

Regaining Momentum

Priority Tasks for the Green Climate Fund at its First Board Meeting

By Liane Schalatek



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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REGAINING MOMENTUM

Priority Tasks for the Green Climate Fund at its First Board Meeting

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is to become the primary multilateral channel for large-scale financing for adaptation and mitigation action in developing countries. When the newly selected 24 members – 12 from developing, 12 from developed countries – of the GCF Board will finally come together for their first Board Meeting in Geneva in from August 23-25 after an arduous nomination process created delays of several months, their most important first task will be to regain momentum lost since December. At that time, the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) had approved the Fund's governing instrument and in an accompanying decision laid out some important deadlines and clarifications.¹

There are just a few short months left until the 18th session of the Conference of Parties (COP18) in Doha/Qatar, when according to the deadline in the Durban document the UNFCCC Parties are to endorse several GCF Board decisions, namely on the selection of a host country for the Fund as well as on its working arrangements with the COP. The latter decision especially could prove to be contentious and difficult, continuing to polarize developed and developing country members, just as it did during the design process of the Transitional Committee (TC) last year. It could be an early test for the new board's willingness and ability to address politically charged issues constructively and in a spirit of mutual trust. Both will be needed to drive forward an ambitious work mandate – already under extreme time pressure – of more than fifty distinct tasks for the Board detailed in the GCF decision and governing document. That mandate contains many more technical and political pitfalls that the GCF Board will have to navigate successfully if the Fund stands a realistic chance to be fully operational – and receive sufficient funding – by 2014.

This briefing note attempts to give an overview over some of the priority issues the new GCF Board will have to address at its first board meeting as well as an outlook on issues it needs to resolve or at least begin addressing by COP18. The actual work plan for the Board for the next 12 to 18 months will of course to be much broader. Its discussion and a decision on how the Board plans to organize and schedule its task for the full operationalization of the Fund will take a good portion of the first three-day meeting of the Board in Geneva, August 23 – 25.²

Issues for the First GCF Board Meeting

A look at the draft agenda for the first Board meeting confirms that organizational issues will dominate the work of the GCF Board initially.³ In its tasks, the new GCF Board is aided by an Interim Secretariat with staff from the Secretariats of the UNFCCC and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which has been set-up in Bonn and began its work in spring, including preparatory work for the convening the first Board meeting originally proposed for late April. As it had to be postponed three times due to the inability of several regional UNFCCC constituencies to select

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their Board members and their alternates by the end of March 2012 (as stipulated in the Durban GCF decision), the new Board can most likely only meet twice this year before Doha. A second Board meeting could likely come in late October/early November and would be hosted by South Korea. It will therefore be of crucial importance how the Board – starting as soon as the first meeting – chooses to organize its work in between Board meetings, for example by delegating components of the work program to possible Board subcommittees or working groups for more in-depth exchange and deliberation. The division into “workstreams” that the TC employed last year to deal with a long list of tasks in a relatively short time might be a model to emulate.

A Look at the New Board

The last nominations for the GCF Board were only received on August 1st, a full four months later than the Durban decision’s deadline. Several regions struggled with the decision which countries would represent the region on the Board as principals and as alternates – suggesting some tough compromises and resulting in creative power-sharing arrangements. Five developed countries – expected to be the largest financial contributors to the new Fund, namely the United States, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom and France – will have a single-country seat with both a principal and alternate member. The rest of the countries represented, both developed and developing, will share a seat. The seven additional developed country seats are twining arrangements; still unresolved is if the European Union can squeeze in with one of these chairs. Among developing countries, two seats represent entire country groups: one for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), one for the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Some of the seats held by the Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions are conceived as a troika or even quartet with principal and alternate Board Members switch their designation on a rotating basis after a year.

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The new Board will not start from scratch; quite a number of its principal and alternate members – with at least 25 over half of the new Board – were engaged either as members or as advisors in the TC design process for the GCF, and thus are familiar with the issues, debates and potential political stumbling blocks the new GCF Board has to deal with (see an overview table in the Annex). Among country groups the developed countries, but also Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the SIDS, are those relying most on TC-process memory going forward. This can be a good thing – TC-tested members have a lot of background from last year’s work, and they already know and have worked with each other. And mutual trust is necessary if the GCF Board is to break out of boxed-in thinking and politically motivated grand-standing, while being respectful of the framework for the GCF’s work set by the UNFCCC’s Article 11. It also won’t hurt the demand for the new GCF Board to address the Fund’s relationship and complementarity with other institutions, including under the UNFCCC, that two of its Board members are also members of the 17-member Standing Committee⁴ with another three Standing Committee members having been involved with the TC as advisors. The Standing Committee under the UNFCCC is charged with rationalization the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, of which the GCF is an operating entity.

While the outlook for the ability of the new GCF Board to expertly address the operationalization of the Fund and thereby draw on important preparatory and

fact-finding work done by the TC is good, the new Board unfortunately falls short in one important count even before its first meeting in Geneva. With only eight women as members of the 48 person Board of principals and alternates – a mere 20 percent and with the seats of Africa, Asia-Pacific, LDCs and SIDs not sporting a single woman – the nomination process and GCF parties have fallen way short of the mandate given in the GCF governing instrument (Annex para. 11) to select Board members “with due consideration given to gender balance.” It will therefore be even more incumbent on this new, gender-unbalanced Board to ensure that other gender-specific provisions in the GCF governing instrument (mandating an overall gender-sensitive approach, an awareness for the need to involve women as important stakeholders in its operations, and a gender-balanced and -aware Secretariat staff) will be fully implemented and operationalized, turning language into action.⁵

Important Board Procedures

As its first order of business in Geneva, the new GCF Board will decide on some fundamental Board procedures starting with the election of its two Co-Chairs, one from a developed country, one from a developing country, to serve for a one-year period. It will also have to develop procedures for adopting Board decisions in cases where no consensus can be reached despite exhaustive efforts. The Board will then have to determine the role of alternate Board members. Like principal Board members, they serve for a three-year term but are eligible for additional terms if the regional constituency which selected them so chooses. They will not have the right to vote (except in the absence of the principal member), but it is for example not clear if they should be allowed to speak in board meetings with the principal member present. The Adaptation Fund Board allows this, while the rules of procedures for the GEF Council don't. However, given the workload for a non-resident GCF Board, especially if work is to be organized in subcommittees and working groups, the active involvement of the alternate members could be relevant to extend the capacity of the Board. Likewise for several regional constituencies the designation of principal and alternate members was sensitive and often a hard-fought compromise, with several countries sharing a seat and assigning principal members on a one-year rotational basis (for example in the case of the seat shared by Belize and Cuba). The delay of several months in submitting the final board member selections (with selection only completed on August 1st) and thus convening the first board meeting in late August illustrated this. A clearly spelled-out division of labor that allows for the meaningful participation of the alternate in the Board's work in parallel with the principal member is therefore in the best interest of an effectively functioning Board and can contribute to the trust-building between Board members and GCF member countries.

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Workplan for the Board

A substantial agenda item in Geneva, and one that could possibly take large blocks of time to discuss and to decide on the proper sequencing, will be the development of a detailed workplan for the Board which sets tight timelines and concrete targets

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and goals to ensure that the GCF is ready to receive substantial contributions and start programming and ideally disbursing funds by 2014. The Durban decision with the governing instrument for the GCF lists more than 50 distinct tasks that the Fund Board will have to tackle to get to this point. Being too ambitious in wanting the Fund to start disbursing fast, could prove to be detrimental to well designed frameworks, policies, safeguards, guidelines and financial instruments which the Fund will need to be credible and viable in the long term. Nevertheless, the Board could opt for disbursing limited funds quickly on a pilot basis, for example by focusing initially on readiness activities such as preparing recipient countries to build the capacity and institutions for direct access. Germany has proposed that its support for the GCF – some EUR 45 Million promised in Durban – could be used in helping developing country with readiness activities, including preparing a project pipeline ready for funding based on country plans of investment priorities. In all likelihood, German funding for GCF readiness would not flow through the GCF itself, but be implemented bilaterally through German implementing agencies; whether the GCF Board will have some sort of say in how these monies are used is still unclear.

The Interim Secretariat, in presenting a draft work plan in Geneva, will likely cluster issues and will propose to introduce different clusters at different stages of the operationalization process in a sequenced manner. The order and rationale of the sequencing of issue cluster could be a matter of debate and stress different priorities for the Fund between contributing and recipient countries. In any case, a lengthy discussion spanning multiple board meetings will not be feasible for any of those issues, no matter their complexity if the Board decides to convene only two or three time per year (instead of operating as a resident board as is the case in multilateral development banks). Thus, after the introduction of an issue at one Board meeting, the Board might have to make its decision at the following, with substantive technical work and some deliberations to be conducted in between meetings, for example in subcommittees or phone or video conferences. The capacity of the Interim Secretariat to provide technical assistance will therefore have to be addressed in conjunction with the workplan.

Some issues will of course still have to be tackled quickly before Doha, while others can wait until the Board re-convenes post-Doha in 2013. For example, the Board will have to address the Fund's relationship with the COP as soon as possible and propose arrangements for decision by the COP in Doha. Those arrangements have to be in line with the mandate of the Durban GCF decision to ensure that the Fund is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP in accordance with Art. 11 of the UN Framework Convention (para.3 & Annex para. 12). Starting in 2013, the Board will then have to submit an annual report on the GCF activities to the COP for its consideration (but not decision), while in return the COP provides guidance annually (but cannot give a decision with legal weight) to the GCF Board on policy matters, eligibility criteria or program priorities. Likewise, the GCF Board will want to start the strategic discussion about the vision and business model for the Fund no later than the second meeting, especially since many developed countries see this discourse – and its resolution to their liking – as the prerequisite for their funding commitments to the GCF. Developing countries in return, seeing concrete, early financial commitments as the best guarantee for a quick operationalization of the Fund, could urge the Board to take up establishing the policies and procedures that will enable an early and adequate resource mobilization and replenishment

process for the Fund if possible before Doha, in order to push for developed countries for concrete financing pledges at COP 18.

Issues related to country programming and financial instruments – access modalities; windows and facilities (including the operationalization of a private sector facility and the discourse about the possible creation of a small grants facility); project cycle and allocation – can certainly not be discussed comprehensively in one or two board meetings; the bulk of these deliberations and decisions will have to come post-Doha in 2013. However, the Board might choose to select some of these issues for early consideration, given their political weight and their relationship to the vision for and the credibility of the Fund. If funding, even if only on a pilot-basis, is to flow quickly the operational policies and guidelines for programming and the project cycle have to be developed in Board meeting 2 and 3. Also if direct access is to become the main access modality for the Fund, as many developing countries hope, and early funding is to support readiness for direct access, then the Board will have to determine the criteria and the application and accreditation process for subnational, national and regional implementing entities as early as possible. Likewise, if the Board aims to reassure particularly the most vulnerable recipient countries (the LDCs, the SIDS and Africa) that an allocation of GCF resources seeks a balance between mitigation and adaptation (as prescribed in the Durban decision and governing instruments, para 8 & Annex para 50), the consideration of minimum allocation floors and development of allocation criteria and modalities should be given priority. This will be even more important in the context of developed country Board members pushing for the early operationalization of a private sector facility, which is supposed to leverage private sector investments, the majority of which will be focused on mitigation. Lastly, civil society observers in their engagement with the Board will stress the importance of the Board quickly agreeing on and adopting best practice environmental and social safeguards for the Fund that are internationally accepted. This will be seen as an early indication of how the implementation of the guiding principles elaborated in the governing instruments for the Fund (Annex paras 2 and 3) to promote “environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach” while maximizing funding impact for a “the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways” can be secured.

In contrast, the GCF will likely deal with transparency and accountability mechanisms, such as a disclosure policy, an independent evaluation unit or a redress mechanism, and the development of frameworks for monitoring and evaluation of performance and results only well into 2013, and certainly not before Board meeting 3 or 4.

Observer Participation

The governing instrument of the GCF (para. 16) instructs the Board to make arrangements to allow for the effective participation of observers, pending the development of a GCF observer accreditation process. It won't be in place for the first meeting, although the Board will discuss such arrangements in Geneva. In the absence of such accreditation procedures, the Interim Secretariat is planning to allow all accredited UNFCCC and GEF Council observers, both civil society and institu-

The Board should as a minimum institute a regular dialogue and informal exchange with a wider group of observers and allow registered observers to join Board members in the actual proceedings.

tional (such as UN agencies and MDBs), to register for the Geneva meeting. However, it is likely that attendance from civil society representatives from the second Board meeting on could be more restricted or the Board may decide to introduce a special once-a-year forum or event to engage with a larger number of civil society representatives instead. This would be unfortunate, as the TC process undoubtedly benefitted from the continued engagement and participation of civil society at each meeting. The Board should as a minimum institute a regular dialogue and informal exchange with a wider group of observers on the eve of every Board meeting and allow registered observers, space permitting, to join Board members in the actual proceedings, even without the right to a vote instead of relegating them to an overflow room. Following the high standard of transparency set in the TC process, the proceedings of the Board should also be webcast to allow the wider civil society, who will not have the ability to travel to Board meetings, the opportunity to follow the discourses in the Board. Hopefully the Geneva meeting can set the precedent and continue in the constructive spirit of transparency and engagement of the TC process.

The GCF governing instruments instructs the Board also to invite two civil society representatives and two private sector representatives, one each from developed and developing countries, to participate in Board meetings as active observers. How exactly the Board will interpret what constitutes an active observer is not quite clear, but in the context of the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) active observers have the right to participate in Board meetings. While they don't have a vote they can suggest agenda items or call for expert input on issues that they feel merit the special attention of the Board.

A number of NGOs from several UN observer constituencies in a joint submission to the Interim Secretariat⁶ have proposed a self-selection process for the two active civil society observers (as well as to alternates), financed by the GCF, building on the practice and experience of the CIFs, GEF Council NGO Network and the UN REDD Programme. This process could for example be aided by an advisory committee composed of two members from each of the nine total UNFCCC constituencies but including also non-UNFCCC accredited groups, acting as the support team for the active observers. NGOs have pointed out that while the private sector, technically one of the nine UNFCCC constituencies, has its own two active observer seats, the remaining eight groups – environmental groups, farmers, labor unions, women, youth, research institutions, local governments and indigenous peoples – are supposed to coordinate just two seats. Indigenous Peoples' groups especially feel that they should not be grouped with other constituencies and given a special seat. Given the complexity of an inclusive, participatory and transparent process of self-selection for the two active civil society seats, it is doubtful whether those two observers can be selected in time for the second GCF Board Meeting, although such a process should be approved by the Board in Geneva. It is also unclear if the private sector will self-select its representatives (as they have done in the CIFs) or if the Board will take an active role in selection the private sector active observers, given the eagerness of most Board members to engage regularly with the private sector. Private sector representation should ensure the inclusion of the perspectives of small and medium sized enterprises, particularly in recipient countries, and should not be dominated by large corporate sector interests.

Arrangements for the Interim Secretariat and Appointing the Head of the Interim Secretariat

Since shortly after Durban, an Interim Secretariat has been set up for the GCF composed of a small team of assigned staff from the GEF and the UNFCCC Secretariats to prepare for and convene the first GCF Board Meeting; a joint 4-member steering committee of both secretariats provides temporary oversight. The Interim Secretariat is in the unenviable position of having to anticipate tasks and prepare for the first Board meeting – an agenda, background documents to inform first decisions, a draft workplan, a draft budget etc. – without any guidance by the Board, in the absence of an Interim Secretariat Head and without overstepping its mandate and prejudging a possible board decision. According to the Durban GCF decision, the new GCF Board is to appoint the Head of the Interim Secretariat “promptly” (para. 21), indicating that this will be a task the new GCF Board will have to tackle at its first Board meeting. While the qualifications for that position must include expertise in the design and management of funds as well as managerial and political expertise working with developing countries (para. 22), the position – especially if the selection process is drawn out – could be a pretty short-term one since the Durban decision mandates that all interim arrangements are terminated no later than COP 19 (para. 19), but preferably even earlier. The Durban decision and its annex gave the Board the task to establish the independent secretariat of the GCF “in an expedited manner as soon as possible” (para.15). Observers predict therefore that the head of the Interim Secretariat would be somebody with operational and technical skills to get the Fund up and running quickly. Such a skill-set is probably different from what Board Members might want in the Executive Director of the permanent Secretariat of the GCF, who will have to demonstrate political vision and savvy and employ personal charisma and persuasion to promote the GCF and secure its financial stability by pushing for generous initial contributions by developed countries. The Board at its first meeting will therefore have to make the decision of whether to ramp up staffing under the Interim Secretariat creating positions for probably little more than a year, or speed up the transition to the permanent Secretariat, its new Executive Director and its permanent staff. Given that already several months of the interim period have been lost with the delayed first Board Meeting, the Board might prefer pushing for the permanent arrangements sooner rather than later, specifically if the first Board meeting can complete the selection of the host country of the Fund.

The Interim Secretariat is in the unenviable position of having to anticipate tasks and prepare for the first Board meeting without any executive guidance.

Selection of Host Country of the Fund

Before the COP 18 in Doha, the new GCF Board will have to make a decision on the host country for the Fund following an “open and transparent process” for its selection (para. 13). The COP in Doha will have to endorse the selection made by the Board. Six countries – Germany, Switzerland, Namibia, Mexico, Poland and South Korea – have submitted applications to host the Fund.⁷ In considering the best future host country and venue for the GCF (choosing between so different cities as Bonn, Geneva, Mexico City, Windhoek, Warsaw or New Sangdo City), Board Members will have to consider a set of criteria laid out in the Durban decision (para.

12). Such a decision will also have political and symbolic overtones in addition to logistical and practical considerations. The criteria laid out include the ability of the host country to confer juridical personality and legal capacity to the Fund (something Germany has done as host country for the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund); the country's ability to provide privileges and immunities to the Fund and its officials (Germany and Switzerland as hosts of several UN entities and their secretariats have experience in that respect); as well as their ability to provide financial arrangements, administrative and logistical support for the Fund.

It certainly won't hurt the application of Germany, Switzerland and South Korea that all three already in Durban had announced a financial contribution to the start-up costs of the Fund; Switzerland and South Korea are also the hosts for the first and second GCF Board Meeting respectively, while Germany has already asked an architectural firm to come up with plans for a new eco-friendly building for the Secretariat.⁸ A choice for Mexico on the other hand would honor and acknowledge the country's historic proposal at COP 13 in Bali for a Green Fund, a first blueprint and intellectual precursor to the GCF. South Korea is the host of the Global Green Growth Initiative (GGGI), which recently became an international organization and whose mission echoes the objective of the GCF of promoting a paradigm shift toward a low-emission and climate resilient development model; it is also the first non-Annex II country voluntarily contributing to the GCF, a precedent developed countries as primary contributors to the GCF hope other emerging market economies will eventually emulate. Lastly, situating the GCF in a developing country such as Namibia could stress the commitment of the Board that the Fund is to benefit developing countries, giving special considerations to the internationally unmet urgent adaptation needs of the poorer countries. The GCF is an operating entity, irrespective of its placement in proximity or distance to the UNFCCC Secretariat, of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, which clearly articulates the responsibility of the Annex II countries to support financing to developing countries for mitigation and adaptation actions.

The legal and administrative arrangements for hosting the Fund will then be taken up post-Doha in 2012 by the Board in collaboration with the host country

Budget for the GCF Start-Up Phase

Already in spring, the GCF Interim Secretariat had circulated a note to the Parties of the UNFCCC and GEF as well as all UN members outlining a tentative budget. It estimated that to finance start-up operations of the GCF until July 2013 US\$ 6.7 million would be needed, of which US\$ 1.13 million were to go to the World Bank for its services during that period as Interim Trustee of the Fund (largely for legal services and financial and program management). The draft budget for the Interim Secretariat and activities of the Board includes funding for four Board meetings and for the travel of developing country Board members and alternates during that time as well as for staff of the Interim Secretariat to be increased from three full-time and 10 part-time in the first six months to possible 12 full-time and 10 part time, starting in September 2012. That number would include the head of the Interim Secretariat and two senior managers. The GCF Board in Geneva will have to consider the draft budget and either accept or modify it, for example if they decide to

keep the interim arrangements as short as possible. Other costs, which the tentative budget did not yet include, could be added, such as financial support for a self-selection civil society observer process as well as for technical or observer advisory councils, should the Board at its first meeting decide to support these. While it is unclear if the draft budget as presented by the Interim Secretariat in spring is fully covered, several countries have already indicated their willingness in advance of the first Board meeting to contribute to the start-up costs, namely Denmark, Germany, South Korea, Switzerland, Australia, the Netherlands and the UK. Other countries, including the United States, have authorized the use of some funds leftover from their support of the Transitional Committee process for use in funding the work of the Interim Secretariat.

The GCF Board in Geneva will have to consider the draft budget and either accept or modify it, for example if they decide to keep the interim arrangements as short as possible.

Interim Trustee

According to the governing document (Annex para. 25), the World Bank is serving as interim trustee for the GCF, subject to review three years after the operationalization of the Fund. By 2015, the GCF “through an open, transparent and competitive bidding process” (para. 16 & Annex para 18) will have to select and appoint the permanent trustee of the GCF. It will therefore be the task of the Board at its first meeting to discuss and formally approve the arrangements with the World Bank as the Interim Trustee for the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund, which can receive financial contributions not only from developed countries that are parties to the UNFCCC, but also from a variety of other sources and entities, including private and alternative sources (Annex paras 29 & 30). During the TC design process developing countries were deeply suspicious of the World Bank as a trustee, fearing a potential conflict of interest if the World Bank is not only to hold the GCF funds, but also implements GCF projects. In order to avoid a repeat of the contentious exchanges in the TC, the GCF Board in its agreement with the World Bank needs to spell out a clear firewall between the funding the Bank as trustee is holding for the GCF in a separate Trust Fund and the World Bank’s own funds and prevent any commingling of these funds. The arrangement will also have to spell out the fee the World Bank as Interim Trustee will receive for its services. According to the tentative budget, if approved by the Board in Geneva, the World Bank would receive US\$ 1.13 million or about 17 percent of the overall start-up budget for services rendered until July 2013. GCF Board members might want an explanation by the World Bank Office for Trusteeship about how these fees are calculated and whether they represent reasonable one-time expenditures related to the set-up of the Trust Fund or foreshadow recurring high management fees. The arrangements will also have to spell out how the GCF Board can hold the World Bank as Interim Trustee accountable through regular financial reports of the GCF Trust Fund, including on any financial gains made by investing money from the GCF Trust Fund.

ANNEX

Member of the board of the Green Climate Fund (as of August 1st, 2012)

Seat No.	Member/ Alternate Member (AM)	Country	Regional Group	TC	SC
1	Mr. Christian N. Adovelande	Benin	Africa		
1	Mr. Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (AM)	DR Congo	Africa	YES	
2	Mr. Omar El-Arini	Egypt	Africa	YES	
2	Mr. Newai Gebre-ab (AM)	Ethiopia	Africa	YES	
3	Mr. Zaheer Fakir	South Africa	Africa		
3	Mr. Paulo Gomes (AM)	Guinea Bissau	Africa		
4	Mr. Zheng Xiaosong	China	Asia-Pacific		
4	Mr. JonKu Choi (AM)	South Korea	Asia Pacific		
5	Mr. Bambang Brodjonegoro	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific		
5	Mr. Jose Ma. Clemente Sarte Salceda (AM)	Philippines	Asia-Pacific		
6	Mr. Dipak Dasgupta	India	Asia-Pacific		
6	Mr. Farukh Iqbal Khan (AM)	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	YES	
7	Mr. Salman Aldossary (AM)	Saudi Arabia	Floating seat, developing countries		
8	Ms. Audrey Joy Grant	Belize	Latin America/ Caribbean	YES	
8	Mr. Jorge A. Ferrer Rodriquez (AM)	Cuba	Latin America/ Caribbean	YES	
9	Mr. Ernesto Cordero Arroyo	Mexico	Latin America/ Caribbean	YES	
9	Mr. Rodrigo Rojo (AM)	Chile	Latin America/ Caribbean		
10	Mr. David Kaluba	Zambia	LDCs		
10	Mr. Mesbah ul Alam (AM)	Bangladesh	LDCs		
11	Mr. Derek Gibbs	Barbados	SIDS	YES	
11	Mr. Ali'ioaigi Feturi Elisaia (AM)	Samoa	SIDS	YES	
12	Mr. George Zedginidze	Georgia	Floating seat, developing countries		
13	Mr. Ewen McDonald	Australia	Australia/ New Zealand	YES	
13	Ms. Claire Walsh (AM)	Australia	Australia/ New Zealand		
14	Mr. Per Callesen	Denmark	Denmark/ the Netherlands	YES	
14	Mr. Richard Doornbosch (AM)	Netherlands	Denmark/ the Netherlands	YES	
15	Ms. Delphine D'Amarzit	France	France	YES	
15	Mr. Alain Damais (AM)	France	France		
16	Mr. Manfred Konukiewitz	Germany	Germany	YES	
16	Mr. Norbert Gorissen (AM)	Germany	Germany	YES	
17	Ms. Naoko Ishi	Japan	Japan	YES	
17	Mr. Hideaki Imamura (AM)	Japan	Japan		
18	Mr. Kjetil Lund	Norway	Norway/ Czech Republic	YES	
18	Mr. Tomas Zidek (AM)	Czech Republic	Norway/ Czech Republic		
19	Ms. Beata Jaczewska	Poland	Poland and Hungary		
19	Mr. Adam Kirchknopf (AM)	Hungary	Poland and Hungary	YES	
20	Ms. Ana Fornelis de Frutos	Spain	Spain/ Italy		
20	Ms. Francesca Manno (AM)	Italy	Spain/ Italy	YES	
21	Mr. Stefan Schwager	Switzerland	Russia/ Switzerland	YES	YES
21	Mr. Alexey Kvasov (AM)	Russia	Russia/ Switzerland	YES	
22	Mr. Jan Cedergren	Sweden	Sweden/ Belgium	YES	
22	Mr. Jozef Buys (AM)	Belgium	Sweden/ Belgium		YES
23	Mr. Nick Dryer	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	YES	
23	To be announced (AM)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom		
24	Mr. Gilbert Metcalf	United States	United States	YES	
24	Ms. Beth Urbanas (AM)	Unites States	United States	YES	

NOTE: Names of GCF Board Members in bold indicates a change in the arrangements after one year

TC = participation in the Transitional Committee as principal or alternate member or advisor.

SC = member of the Standing Committee for the year 2012

REFERENCES

- 1 For the governing instrument, see http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF-governing_instrument-120521-block-LY.pdf. For decision 3/CP.17, which includes the governing instrument as annex, see <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=55>.
- 2 http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/Notification_on_the_First_Meeting_of_the_GCF_Board_2_Aug_12.pdf.
- 3 http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/Provisional_agenda_v1_Aug12.pdf.
- 4 http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/6879.php.
- 5 For a brief overview on gender and climate finance, see http://www.boell.org/downloads/10_CFF_GENDER.pdf.
- 6 See the submission by Climate Action Network USA on behalf of 14 groups, including the Heinrich Böll Foundation North America at http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/Compilation_with_TOC_Email_and_Questionnaire_30May12.pdf, pp. 7 -14.
- 7 <http://gcfund.net/board/selection-of-the-host-country.html>.
- 8 See on the design plans, <http://www.l-a-v-a.net/projects/green-climate-fund-bonn/>.



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