



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Green Climate Fund Taxonomy DRAFT

An introduction to the Green Climate Fund taxonomy DRAFT and its applications



INTRODUCTION

In the absence of formally agreed-upon definitions, market actors and practitioners tend to introduce their own terms which in turn results in a lack of comparability, reliability, accountability, and typically results in longer processing times. To support the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) partners and stakeholders to better navigate and engage with the fund, an overarching taxonomy has been established. The taxonomy seeks to standardize the fund's definitions of terms in order to guide the user through the technicalities of the fund's language and terminology. In turn, the taxonomy will support better-informed and more efficient decision making and response to investment opportunities that contribute to achieving the GCF's objectives.

The current draft version of the taxonomy is structured into three different domains of the fund's operations. These domains are broadly based on the programming, institutional, and partnership-based terms of the fund.

The GCF taxonomy is regularly updated based on the latest programmes and policies, climate science, climate finance, and the overall objectives of the fund.

As this taxonomy draft is a work in progress, we kindly seek your input to further improve and move this work to the next stage. You can directly contribute and provide your thoughts on the current taxonomy by accessing the link provided in the information box above. In this spreadsheet, you can provide your input and comments to the various terms and definitions directly column H. Your contributions will be reviewed by the working group and incorporated into the draft taxonomy.

We value your input

We would like to invite you to directly provide your comments and input to this first draft of the GCF taxonomy. Please include your inputs in column K alongside your unit and initials (e.g. OPM/MB).

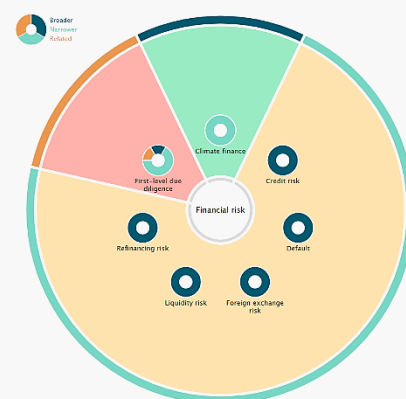
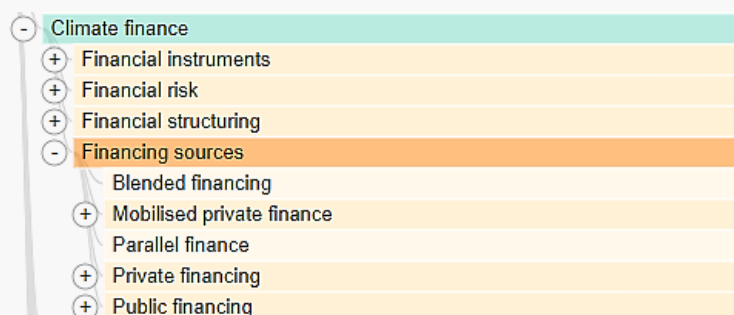
[Link to spreadsheet.](#)

Taxonomy structure and definitions.

This document includes a high-level and simplified view of the current taxonomy. A full view of the taxonomy, including definitions and connections of the terminology can be accessed and viewed through the following link:

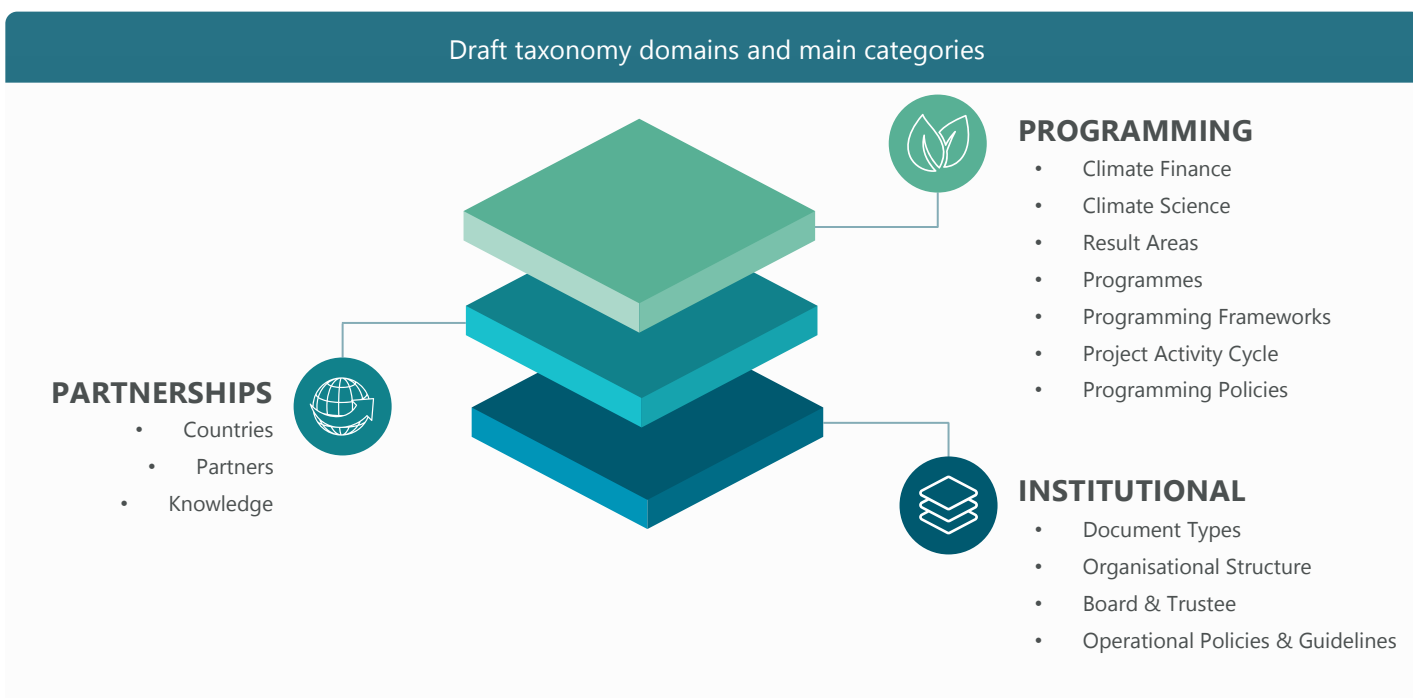
[Link to Glossary website prototype.](#)

In this glossary you can browse all the terminologies and definitions included in this current version. A visualisation of the taxonomy structure is included, and various visual maps are available.



OVERVIEW OF DOMAINS

The current draft taxonomy is structured into three domains that broadly captures the essential aspects of the GCF's objectives, processes, structure, and partnerships based on the main domains illustrated below. The current draft version of the taxonomy includes 940 terms (please review the spreadsheet or browse the glossary prototype linked below to view all the terms and how they connect and relate to each other).



PROGRAMMING

- Climate Finance
- Climate Science
- Result Areas
- Programmes
- Programming Frameworks
- Project Activity Cycle
- Programming Policies

The programming domain seeks to clarify and define the various climate finance terms the fund applies when developing and financing projects. This includes the financial instruments the fund can employ, the financial structuring the fund could utilize for project development, as well as the financial risks that the fund evaluates during project development.

The climate science domain includes the various present climate risks that could occur due to climate change, as well as other natural disaster risks facing developing countries. Global and regional climate modelling is based on current standards set out by IPCC and includes the different underlying components of a climate model. In addition, some of the main emissions calculation methodologies that the fund applies to project evaluation are included in this sub-domain as well.

The result area sub-domain is divided into the four adaptation and four mitigation prioritised focus areas of the fund. The programmes sub-domain includes three unique GCF programmes and its components. The six key programming frameworks feature the different GCF policy and guidelines that are intended to guide and facilitate the project pipeline development from the various GCF partners and entities. The project activity cycle outlines the four key stages of project development and the essential components of each stage. The last sub-domain, programming policies, covers the key guideline policies for project development.

OVERVIEW OF DOMAINS



PARTNERSHIPS

- Countries
- Partners
- Knowledge Partnerships

This domain outlines the various countries that the GCF directly supports as partners. The sub-domain for countries is divided into the four regions that the GCF works with, including Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. These countries are further classified by the GCF priority groups of least developed country (LDC) and small island developing states (SIDS).

The various partners and their classification as entities are also included.

The knowledge partnerships that the GCF is currently developing, and aiming to develop, is part of the last sub-domain on the institutional side of the taxonomy.



INSTITUTIONAL

- Document Types
- Organisational Structure
- Governance
- Operational Policies & Guidelines

The institutional domain includes the various key document types and formats that the fund operates with for the different external as well as internal processes.

The internal organisational structure is included for the different GCF divisions, offices, as well as the independent units.

The governance of the fund, governed by the board and its representatives are included alongside the GCF trustee with its main duties to the fund.

The last sub-domain covers the operational policies and guidelines for the funds internal operations.

Introduction

The programming domain includes the terminology that is typically used during project review and assessment, project development and implementation, and lastly for the monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects.

This domain covers terminology for the areas of climate finance, including the financial instruments of GCF, financial risks, financial structuring, and the various project financing sources. Climate science, including climate risks, climate modelling and emissions calculation methodologies are part of the climate science domain.

The eight prioritised results areas based on mitigation and adaptation measurements are covered alongside the different programmes that the GCF can offer to its stakeholders. The programming frameworks are covered, and provide insight into the investment, risk, monitoring and results frameworks of the GCF. The various stages of the project activity cycle and its underlying components is outlined in the project activity cycle sub-domain. The last part of this domain is on the funds programming policies, with a focus on developing a project pipeline aligned with the funds overarching objectives.

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- Risk management framework
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Climate Finance

Definition: The resources to catalyse the climate-smart transformation of development by covering the additional costs and risks of climate action, creating an enabling environment and building capacity in support of adaptation and mitigation, as well as encouraging research, development, and deployment of new technologies.

Financial instruments

- Equity
 - First-loss equity
 - Mezzanine
- Grant
 - Grant agreements (GA)
 - Grant equivalent (GE)
 - Grant equivalent calculator
- Guarantees
 - Crowding-in investment
- Loan
 - Concessional loans
 - Concessional tenor
 - Debt restructuring
 - Debt service
 - Green bond
 - Junior loan
 - Revolving loan facility
 - Senior loan
- Results-based payments

Financial structuring

- Amortization schedule
- Capital expenditures (CapEx)
- Capital structure
- De-risking
 - Credit enhancement
 - Currency swap
 - Interest rate swap
 - Catastrophe bond
- Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)
- Economic internal rate of return (EIRR)
- Expected net present value (ENPV)
- Financial internal rate of return (FIRR)
- Financial intermediation loan
- Loan pricing
- Social discount rate (SOR)
- Structured finance
- Term sheet (TS)
- Operational expenditures (OpEx)
- Weighted average cost of capital (WACC)

Financial risk

- Foreign exchange risk
 - Foreign exchange risk hedging
- Credit risk
 - Credit rating
- Liquidity risk
 - Illiquid assets
 - Systemic liquidity
- Default
 - Remedies following an event of default

Financing sources

- Blended financing
- Mobilised private finance
 - Realised co-financing
- Parallel finance
- Private financing
 - Climate funds
 - Climate innovations
 - Climate markets
 - Equity funds
 - Financial institutions
- Project finance
- Public financing
 - Multilateral development bank (MDB)

Climate Science

Definition: The climate system is the highly complex system consisting of five major components: the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the cryosphere, the lithosphere and the biosphere, and the interactions between them. A change in the state of the climate that can be identified by using statistical tests by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period (IPCC). The climate science domain is grouped into climate risks stemming from climate change, global as well as regional climate modelling, and the emission calculation methodologies that are currently adopted by the fund for project evaluation and development.

Climate risks

- Anthropogenic climate change
- Desertification
- Droughts
- Ecosystem degradation
- Flood
- Freshwater availability
- Heatwaves
- Land loss
- Natural disasters
 - Earthquakes
 - Geological hazards
 - Hurricanes
 - Hydro-meteorological hazards
- Rising water temperatures
- Sea level rise
- Urban flooding
- Wetland loss

Emission calculation methodologies

- Carbon accounting
- Emissions from fuel combustion
- Emission standard
- Greenhouse gas (GHG)
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Direct GHG emissions
 - GHG metric tonnes
 - IFI framework for GHG accounting
 - Indirect GHG emissions

Global climate modelling

- Atmospheric chemistry
- Biogeochemical cycles
- Carbon aerosols
- Carbon cycle
- Carbon dioxide capture and storage
- Climate projections
- Climate sensitivity
- Coupled model intercomparison project (CIMP)
- Cryosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Interactive vegetation
- Mean sea level
- Ocean
- Sea ice
- Sulphate aerosol
- Upper atmosphere

Regional climate modelling (RCM)

- Regional climate change scenarios
 - Dynamic baseline scenario
 - Static baseline scenario
- Socio-economic scenario

Result Areas - Mitigation

Definition: The mandate to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient pathways the Fund has prioritised 8 strategic result areas, 4 each for mitigation and adaptation.

Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances

- Building standards and codes
- Commercial building
- GHG mitigation
- Green cities
- Heating - ventilation and air conditioning
- Residential buildings
- Retrofitting buildings
- Sustainable spatial planning
- Waste management
 - Industrial solid waste
 - Landfill
 - Municipal solid waste
 - Radioactive waste management
 - Waste preparation
 - Waste recycling
 - Waste reuse
 - Waste to energy

Transport

- Alternative fuels
- Electric mobility
 - Electric boats
 - Electric bus
 - Electric lorries
 - Electric rickshaw
 - Electric trains
- Higher efficiency engines and standards
- Low-carbon fuel emission standards
- Private transportation
- Public transport
 - Bus rapid transit (BRT)
 - Light rail transit (LRT)
- Ride sharing
- Traffic management
- Waterborne

Forests and land use

- Agriculture
 - Critical infrastructure
 - Crop yields
 - Cropland management
 - Hydrometry services
 - Wetland management
- Forestry
 - Afforestation
 - REDD framework (REDD+)
 - Reforestation
 - Sustainable forest management
- Land-use planning

Energy generation and access

- Bioenergy
 - Bio-diesel
 - Biogas
 - Biomass
 - Fire-wood
 - Fuel crops
 - Gasification
 - Organic waste
 - Residuals
 - Waste to energy
- Electricity
- Energy distribution
 - Distribution
 - Mini-grid
 - Off-grid
 - Power grid
 - Smart grid
 - Tariff
 - Transmission
 - Utility
- Energy storage
 - Batteries
 - Demand side management
 - Fuel cells
 - Power-to-gas
 - Thermal energy storage
- Geothermal energy
 - Adsorption
 - District cooling
 - District heating
 - Geysers
 - Solar-water heaters
- Hydropower energy
 - Dams
 - Head-race
 - Pico-hydro
 - Run-off-river
 - Turbine
- Ocean energy
 - Ocean thermal energy
 - Wave energy
- Solar energy
 - Large-scale solar
 - Solar cells
 - Solar lanterns
 - Solar photovoltaic
 - Solar radiation
 - Solar resources
 - Solar thermal
 - insolation
 - solar-home systems
- Wind energy
 - Offshore wind
 - Onshore wind
 - Wind resources
 - Wind-map
 - Wind-speed

Result Areas - Adaptation

Definition: The mandate to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient pathways the Fund has prioritised 8 strategic result areas, 4 each for mitigation and adaptation.

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

- Coastal ecosystem
- Coral reefs
- Ecosystem degradation
- Ecosystem monitoring
- Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Marine ecosystems
- National capital accounting

Health, food, and water security

- Desertification
- Droughts
- Food insecurity
- Food prices
- Freshwater availability
- Nature-based solutions
- Rainwater harvesting
- Rising water temperatures
- Soil fertility
- Soil moisture reduction
- Water distribution
- Water monitoring
- Water storage
- Water treatment

Infrastructure and built environment

- Early warning systems
 - Flood forecasting systems
 - Landslide and mudflow warning systems
- Hazard mapping
 - Hazard mapping solutions
 - Seasonal to interannual weather forecast
- Land loss
- Monitoring systems
 - Ecosystem monitoring
 - Monitoring of invasive species
- Needs assessment
- Urban flooding
- Urban development
- Urban resilience
- Wetland loss

Livelihoods of people and communities

- Communal pooling
- Credit societies
- Diversification of livelihoods
- Food storage
- Livelihood impacts
- Market responses
- Migration
- National systems
- Natural resource base
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Systems of mutual support

Programmes

Definition: The GCF has three programming modalities; the project approval process for full-size projects and programmes, the simplified approval process for projects under a certain funding threshold and with minimal to no environmental risks, and Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme grants for strategy, policy and capacity development.

Readiness and preparatory support programme (RPSP)

- Readiness programme cycle
 - Approval
 - Completion and grant closure
 - Conceptualisation and development
 - Implementation, monitoring and reporting
 - Legal processing and first disbursement
 - Review and appraisal
 - Submission
- Readiness programme strategy 2019-2021
 - Capacity building for climate finance coordination
 - Knowledge sharing and learning
 - Paradigm-shifting pipeline development
 - Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment
 - Strengthened adaptation planning

Simplified approval process (SAP)

- SAP funding proposal package
 - Appraisal report and or previous evaluation reports
 - Co-financing letter
 - Detailed budget
 - Economic and financial analysis
 - Environmental and social action plan
 - Gender assessment and action plan
 - Legal due diligence
 - Legal opinion certificate of internal approval
 - Pre-feasibility study
 - Procurement plan
 - Risk assessment and management
 - Term sheet
- Country ownership
 - National development plan
- Eligibility criteria
 - Financing scope
 - Minimal environmental and social risk
 - Scaling-up
- SAP online submissions system (OSS)

Country programme (CP)

- National adaptation plan (NAP)
- Outcomes
 - Adaptation finance increased
 - Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened
 - Evidence basis used to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact
 - Private sector engagement in adaptation catalysed

Programming Frameworks

Definition: The GCF programming and pipeline development are guided by the following key set of programming frameworks: Updated Strategic Plan for the GCF (for the period 2020–2023), Investment framework, Results management framework (RMF), Performance measurement frameworks (PMF), 10 Sectoral guidance for the eight GCF results areas, Risk management framework, and Monitoring and accountability framework.

Investment criteria

- Country ownership
 - National development plan
- Efficiency and effectiveness
- Impact potential
- Investment criteria scorecard
- Needs of the recipient
- Paradigm shift potential
 - Depth
 - Scale
 - Sustainability
- Sustainable development potential

Investment framework

- Blending
- Crowding out other financing sources
- Grant equivalent accounting
- Minimum concessional funding
- Paradigm shift
- Revenues

Monitoring and accountability framework (MAF)

- Adaptive management
- Final evaluation report
- Funded activity monitoring
- Interim evaluation report
- Non-compliance
- Poor performance

Integrated results management framework (IRMF)

- Paradigm shift potential
 - Depth
 - Innovation
 - Scale
 - Sustainability
- Result levels
- Scorecard

To be reviewed/approved at B.27

Risk management framework

- Revised risk register (Component I)
- Risk appetite statement (Component II)
- Risk dashboard (Component III)
- Risk guidelines for funding proposals (Component IV)
- Investment risk policy (Component V)
- Non-financial risk policy (Component VI)
- Funding risk policy (Component VII)
- Compliance risk policy (Component VIII)
- Project success rating (PSR)

Sectoral guidance

- Agriculture and food security
- Cities
- Early warning and climate information services
- Ecosystems and ecosystem services
- Energy efficiency
- Energy generation and access
- Forestry, land use
- Health
- Infrastructure and built environment
- Low emissions transport
- Water

Project Activity Cycle

Definition: The project activity cycle starts with the preparation of country programmes and entity work programmes to originate transformative initiatives aligned with the mandate of GCF by NDAs/focal points and AEs; continues through to project development and submission by AEs; the technical review and assessment of the proposed project by the GCF Secretariat; its final review and approval by the GCF Board; before moving on to project implementation, evaluation and closure by AEs. The GCF project cycle stages are overseen by the Secretariat and GCF independent units. The knowledge management and learning component is central to the final stage of the project activity cycle. Lessons learned inform both the project origination process and the closing of the project activity cycle in the future for GCF and the AE.

Strategy, origination and structuring

- Concept note submission
 - Sectoral guidance
- Country and entity work programmes
- Origination and structuring
 - Second-level technical services
- Strategy development
 - Design
 - Identify
 - Plan
 - Strategic engagement
- Targeted project generation
 - Task support
 - Task team

Technical review and appraisal

- Funding proposal development
 - Budget
 - Economic and financial analysis
 - GHG emission calculations
 - Logical framework
- Funding proposal review
- Second-level due diligence
 - Risk and compliance assessment
 - Environmental and social safeguard standards
 - Financial planning
 - Pipeline management
 - Clearance for submission to ITAP

Approval and legal arrangements

- Board approval
- Legal arrangements
- FAA process
 - FAA effectiveness
 - FAA negotiation
 - FAA execution

Implementation

- Adaptive management
- Evaluation, learning and project closure
- First disbursement
- Monitoring for performance and compliance

Programming Policies

Definition: The programming policies are broadly categorized into four groups of policy classes. The four are centred around the core investment, risk, monitoring, accountability, and safeguard policies that the fund has established to ensure that entities have clear guidelines for project development and understand the main criteria and objectives of the fund.

Investment policies

- Financial terms and conditions of grants and concessional loans
- Initial investment framework: activity-specific sub-criteria and indicative assessment factors
- Initial result areas of the Fund
- Investment criteria
- Performance indicators of the initial result areas of the Fund
- Policy on co-financing
- Policy on restructuring and cancellation
- Simplified approval process pilot scheme

Investment risk policies

- Revised risk register
- Risk appetite statement
- Risk dashboard
- Risk guidelines for funding proposals
- Investment risk policy
- Non-financial risk policy
- Funding risk policy
- Compliance risk policy

Monitoring and accountability policies

- Integrated Results management framework
- Monitoring and accountability framework for accredited entities
- Mitigation and adaptation performance measurement frameworks (PMFs)
- Monitoring and accountability framework
- Performance measurement framework for REDD+ results-based payments

Safeguard policies

- Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy (AML/CFT)
- Environmental and social policy
- Environmental and social safeguard standards
- Gender policy
- Indigenous peoples policy
- Policy on prohibited practices
- Policy on the protection of whistle blowers and witnesses
- SEAH



Introduction

The Institutional domain includes terminology that is broadly used at an institutional level at the fund. The first sub-domain covers the key document types and classifications that the fund operates with for the various processes.

The next sub-domain includes the organisational structure the different GCF divisions, offices, as well as the independent units. The governance of the fund represented by its board and its representatives are included alongside the GCF trustee and its main duties to the fund.

The last sub-domain covers the operational policies and guidelines for the funds internal operations.

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Document Types

Definition: In the course of implementing climate projects, GCF and its partners produce reports, proposals, agreements, and other documents that facilitate and formalise working arrangements and ensure that activities are done properly and smoothly. This section provides a comprehensive list of such documents.

Reports

- Annual performance report
- Mission report
- Project preparation facility completion report
- Project preparation facility progress report
- Readiness and preparatory support interim progress report
- Reports on demand
 - Portfolio dashboard
 - Post-approval dashboard
 - Risk dashboard

Board documents

- Action item
- Agenda
- Call for input
- Co-chairs note
- Decision
- Information document
- Meeting report
- Notification
- Submissions

Governance documents

- Agreement
- Confidentiality agreement
- Contribution agreement
- Financial statement
- Governing instrument (GI)
- Policy, strategy or guideline

Procurement documents

- Addendum
- Awarded contract
- Expression of interest (EOI)
- Invitation to tender
- Request for information (RFI)
- Request for proposal (RFP)
- Request for quotation (RFQ)

Operational documents

- Accredited entity nomination
 - Accredited entity nomination letter
- Application for observer organisation accreditation
- Approved readiness proposal
- NDA nomination
- No cost extension
- Nomination of a national designated authority
- Non-disclosure agreement
- Readiness framework agreement
- Readiness grant agreement
- Template

Project document

- Concept note (CN)
- Environment and social safeguard report
- Expected co-financing
- Funded activity agreement
 - Funded activity
- Funding proposal
 - Approved funding proposal
 - Funding window
- Funding proposal template
- Gender action plan
- Gender assessment
- Inception report
- Logical framework
- No-objection letter
- Readiness and preparatory support budget and procurement plan
- Readiness and preparatory support proposal
- Simplified approval process
 - Simplified approval process concept note
 - Simplified approval process funding proposal
- Theory of change

Accreditation master agreement (AMA)

- Accredited entities fees
- Confidentiality
- Enforceability and arbitration
- Force majeure
- Governing law
- Intellectual property
- Privileges and immunities (P&I)
- Remedies following an event of default
- Representations, warranties and covenants
- Standard of care
- Term and termination
- Waiver

Organisational Structure

Definition: GCF has a fully independent Secretariat which is responsible for executing the day-to-day operations of the Fund. It services and is accountable to the Board. Today, GCF has around 220 staff members at its headquarters, in addition there are a number of consultants who support the staff. Some limited support is being provided offsite, in other countries. With close to a 50/50 balance between men and women, 61 nationalities, and many more languages spoken, GCF's diversity reflects the global nature of the climate challenge.

Independent units

- Independent evaluation unit (IEU)
- Independent integrity unit (IIU)
- Independent redress mechanism (IRM)
- Independent technical advisory panel (ITAP)

Cross-divisional teams

- Senior management team (SMT)
- Climate investment committee (CIC)
- Interdivisional project team
- Climate impact assessment network (C-NET)

GCF Offices

- Office Portfolio Management (OPM)
 - Portfolio implementation monitoring & management team
 - Quality assurance & monitoring and evaluation team
 - Results & data management team
- Office of General Counsel (OGC)
 - Institutional team
 - Operational team
- Office of Governance Affairs (OGA)
 - Board information team
 - Board affairs team
 - Multilateral governance team
- Office of Risk Management & Compliance (ORMC)
 - Risk management team
 - Compliance team
 - ESS/Gender/Indigenous peoples team
 - Appraisal and project policy team
- Office of the Executive Director (OED)
 - Executive director
 - Deputy executive director
 - Chief of staff
 - Accreditation team
 - Knowledge & change management team
 - Policy & strategy team
 - Senior ethics advisor
- Office of the Internal Auditor (OIA)

GCF Divisions

- Division of External Affairs (DEA)
 - Communications, media & PR team
 - Partnerships & outreach team
 - Resource mobilisation team
- Division of Mitigation and Adaptation (DMA)
 - Agriculture, livelihoods & wellbeing team
 - Built environment team
 - Economic, financial analytics & pipeline team
 - Energy & industry team
 - Land-use, forests & ecosystems team
 - Post-approval team
 - Task support team
- Division of Private Sector Facility (DPSF)
 - Climate equity funds team
 - Climate markets team
 - Financial institutions team
 - Innovation & platforms team
 - Project finance team
- Division of Support Services (DSS)
 - Finance team
 - General services, event management & travel team
 - ICT team
 - Procurement team
- Division of country programming (DCP)
 - Coordinator of support programmes team
 - Regional teams
 - SAP/PPF/EDA team

Governance

Definition: The GCF Board is charged with the governance and oversight of the Fund's management. It was established by 194 sovereign governments party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Board is independent and guided by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention. The GCF trustee, the international bank for reconstruction and development (the World Bank), functions include the receipt, holding and investment of financial contributions from contributors, transfer of financial resources pursuant to instruction by GCF, and preparation of summary financial reports.

Board

- Co-Chair
- Board member
- Representation
 - Developed country parties
 - Developing country Parties from the Latin American and the Caribbean States
 - Developing country parties from Least Developed Countries
 - Developing country parties from Small Island Developing States
 - Developing country parties from the African states
 - Developing country parties from the Asia-Pacific states
 - Developing country parties not included in the regional groups and constituencies stated in paragraph 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board

Trustee

- Accounting and cash management services
- Cash management
- Cash recording and transfer
- Financial reporting
- Foreign exchange hedging
- Harmonized approach to cash transfers Investment management
 - Bond issuance
 - Sovereign promissory notes
- Replenishment
 - Contribution management
- Trust fund
 - Trust fund financial report

Operational Policies & Guidelines

Definition: As part of its mandate, the GCF Board approves specific operational policies and guidelines, including programming, project cycle, administration, and financial management. In addition, the Board reviews and approves relevant frameworks, guidelines and standards related to GCF's operations, including environmental and social safeguards, and accreditation process, among others.

Secretariat operational policies

- Administrative policies of the Fund
 - Human resources
 - Administrative budget
 - Procurement and asset management
 - Information and communication technology
 - Audit and internal control

Governance policies

- Governing Instrument
 - Rules of procedure
- Draft provisions for privileges and immunities
- Information disclosure policy (IDP)
- Operational framework for complementarity and coherence

Secretariat operational guidelines

- Administrative guidelines on procurement
 - Administrator
 - Buyer
 - Contractor
 - Corporate social responsibility
 - Institutional procurement
 - Institutional procurement committee
 - Long-term agreement
 - Service contractor
 - Service level agreement

Governance guidelines

- Guidelines relating to the observer participation, accreditation of observer organizations and participation of active observers
- Procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted
- Arrangements between the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change and the Green Climate Fund
- Guiding principles and factors determining terms of financial instruments
- Guidelines on the participation and conduct of advisers in Board meetings

Introduction

The GCF relies on its expanding network of partners to deliver results across the spectrum of climate action to promote low-carbon and climate-resilient paths. These partners span multilateral and national banks, international financial institutions, development finance institutions, UN agencies, conservation organisations, government agencies, regional institutions, banks, investment funds, national and sub-national agencies and organizations. These diverse partnerships enable GCF to build on knowledge and experiences to drive systemic change that achieves climate ambitions. The partnership domain outlines the various countries that the GCF directly supports as partners. The sub-domain for countries is divided into the four regions that the GCF works with, including Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. These countries are further classified by the GCF priority groups of least developed country and small island developing states.

The various partners and their classification as entities are included under the partners sub-domain.

The knowledge partnerships that the GCF is currently developing, and aiming to develop, is part of the last sub-domain on the institutional side of the taxonomy.

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- Direct national accredited entities
- Direct regional accredited entities
- International accredited entities

Knowledge partnerships 24

- Communities of practice
- Academic partnerships
- Institutional partnerships

Countries (Africa & Asia-Pacific)

Definition: The developing countries below have designated a National Designated Authority or Focal Point, paving the way towards unlocking GCF resources for climate solutions. The countries taxonomy is first categorised by region based on GCF operations. Least developed countries (LDC) and small islands developing states countries (SIDS) definitions apply to the country taxonomy.

Africa

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Algeria | • Gabon | • Sao Tome and Principe (LDC) (SIDS) |
| • Angola (LDC) | • Gambia (LDC) | • Senegal (LDC) |
| • Benin (LDC) | • Ghana | • Seychelles (SIDS) |
| • Botswana | • Guinea (LDC) | • Sierra Leone (LDC) |
| • Burkina Faso (LDC) | • Guinea-Bissau (LDC) (SIDS) | • Somalia (LDC) |
| • Burundi (LDC) | • Kenya | • South Africa |
| • Cabo Verde (SIDS) | • Lesotho (LDC) | • South Sudan (LDC) |
| • Cameroon | • Liberia (LDC) | • Sudan (LDC) |
| • Central African Republic (LDC) | • Libya | • Togo (LDC) |
| • Chad (LDC) | • Madagascar (LDC) | • Tunisia |
| • Comoros | • Malawi (LDC) | • Uganda (LDC) |
| • Congo | • Mali (LDC) | • United Republic of Tanzania (LDC) |
| • Côte d'Ivoire | • Mauritania (LDC) | • Zambia |
| • Democratic Republic of the Congo (LDC) | • Mauritius (SIDS) | • Zimbabwe |
| • Djibouti (LDC) | • Morocco | |
| • Egypt | • Mozambique (LDC) | |
| • Equatorial Guinea | • Namibia | |
| • Eritrea (LDC) | • Niger (LDC) | |
| • Eswatini | • Nigeria | |
| • Ethiopia (LDC) | • Rwanda (LDC) | |

Asia-Pacific

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Afghanistan (LDC) | • Lebanon | • State of Palestine |
| • Bahrain | • Malaysia | • Syrian Arab Republic |
| • Bangladesh (LDC) | • Maldives (SIDS) | • Tajikistan |
| • Bhutan (LDC) | • Marshall Islands (SIDS) | • Thailand |
| • Cambodia (LDC) | • Mongolia | • Timor-Leste (LDC) (SIDS) |
| • China | • Myanmar (LDC) | • Tonga (SIDS) |
| • Cook Islands (SIDS) | • Nauru (SIDS) | • Turkmenistan |
| • Democratic People's Republic of Korea | • Nepal (LDC) | • Tuvalu (LDC) (SIDS) |
| • Federated States of Micronesia (SIDS) | • Niue (SIDS) | • Uzbekistan |
| • Fiji (SIDS) | • Oman | • Vanuatu (LDC) (SIDS) |
| • India | • Pakistan | • Viet Nam |
| • Indonesia | • Palau (SIDS) | • Yemen (LDC) |
| • Iraq | • Papua New Guinea (SIDS) | |
| • Islamic Republic of Iran | • Philippines | |
| • Jordan | • Republic of Korea | |
| • Kazakhstan | • Samoa (SIDS) | |
| • Kiribati (LDC) (SIDS) | • Saudi Arabia | |
| • Kuwait | • Singapore (SIDS) | |
| • Kyrgyzstan | • Solomon Islands (LDC) (SIDS) | |
| • Lao People's Democratic Republic (LDC) | • Sri Lanka | |

Countries (LAC and Eastern Europe)

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Latin America and the Caribbean

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| • Antigua and Barbuda (SIDS) | • Dominican Republic (SIDS) | • Panama |
| • Argentina | • Ecuador | • Paraguay |
| • Bahamas (SIDS) | • El Salvador | • Peru |
| • Barbados (SIDS) | • Grenada (SIDS) | • Plurinational State of Bolivia |
| • Belize (SIDS) | • Guatemala | • Saint Kitts and Nevis (SIDS) |
| • Brazil | • Guyana (SIDS) | • Saint Lucia (SIDS) |
| • Chile | • Haiti (LDC) | • Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SIDS) |
| • Colombia | • Honduras | • Suriname (SIDS) |
| • Costa Rica | • Jamaica (SIDS) | • Trinidad and Tobago (SIDS) |
| • Cuba (SIDS) | • Mexico | • Uruguay |
| • Dominica (SIDS) | • Nicaragua | |

Eastern Europe

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| • Albania | • Georgia | • Republic of Moldova |
| • Armenia | • Montenegro | • Serbia |
| • Azerbaijan | • North Macedonia | |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina | | |

Partners

Definition: Partners and entities include multilateral and national banks, international financial institutions, development finance institutions, United Nations agencies, conservation organisations, equity funds, government agencies and regional institutions. These diverse partnerships enable GCF to build on knowledge and experience to drive systemic change that achieves climate ambitions.

Accredited entity (AE)

- Accreditation
- Accreditation panel (AP)
- Accreditation size categories
- Accreditation standards
- Entity work programme (EWP)
- Financial management capacity assessment (FMCA)
- First-level due diligence (DD)
- GCF proceeds

Direct access entity (DAE)

- Designated focal point
- Enhanced direct access pilot programme
- National action plans

Direct national accredited entities

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco (ADA_Morocco) • Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) • Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES) • Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC) • CDG Capital S.A. (CDG_Capital) • CRDB Bank Plc (CRDB) • Caixa Economica Federal (CEF) • Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) • China Clean Development Mechanism Fund Management Center (China_CDM_Fund) • Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and Environment, Government of Antigua and Barbuda (DOE_ATG) • Ecobank Ghana (Ecobank) • Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) • Environmental Project Implementation Unit, State Agency of the Ministry of Nature Protection, Armenia (EPIU) • Fiji Development Bank (FDB) • Finanzas Y Negocios Servicios Financieros Limitada/Finanzas Y Negocios Servicios Financieros Limitada (FYNSA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financiera De Desarrollo Territorial S.A. (Findeter) • Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C. (FMCN) • Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez (FondoAccion) • Fonds National pour L'Environnement (FNEC) • Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO) • Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (Funbio) • IDFC Bank Ltd (IDFCBank) • IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure and Services Limited (IEISL) • Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) • JS Bank Limited (JSBank) • Korea Development Bank (KDB) • La Banque Agricole (CNCAS) • Landbank of the Philippines (Landbank) • Ministry of Environment of Rwanda (MOE_Rwanda) • Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (MoFEC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands (MFEM_COK) • Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda (MWE_UGA) • National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) • National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDDSecretariat) • National Environment Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA) • National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) • PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PTSMI) • Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) • Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Profonampe) • Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT) • Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) • South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) • Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia (TDBM) • Unidad Para el Cambio Rural (UCAR) • XacBank LLC (XacBank) • Yes Bank Limited (YesBank) |
|---|---|--|

Partners

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International accredited entities

- Africa Finance Corporation (AFC)
- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Austrian Development Agency (ADA_Austria)
- BNP Paribas S.A. (BNP_Paribas)
- CGIAR System Organization (CGIAR)
- Cassa depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (DCP)
- Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo (COFIDES)
- Conservation International Foundation (CI)
- Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (CACIB)
- Deutsche Bank AktienGesellschaft AG (DeutscheBank)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- HSBC Holdings plc and its subsidiaries (HSBC)
- IDB Invest (IDB_Invest)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association (WorldBank)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
- Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation (LuxDev)
- MUFG Bank, Ltd (MUFG_Bank)
- Macquarie Alternative Assets Management Limited (MAAML)
- Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden (FMO)
- Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)
- Pegasus Capital Advisors (PCA)
- Save the Children Australia (SCA)
- Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Economique, SA (PROPARCO)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)

Direct regional accredited entities

- Acumen Fund, Inc. (Acumen)
- Attijariwafa Bank (AWB)
- Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC)
- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
- Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)
- Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
- Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)
- Fundación Avina (FundacionAvina)
- Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)
- Pacific Community (SPC)
- Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Knowledge Partnerships

Definition: The GCF is aiming to develop and nurture knowledge partnerships with various external parties to co-generate and curate knowledge. This will result in institutional knowledge sharing opportunities as well as south-to-south learning opportunities and provide the fund with improved delivery capacity and fresh perspectives on the climate landscape.

Communities of practice

- Adaptation planning
- Agriculture and food security
- Climate economics and economic analysis of climate projects
- Climate information and early warning
- Climate technologies
- Ecosystems
- Energy efficiency
- Forests
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Innovative financial instruments, project structuring and finance
- Renewable energy
- Transport
- Urban development
- Water

Academic Partnerships

- Seoul National university (SNU)
To be updated.

Institutional Partnerships

To be updated.

DIGITAL TAXONOMY TOOLS

In addition to providing the GCF stakeholder and secretariat with a consistent overview of the fund's terminology, the taxonomy can be applied to advanced technology applications. Such applications are powered by artificial intelligence (AI) and can automatically classify content based on the standardised taxonomy structure.

Simply put, the AI is driven by natural language processing algorithms that can read documents in a way similar to humans. By leveraging such technologies, large amounts of documents and content can be automatically indexed and classified. In so doing the end-users can quickly get a good sense of the knowledge inventory at hand and accurately retrieve the right content by improved search and navigational support.

A couple of such taxonomy powered application and examples of its use-case are described below.

Automatic content classification

According to industry leaders, knowledge workers spend a substantial amount of their time on searching for information. Poor visibility and findability of content can result in duplication, further decreasing productivity and work satisfaction.

By enabling automatic content classification powered by the GCF taxonomy, the end-users can quickly get a sense of the knowledge inventory at hand and improve knowledge and data extraction.

For the GCF, this means that the main content of the repository, SharePoint, will be automatically classified and tagged according to the taxonomy by applying metadata to the content in the knowledge inventory. This will result in an increase of knowledge discovery and productivity by providing end-users with better visibility and understanding of the content at hand.



Virtual assistants & Recommender systems

By utilising the fundamental metadata layer provided by the automatic classification of content, other types of applications can provide services such as virtual assistants and recommender systems to the GCF secretariat and stakeholders.

Such applications could be deployed on the GCF website, as well as the GCF intranet to deliver increased knowledge discovery, data visibility, and retrieval.

This will further support an increase in productivity and knowledge discovery for the GCF internal end-users and external stakeholders.

