



# Capacity building for accessing finance

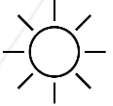
## *Key updates from GCF*

DAFR  
Africa Climate Week  
September 2025

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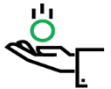
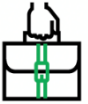
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## Strategy objectives

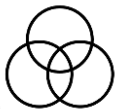


Africa climate finance outlook

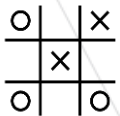
*Including Global Realities on Climate Finance*



Key Africa macroeconomic policy recommendations



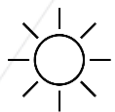
GCF Value Proposition & Relevance in Africa



GCF Africa portfolio overview

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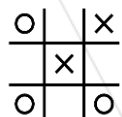
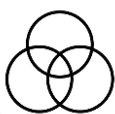
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Vision 50 x 30- *Implementation in Africa*



DAFR Strategic Approach- 3 Strategic Objectives





**01**

Set up by the  
UNFCCC, and serving  
the Paris Agreement



**02**

Supporting  
developing countries  
to transition to low-  
emission, climate-  
resilient societies



**03**

Serving as a hub of  
the climate finance  
landscape

# What makes us unique

## COUNTRY-DRIVEN

- Readiness programme supports country planning
- GCF programming is aligned with country priorities



## AN OPEN, PARTNERSHIP ORGANISATION

- over 200 Accredited Entities and delivery partners



## BALANCED ALLOCATION

## BALANCED ALLOCATION

- targeting 50:50 allocation between mitigation & adaptation



## A RANGE OF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

- leverage blended finance
- Piloting support for new financial structures

## RISK-TAKING, PATIENT CAPITAL

- accept higher risks to support early-stage project development & innovations to catalyse climate finance

# Where we focus

## Reduced Emissions from:



Energy generation  
and access



Transport



Buildings, cities,  
industries and  
appliances



Forests and  
land use

## Increased Resilience of:



Livelihoods of people  
and communities



Health, food and  
water security



Infrastructure and  
the built environment



Ecosystems and  
ecosystem services



# Our '50 by 30' vision

GCF aims to **speed up, scale up, and optimise** every dollar we invest, so that we can efficiently and impactfully manage a capitalisation of USD 50 billion by 2030.



## Vulnerability

Enhancing support for the most vulnerable people and communities



## Private Sector

Mobilizing private sector participation and investments



## Country Programmes

Reinventing GCF's partnership model, including its accreditation process and simplifying access



## Efficiency

Expediting project review and approvals



## Impact

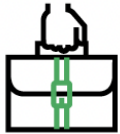
Pivoting the Fund's operations to prioritize broad-scale, system-transforming programmes over stand-alone projects

# USP2: Programming Priorities 2024-2027



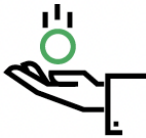
## Empower developing countries

As a climate capacity-builder, GCF will enhance its Readiness Programme to help countries translate their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Long-term Climate Strategies (LTS) into climate investments and programming.



## Mobilise the private sector

GCF will optimise its risk appetite and flexible financing to engage the private sector and unlock the financial flows needed by developing countries for climate action.



## Improve access

GCF is committed to significantly improve access for developing countries to GCF finance, ensuring funding is delivered efficiently and effectively to communities who need it the most.



## Protect the most vulnerable

GCF will enhance support for the most vulnerable people and communities to address their immediate adaptation and resilience needs, such as urgent climate threats by expanding coverage of climate information and early warning systems.

## USP2: Targeted results 2024-2027

- Advance the implementation of their NDCs, NAPs and LTS.
- Double the number of Direct Access Entities with approved GCF funding.
- Establish new or improved early warning systems.
- Enable smallholder farmers to adopt low-emission climate-resilient agricultural and fisheries practices and secure livelihoods while reconfiguring food systems.
- Conserve, restore or bring under sustainable management terrestrial and marine areas.
- Develop or secure low-emission climate resilient infrastructure.
- Expand access to sustainable, affordable, resilient, reliable renewable energy, particularly for hardest to reach, and to increase renewable energy sources in the energy mix.
- Shift toward clean and efficient energy end-use for transport, building and industry sectors.
- Access adaptation funding, including for locally-led action.
- Provide seed and early-stage capital for innovative climate solutions, business models and technologies to local private sector early-stage ventures and MSMEs.
- Enable national and regional financial institutions to access GCF resources, and other green finance, particularly for MSMEs.

# GCF Value Proposition & Relevance in Africa

**GCF AIMS TO DELIVER MILESTONES GOALS** toward global pathways for 2030 with targeted results based on resources for 2024-2027

- Mitigation of [1.5-2.4 gigatons of CO2 equivalent]
- Enhanced resilience of [570 to 900 million people]

**GCF WILL DIRECT 2024-2027 PROGRAMMING** towards:

- Readiness: enhanced focus on climate programming and direct access.
- Mitigation and Adaptation: Supporting paradigm shifts across sectors;
- Adaptation: Addressing urgent and immediate adaptation and resilience needs;
- Private Sectors: Promoting innovation and catalysing green financing

# DAFR STRATEGY

## 01

### Strengthening county engagement & key partnerships

- Regional & national platforms
- Advance observer status with CAHOSSC Country Engagement:
- Strengthen country engagement
- Align & leverage with African led think tanks, GCF depts, private sector organizations
- Enhance Direct Access



## 02

### Delivering Impact and Results

- Deploying readiness in support of AfTCA & other key regional priorities
  - Innovative financing instruments (*Climate debt SWAPs approaches*)
- Utilizing readiness to implement NDCs/NAPs/LTS
- Programming aligned to Africa priorities and sectors
- Accelerate portfolio implementation- tools & databases (MoF?)
- Strengthening M&E Capacities to Accelerate Results and Impact

- Vision 50\*30
- USP-2
- Corporate Strategy


## 03

- Delivering as One GCF Efficiency agenda





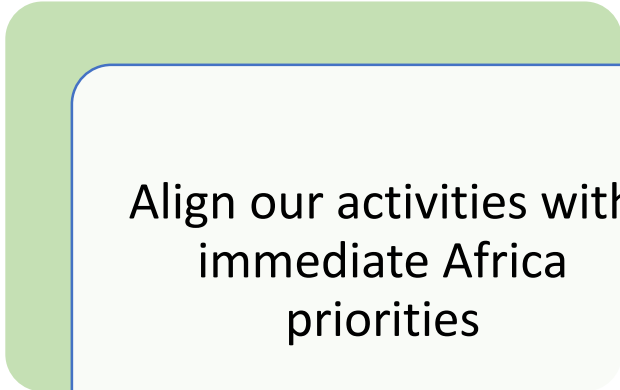
# DAFR 2025- 2027 Strategic Objectives



To advance implementation of USP-2 and Vision 50\*30 in Africa and the GCF Corporate Strategy in Africa



Position GCF as the catalytic fund that can attract more climate finance for climate impact and economic benefits



Align our activities with immediate Africa priorities

# DAFR Strategic Approach- 3 Strategic Objectives

## Vision 50 x 30- *Implementation in Africa*

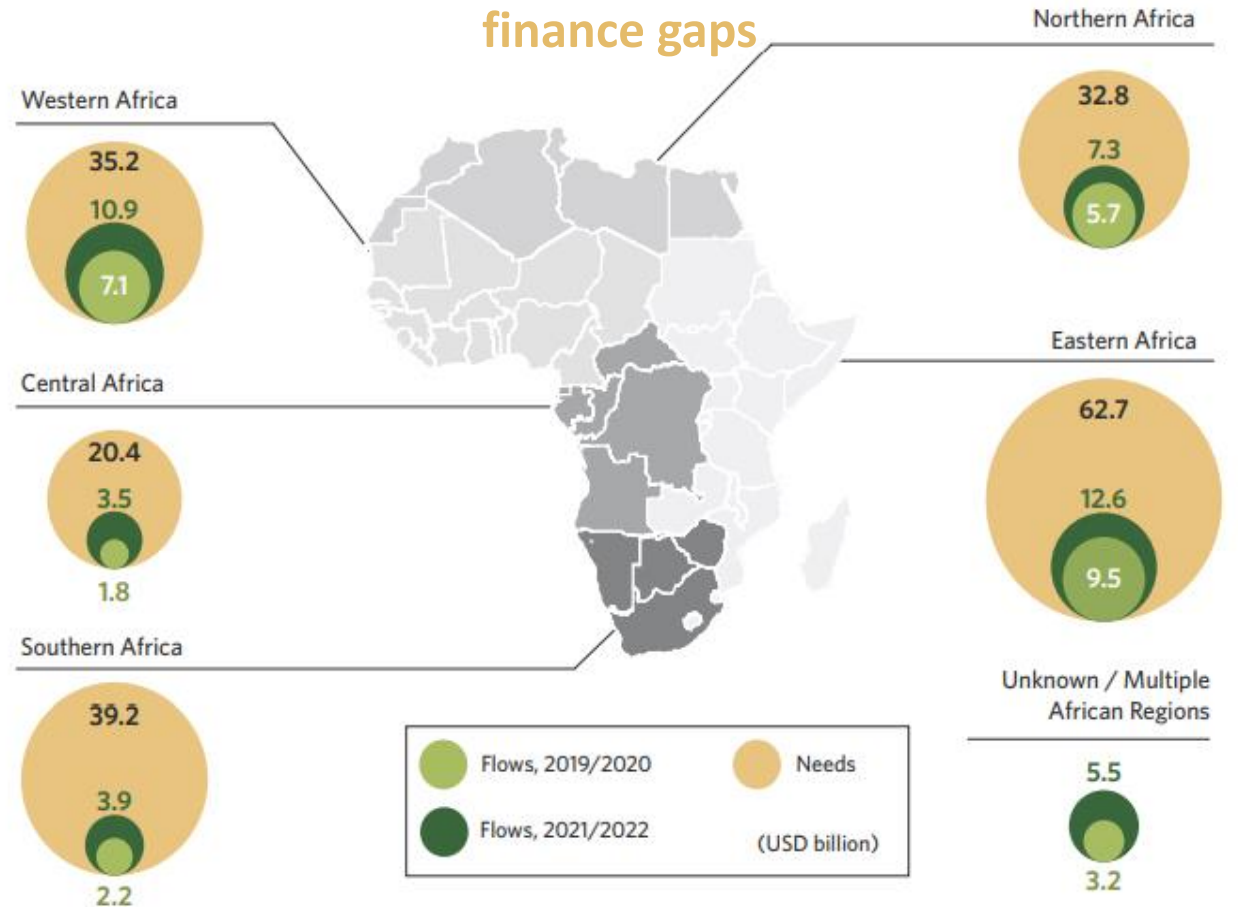


# Africa's Climate Finance Flows & Gap

GCF's relevance & value add in Africa is to bring catalytic funds to bridge this gap



## Flows versus needs Central and Southern Africa have the largest climate finance gaps



### Africa Climate Finance Outlook

- Africa receives just **2% of global climate** finance despite high vulnerability.
- Most funding is loan-based, increasing debt and limiting development gains.

### Global Climate Finance Outlook

- Dwindling resources- impact of US funding and Europe CF shifts towards national security priorities

### Climate Finance Gap

- Adaptation needs exceed **\$360B/year**;
- Climate losses cost up to **\$15B/year**, projected to hit **\$50B** by 2030.
- Countries spend over **5% of GDP** on climate impacts.

# Key Africa macroeconomic policy movements

There's much happening – we need to find where we can support

## Aligning with the Global Financial architecture reforms ([Bridgetown initiative](#))

- Debt Sustainability:- Debt- for climate SWAPs
- Concessional Financing
- Private Sector Engagement

## African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

- Vision: Boost GDP by \$141B and intra-Africa trade by \$276B (+45%) by 2045.
- AfCFTA creates a unified market, enhancing competitiveness and market access.
- Integrating climate change into cross-border sectors and trade frameworks.

## Natural Capital for enhanced economic growth

- Growth requires finance aligned with the Paris Agreement and Africa's goals.
- Finance must support adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage fairly.
- Digital and public sector reforms improve natural capital governance and resilience

## Critical Minerals

- Africa's critical minerals are vital for green industrialization and energy transition.
- Public-private partnerships drive financing and infrastructure.
- Just transitions in energy and transport ensure inclusive growth.
- Legal reforms are needed to attract green investment.

Food for Thought: How is the GCF positioning itself as a catalytic fund of choice, and fit-for-purpose to meet Africa's needs?

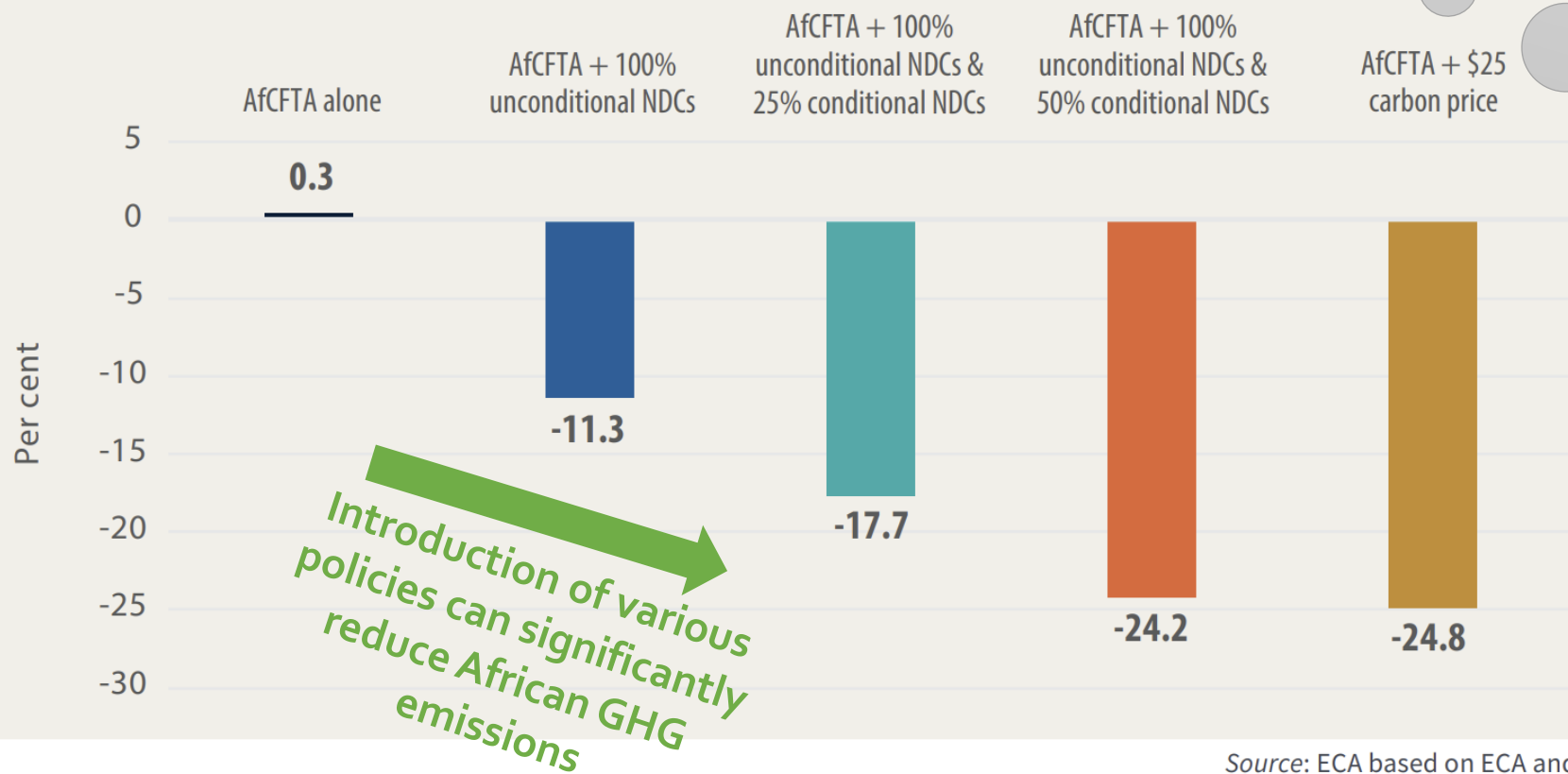
How is our current portfolio contributing to this priority areas?

# Why do climate & trade policies matter for Climate change?

Changing policies can drive big changes !



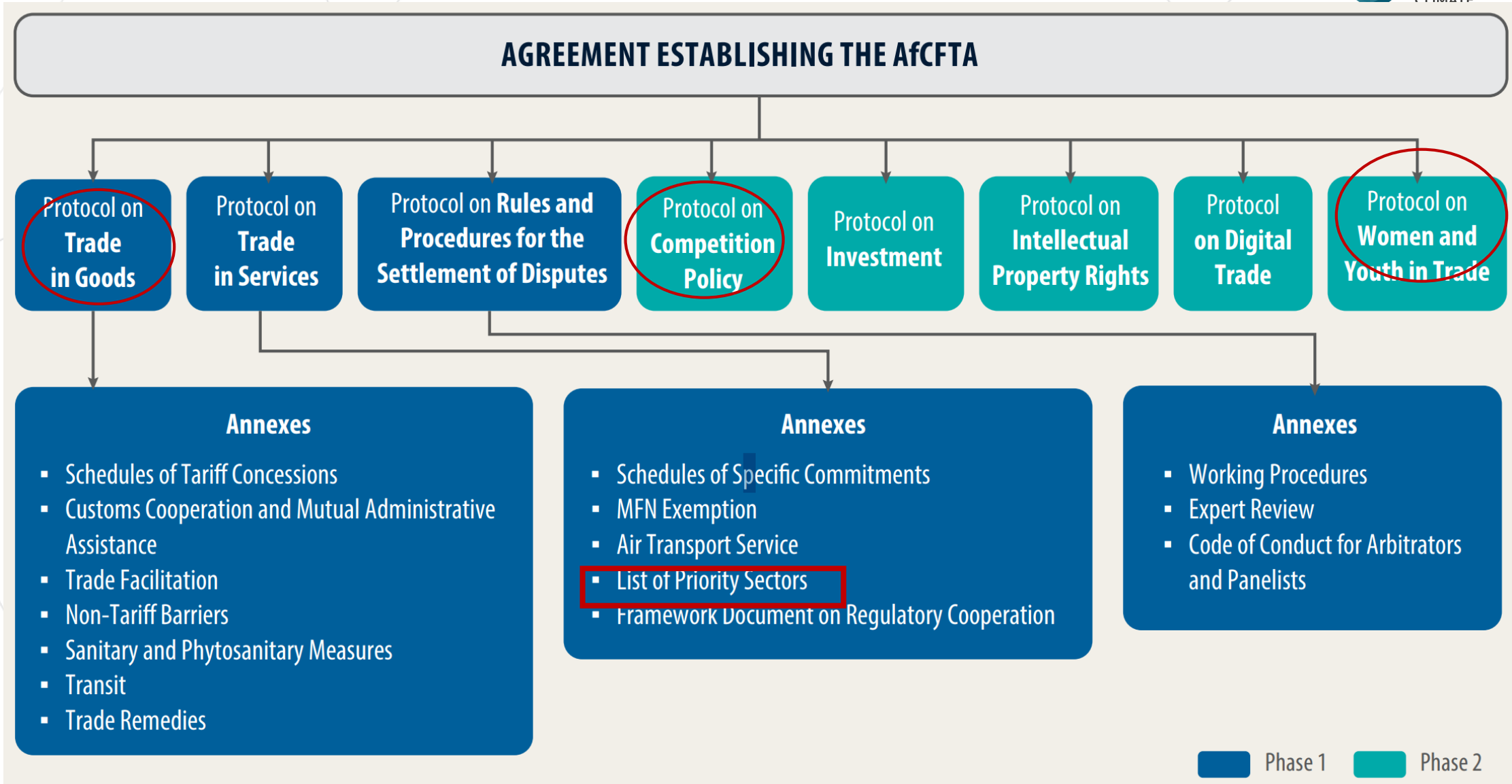
Figure 3.8 Changes in Africa's GHG (i.e. CO<sub>2</sub> + non-CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions with specific climate policies implemented along with AfCFTA, 2045



How can GCF leverage on AfTCA, National Climate & trade policies?

Source: ECA based on ECA and CEPII (2024).

# AfTCA ENTRY POINTS



# GCF AFRICA PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW – READINESS GRANTS

## LEGACY READINESS

**\$234.7 Million**  
For Africa countries

**267**  
Grants

**\$144.1 Million**  
Disbursement amount



## NEW READINESS STRATEGY

### DAE & COUNTRY WINDOW

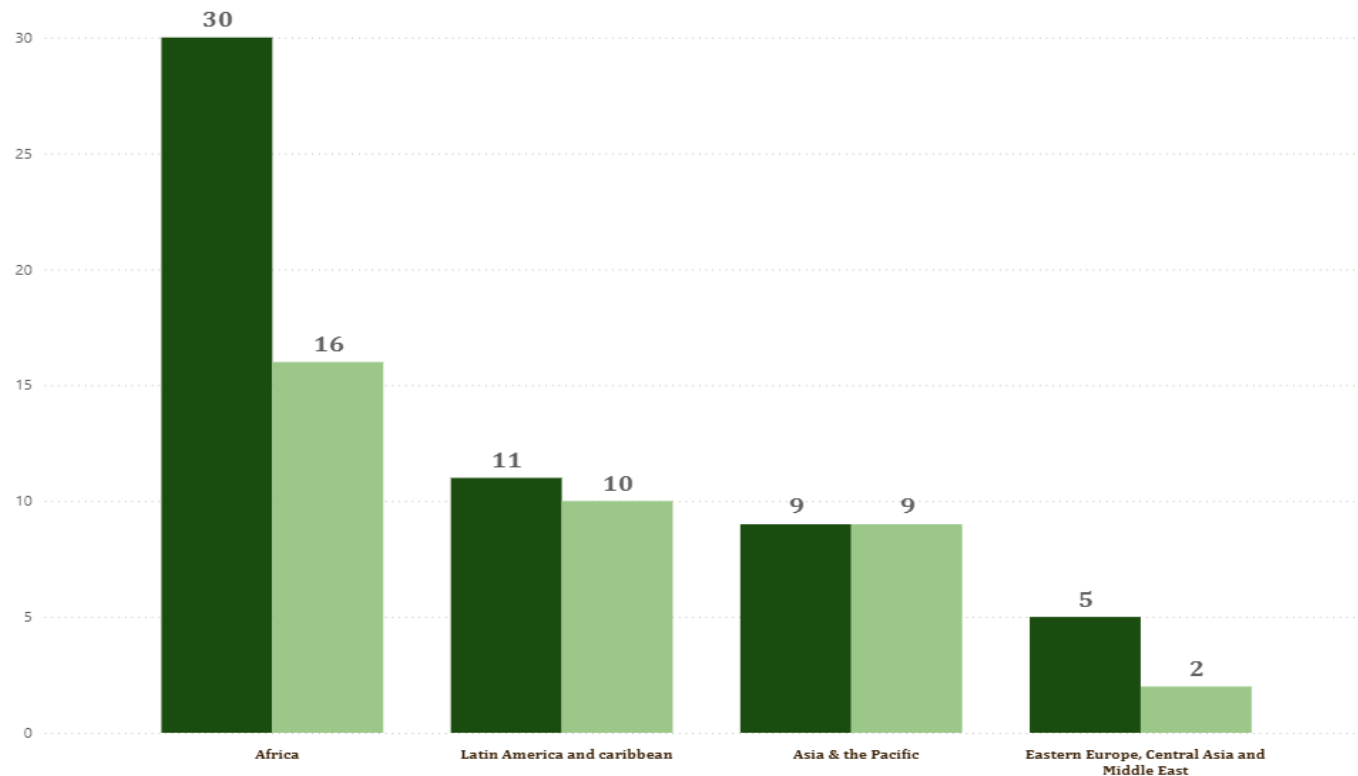
DAE	COUNTRY WINDOW
3 REQUESTS	7 REQUESTS

ECOBANK  
BOAD  
EIF - Namibia

Burundi  
Comoros  
Somalia  
Uganda  
Rwanda  
Namibia  
Seychelles

### GCF EXPERT PLACEMENT

● Requests received ● Published TORs



Requests received  
**55**

TORs published  
**37**

# GCF AFRICA PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW-FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Africa received most compare other regions, but low Disbursement rate of about 40.1%

## FUND ALLOCATION

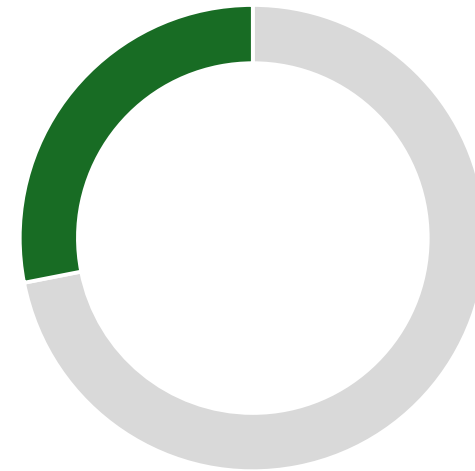
<b>6.32B</b>	<b>4.99B</b>	<b>4.04B</b>	<b>1.48</b>
AFR	APAC	LAC	ECM

**PERFORMANCE**  
**\$6.32B**  
 GCF Financing in Africa region

**125**  
Projects

**40.1%**  
**(2.2B)**  
Total disbursement

GCF Financing as of May 2025











■ USD 6.32 Billion GCF Financing (37% of the GCF's Total allocations)

1. What are the implementation challenges?

2. How can we accelerate implementation and impact?

# GCF RESULT AREA: SECTORAL BASED STATUS

	Sector/ GCF Results areas	USD	Single Country	Multi Country
	Energy generation and access	2.25 B	17	27
	Low-emission transport	108.82 M	1	7
	Building, cities, industries, and appliances	1.07B	3	16
	Forestry and land use	572.19M	19	13
	Most vulnerable people and Communities	1.32 B	64	26
	Health and well-being, and food and water security	1.21B	55	26
	• <b>Health sector</b>	(\$70.5 M)	3	-
	Infrastructure and build environment	1.06B	21	19
	Ecosystems and ecosystem services	556.99M	34	14

Key message:

Under programmed areas

1. Energy generation and access
2. Low-emission transport
3. Building, cities, industries and appliances
4. Health sector
5. Water?

How do we deliver impact at scale?

# DAFR Accredited Entities Portfolio Overview

AE Type	Entity Examples	# of AEs	# of FAs	Total Allocation (USD)
<b>Private AEs</b>				
<b>DAE National</b>	CRDB, Ecobank, LBA	3	3	142.91M
<b>DAE Regional</b>	BOAD, DBSA	2	3	225.17M
<b>IAE International</b>	EBRD, FMO, AfDB, IFC, Acumen, Deutsche Bank, etc.	16	35	3.83B
<b>Public AEs</b>				
<b>DAE National</b>	ADA Morocco, CSE, EIF, FNEC, MOE Rwanda, MOFEC, NEMA	7	14	303.68M
<b>DAE Regional</b>	BOAD, DBSA, OSS	3	9	555.65M
<b>IAE International</b>	World Bank, UNDP, IFAD, GIZ, IUCN, etc.	15	61	3.09B

## Total number of DAEs-13

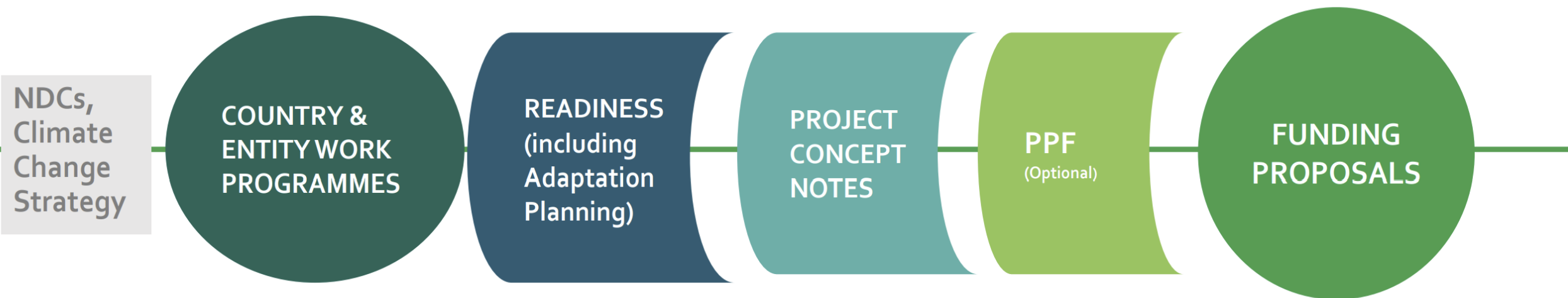
DAEs are currently implementing 29 FAs, with a total allocation of \$1.23 billion accounting for 19.46% of the region's overall funding.

How can we use accreditation reforms agenda to enhance Direct access in the region?



# SESSION 2:

# PROGRAMMING OVERVIEW



Country and Entity Work Programmes are the foundation, resulting in project proposals

Structured dialogues and direct access events further support funding proposal quality

# Key Programming Principles & Changes

## Key principles

- **Country-centered** approach to programming → moving away from the DP-centric approach
- **Systems thinking** and **programming** approach → moving away from 'grant-by-grant', incremental approach
- **Effectiveness** (delivery), **simplicity** and **speed** (processing)

## Major changes

Focus of readiness on **GCF pipeline origination** and **country ownership**

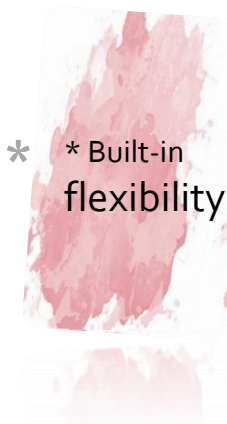
**Strategic, medium-term planning** of readiness support, over 4 years

**Streamlined objectives & modalities** for **simplification** of processes, **increased speed**, **ease of access** & **predictable** resources

## COUNTRY-LED Programming

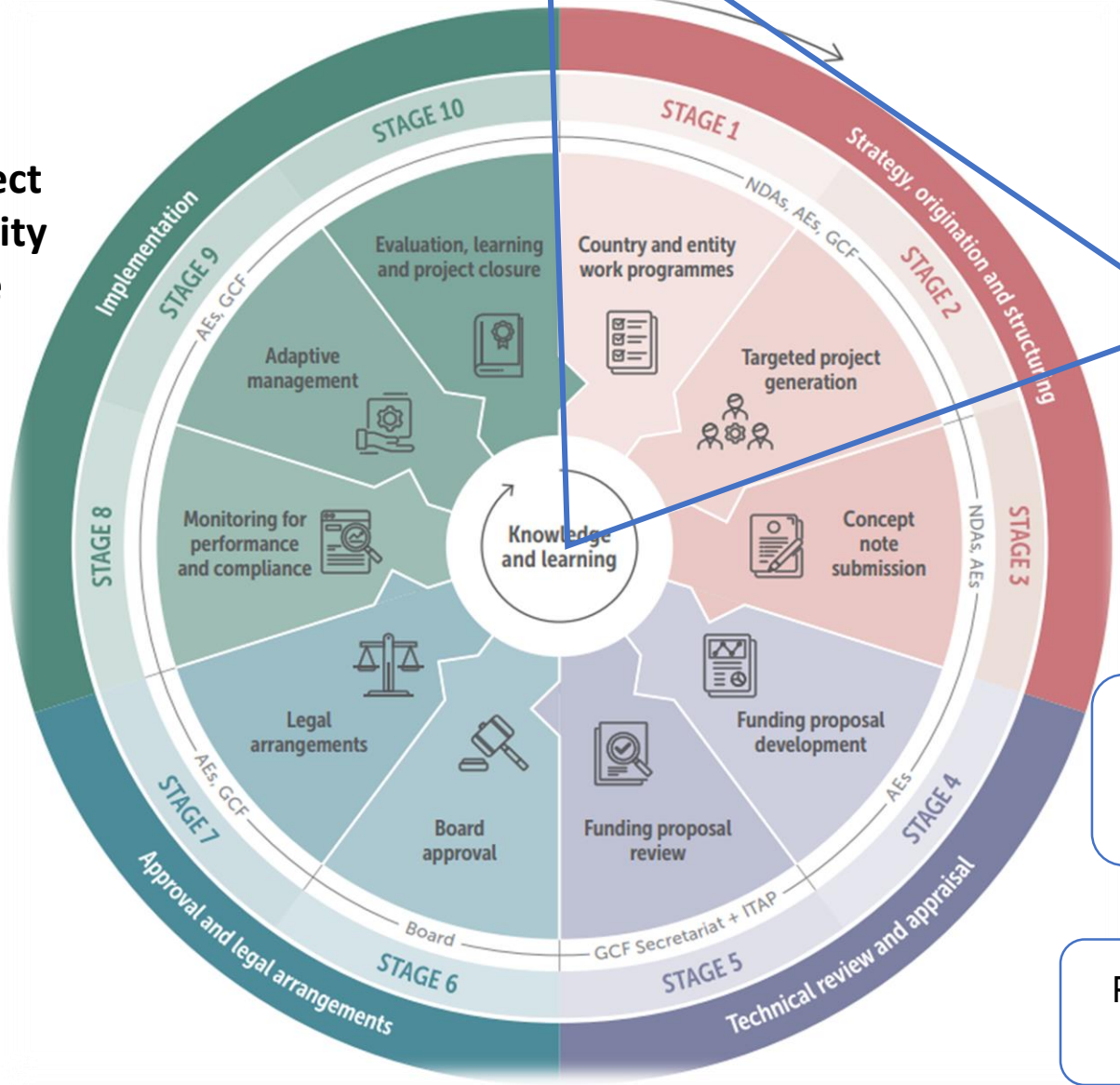
## Integrated Readiness PROGRAMME(S)\*

**Competitive SELECTION** of the **most suitable technical & financial offers**



# country-centric approach

GCF  
Project  
activity  
cycle



Readiness → Programming

Country programming and pipeline development is one process

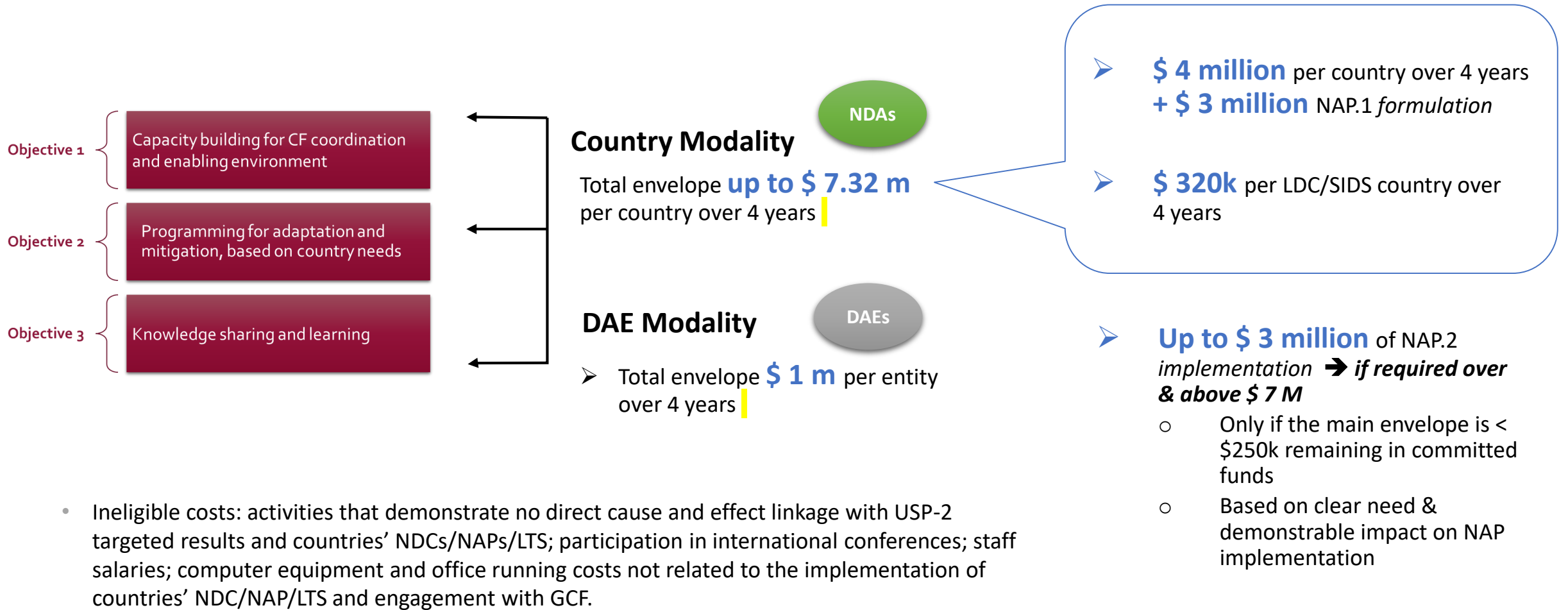
Readiness is **deployed more intentionally** to support origination of GCF pipeline based on the Country Programme as the single origination point for GCF investments

Phasing out entity work programmes. Entity programming must originate from the Country Programme document



# Readiness Strategy- 2024- 2027

# FINANCING MODALITIES FOR 2024-2027

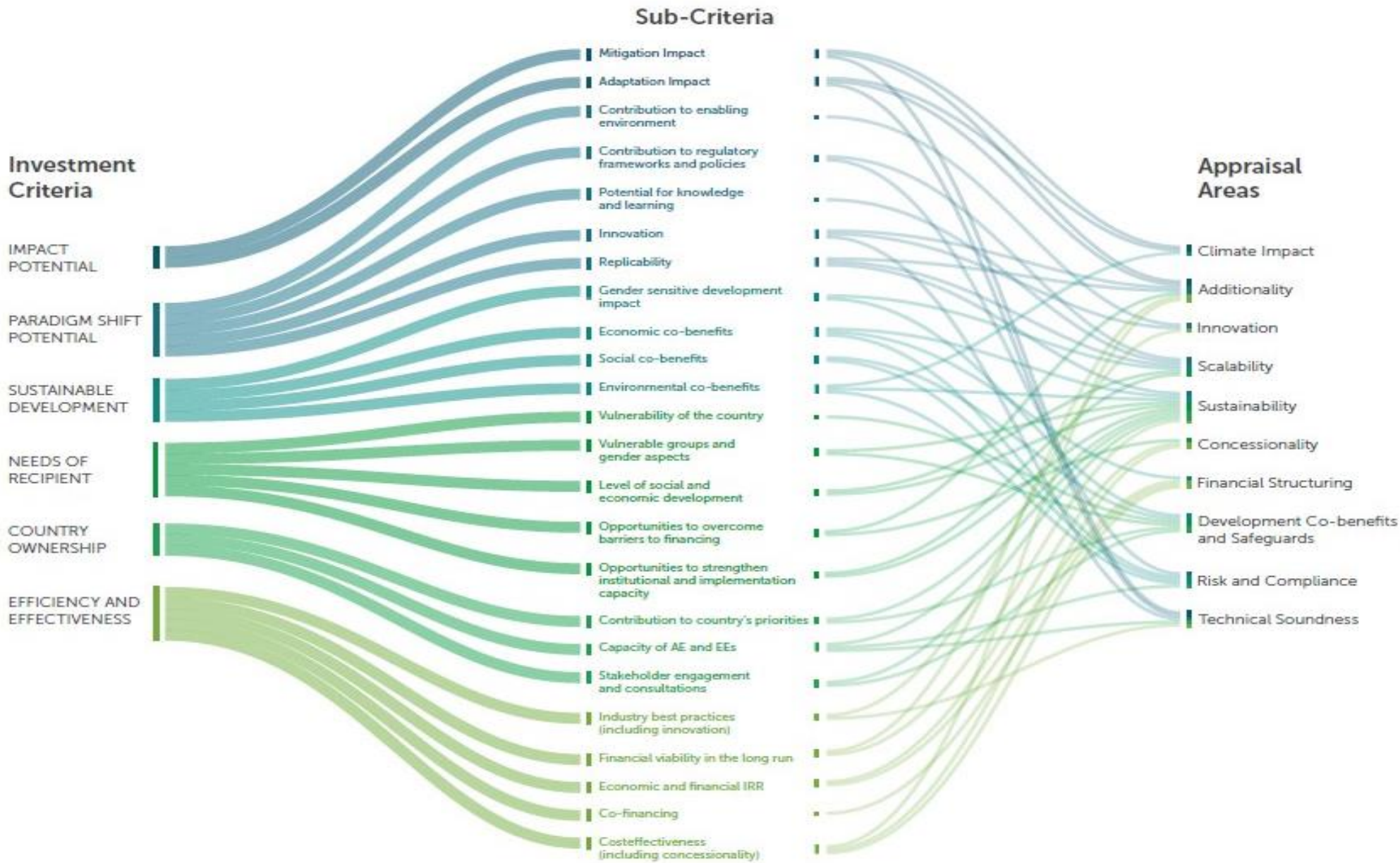




# Project Design

- Deciding on a GCF project/programme from a climate change perspective
- Synthesizing the climate change narrative – essential elements

# GCF Investment Criteria



## Early engagement (pipeline development):

**How do you decide whether GCF can fund your project from a climate change perspective?**



There is a climate change problem

OR

There is a development problem

Step 1: Do you have reasonable evidence that climate change is a contributor to the worsening performance of a sector, infrastructure, community, heritage, ecosystem etc.?

OR

Ok! GCF is here to help 😊  
Step 1: Do you have reasonable evidence that climate change is a contributor to the development problem?

No

No

No

GCF may not finance the project

Yes

Yes

Yes

Step 2: Do you have evidence of a solution which can effectively address the climate change contribution to the problem?

Step 3: Do you have evidence that concessional finance is needed to implement the climate change solution?

GCF may finance the project

# ADAPTATION

# Formulating a theory of change

## STEP 1: Formulation of the goal

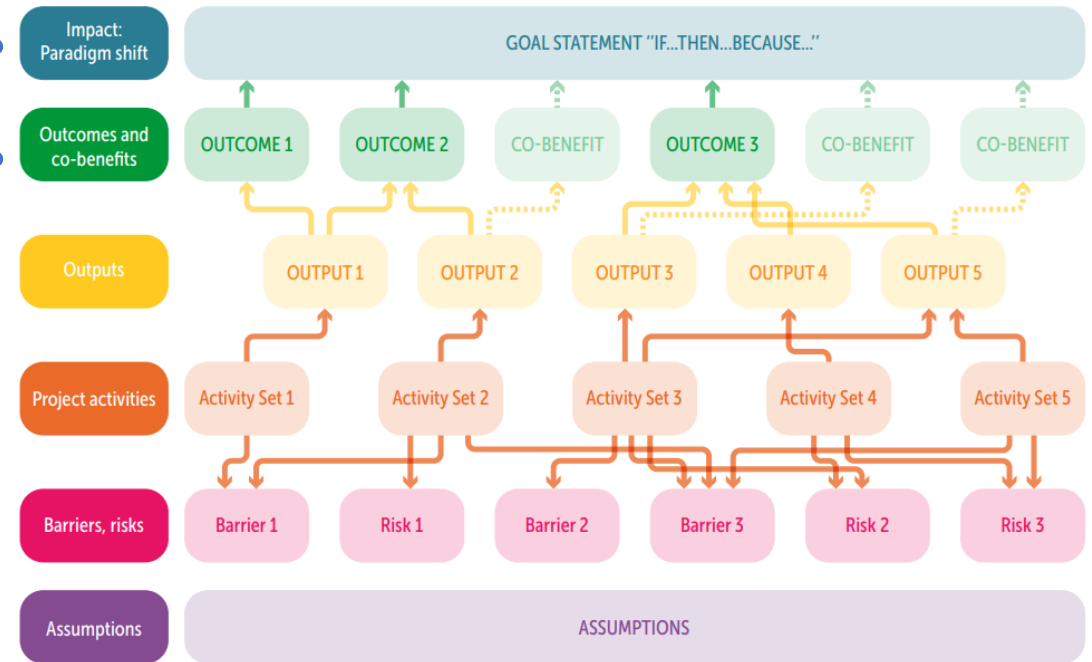
The goal is not what the project does on its own but something that the project contributes to achieving.

## STEP 2: Formulation of the goal statement

The goal statement is usually structured in the "IF ... THEN ... BECAUSE ..." format.

## STEP 3: Formulation of the project outcomes and co-benefits

Look into the outcomes (or conditions) and co-benefits that contribute to achieving the goal set up in STEP 1 and the linkages between the various outcomes.



# Formulating a theory of change

## STEP 4: Formulation of project outputs

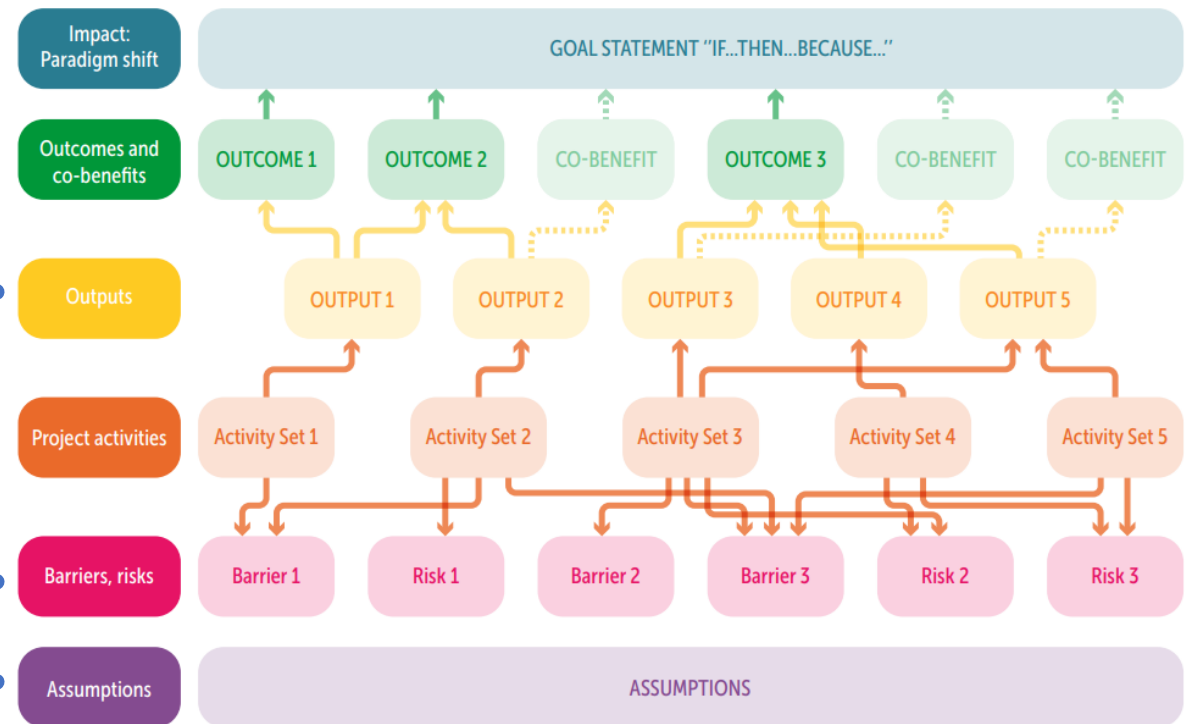
Analyze the activities and outputs that can lead to the outcomes of the project.

## STEP 5: Key assumptions

While making the assumptions, it may be required to rearrange some of the outcomes and outputs to ensure the ToC applies realistic assumptions linked to the project outcomes.

## STEP 6: Identification of barriers and risks

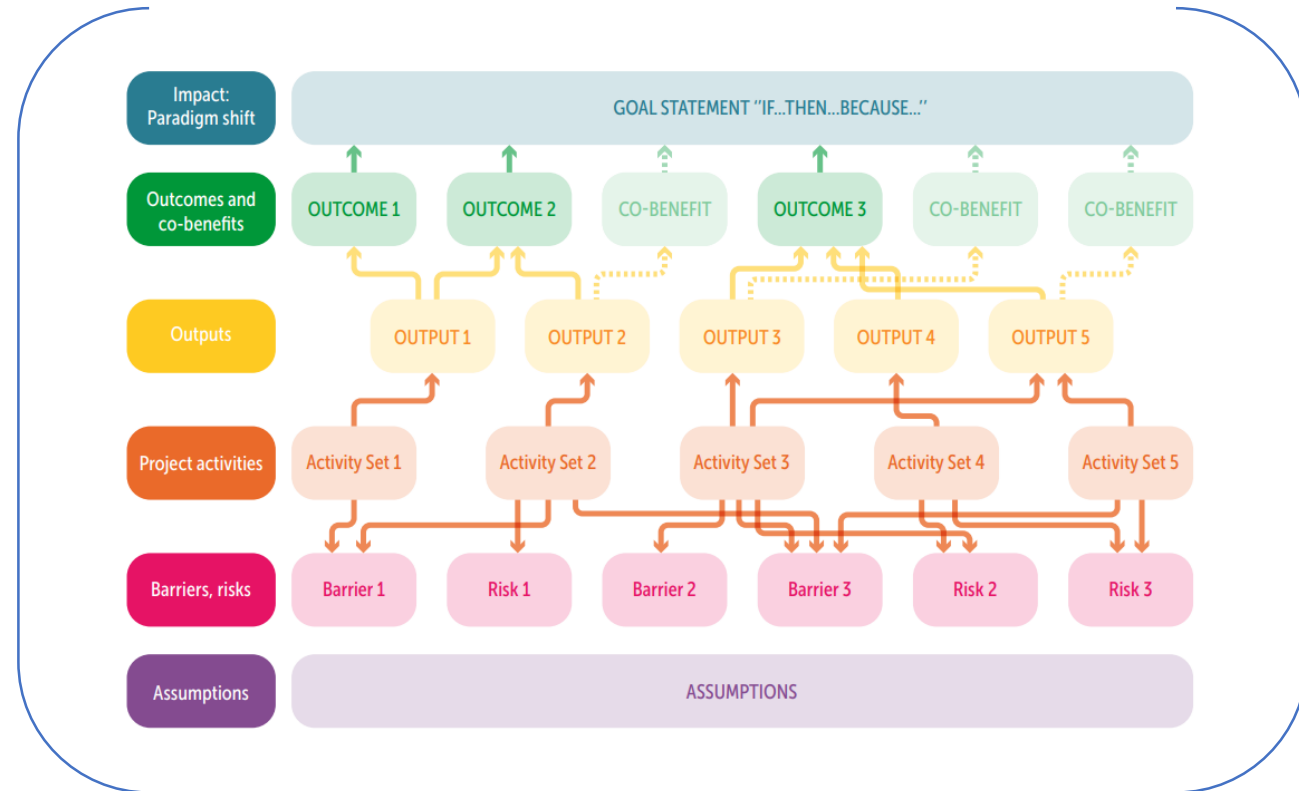
Identify and list elements that prevent the realization of the project outcomes. When the barriers are aligned with the assumptions and the outputs, it may be required again that some of the outputs and even outcomes are rearranged.



# Formulating a theory of change

## STEP 7: Finetuning of the initial Theory of Change

The development of a ToC requires a series of iterations before it is finalized. Once the initial draft of the ToC is formulated, it is important to review and, if necessary, realign the linkages between the outputs, outcomes and the final goal to ensure that all linkages have been captured, and that the ToC presents in a logical manner how the goal cascades back to outcomes and outputs.



## Key takeaways

- ToC development is an integral part of any FP, including for SAPs
- However, it is important that you develop a ToC even as part of your CN, for example in an annex.
- The ToC should be the starting point for conceptualization of any project or programme and should be preferably developed in a participatory manner





## Result management in the GCF

*In the context of sustainable development, the Fund will promote the **1) paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways** by providing support to developing countries to **2) limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change**, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. (GI para 2)*

Result measurement is a key in assessing how GCF investments deliver climate results and how project and programme results contribute to the overall objectives of GCF.



## OBSERVATIONS

- Too ambitious ToC. Realistic expectations as to what can be changed with a project
- Disconnect between ToC and project structure and design
- Assumptions at times generic and disconnected from specific country/territory
- ToC developed by only a few. Relevant stakeholders of the project must be involved to ensure a shared long term vision



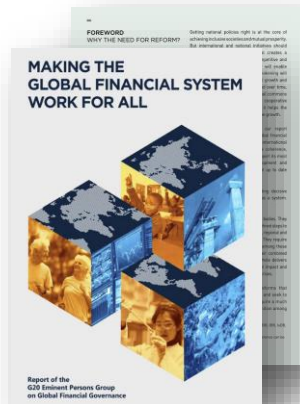
# Country platforms:

## Green Climate Fund Approach, Available Support and Impact

# Country platforms | BACKGROUND and DEFINITION



Country platforms can be defined as “voluntary country-level mechanisms, set out by governments and designed to foster collaboration among development partners, based on a shared strategic vision and priorities”<sup>1</sup>



## Making the Global Financial System Work for All, 2018 [\(see link\)](#)

- 2018 report of the G20 Eminent Persons Group on Global Financial Governance chaired by **Tharman Shanmugaratnam**
- **Introduced the concept** of a country platform to help “mobilise all development partners to unlock investments”



## Country Platforms Development Note, 2025 [\(see link\)](#)

- ODI paper by **J. Tanaka, A. Gilmour, S. Raubenheimer**, for the 2025 Country Platform Exchange workshop and FiCS
- Outlines a 5-step **CP “escalator”**: Initial engagement, Programme readiness, Investment programme, Financing, and Implementation



## Designing & Governing Country Platforms, 2024 [\(see link\)](#)

- ODI report prepared by **A. Gilmour, J. Tanaka and S. Colenbrander**
- Focuses on the **role of MDBs** in country platforms design & governance, drawing on guidance from members of the G20 Intl. Financial Architecture Working Group, MDB staff and policy-makers

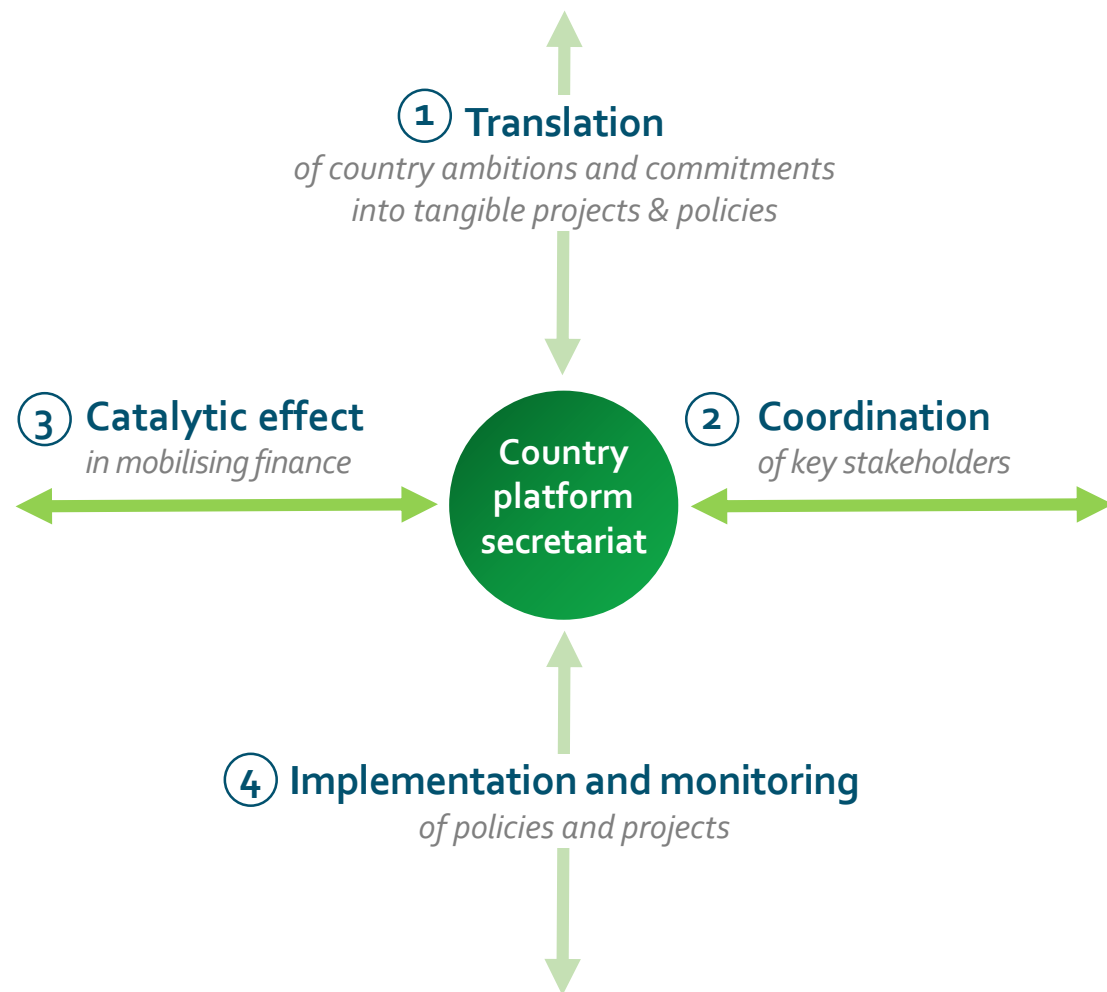


## Are CPs the Key to Delivering Green Growth at Scale? 2025 [\(see link\)](#)

- A “technical perspective” report by **M. Robinson & C. Olver** at WRI
- Discusses 6 ways to **make CPs more effective**, including ensuring country leadership, integrating climate with growth and development, and putting people at the heart of the process

1. G20 Saudi Arabia (2020). “G20 reference framework for effective country platforms.”

## Country platforms act as a coordination mechanism...



## ... which can fulfil four CORE FUNCTIONS

- 1 Translate country commitments and ambitions** (e.g., NDC, NAP, LTS) into sectoral priorities, policies, and tangible, climate-resilient investment pipelines
- 2 Coordinate stakeholder engagement** across government bodies, multilateral/bilateral agencies, private sector and civil society to secure alignment and effective collaboration
- 3 Catalyse financing at scale** by ensuring sustained investor engagement, structuring investment opportunities, and providing strategic support to tackle barriers to capital deployment
- 4 Implement policies and projects** by developing and preparing the pipelines, aligning projects with financial engineering, providing capacity building, facilitating policy dialogue, removing roadblocks, and monitoring impact

# Successful country platforms rely on key PRINCIPLES



- 1 Alignment to national priorities** | Country platforms should be country-owned and -led. This must include strong alignment with **national commitments and priorities** (e.g., NDCs, NAPs, LTS) and government buy-in
- 2 Inclusivity** | They should engage **diverse stakeholders** (including government, financiers, private sector, multilateral agencies, civil society) and ensure **broad participation** and **equitable representation**
- 3 Access to finance** | Country platforms must have strong **connectivity to diverse financing sources** and ability to mobilise the **right types of finance**—including concessional funding—at **sufficient scale**
- 4 Tailored & flexible approach** | Platforms should be tailored to **unique country contexts** (including to country needs like just transition planning, green skills development, technology transfer) and adaptable **evolving circumstances**
- 5 Strong coordination** | They should include **well-defined governance mechanisms** and be based on **cross-sectoral national coordination platforms** to ensure effective, balanced decision-making
- 6 Monitoring capacity** | Strong **monitoring, evaluation, and learning** capabilities should be integrated to track progress, assess effectiveness, and adjust strategies accordingly

*Most platforms to date have been deployed in MICs; further research is needed to identify the best approaches for deploying country platforms in LDCs and SIDS, considering their unique challenges and contexts.*

# GCF Role for country platforms



## End-to-end GCF support

From Readiness Programme support for country platform design, implementation and capacity building

To pipeline preparation via the Project Preparation Facility

To project financing with a full suite of investment instruments

## Commitment to country ownership

UNFCCC mandate to support country-owned and -led strategies, in line with national priorities

Assistance tailored to specific country context and needs

## Flexibility

Broad geographical scope (incl. LIC, MIC, SIDS)

Thematic coverage, both adaptation and mitigation

Broad sectoral coverage

Full suite of financing and intervention instruments (Readiness, PPF, project finance incl. grant, concessional loans, equity, guarantees)

## Experience setting up successful CPs

Track record of supporting successful country platforms (e.g., Brazil's BIP) and ability to share lessons learnt from experience

## "Honest broker" with convening power

Ability to effectively convene different stakeholders (public, private; international, regional, national, local)

Experience working with diverse implementing partners and 140+ AEs<sup>1</sup>

Unbiased facilitator for any projects that best meet country needs to achieve NDC, NAP, LTS

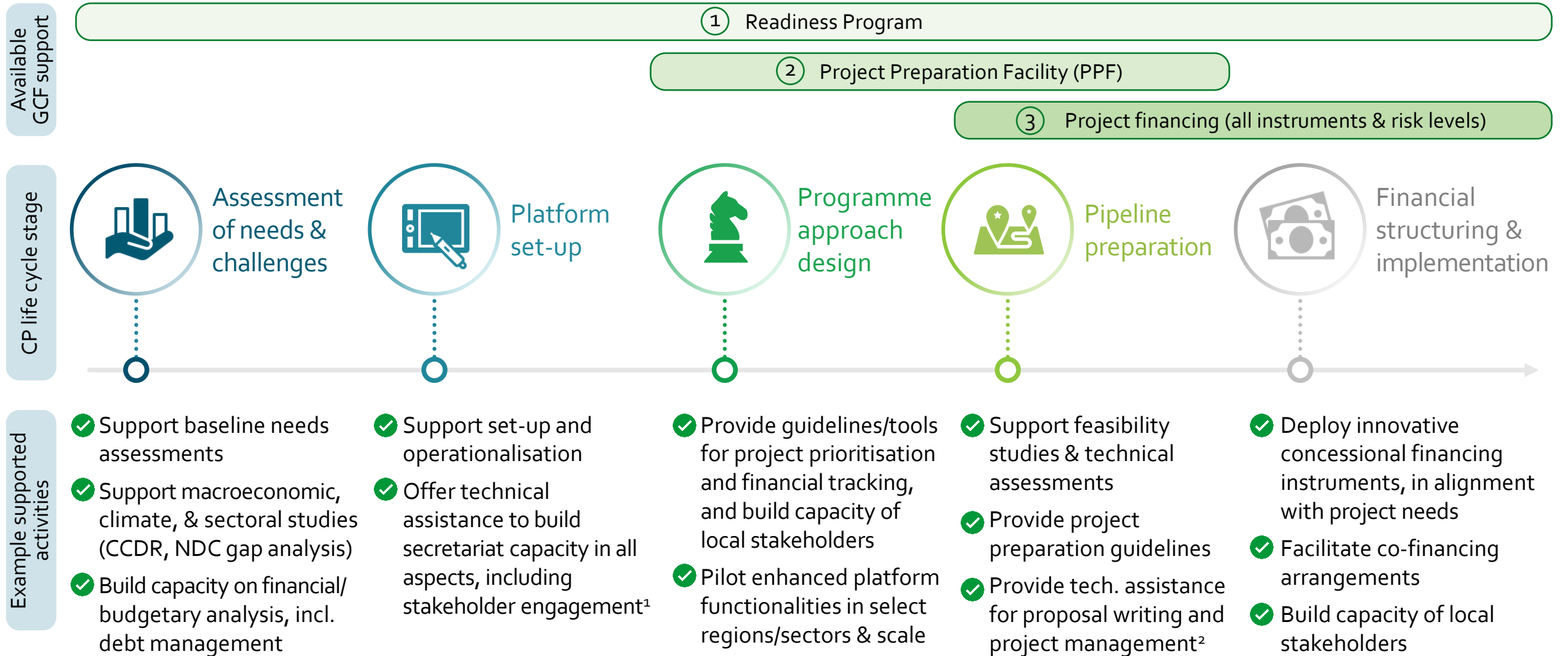
Balanced governance for project review and approval

## Predictability

Offering a stable partnership over multi-year timeframes

1. Accredited Entities

# GCF provides SUPPORT across full platform life cycle



1. Providing templates for stakeholder engagement and supporting the establishment of comms channels for continuous dialogue and knowledge sharing; 2. Readiness

# ACCESSING support for country platforms: GCF Readiness



## Readiness Financial Window

GCF Readiness Programme has a total grant envelope of over **USD 500 million**.

For each country, the following amounts are available:

- **USD 7 million** if the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulation allocation has not been utilised, for integrated use;
- **USD 4 million** if the NAP formulation allocation has been exhausted.

2024-27 Readiness budget will be available until the end of 2027.

See additional Readiness resource here: [www.greenclimate.fund/readiness/country-window](http://www.greenclimate.fund/readiness/country-window).

For enquires on the Readiness Programme, contact: [readiness@gcfund.org](mailto:readiness@gcfund.org).

## Steps to access GCF support for country platforms

### 1 Request Readiness support under the Country Window

- NDAs/focal points, in their coordination capacity, submit a request to the GCF Secretariat using a standardized [template](#).

### 2 Plan strategically, over medium-term

- Countries and GCF engage in strategic planning re. the scope of Readiness support, integrating country platforms as part of one of the two programmes or within a single 4-year programme.

### 3 Countries choose from two access modalities and implementation begins:

#### **OPTION 1: DIRECT ACCESS**

- The country designates an agency within the government that will i) represent the government under the grant agreement with GCF and ii) receive the readiness funding directly from GCF.
- The agency submits a Direct Access Proposal, and the Grant Agreement is signed.
- The agency has the flexibility to implement activities i) using its internal systems and staff, or ii) by contracting external service providers independently of the GCF, or iii) by working with holders of the GCF Readiness Framework Agreements

#### **OPTION 2: USE OF PRE-QUALIFIED DELIVERY PARTNERS**

- Countries develop TOR, based on the strategic planning exercise, with support from the GCF.
- The GCF Secretariat conducts a mini-tender among Pre-Qualified Delivery Partners, where countries form part of the selection panel
- Implementation can begin immediately.

# Case study | Brazil Climate & Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP)



## Context & overview

**Context:** Brazil is one of the world's largest greenhouse gas emitters. It has made progress towards its net-zero by 2050 goal, but mobilising finance remains a barrier.

**Platform description:** BIP connects projects and financiers and aims to address challenges such as limited governance and institutional capacities, fragmented project pipelines, low diversification, and insufficient private sector engagement.

**Platform objective:** "To support the advancement of Brazil's ambitious climate goals, increasing transition investment from all sources"

**Key sector(s):** Nature-based Solutions & Bioeconomy, Industry & Mobility, Energy

## GCF role and impact

- GCF Readiness funding is helping establish a fully operational BIP Secretariat.
- This support aims to improve governance, stakeholder coordination, and pipeline development to strengthen private sector engagement and finance mobilisation
- Ultimately, it will help deliver on Brazil's net-zero transition

## Governance & partners

### Secretariat



### Steering Committee

Ministério de Minas e Energia



MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E MUDANÇA DO CLIMA



MINISTÉRIO DO DESENVOLVIMENTO, INDÚSTRIA, COMÉRCIO E SERVIÇOS



### Select partners



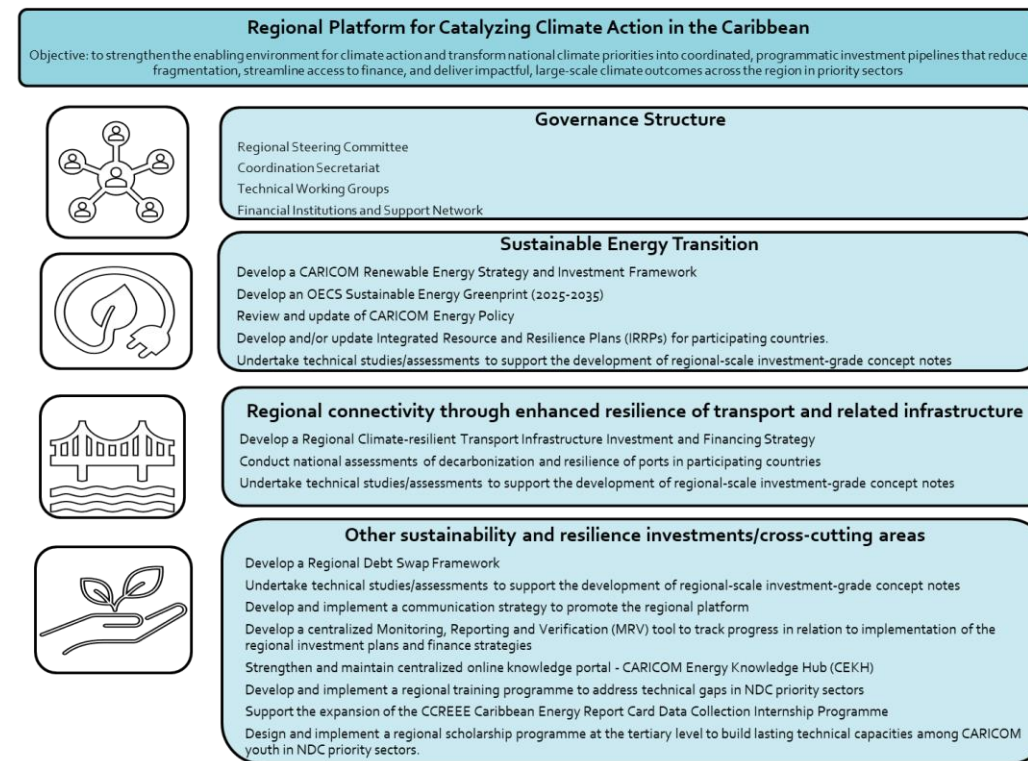
MDBs and civil society

# Regional Readiness I Caribbean



## Proposed Activities:

- **Establishing the Regional Platform** to facilitate cross-border cooperation to enhance collective climate action with a robust governance structure, including a **dedicated secretariat** as a coordinating body.
- Building **stakeholder capacity** and providing **technical assistance** for the development of strategic frameworks, investment plans/financing strategies and technical studies/assessments (e.g. pre-feasibility studies for geothermal/green hydrogen investments, environmental and social impact assessments etc.)
- Supporting the development of a **regional pipeline of investment-ready programmes**.
- **Knowledge sharing** to enhance the effectiveness of climate programming and coordination.



<https://www.greenclimate.fund/news/caribbean-countries-launch-landmark-platform-scale-climate-investment>



**Thank you**