proposals by asking for specific reporting within the Activities of the Secretariat on lagging USP-2 targets, of which this is one, noting that Target 2 has two components, both the increase of DAEs with funding proposals and the share of funding flowing to DAEs.



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Paragraph 9 is not about balance-sheet optimization; instead, it is about understanding delays in disbursement and implementation with AEs. Balance-sheet optimization is covered in paragraph 15; this overspill to unrelated issues is unnecessary.

To the CMA's encouragement to support the Global Goal on Adaptation, the Board's response must look beyond the results management framework, but also to capacity-strengthening through readiness for countries to capture and track indicators, to be integrated into any update of the readiness strategy, and ensure AEs are able to capture project-level data relevant to the indicators, which may entail Project Preparation Facility support as well as support during proposal development. Building a results framework without the country-level capacity among all relevant actors to ensure these indicators are integrated throughout climate finance planning as well as individual projects will leave such a framework empty.