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**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
LONG-TERM VISION ON COMPLEMENTARITY, COHERENCE AND
COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND AND THE
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
2024**

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Long-term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence, and Collaboration (LTV) between the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was initiated in 2021 in response to calls to ease access to country funding, increase impact and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of both funds through enhanced coordination and harmonization. The effort was first introduced and articulated to the GEF Council in a Working Document at its 60th Meeting on June 14-18, 2021,¹ and it was subsequently presented to the 29th meeting of the GCF Board on June 28, 2021.²

2. Both governing bodies have welcomed the initiative as outlined in the LTV working document and have come to expect an annual progress report on LTV implementation. In keeping with this practice, the first joint progress report was presented to the 62nd GEF Council in June 2022,³ and to the 34th meeting of the GCF Board in October 2022,⁴ and the second update provided to the 64th GEF Council Meeting in June 2023,⁵ and to B.33 of the GCF Board in October 2023.⁶

3. This document constitutes the third update, providing relevant information on the implementation of various LTV activities by the two Secretariats of their efforts during the 2023-2024 reporting period.⁷ It also presents summary information on the recent rapid evolution of enhanced collaboration among a wider group of organizations pursuing these objectives, now including the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), alongside GEF and GCF, under the umbrella of the “Multilateral Climate Funds” (MCFs).

LONG-TERM VISION

4. The LTV aims to enhance the planning, implementation, and outcomes of GEF and GCF investments – in line with their respective strategic investment plans – to support initiatives consistent with their programming strategies and to inform the future programming of both funds. The LTV was developed in response to relevant guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), since both funds are Operating Entities of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC. The GEF also serves as the Financial Mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Parties to the CBD and UNCCD now also

¹ GEF, 2021, [Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence, and Collaboration between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility](#), Council Document GEF/C.60/08.

² GCF, 2021, [Report on the activities of the Secretariat](#), Annex II, Board Document GCF/B.29/Inf.07.

³ GEF, 2022, [Progress Report on the Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence and Collaboration Between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/Inf.14

⁴ GCF, 2022, [Annual Update on Complementarity and Coherence](#), Board Document GCF/B.34/Inf.07/Add.02.

⁵ GEF, 2023, [Progress Report on The Long-Term Vision on Complementarity, Coherence and Collaboration Between the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, 2023](#), Council Document GEF/C.64/Inf.07

⁶ GCF, 2023, [Annual Update on Complementarity and Coherence](#), Board Document GCF/B.37/Inf.14/Add.02

⁷ This report will also be presented to the GCF Board as part of the report on Activities of the Secretariat at its 40th Meeting in October 2024.

include GCF as part of their decisions for resource mobilization as well as cooperation. The UNFCCC COP has consistently encouraged GEF and GCF to improve their complementarity, coherence and collaboration, including through decisions 6/CP.26, 17/CP.27 and 7/CP.28 and welcomed and encouraged the LTV implementation.

5. At UNFCCC COP 28, the first Global Stocktake of progress in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement was presented. It showed the slow pace of advancement in addressing the climate crisis and need for greater urgency to accelerate climate mitigation and adaptation actions. While recognizing the need for increased financial flows to developing countries in support their efforts, there were also calls for improving country access to financing already available and for greater efficiency with which these resources are allocated and utilized – all with the goal of achieving quicker and greater mitigation and adaptation impacts.

6. Consistent with this call to action, countries have responded positively to the LTV, recognizing that the shared and mutually reinforcing visions of GEF and GCF support can – through this initiative – amplify impact through better coordinated efforts to advance country-driven approaches and ownership, efficiency and effectiveness while adhering to the highest international safeguards. Building on the unique strengths of GEF and GCF, support has been expressed by countries and partners for more proactive, joint programming efforts of the two funds to identify and pursue important common themes for climate action, including through blended, parallel and sequenced finance.

IMPLEMENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

7. The LTV initiative got off to a solid start during its first two years of implementation, with progress achieved, inter alia, in the following areas: a) advancing the incorporation of the collaboration principles and objectives relating to the LTV's goals into GEF-8 and GCF strategic plans; b) setting up a joint GEF-GCF pavilion at the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Glasgow (COP 26), including organization of events highlighting LTV and GEF-GCF collaboration; c) enhanced dialogue between the heads of the GEF and GCF Secretariats and regular joint meetings of the LTV Steering Committee, comprising senior representatives from each Secretariat; d) exploring and piloting joint programming of the two funds along with country and bilateral partners; and e) jointly commissioning a study on the policies and processes of the two funds to identify harmonization opportunities.

8. Efforts have continued apace during the 2023-2024 implementation year to advance GEF and GCF coherence and complementarity and collaboration, guided by the senior leadership of the two institutions, and under the oversight of the LTV Steering Committee. The two Secretariats have accelerated their joint efforts based on experience gained. Enhanced understanding has facilitated good progress, including further mainstreaming of LTV considerations into the overall programming efforts of the two organizations.

9. A meeting of the LTV Steering Committee was convened on April 11, 2024, with a modified membership in light of ongoing changes in personnel that resulted in vacant seats on both GEF and GCF sides. The Steering Committee considered the main areas of the LTV for the reporting year and discussed the advances and updates to be provided since the last joint progress report. These include (i) progress on collaborative and coordinated programming in the

context of major initiatives such as the Great Green Wall Initiatives or investments in the Amazon, and the joint investment planning pilot workshop held in Uganda. Additional areas that were discussed include (ii) the next steps with the joint investment planning pilots, (iii) the linkages between the LTV and the incipient work with the larger group of the multilateral climate funds, (iv) the engagement with the Task Force on Access to Climate Finance and the NDC Partnership, and (v) other matters, including Steering Committee organizational arrangements.

10. A key topic for ongoing dialogue between GEF and GCF has been mainstreaming attention to LTV goals into the strategic approaches of both funds. Key areas of effort and cooperation include incorporating LTV goals into the strategic directions of each organization, review of policies and procedures in pursuit of areas for enhanced harmonization, coordinating work on the identification and implementation of joint initiatives, support for joint country investment plans and related outreach and capacity-building opportunities.

11. This builds on a commitment to enhancing coherence and complementarity among multilateral climate funds included in the GEF-8 Programming Directions document⁸ as well as in the Programming Strategy for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) for the GEF 8 period.⁹ The GCF has incorporated the pursuit of LTV goals into its Updated Strategic Plan for 2024-2027 (USP-2)¹⁰ which sets the directions for the GCF-2 programming cycle, guided by the provisions of the GCF Governing Instrument and by its Board.

12. During the previous reporting period, a study of GEF and GCF processes and policies was jointly commissioned “to identify recommendations to support complementarity and coherence and assist developing countries and partners to generate long-lasting results in climate change adaptation and mitigation.” The findings and recommendations of the study covered the areas of programming, country support and engagement, processes, and institutional coordination, among others, and presented potential avenues, as relevant, for enhancing the performance, coherence and impact of GEF and GCF through simplification, streamlining and harmonization. The study was reported on in the June 2023 GEF Council paper on Relations with the Conventions and Other International Institutions,¹¹ and published on the GEF website.¹²

13. Working-level discussions within and between GEF and GCF were carried out based on the study’s recommendations to explore opportunities for improved performance that might be acted upon by the Secretariats or considered by their governing bodies consistent with their scopes and mandates. Possible adjustments to policies and procedures of the two funds have been noted at the working levels of the Secretariats. Furthermore, specific references to the collaboration between GEF and GCF, and to the study mentioned in the previous paragraph, were included in the GEF Council document titled “Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle”, which was

⁸ GEF, 2022, [GEF-8 Programming Directions](#), GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01 (paras 463-465).

⁹ GEF, 2022, [GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the GEF-8 Period of July 2022 to June 2026 and Operational Improvements](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.32/04.

¹⁰ GCF, 2023, [Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund 2024–2027](#), Board Decision B.36/13.

¹¹ GEF, 2023, [Relations with the Conventions and Other International Institutions](#), Council Document GEF/C.64/08.

¹² Baastel, 2023, [Processes and Policies of the GEF and the GCF: A Comparative Analysis to Foster Complementarity and Coherence](#).

considered by the GEF Council at its 66th meeting in February 2024.¹³ The findings were also considered by the GEF in designing the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF).

14. In short, as reported below, there has been good progress in better coordinating the work of GEF and GCF on the identification and implementation of joint initiatives, joint country planning activities and other complementarity measures. This has extended to country outreach and capacity-building efforts, including cross-participation in various forms of dialogue at the global, regional and national levels.

PROGRESS UPDATE

15. As with the previous progress reports, the update summary is presented according to the three pillars of the original LTV document:

- I. Facilitating collaborative and coordinated country programming;
- II. Sharing information, indicators, lessons learned, and knowledge; and
- III. Communications and outreach.

16. The primary areas of progress achieved during the implementation period under each of these three elements are summarized below.

I. Collaborative and coordinated country programming

Multilateral Climate Funds Action Plan on Complementarity and Coherence.

17. One of the most significant developments to take place during the past year is the effort to extend the reach of coherence and complementarity efforts – including enhanced coordination in country programming – through formation of a more formal partnership among the key multilateral funds providing climate-related support to developing countries. Building on existing GEF and GCF LTV efforts, the Heads of the four major multilateral climate funds (MCFs), comprising GEF, GCF, AF and CIF, reaffirmed their commitment to work together and announced their intention to develop an ambitious and concrete plan to enhance access to climate finance and increase the impact of the MCFs' work.¹⁴ Following UNFCCC COP 28, the four funds have worked swiftly to prepare the draft joint Action Plan on Complementarity and Coherence, including through an in-person four-day workshop hosted by the GEF Secretariat in Washington DC, in April 2024 and several engagements of the Heads of the Funds. The expanding partnership efforts among the four Funds is summarized in Box 1 and elaborated further in the GEF Council paper on Relations with the Conventions and Other International Institutions, which include the Action Plan on Complementarity and Coherence as its Annex II.¹⁵

¹³ GEF, 2023, [Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle](#), Council document GEF/C.66/08/Rev.03.

¹⁴ <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/news/enhancing-access-and-increasing-impact-role-multilateral-climate-funds>

¹⁵ GEF, 2024, [Relations with Conventions and Other International Institutions](#), Council Document GEF/C.67/07 Rev.1.

Box 1: Multilateral Climate Funds Action Plan on Complementarity and Coherence

In response to the COP guidance to GEF and GCF and recognizing the urgent need for enhanced and streamlined access to multilateral climate finance, on December 3, 2023 during an official side event at COP 28 in Dubai, UAE, the four multilateral climate funds (MCFs) – Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds, Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund – issued a joint declaration, simultaneously posted on the websites of all MCFs, to strengthen the complementarity and coherence among the funds and to better harmonize their efforts to improve and streamline modalities of access to finance.[†]

As part of this declaration, the MCFs committed to develop a concrete *Action Plan on Complementarity and Coherence* for consideration of their respective governing bodies and with the view to deliver an endorsed joint plan by COP 29. The MCFs worked swiftly after COP 28 to prepare the plan, including through the establishment of a dedicated task force, a four-day in-person drafting workshop in Washington DC in April 2024, and two formal meetings of the Heads of the MCFs. An additional consultation was organized with the Co-Chairs of the MCFs governing bodies on May 24, 2024, to present the plan, in advance of its formal submission to upcoming governing bodies' meetings in 2024.

The Action Plan builds upon established efforts among the MCFs, including the GEF and GCF work under the LTV, and it is intended to avoid duplication of efforts, enhance collaboration, streamline processes and ensure that the MCFs work together effectively towards common goals to achieve greater collective impact in combating the causes and consequences of climate change. While recognizing their unique mandates, risk appetites, and financing modalities, the MCFs are seeking to enhance their partnership, following the principles of accountability, transparency, flexibility and inclusivity. This is meant to facilitate changes that will enhance access to climate finance, increase impact in developing countries and contribute to the reform of the international climate finance architecture.

The Action Plan articulates a set of measures with associated outcomes covering the areas of (i) Profiles, policies and processes; (ii) Capacity building and programming; (iii) Knowledge exchange and communications; (iv) the international financial architecture; and (v) Coordination and implementation among the funds.

[†]<https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/news/enhancing-access-and-increasing-impact-role-multilateral-climate-funds>

Joint Programming

18. Efforts continued during the reporting period to develop and test effective models for enhanced joint programming, seeking opportunities in response to country priorities and between GEF and GCF for blended, parallel and sequenced financing as well as pursuing common themes for climate action. Consistent with LTV goals, these collaborative efforts seek to streamline access, minimize potential duplication of funding and facilitate country-driven consultation processes. Building on the partnership formed during the second year of LTV implementation with the Task Force on Access to Climate Finance to explore measures for joint

programming in five pilot countries, Rwanda, Uganda, Jamaica, Fiji and Bangladesh, the first Joint Programming Consultation was held in Rwanda in December 2022 in conjunction with the GEF National Dialogue. This was organized by the Rwanda Environmental Management Authority in collaboration with the GEF and GCF Secretariats. Taking account of lessons from this experience, a second joint programming effort took place in Uganda under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development from November 15 to 17, 2023 in conjunction with the GEF-8 National Dialogue Meeting with GCF Secretariat inter-divisional representation among 50 participants (see Box 2). Sessions included a review of LTV efforts and their implications for enhanced complementarity in GEF and GCF programming in Uganda.

Box 2: Joint Programming in Uganda in Partnership with the Task Force on Access to Climate Finance

With the goal of advancing collaborative and coordinated programming between GEF and GCF, and consistent with UNFCCC COP guidance on improving climate finance access, a partnership was formed with the Task Force on Access to Climate Finance to explore measures for joint programming in an initial set of five pilot countries, namely, Bangladesh, Fiji, Jamaica, Rwanda and Uganda.

This collaboration was announced at COP 27 during an initial meeting between GEF, GCF and representatives of the five countries as well as from the United Kingdom, serving as the Secretariat for the Task Force. It was agreed that the first *Joint Programming Consultation* would be held in Rwanda, and this was carried out in conjunction with the GEF National Dialogue in December 2022.

Building on this experience, a second consultation was held in Uganda from 15-17 November 2023 in conjunction with the GEF-8 National Dialogue Meeting. The importance of strong partnerships for enhanced complementarity was well noted during a specific session on LTV efforts between GEF and GCF.

Convened under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development with GEF and GCF support, the meeting covered:

1. Programs and country opportunities offered by the GEF and GCF;
2. Policies and results management frameworks of the funds;
3. GEF-GCF Long-term Vision for Complementarity and Coherence;
4. Perspectives and priorities of the Government of Uganda; and
5. GEF and GCF delivery of climate impact based on country priorities.

The consultation provided an opportunity to the relevant stakeholders to learn how complementary programming can be achieved and identify priority areas. Given the positive feedback from the engagements with Rwanda and Uganda, GEF and GCF are in discussion with the Task Force and participating countries about replicating the model in Jamaica, Bangladesh and Fiji.

GEF Assembly

19. The Seventh GEF Assembly, convened in Vancouver, Canada from August 22 to 26, 2023 had the sharing of information, lessons learned and knowledge as core objectives, and it was constructed as critical stocktaking for 2030 goals to end pollution and nature loss, combat climate change, and propel inclusive, locally-led conservation. GCF Secretariat staff participated in various aspects of the Assembly, including plenary meetings, thematic and side-events, and informal discussions between GEF and GCF Secretariat staff and with countries were held on the sidelines of the Assembly to take stock of LTV progress and to plan efforts for the year ahead.

Innovations in Design of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF)

20. Under a mandate from CBD COP15, and as reported to the GEF Council during its 66th Meeting,¹⁶ the GEF has used the design of the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) to help inform the streamlining the GEF project cycle with the objective of reducing complexity and facilitating faster country access to GEF resources. The roll-out by GCF of its updated Simplified Approval Process (SAP) for smaller scale and lower risk climate action projects or programs may also inform the ongoing streamlining efforts of GEF. Experience is already being gained with the GBFF's approval process based on selection rounds and the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) submissions, alongside the GCF's SAP, expanding understanding on both how to ease country access and improve financing coherence. Internal secretariat efficiency exercises can also provide an opportunity for cross-organizational learning.

II. Sharing information, indicators, lessons learned, and knowledge

21. Engagement of the two funds continued, both bilaterally and as part of larger groups of providers of multilateral climate financing, to promote sharing of information, reciprocal understanding and cross-pollination in the area of knowledge sharing, indicators and results management.

22. The Climate Funds Collaboration Platform on Results, Indicators, and Methodologies for Measuring Impact among key climate finance delivery channels arose from a joint decision by the heads of the Climate Funds at COP 25 in Madrid, during the third Annual Dialogue of Climate Funds. It aims at improving mutual understanding of the respective processes and results monitoring practices of key participants in the global climate finance architecture, and both GEF and GCF have been engaged since inception and continue to actively contribute and participate to.

23. The Platform on Results began its third cycle of work in May 2023, just as the latest LTV reporting period began, with its first workshop focusing on gender-related indicators and how to track gender results in climate projects. Two additional workshops subsequently took place, focusing, respectively, on monitoring and evaluation policies and seeking harmonized methodologies for measuring adaptation results, and on expanding opportunities for learning from the findings of project and program evaluations. The GEF and the GCF were strongly

¹⁶ GEF, 2024, [Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle](#), Council Document GEF/C.66/08/Rev.3.

involved in preparing these events and remain engaged in implementing the workplan. The Platform is expected to form the basis for a working group on results and indicators under the MCFs Action Plan on complementarity and coherence.

III. Communications and outreach

24. As in previous reporting periods, the most significant joint communication and outreach efforts were associated with collaborative learning events and information sharing around COP 28 in Dubai. Building on the cooperation between GEF and GCF in organizing a joint pavilion during COP 26 and COP 27, this was expanded for the first time to include the AF and CIF to jointly organize a pavilion featuring the efforts of all four Multilateral Climate Funds. In addition to being cost effective, this also allowed for a format with fewer seminar-style events and greater use of the space for small group and bilateral meetings, including five Q&A sessions on thematic topics during which each of the four funds presented its approach with experts on hand to answer questions covering the topics of: gender responsiveness; access to and coherence and complementarity among the funds; climate mitigation; climate adaptation; and nature-based solutions.

25. In addition, lessons learned from the GEF-GCF work on joint programming with pilot countries of the Taskforce were shared during a dedicated side event held on December 5, 2023 at COP 28, 'Streamlining access to climate finance and enhancing impact', together with the results of the independent analysis on complementarity and coherence of the two funds' policies and processes that was concluded in 2023 as part of the LTV engagement between the two funds. Additionally, GEF and GCF also held a joint meeting on December 3, 2023 at COP 28, with the LTV joint programming pilot countries, to take stock of progress and discuss on possible next steps.

26. The joint collaboration at COP28 also included developing common messaging, social media assets and sharing relevant stories and video products. Further opportunities for communication collaboration, including a shared pavilion at COP29, was discussed during working-group meetings of the four climate funds in April, 2024.

27. To help increase the engagement and effectiveness of youth in country delegations to UNFCCC meetings, GEF partnered with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy to curate and present a free online course that includes a module on climate finance and the roles of the multilateral climate funds, including GEF and GCF.

FUTURE PLANS

28. GEF and GCF have an active LTV implementation agenda for the year ahead, covering the key areas of joint country programming, follow-up to the study on policies and processes, joint initiatives and enhanced collaboration in communications. This will now be carried out as part of, and aligned with, the wider context of the MCFs Action Plan on Complementarity and Coherence to be presented to the governing bodies of all four funds in advance of COP 29.

29. Based on the feedback received by the governing bodies of the MCFs in relation to the MCFs Action Plan, and to the next steps in the implementation of the MCFs joint work, the LTV Steering Committee may discuss over the next reporting period any updates that may be

proposed to the GEF Council and the GCF Board to coordinate and align the two workstreams and ensure duplications are minimized, while maintaining the momentum created under the LTV and ensure the LTV continues to deliver on its key engagement areas, including on joint programming in the five pilot countries that have been identified to date. The continued progress on the LTV may also help inform the level of ambition and longer-term actions to be assumed by the MCF joint work.

30. The next reporting period will be also marked by the beginning of the GEF Trust Fund replenishment and LDCF and SCCF programming strategy negotiations for the GEF's ninth investment cycle (GEF-9), which will commence on July 1, 2026. This will represent an important opportunity to continue exchanges with GCF on our respective strengths and complementarities, and for the GCF's technical staff to provide inputs in the development of such key programming documents that will shape the GEF's directions up to the end of this crucial decade for climate, nature and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Joint Programming

31. At present, cooperation around country programming is expected to remain primarily centered on GEF and GCF in partnership with the Task Force on Access to Climate Finance, building on the successful joint country programming exercises already undertaken in Rwanda and Uganda. It is anticipated that one to two additional country programming efforts will be organized over the next reporting period, depending on country demand and readiness, even as discussions continue with the Secretariat of the Task Force to advance both country work and the sharing of lessons that engage all five pilot countries (which include Bangladesh, Jamaica and Fiji, in addition to Rwanda and Uganda) as well as other interested organizations and countries. Learning on LTV topics will continue from the ongoing exercises in Rwanda and Uganda with support from GEF and GCF and planning and implementation conducted in a more coordinated fashion.

32. Other opportunities for enhanced programming coordination at the country or regional levels will also be pursued, including cross-participation of GCF in GEF National Dialogues and of GEF in the formulation of GCF Country Programs and plans. Technical discussions with mutually accredited implementing agencies/entities will continue in an effort to identify and pursue opportunities for synergies between their GEF and GCF portfolios and pipelines.

33. Furthermore, GEF and GCF have initiated discussions with the NDC Partnership about ways the Partnership can support some of the country-level joint planning work, noting that the Partnership has now taken over responsibilities related to some of the Secretariat functions for the Task Force on Access to Climate Finance, which has been a key partner of GEF and GCF in the delivery of joint programming activities in the five pilot countries to date.

Policies and Processes

34. The findings and recommendations of the policies and processes study commissioned by GEF and GCF are now informing dialogue among the four MCFs, with some recommendations offering promising avenues for developing practical and actionable measures to improve coherence and complementarity among the funds. While serving as helpful input, the exact use

of the study by the MCFs awaits agreement on their joint Action Plan and the operationalization of its governance structure and working groups.

Major Initiatives and Joint Investments

35. Dialogue continues between GEF and GCF about geographically or thematically based joint initiatives. With the COP 28 outcomes having specified goals regarding the expansion of energy efficiency and renewable energy, as well as the reduction in methane emissions, and following the decisions on the global goal on adaptation and on the loss and damage fund funding arrangements, there discussions are ongoing as to how GEF, GCF and other MCFs might best support the efforts in developing countries, to contribute to meeting these consensus global targets. With completion of the development of USP-2, the GCF Board has recently determined its programming priorities for the GCF-2 period, and the GEF-8 Integrated Programs are well underway. Additional areas under discussion include nature-based solutions (including forest and blue carbon management and in the context of GBFF's establishment), urban climate resilience, e-mobility expansion, and various initiatives to improve the mobilization of private capital for climate solutions, among others. Early dialogue regarding GEF-9 programming directions will also begin during the coming year and will certainly include LTV considerations.

Communications

36. The upcoming CBD COP 16 in Cali, Colombia may serve as a venue for further dialogue on LTV topics, including opportunities for GEF and GCF to cooperate in better addressing synergistic opportunities that recognize the climate-nature nexus.

37. The evolution of the joint UNFCCC COP pavilion is expected to extend to COP 29, with the MCFs coming together again to co-host a joint venue. The approach builds on the positive COP 28 experience, at which greater opportunities for bilateral discussions and support to negotiations were achieved while offering a venue for up-to-date and practical exchanges of information in support of impactful climate actions. Opportunities for joint publications and other communications outreach will also continue to be sought.