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Item 8(d) of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to finance

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties*

Note by the secretariat

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision [12/CP.2](#), adopted and thereby brought into force a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the COP and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The MOU provides, inter alia, that annual reports of the GEF will be made available to the COP through the UNFCCC secretariat.
2. In response to that provision, the GEF secretariat submitted on 6 August 2025 the report contained in the annex. It is reproduced here as submitted, with the original pagination.
3. The MOU also provides that the COP shall, pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention, decide on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to the Convention for the Financial Mechanism, which shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the COP.
4. The MOU further provides that the COP will, after each of its sessions, communicate to the Council of the GEF any policy guidance concerning the Financial Mechanism approved by the COP.

* The present report was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline so as to include the most recent information.



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Annex

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**REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TO THE
THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

Reporting period: July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025

August 4, 2025

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACTFCN	African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BAEF	Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework Report
BBNJ	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CBIT TF	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Trust Fund
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CEIT	Countries with Economy in Transition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CES	Country Engagement Strategy
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CI	Conservation International
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COBIOCOM	Biocultural Corridor of the Central West of Mexico
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
EA	Enabling Activity
EbA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
EOI	Expression of Interest
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations
FINTECC	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FRLD	Fund for responding to Loss and Damage
FSP	Full-Sized Project
FY	Fiscal Year
GBFF	Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCP	Global Coordination Platform
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GGW	Great Green Wall
GHG	Greenhouse Gas

GHGI	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
GRID	Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development
GSP	Global Support Program
GST	Global Stocktake
HCFC	Hydro-chlorofluorocarbon
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institution
IP	Integrated Program
IPAG	GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LCT	Low-Carbon Technology
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LTV	Long-Term Vision
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MCF	Multilateral Climate Fund
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MFA	Multi-Focal Area
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSP	Medium-Sized Project
Mt	Megaton (10 ⁶ tons)
MTF	Multi-Trust Fund
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NbS	Nature-Based Solutions
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDE	National Designated Entity
NGI	Non-Grant Instrument
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PATPA	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity Building
PFD	Program Framework Document
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSP	Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer
PV	Photovoltaic
RBM	Results-Based Management
SB	Subsidiary Bodies for Implementation and for Scientific and Technological Advice
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCCF-A	Special Climate Change Fund Adaptation Program
SCCF-B	Special Climate Change Fund Program for Technology Transfer
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
STAP	Scientific, Technical and Advisory Panel
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TA	Technical Assistance
TAP	Technology Action Plan
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TER	Terminal Evaluation Report
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
WASP	World Adaptation Science Program
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YOUNGO	Official Children and Youth Constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This document submitted to the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) outlines the activities of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the reporting period spanning from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025. This timeframe marks the third year of the eighth replenishment period of the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF) (GEF-8), which runs from July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2026, and of the implementation of the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) covering the same period.
2. The GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, provides financing to country-driven climate change projects and programs. The Paris Agreement and UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.21 have recognized the role and contributions of the GEF in tackling climate change as part of the Financial Mechanism. Furthermore, in article 9, paragraph 9 of the Paris Agreement and in paragraph 58 of Decision 1/CP.21, the GEF, along with the LDCF and the SCCF administered by the GEF, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), has been designated to serve the Paris Agreement.
3. This report details the activities carried out by the GEF during this reporting period and its responses to the decisions made during the UN Climate Change conference held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from November 11 to November 22, 2024.

Support for Climate Change Mitigation in the Reporting Period

4. During the reporting period, the GEF approved 29 projects and programs totaling \$251.7 million in support of climate change mitigation (CCM) through the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF). This total includes GEF project financing, project preparation grants (PPGs), and Agency fees. Of this amount, \$113.7 million (45.1 percent) was allocated from the CCM focal area, the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) set-aside, and the Non-Grant Instrument (NGI) window, while the remaining funding was drawn from other focal areas and set-aside incentives.
5. Of the 29 approved standalone projects and child projects,¹ ten (34 percent) are categorized as multi-trust fund (MTF) or multi-focal area (MFA) projects, meaning they align with the LDCF and/or SCCF, or other GEF focal areas such as biodiversity, land degradation, and chemicals and waste. The portfolio includes 13 medium-sized projects (MSPs) and 16 full-sized projects (FSPs).
6. These 29 projects are expected to leverage approximately \$1.5 billion in co-financing, resulting in an average co-financing ratio of 1 (GEF) to 6.4 (co-financing).² Collectively, they are projected to avoid or sequester 42.4 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂e) over their lifetimes.
7. Through GEFTF investments, the GEF and its partners are supporting recipient countries across key CCM sectors. During the reporting period, the GEF approved two projects focused on technology innovation and transfer; two on renewable energy; four on energy efficiency; three on sustainable transport and urban systems; three on agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU); and thirteen with mixed or other objectives.

Support for Climate Change Adaptation in the Reporting Period

8. During this reporting period, the LDCF/SCCF Council and the GEF Chief Executing Officer (CEO) approved ten FSPs, six MSPs, and three Program Framework Documents (PFDs), totaling \$154.6 million in LDCF resources. This total includes GEF project financing, project preparation grants (PPGs), and Agency fees. The slight decline in total Council approvals is attributable to resource constraints that delayed funding

¹ A child Project means an individual project under a GEF program.

² Co-financing captured by the ratio reflects a calculation based on the total GEF financing for these projects, including from sources other than Climate Change Mitigation.

for several technically cleared projects.

9. These 19 initiatives support nature-based solutions, climate-smart agriculture, and climate-resilient value chains, complemented by integrated policy support, capacity building, and targeted assistance for women- and youth-led enterprises.

10. Of the approved initiatives, ten target African countries; five are located in Asia; one in the south Pacific; and three contribute to global programs. These investments aim to mobilize over \$1.01 billion in indicative co-financing from governments, GEF Agencies, and partners. The national projects support adaptation priorities in 15 least developed countries (LDCs).

11. Expected outcomes from these LDCF-supported initiatives include: 10.1 million direct beneficiaries, of which 5.4 million (53 percent) are women; 1.6 million hectares of land and nearly 20,000 hectares of coastal and marine areas under climate-resilient management; 774 climate-resilient policies and plans developed or strengthened; 2.5 million individuals (47.7 percent women) with enhanced capacity to assess climate risks and engage in adaptation actions; 1,608 private sector enterprises engaged in adaptation and resilience-building efforts.

12. The LDCF continues to support all 45 eligible LDCs in addressing urgent and immediate adaptation needs through targeted consultations and upstream country engagement. As of this period, 22 countries have accessed the full \$20 million allocation cap for the GEF-8 period, while an additional 13 LDCs have accessed LDCF resources under the same cap.

13. The SCCF approved one new FSP, one PFD and three MSPs totaling \$16.6 million. This total includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees. Two of these projects are fully supported through SCCF Window A, and one is a Multi-Trust Fund initiative supported by both Window A and Window B.

14. These SCCF projects are expected to mobilize over \$60.7 million in co-financing; to benefit 3.5 million individuals, including 50 percent women; to bring 15,308 hectares of land and 520 hectares of marine areas under climate-resilient management; to support development or strengthening of 61 climate-resilient policies or plans; to train 19,838 individuals, with women comprising 49.8 percent of participants.

15. The LDCF and SCCF continue to support National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes in line with UNFCCC COP guidance. As of June 30, 2025, the LDCF has provided \$60.3 million to LDCs for NAP formulation and alignment of GEF proposals with national adaptation priorities. The SCCF has contributed \$5.1 million to support non-LDCs. Since GEF-7, the focus of the LDCF/SCCF support has shifted toward NAP implementation, with six projects approved to support either formulation or implementation. Coordination with the GCF is maintained to prevent overlap.

Private Sector and Blended Finance

16. Under GEF-8, \$196 million of GEFTF resources has been allocated to blended finance solutions, targeting priorities under the environmental conventions and delivering multi-focal benefits, including new technologies and nature-based solutions (NbS). Biannual calls for proposals are issued under the Blended Finance Global Program due to limited funding.

17. In this reporting period, two calls yielded \$169.4 million in requests with \$4.5 billion in expected co-financing. Five projects were approved, totaling \$54 million in GEF funding and \$1.3 billion in co-financing. Three projects with CCM benefits—Green Mobility Financing Facility for Africa, a green acceleration program in Central Asia, and a geothermal project in Dominica—account for \$36 million in funding and \$913.7 million in co-financing. The private sector contributed nearly 20 percent of total co-financing, with CCM benefits estimated at 18.7 Mt CO₂e over the lifetime of these projects.

Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation

18. Supported by the LDCF/SCCF, the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation effectively catalyzes

innovation and private sector engagement by testing scalable investment approaches, business models, partnerships, and technologies, expanding GEF's reach to new partners beyond conventional programming.

19. In this reporting period, a third call for concepts was launched with \$20 million in funding, double that of previous rounds from GEF-7, drawing 117 submissions from diverse proponents including financial institutions, private companies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and academia. Thirteen highly innovative projects were announced as winners at COP 29, highlighting the program's catalytic impact and success in engaging innovative leaders as GEF partners.

Enabling Activities and Support for the Enhanced Transparency Framework

20. Since its inception, the GEF has supported a wide range of Enabling Activities (EAs) under the UNFCCC, including the preparation of National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). These activities are critical for meeting the reporting obligations of developing countries and for informing policy- and decision-making processes. During the reporting period, the GEF provided \$6.1 million from the GEFTF, including project financing and Agency fees, for five EA projects. These projects provide BTR support to five countries.

21. In response to a request made in decision 18/CMA.1, the GEF—as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism serving the Paris Agreement—has been supporting developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent BTRs.

22. In addition to BTRs, the GEF has continued to support other key EAs. As of June 30, 2025, the GEF has approved funding for: 203 BURs across 131 countries; 564 NCs across 151 countries; 163 BTRs across 111 countries.

23. During the reporting period, the following submissions were made to the UNFCCC by non-Annex I Parties supported by the GEF: 15 NCs; 14 BURs; 54 first BTRs. The GEF, through its implementing agencies, continues to assist countries in translating the needs and priorities identified in their NCs and BURs into project proposals, consistent with Article 12 of the UNFCCC and decision 5/CP.11.

Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

24. In response to decision 1/CP.21, the GEF established and operationalized the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) during GEF-6, prioritizing reporting-related support. As of June 30, 2020, fourteen donor countries had signed contribution agreements and the Trustee had received the full pledged amount, totaling \$61.6 million in contributions to the CBIT Trust Fund (CBIT TF).

25. Under GEF-7, CBIT support was fully integrated into the Climate Change Mitigation focal area, marking its transition into the GEF's core climate portfolio.

26. The active CBIT portfolio continues to include projects financed by the CBIT TF prior to its integration into the GEFTF from GEF-7 onward.

27. On April 10, 2025, the GEF Council approved an extension of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Trust Fund's End Transfer Date to December 31, 2027, and its Termination Date to June 30, 2029, to allow for the completion of all 44 CBIT projects.

28. As of June 30, 2025, the CBIT portfolio comprises 104 projects, including 94 national, two regional (covering nine countries), and eight global projects—supporting a total of 98 countries. Total CBIT support amounts to \$188.0 million, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees. Of these, 32 projects are completed, 60 are under implementation, 10 have been endorsed by the CEO and are pending implementation, and two are awaiting CEO endorsement after the Council approval. Seven projects are currently under CEO Endorsement or Approval review, and one project is at the PIF Endorsement or Approval stage.

29. During the reporting period, the GEF Council approved the third phase of the CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP), named Climate Transparency Global Support Programme III, with support from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Technology Transfer

30. The transfer of low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies has remained a central cross-cutting theme for the GEF since its inception, in recognition of its critical role in achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC, as emphasized in the Convention text.

31. Pillar I of the GEF-8 climate change focal area programming strategy focuses on technology development, transfer, and enabling policies for systemic mitigation. It supports energy and material efficiency, decarbonized power, and zero-emission mobility, with continued emphasis on private sector partnerships. During the reporting period, 11 CCM projects and one program addendum were approved, totaling \$94.8 million in GEF funding and \$1.2 billion in co-financing, including two regional projects.

32. The 2022–2026 LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy prioritizes technology transfer and innovation, with SCCF-B supporting private sector engagement under Priority Area 2. Four projects aligned with the GEF Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Objective 1.3 were approved, totaling \$51.1 million in GEF funding and leveraging \$141.8 million in co-financing.

33. The GEF continues collaborating with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), aligned with national priorities and needs, and participates in the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and CTCN Advisory Board.

GEF Small Grants Programme

34. The GEF-8 replenishment reaffirmed the vital role of local innovation, civil society, and coalitions in achieving Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), emphasizing the importance of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) across all areas of sustainable development. With \$155 million allocated to the GEF SGP Global Program in addition to country allocations, the GEF Secretariat launched SGP 2.0, introducing key enhancements to expand support for local civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples, women-led initiatives, and youth engagement.

35. During this reporting period, the GEF Secretariat launched two \$10 million pilot initiatives under SGP 2.0 to support youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities: a) The CSO Challenge Program (implemented by IUCN) funds innovative, high-impact civil society environmental projects, prioritizing youth-led, women, and Indigenous groups, supporting at least 30 initiatives across 25 countries. b) The Microfinance Initiative (implemented by the World Bank) enhances financial access for small enterprises in seven countries by integrating innovative microfinance solutions into World Bank programs. Both projects expect climate-related results despite no direct climate funding.

GEF Replenishment Process

36. The process for the ninth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-9) has been formally initiated. The replenishment, conducted every four years, brings together contributing countries to review GEF performance, assess future needs, and agree on funding levels, policy reforms, and strategic programming priorities³.

37. The process commenced with the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meetings held in February 2025 in Washington, DC. These meetings, attended by scientists, environmental experts, GEF Agencies, Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) Secretariats, and the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), informed the initial programming directions for GEF-9 across key themes such as climate change, biodiversity,

³ GEF, 2025, *GEF-9 Replenishment: Participation, Work Plan and Proposed Timetable, Planning Note for the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, GEF/R.9/01.

pollution, land use, and oceans.

38. The first formal replenishment meeting was organized on May 20–21, 2025 in Paris, co-chaired by the World Bank Group and the GEF CEO. In addition to contributing participants, observers from recipient countries, conventions for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism, CSOs, the private sector, GEF Agencies, and relevant climate and environmental institutions participated in this meeting. The meeting covered early findings from the Eighth Comprehensive Evaluation (OPS8), draft policy and programming directions, and the proposed financial framework.

39. The second, third, and fourth meetings on GEF-9 are scheduled to take place on October 8-10, 2025 in Botswana; January 19-21, 2026; and March 16-18, 2026, with the last two venues to be confirmed. The Eighth GEF Assembly, which concludes the replenishment process, is expected to take place from May 31-June 6, 2026 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. This comprehensive consultative process will shape GEF-9's strategic vision, ensuring it remains responsive to global environmental challenges.

40. The first LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy meeting was held on May 22, 2025, in Paris.⁴ In addition to the contributing participants, observers included regional representatives of recipient countries, the LDC Group, CSOs, the UNFCCC, the Multilateral Climate Funds (MCF), and GEF Agencies. The meeting recognized the increased needs of recipient countries for adaptation support due to several factors, such as: urgent threats posed by the growing impacts of climate change; growing experience of recipient countries in successfully accessing LDCF/SCCF resources; and enhanced capacity of recipient countries to develop and implement large-scale CCA initiatives.

41. The planned dates and scope of second and third meetings have been presented at the June 2025 LDCF/SCCF Council.⁵

Streamlining Access and Process

42. The GEF-8 streamlining agenda has yielded significant results in reducing project preparation times, increasing efficiency, and enhancing access to finance. One of the major achievements includes reducing average time from Project Identification Form (PIF) approval to CEO endorsement by six and a half months compared to GEF-7. This was facilitated by Council-endorsed reforms such as streamlined project templates, expansion of the one-step MSP approval ceiling from \$2 million to \$5 million, and greater flexibility for countries to utilize STAR allocations across focal areas.

43. Enabling Activities (EAs) also saw considerable improvement. Countries can bundle up to two BTRs and one National Communication into a single project, reducing submission frequency and accelerating processing—currently one to three months for one-step MSPs.

44. While the Secretariat has optimized processes under its control, further time reductions depend on GEF Agencies streamlining their internal procedures. Recognizing this, the Council mandated a comprehensive review of the project and program cycle, leading to cross-partnership consultations in line with GEF-8 Policy Recommendations.

45. To foster inclusive and structured deliberations, a Council Working Group (WG) on Streamlining was formed in April 2024 with members from Brazil, France, India, Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom. The WG met seven times throughout 2024, held in-person consultations with GEF Agencies during the 67th Council meeting, and received written feedback on bottlenecks and opportunities for improvement. Operational Focal Points (OFPs) were also surveyed and interviewed through a dedicated consultancy to gather field-level perspectives. The WG's final recommendations were presented at the 68th Council meeting; GEF

⁴ GEF, 2025, [Planning Note for the Development of the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements: July 2026 to June 2030](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.37/05.

⁵ GEF, 2025, [Updates on the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements: July 2026 to June 2030](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/Inf.02

was asked to implement these recommendations with OFPs and the Council requested further policy amendment proposals at the 69th Council meeting.

46. Implementing some of these measures requires modifying provisions of the following five GEF policies to ensure fit-for-purpose requirements aligned with streamlining measures: the Project and Program Cycle Policy; the Project Cancellation Policy; the Minimum Fiduciary Standards Policy; the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies; and the Policy on Monitoring. At its 69th meeting in June 2025, the Council considered and approved these policy amendments to streamline the GEF project cycle.⁶

Complementarity in Climate Funds

47. The GEF Secretariat has continuously enhanced its strategic collaboration with various Multilateral Climate Funds (MCFs)—such as the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), and the GCF—to improve coherence, complementarity, and collective impact in the delivery of climate finance, while also catalyzing additional resources and enhancing accessibility. The Heads of MCF Secretariats convened regularly to evaluate progress on the 2024 Joint Action Plan and to promote shared priorities through COP 30.

48. Strategic collaboration was evident during the First GEF-9 Replenishment Meeting and the LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy meeting in May 2025, with observers from the AF, CIFs, and GCF. The strategies for GEF-9 explicitly encourage complementarity among MCFs, with intentions to learn from the implementing partners of the Adaptation Fund and GCF.

49. Furthermore, country platform approaches progressed during this time, with coordinated efforts in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and Seychelles, potentially informing future programming.

50. The GEF also facilitated sequential programming by disseminating outputs from its Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation—showcasing high-potential, proof-of-concept MSPs—to enable follow-on investments from the GCF, particularly through its Private Sector Facility. The LDCF/SCCF continues to support the MCF Partnership Action Plan, promoting better coordination, harmonized procedures, and streamlined access to climate finance—reflected in its business plan and budget.

GEF Engagement and Partnerships

51. During the reporting period, the GEF strengthened its engagement with youth constituencies, including through active partnerships with YOUNGO and the Young Negotiators Academy. Support was provided for youth participation in Environment and Climate Weeks and in the lead-up to COP 29, including 12 youth negotiators who contributed to key negotiation tracks and directly engaged with the GEF Secretariat and its CEO.

52. The Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) continues to advise the GEF on strategy and implementation, with strong emphasis on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), safeguards aligned with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and participation in Council sessions. The Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI 1.0 and 2.0/HCI) channels direct funds to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) organizations, showing success in 12 countries with new calls for proposals in 2025. The GEF continues to collaborate with IPLC platforms like the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Coalition of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems to amplify coordinated climate and environmental action.

53. All GEF projects at CEO endorsement include gender perspectives and are backed by Gender Action Plans, aligning with the GEF's Policy on Gender Equality. The GEF co-hosted gender-related events at COP 29 and trainings with the UNFCCC Gender Team and leads inter-agency coordination through the UN's Gender Equality and Environment Working Group and Multilateral Climate Funds' Action Plan.

54. Policy coherence is actively addressed in recent GEF-8 programs, particularly in the climate change focal area, through interventions such as cross-ministerial collaboration, incorporation of climate data into

⁶ GEF, 2025, [Policy Amendments to Streamline the GEF Project Cycle](#), Council Document GEF/C.69/12.

national decision-making, and regulatory harmonization. A flagship example is the Net-Zero Nature Positive Accelerator (NZNPA) program, implemented across 12 countries with over \$100 million in funding. The program strengthens institutional arrangements for policy alignment across sectors, encourages multi-ministry design and implementation (notably including finance ministries), and builds national capacity for long-term, science-based planning.

55. The GEF is actively engaged in global partnerships to strengthen climate change adaptation and resilience. The GEF continued to participate in the World Adaptation Science Program (WASP), where the Manager of the GEF's Conventions and Funds Division was appointed Chair in March 2025, for a two-year term. The WASP Management Group includes key global institutions such as GCF, IPCC, UNFCCC, World Meteorological Organization, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations University, UNESCO, among others.

56. The GEF also serves on the Advisory Councils of the Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), helping to enhance weather and climate observations in LDCs and SIDS. It collaborated with WMO on the 2025 State of Climate Services Report and is exploring further joint project opportunities.

Evaluations by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office

57. From July 2024 through June 2025, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) completed several evaluations of GEF activities in the climate change focal area. These evaluations highlight the GEF's alignment with the UNFCCC guidance; types of activities supported by the GEF; design, implementation, and results of GEF activities; as well as key accomplishments and lessons learned.

58. The IEO's "Evaluation of Components of the GEF's Results-Based Management (RBM) System" examines performance of key elements of the GEF RBM system, including: the GEF Portal; portfolio efficiency; core indicators system; self-evaluations; reporting of project results; process indicators; and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS). Among other things, the evaluation assesses both the specification of and reporting on results indicators for GEF projects, including those addressing concerns related to climate change.

59. The Annual Performance Report (APR) 2025 by the IEO studies several aspects of the performance of GEF climate change focal area projects.⁷ It also includes an analysis of the broader adoption of completed GEF projects. The report finds an improvement in the performance of recently designed projects compared to earlier ones.

60. The LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report (AER) 2025 by the IEO assesses 33 completed climate change adaptation projects⁸. It analyzes terminal evaluation reports submitted between September 2022 and December 2024, covering projects implemented between May 2011 and March 2024 from GEF-4 to GEF-7. Project outcomes are found to be promising, with 88 percent achieving satisfactory outcome ratings. Sustainability, however, remains a concern, with only 57 percent of projects found likely to be sustained, though this marks an improvement over several previous cohorts.

61. "Evaluation of the GEF Support for Nature-Based Solutions" assesses the GEF's support for nature-based solutions (NbS) in addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, and societal challenges, offering insights and lessons for future NbS-related interventions⁹. The evaluation covers 933 NbS-aligned projects in the GEF project portfolio, including 328 completed projects. These include projects supported through the GEF Trust Fund, LDCF, and SCCF.

62. The IEO's "Ninth GEF Replenishment: Highlights of Evaluation Findings 2022-2025" notes that the GEF's climate change mitigation strategy has evolved in response to UNFCCC guidance, national priorities,

⁷ GEF IEO, 2025, *GEF Annual Performance Report (APR) 2025*, GEF/E/C.69/01.

⁸ GEF IEO, 2025, [LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report 2025](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/E/01.

⁹ GEF IEO, 2025, *Evaluation of the GEF Support for Nature-Based Solutions*, GEF/E/C.69/04.

and the need for cost-effective global environmental benefits¹⁰. Recent COP guidance has shifted the GEF's focus toward capacity building and enabling environments. While better-resourced multilateral climate funds have enabled larger-scale mitigation investments, they have also led to a decline in GEF mitigation funding since 2014.

63. GEF support for climate adaptation, financed through the LDCF and SCCF Trust Funds, aligns with international agreements like the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The GEF also supports biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience-building. The GEF adaptation strategy has shifted from minimizing individual vulnerability to addressing drivers of systemic climate risk.

¹⁰ GEF IEO, 2025, *Ninth GEF Replenishment – Highlights of Evaluation Findings 2022–2025*, GEF/R.9/02.

Introduction

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), submits its annual reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP) in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the COP and the GEF Council.
2. This Report to COP 30 covers the period July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025, which corresponds to fiscal year 2025 (FY25). FY25 is the third year of the eighth four-year replenishment cycle of the GEF (GEF-8), spanning from July 2022 to June 2026. The GEF submitted its FY24 Report to the UNFCCC Secretariat on August 5, 2024.¹¹
3. This report describes the GEF's support for climate change mitigation (CCM), climate change adaptation (CCA), technology transfer, and capacity building. It also provides updates on the GEF-9 replenishment process; efforts to streamline access to its finance and operational procedures; complementarity with other multilateral climate funds; the role of country platforms and integrated programs under GEF-8; GEF's engagement and partnerships with other stakeholders; and key findings from program evaluations conducted by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).
4. The report consists of five parts: (i) GEF's response to guidance from COP 29 and from the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 6), as well as its response to the conclusions of the 61st meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA); (ii) key updates ; (iii) GEF programming; (iv) GEF engagement and partnerships; and (v) evaluations by the GEF IEO.

¹¹ GEF, 2024, [GEF Report to the UNFCCC COP29: July 2023–June 2024](#).

Part I: GEF's Response to COP/CMA Guidance

1. GEF Relevance for the Baku Climate Unity Pact

5. At the UN Climate Change conference, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from November 11 to 27, Parties agreed to the Baku Climate Unity Pact, a package of decisions which most notably included the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance.¹² The decision, *inter alia*, “calls on all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least \$1.3 trillion per year by 2035; reaffirms, in this context, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and decides to set a goal, in extension of the goal referred to in paragraph 53 of decision 1/CP.21, with developed country Parties taking the lead, of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action: (a) From a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources; (b) In the context of meaningful and ambitious mitigation and adaptation action, and transparency in implementation; (c) Recognizing the voluntary intention of Parties to count all climate-related outflows from and climate-related finance mobilized by multilateral development banks towards achievement of the goal set forth in this paragraph; and encourages developing country Parties to make contributions, including through South–South cooperation, on a voluntary basis”.¹³

6. Of particular relevance for the GEF, the outcome text at Baku decides that “a significant increase of public resources should be provided through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), and also decides to pursue efforts to at least triple annual outflows from those Funds from 2022 levels by 2030 at the latest, with a view to significantly scaling up the share of finance channeled through them in delivering on the goal”.¹⁴

2. COP 29, CMP 19 and CMA 6 Decisions and Conclusions of SBI 61 and SBSTA 61

7. The Paris Agreement and UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.21 affirmed the role of the GEF as part of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.¹⁵ In accordance with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, the GEF is committed to serving the Paris Agreement as part of its financial mechanism.

8. The COP 29 and CMA 6 in 2024 provided specific guidance to the GEF.¹⁶ Key elements of the COP 29 and CMA 6 guidance are summarized below:

- a) The COP decided to modify the frequency of the communication from the COP to the GEF of any policy guidance approved by the COP concerning the Financial Mechanism. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the COP and the GEF is to be modified to reflect this, for consideration and approval by the GEF Council before COP 30 (November 2025). The amendment to the MOU, which was approved by the GEF Council at its 69th meeting, modifies the frequency of the COP guidance to the GEF to make it biennial after 2026, and at sessions held in the year immediately preceding the initiation of the discussions on new replenishment, with a possibility to provide guidance outside of this cycle upon Party request.¹⁷
- b) Guidance to the GEF further provided a list of considerations in the context of the GEF-9 replenishment cycle negotiations, e.g., consider the incorporation of just transition into national

¹² UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 2024, Decision 1/CMA.6: New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance, FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/17/Add.1.

¹³ UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 2024, Decision 1/CMA.6, FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/17/Add.1, para. 7, 8 and 9.

¹⁴ UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 2024, Decision 1/CMA.6, FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/17/Add.1, para. 16.

¹⁵ Paris Agreement, 2015, Article 9, para 8 and 9; UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties (COP), 2015, Decision 1/CP.21, para 15, 54, 58, 61, 62, 64, 84, 86, 88, 110.

¹⁶ UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties (COP), 2024, Decision 4/CP.29: Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility, and Decision 10/CMA.6: Guidance to the Global Environment Facility.

¹⁷ GEF, 2025, 69th GEF Council Joint Summary of the Co-Chairs, Decision 14/2025, GEF/C.69/Joint Summary.

plans, establish nationally determined mechanisms to facilitate coordination of support received, consider ways to increase the contribution of adaptation in the GEF's project portfolio, and consulting on technology-related programming.

- c) On climate adaptation, the LDCF was requested to develop further measures to support recently graduated and least developed countries with their smooth transition from LDC status. In addition, the COP in its decision on Guidance to the GEF expressed concern over the absence of the LDCF SCCF pledging session at the COP while acknowledging the largest ever LDCF SCCF work program for Fiscal Year 2024, and urged developed country parties to increase their voluntary contribution to the LDCF and SCCF.
- d) On complementarity and coherence, the GEF was requested to continue to improve coherence among climate funds, including the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, while ensuring no restrictions on access or reduction in available finance.
- e) On transparency, the decisions invited the GEF to continue providing technical support for the preparation of national communications and requested the support provided through enabling activities and the Capacity-building for Transparency (CBIT) to be timely, to avoid gaps between project cycles, and to enhance the sustainability of national reporting systems.
- f) The UNFCCC Secretariat was requested to organize a workshop together with the GEF and its Agencies during the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB62) related to the preparation of the first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).

9. The GEF continues to be responsive to previous relevant COP decisions and guidance, as well as those from the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) and CMA by incorporating them into its CCM and CCA strategies; through approval of projects and programs; and by adapting its policies and procedures as relevant and appropriate. Table 1 provides the updated GEF response to decisions by the COP, CMP and CMA, and SBI and SBSTA conclusions

Table 1: Decisions Adopted by UNFCCC COP 29 and CMA 6, Conclusion of SBI 61 and GEF's Response

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
COP 29 Decisions (2024)	
Decision 2/CP.29: Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance	
Paragraph 20: <i>Recalls</i> concerns about the working modalities of the Standing Committee on Finance for preparing the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in accordance with its mandate, and the request to Parties and other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to provide elements for the draft guidance well in advance of future sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to enable the Committee to fulfil its mandate in this regard;	This is addressed to Parties and other constituted bodies.
Decision 3/CP.29: Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund	
Paragraph 3: <i>Welcomes</i> : (h) The ongoing efforts of the Green Climate Fund, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Climate Investment Funds, to enhance access to climate finance in line with paragraph 5 below with a view to scaling up successful projects, maximizing their impact and strengthening coherence;	While this guidance is for the GCF Board, the reference to the ongoing collaborative efforts among the multilateral climate funds, as well as the invite to ensure that access of developing countries to resources is not restricted, is noted.
Paragraph 5: <i>Invites</i> the Board to ensure that efforts to enhance coherence and complementarity do not restrict the access of developing countries to resources or reduce the finance available to them;	
Decision 4/CP.29: Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility	
Paragraph 1: <i>Notes</i> the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session,²⁰ including the responses of the Global Environment Facility to previous guidance received from the Conference of the Parties, and <i>welcomes</i> the approval by the Council of the Global Environment Facility of several work programmes	Noted, and appreciates the welcoming of the Work Programs approved by Council.
Paragraph 2: <i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility, in the context of programming for the climate change focal area under its ninth replenishment, to consider, inter alia:	The invitation to consider the elements listed in this paragraph is noted. The GEF-9 Replenishment process is underway and the first draft programming strategy for the Climate Change Focal Area, as included in the document "Draft GEF-9 Strategic Positioning and Programming Directions", which was

¹⁸ COP 28 decisions are available at: <https://unfccc.int/event/cop-29>

¹⁹ CMA 6 decisions are available at: <https://unfccc.int/event/cma-6>

²⁰ UNFCCC, 2024, Report of the GEF to the COP Note by the Secretariat, Addendum, FCCC/CP/2024/8/Add.1.

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
(a) Working with developing countries on ways of incorporating just transition elements into national climate plans and programmes; (b) Working with developing countries on establishing nationally determined mechanisms to facilitate coordination of support received; (c) Ways of increasing the contribution of the Global Environment Facility project portfolio to adaptation, as appropriate, in line with its mandate; (d) Supporting the development of pipelines of projects in line with national plans and strategies; (e) Ways of supporting developing countries in their efforts to strengthen institutional capacity and/or arrangements, as appropriate, for climate action, in line with needs and priorities of developing country Parties;	presented to and considered by the participants of the GEF 9 replenishment negotiations during the first GEF-9 Replenishment Meeting held in May 20-21, 2025, addresses the COP guidance as follows²¹: a) Support for just transition elements and their incorporation into national climate plans and programs is explicitly included and configured as eligible. b) Support for the design, establishment or implementation of nationally determined coordination mechanisms, such as country platforms, is also explicitly configured as eligible. Interested countries will be able to access climate change resources for this purpose. This is an area of interest and focus, which the GEF has already engaged with substantially in GEF-8. More specifically, the GEF has participated in Country Platform pilots in several countries, increasingly organized in cooperation with IMF, World Bank, and regional development banks, including in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and Seychelles. For more details, please refer to Section 3 of Part II - Key Updates, of this report. c) The GEF will continue to promote maximization of climate adaptation co-benefits in the context of programming of GEF Trust Fund resources, across all the focal areas. The GEF also continues to implement the STAP guidance on climate risk screening for projects financed through the GEF Trust Fund. In addition, as outlined in the draft GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF Fund and Operational Improvements, the LDCF/SCCF is considering options to enhance and increase the development of Multi-Trust Fund projects between GEF TF and LDCF/SCCF to enable larger and more impactful programming with adaptation outcomes. d) & e) The GEF will continue to engage with recipient developing countries throughout the programming cycle to support the development of pipelines of projects that reflect national priorities and are aligned with the GEF programming directions. The GEF

²¹ GEF, 2025, Draft GEF-9 Strategic Positioning and Programming Directions, GEF/R.9/05.

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
(f) Consulting with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network on technology-related elements of the programming;	Country Engagement Strategy (CES) global program is specifically designed to support this process, and to support developing countries in strengthening their institutional capacity and arrangements to effectively plan, design and execute climate and environment-related investments and regulatory environment reforms. f) The UNFCCC is an observer to the GEF replenishment negotiations, as described in the Planning Note for the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund²². Inputs into the replenishment process and documents on matters concerning the UNFCCC, including those related to scope of work of the Technology Executive committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), may be provided by the representative of the UNFCCC. The GEF Secretariat received comments by the UNFCCC Secretariat on June 18, 2025. Such submission focused on technology related matters and was titled “Inputs by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network on technology-related elements of the programming for the climate change focal area.” At the time of the finalization of this report, the GEF Secretariat was in the process of collecting comments from participants and observers to the replenishment process, in advance of the submission of the revised replenishment documents to the second meeting of the GEF 9 replenishment scheduled for October 2025. The Policy Directions and Policy Recommendations documents are expected to be approved at the GEF-8 Assembly to be held in May/June 2026. In addition, the first step of the replenishment process includes the gathering of the GEF Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs). The TAGs met in February 2025 to discuss the scope and content of the Draft GEF-9 Programming Directions.²³ An invitation to participate in the TAG meetings was extended to the CTCN, as the implementation arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism.

²² GEF, 2025, GEF-9 Replenishment: Participation, Work Plan and Proposed Timetable, Planning Note for the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, GEF/R.9/01.

²³ GEF, 2025, *Draft GEF-9 Strategic Positioning and Programming Directions*, GEF/R.9/05.

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
(g) Continuing to provide technical support for developing country Parties for their preparation of national communications, recognizing that such support is based on technical considerations and should enhance the technical capacity of countries;	g) Support for the preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) is core to the mandate of the GEF as operating entity of the financial mechanism. As such continuation of provision of financial resources to provide such support is included in the Draft GEF-9 Programming Directions, as part of the climate change focal area set aside. ²⁴
Paragraph 3: <i>Welcomes</i> the ongoing efforts undertaken by the Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the Climate Investment Funds, with a view to enhancing developing countries' access to climate finance, scaling up successful projects, maximizing the impact of climate finance and strengthening coherence and <i>invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to ensure that efforts to enhance coherence and complementarity among climate funds do not restrict the access of developing countries to resources or reduce the finance available to them;	This invite is noted. The ongoing efforts of the multilateral climate funds to enhance their collaboration and coherence are indeed aimed at increasing and simplifying access to climate finance resources from the climate funds by developing countries.
Paragraph 4: <i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility, in administering the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, to contribute to improving the coherence of and coordination across the funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage in line with decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5;	As part of the development of the GEF's programming strategy on climate change adaptation for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) during the GEF-9 period, a representative from the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) was invited to participate in the strategy development process. The secretariats of both the GEF and FRLD are actively coordinating to ensure coherence and collaboration between the two institutions. They have been exchanging information on relevant policies and operational frameworks and exploring options for cooperation. This includes collaboration as part of the FRLD's initial "Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM)" phase. The GEF has also offered to support the FRLD in its early operations, pending further development of specific arrangements.
Paragraph 5: <i>Also Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue ensuring that its efforts to enhance coherence and complementarity with other climate funds do not result in restricted access to resources by developing countries or reduced availability of finance for them;	The request is noted. The ongoing efforts of the multilateral climate funds to enhance their collaboration and coherence are indeed aimed at increasing and simplifying access to climate finance resources for developing countries, rather than restricting or reducing availability of such resources.

²⁴ Ibid.

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
Paragraph 6: <i>Urges</i> the Global Environment Facility to ensure that a broad range of implementing agencies are engaged in its programming in order to reduce concentration of projects among few implementing agencies and <i>also urges</i> the Global Environment Facility, in the context of its review of the Global Environment Facility partnership, to consider national and regional entities in developing countries in all regions, with a focus on underserved regions, when expanding the number of implementing agencies;	Under the broader streamlining exercise, the GEF Secretariat is implementing a variety of measures to engage all implementing agencies and enhance Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) programming, encourage active participation by agencies in project preparation, implementation and supervision with close collaboration and coordination with countries' Operational Focal Points (OFPs). These measures are reflected in changes and revisions to the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy²⁵. Under the GEF-9 negotiation process, replenishment Participants are considering a set of policy reforms as included in the GEF-9 Draft Policy Directions document that was presented during the GEF-9 First Replenishment Meeting, in May 2025.²⁶ Proposed policy adjustments aim to strengthen accessibility to GEF funding and streamline policy requirements, including by expanding the cohort of implementing Agencies in specific instances, enhancing support for country platforms, and improving collaboration across national institutions. This will involve scaling up capacity-building initiatives and deepening country engagement further. These efforts aim to further empower countries to take ownership of their environmental agendas while ensuring equitable and rapid access to GEF resources. The Policy Directions and Policy Recommendations documents are expected to be approved at the GEF-8 Assembly to be held in May/June 2026.
Paragraph 7: <i>Further urges</i> the Global Environment Facility to consider ways of strengthening local capacities and country ownership in its provision of support;	Building on GEF-8 progress, the GEF is enhancing the capacity of OFPs by providing dedicated capacity-building and technical assistance. This includes training, resources, financial support for national coordination, international event participation, and South-South twinning opportunities. Many OFPs rely on GEF Agencies for information, and frequent turnover challenges continuity. The GEF is providing support to enable OFPs to join supervision missions, organize field visits, and contribute to project performance reports. A summary of efforts to date to provide such

²⁵ GEF, 2025, [Policy Amendments to Streamline the GEF Project Cycle](#), Council Document GEF/C.69/12.

²⁶ GEF, 2025, [Draft Policy Directions for GEF-9](#), GEF/R.9/06.

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
	support during the reporting period is shared in the response to guidance provided under paragraph 15 below and in section IV.3 of the present GEF report to UNFCCC COP 30. During the reporting period, the GEF organized three regional training workshops in April and May 2025, targeting capacity building for OFPs, respectively in Africa, covering 23 countries, in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the Asia-Pacific region, covering 14 countries.²⁷
Paragraph 8: <i>Notes with concern</i> the absence of a pledging session for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund at this session of the Conference of the Parties owing to the small number of pledges, highlighting the importance of increased support for both Funds, and recalling paragraph 8 of decision 17/CP.27, while acknowledging approval of the largest ever Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund work programme in fiscal year 2024, with USD 382.32 million allocated to 31 projects and programmes under the Least Developed Countries Fund and USD 24.87 million to five projects under the Special Climate Change Fund, totalling USD 407.19 million across 36 projects and programmes;	Appreciate the acknowledgment of the largest ever programming in a fiscal year. The concern about the financial situation has been shared in LDCE/SCCF Council meetings.
Paragraph 9: <i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to further streamline the processes of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund to simplify access for eligible countries, as appropriate;	The GEF-9 LDCE/SCCF Programming Strategy and Operational Improvements discussions will explore different options including on issues of access, governance, simplification of procedures and resource mobilization. The ongoing streamlining efforts will continue, with GEF Council deliberations.
Paragraph 10: <i>Welcomes</i> the ongoing collaboration of the Global Environment Facility with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network and encourages the Global Environment Facility to consider opportunities for scaling up programmes focused on technology and innovation;	This is noted. Innovation and technology development and transfer continues to be at the core of the GEF's provision of support. Innovation and technology potential is one of the criteria the GEF uses to assess funding proposals. GEF-8 programming is supporting developing countries to advance their climate investment priorities in areas with high innovation potential, such as zero emission transport, green hydrogen and battery storage, early warning systems, and innovative financing solutions. As such, GEF continues to consider opportunities to scale up programming in this area, and welcomes funding proposals from countries and implementing agencies that address national

²⁷ GEF, 2025, "GEF and AWF roll out regional training for Operational Focal Points from 23 African countries," GEF Newsroom.

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
	priorities related to innovation and technology transfer, including those intended to implement solutions identified through TNAs. Specifically on climate adaptation, the GEF has continued to finance the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation. This program is a successful global initiative aimed at accelerating climate adaptation through innovative solutions. It is designed to catalyze innovation and harness the power of private sector actors to enhance the impact of climate adaptation financing. It focuses on testing and validating scalable and bankable investment models and technologies that can be replicated and expanded across different regions. So far, the program has invested \$40 million in 23 pilot initiatives, over three calls for projects. One of these projects is implemented in partnership with the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN).
Paragraph 11: <i>Invites the Global Environment Facility to consider areas for improvement in the context of the gender-responsiveness of its work, taking into account relevant insights, including the summary report of the 2024 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance;</i>²⁸	The GEF participated in the 2024 Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance. The GEF continues to implement its policy on Gender Equity and to incorporate gender into its programs and activities.
Paragraph 12: <i>Encourages the Global Environment Facility to work to ensure that all its implementing agencies fully comply with its policy on gender equality²⁹ in implementing climate projects funded by the Global Environment Facility in order to help ensure equal opportunities for women and men in terms of participating in, contributing to and benefiting from activities financed by the Global Environment Facility;</i>	The GEF has recognized gender equality as a cross-cutting priority that is integral to the GEF's ability to achieve global environmental benefits. It has made, together with GEF Agencies, significant progress on gender mainstreaming over the past years. The GEF Policy on Gender Equality outlines a set of mandatory requirements for mainstreaming gender throughout the GEF project cycle. The GEF Secretariat consistently screen project proposals against these requirements throughout the project cycle, including at initial PIF stage, at CEO Endorsement stage and during implementation. The policy requires Agencies to submit the following documents at PIF stage: an Initial gender-responsive stakeholder consultations and analysis, and a socio-environmental pre-screening. At CEO endorsement stage, GEF Agencies are required to submit a stakeholder consultations report, a

²⁸ UNFCCC, 2024, Report of the Standing Committee on Finance: Addendum – Summary report of the 2024 Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance, FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5.

²⁹ GEF, 2017, Gender Equality Policy, OP/PL/03.

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
	fully developed gender analysis and action plan, a stakeholder engagement plan, sex-disaggregated indicators, and a social/environmental screening. Finally, during the implementation period, GEF Agencies submit annual project implementation reports, mid-term evaluation and terminal evaluations, which include updates on gender-related elements and monitoring on progress with gender-related project indicators. More information on the GEF approach to gender issues is available in the 2024 GEF publication “Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF Project and Programs.”³⁰
Paragraph 13: <i>Also encourages</i> the Global Environment Facility to clearly outline in its work programmes how Indigenous Peoples as well as local communities can meaningfully engage in the development of Global Environment Facility programmes and projects and benefit therefrom;	Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) can engage in the GEF's work programs in several meaningful ways, including, among others: (i) Advisory and decision-making at GEF: The Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG), created in 2012, enables IPLCs leaders to advise the GEF on policy, strategy, and program implementation. IPAG promotes knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and ensures IPLCs' voices shape GEF's directions, including compliance with Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). They also participate in the GEF's council sessions. (ii) Rights-based policies and safeguards: GEF applies strong environmental and social safeguards, upholding instruments like the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and implementing the FPIC in all projects affecting Indigenous Peoples and local communities at the Project Identification Form, CEO endorsement, mid/annual term reports and finalization stages. The GEF, also in 2012, created Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples³¹, and in 2025 it is working to update these principles and guidelines. (iii) Targeted finance to indigenous-led initiatives: although targeting the GEF biodiversity portfolio, such finance also has relevance to climate change through co-benefits, including for landscape level activities. Portfolio-level aspirational target has been set at 20 percent of resources allocated to indigenous-led biodiversity projects through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund. The

³⁰ GEF Secretariat, 2018, GEF Guidance on Gender Equality.

³¹ GEF, 2012, Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, GEF/C.42/Inf.03/Rev.01.

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	Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) funds site-based and self-determined conservation efforts by IPLCs. The second phase (ICI2), launched in 2024, expands this support with a \$22.5 million budget and the call for proposals has been launched in the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in April, 2025.
Paragraph 14: <i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility, in administering the Least Developed Countries Fund, to continue facilitating the smooth transition of developing countries graduating from least developed country status by continuing to provide approved funding through the Fund until the completion of projects approved by the Least Developed Countries Fund Council prior to those countries' graduation from least developed country status and also requests the Global Environment Facility to consider developing further measures to help ensure this smooth transition for recently graduated least developed countries;	This request is well noted. The first draft LDCF/SCCF programming strategy for the GEF-9 period proposed support measures to help ensure smooth transition for recently graduated LDCs, in response to this COP guidance ³² .
Paragraph 15: <i>Further requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the building of capacity in developing countries with a view to facilitating improved access to and use of Global Environment Facility resources, facilitating knowledge-sharing and South–South learning on Global Environment Facility projects and exploring areas for further collaboration;	The GEF continues to place significant emphasis on supporting developing countries in building their capacity to effectively access and program climate change resources. Over the reporting period, the GEF, through its Country Engagement Strategy, continued to provide upstream support for country focal points and government institutions to ensure timely programming of GEF-8 resources. A summary of Country Engagement Strategy activities is provided in more details under section IV.3 of the present GEF report to UNFCCC COP 30. These meetings are important opportunities for countries to interact directly with GEF secretariat staff, to receive training on GEF policies and operational modalities, to benefit from South-South exchanges with other countries within the region and to enhance portfolio management capacities. Section II.4 of the present GEF report to UNFCCC COP 30 also provides updates on GEF-8 Integrated Programs and their contributions to knowledge-sharing and South-South learning, which are promoted notably as part of their regional and global knowledge coordination platforms.
Paragraph 16:	The 69 th GEF Council considered and approved an amendment to the Memorandum

³² GEF, 2025, Programming Strategy, GEF/LDCF.SCCF/SM1/01, Draft GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF for the GEF-9 period.

COP 29 Decision ¹⁸ / CMA 6 Decision ¹⁹	GEF's Response
<i>Decides</i> to modify the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Global Environment Facility,³³ as outlined in the annex, for consideration and approval by the Council of the Global Environment Facility before the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2025), thereby making the revised memorandum of understanding effective upon the Council's approval, and ensuring that the subsequent guidance from the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement is provided to the Global Environment Facility annually until their thirty-first (November 2026) and eighth (November 2026) sessions respectively, and biennially thereafter, and also at sessions held in the year immediately preceding the initiation of discussions on new replenishments;	of Understanding between the COP and the GEF, which operationalized the guidance provided in Paragraph 16.³⁴
Paragraph 17: <i>Confirms</i> that guidance may be provided outside the biennial cycle referred to in the modification to the memorandum of understanding as outlined in the annex upon request by a Party consistent with rules 9–13 of the draft rules of procedure³⁵ being applied, as well as at each session preceding the final year of each replenishment of the Global Environment Facility;	This point is well-noted.
Paragraph 18: <i>Invites</i> Parties to submit views and recommendations on elements of guidance for the Global Environment Facility via the submission portal no later than 16 weeks prior to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties;	This invitation is for Parties.
Paragraph 19: <i>Requests</i> the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 18 above in preparing its draft guidance for the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its seventh session (November 2025);	This request is for the Standing Committee on Finance.
Paragraph 20: <i>Also requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision;	The present GEF report to COP 30, and specifically its Table 1, “Decisions Adopted by UNFCCC COP 29 and CMA 6, Conclusion of SBI 61 and GEF's Response”, includes information on how the GEF has taken steps to implement the guidance that was provided at COP 29.
Paragraph 21:	Noted.

³³ Contained in decision 12/CP.2, annex.

³⁴ GEF, 2025, Joint Summary of the Co-Chairs, GEF/C.69/Joint Summary.

³⁵ UNFCCC, 1996, Draft Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties and its Subsidiary Bodies, FCCC/CP/1996/2.

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<i>Takes note of decision -/CMA.6³⁶ and decides to transmit to the Global Environment Facility the guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement contained in paragraphs 2–6 of that decision³⁷;</i>	
ANNEX: Modification to the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility Paragraph 3: For the existing paragraph 3 <i>substitute</i> 3. The Conference of the Parties will communicate to the Council of the Global Environment Facility any policy guidance approved by the Conference of the Parties concerning the Financial Mechanism: (a) Annually after each of its sessions, until the end of 2026, and biennially thereafter, after every other session; (b) After each of its sessions immediately preceding the final year of each replenishment of the Global Environment Facility; (c) Where applicable, after any session not referred to in paragraph 3(a–b) above, should the Conference of the Parties decide to do so.	As noted above, the 69th GEF Council considered and approved an amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding between the COP and the GEF, which operationalized the guidance provided in Paragraph 16.³⁸
Decision 7/CP.29: Gender and climate change	
Paragraph 20: <i>Encourages</i> Parties and relevant public and private entities to strengthen the gender responsiveness of climate finance with a view to further building the capacity of women and for implementation work under the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and any subsequent gender action plan, and in order to facilitate simplified access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations as well as for Indigenous Peoples, especially women, and local communities;	While this guidance is directed to Parties in addition to relevant public and private entities, it is nonetheless noted.
Paragraph 25: <i>Encourages</i> Parties, the secretariat and relevant organizations, in implementing the enhanced Lima work programme on gender, to fully engage men and boys as agents and beneficiaries of change and as strategic partners and allies in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change;	While this guidance is directed to Parties, the secretariat and relevant organizations, it is nonetheless noted.
Decision 9/CP.29: Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer	
Paragraph 1: <i>Welcomes</i> the financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility under the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, including for	Noted with appreciation.

³⁶ Draft decision entitled "Guidance to the Global Environment Facility" proposed under agenda subitem 11(d) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session.

³⁷ In accordance with decision 1/CP.21, para. 61.

³⁸ GEF, 2025, Joint Summary of the Co-Chairs, GEF/C.69/Joint Summary.

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undertaking technology needs assessments, supporting the regional climate technology transfer and finance centres and piloting priority technology projects aimed at scaling up the level of investment in technology transfer;	
Paragraph 2: <i>Requests</i> the secretariat, under the guidance of the Technology Executive Committee and in consultation with the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sixty-fourth session (June 2026), on the evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme, to take stock of progress, challenges, and successes in and lessons learned from implementing the Poznan strategic programme;	Noted.
Paragraph 3: <i>Also requests</i> the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider the report referred to in paragraph 2 above with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session (November 2026) with the aim of supporting the implementation of activities, such as those identified and prioritized in developing countries' nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, technology needs assessments, technology action plans and long-term strategies, and informing the technology implementation programme;³⁹	This request is for the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider.
Decision 11/CP.29: Terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention	
Paragraph 3: <i>Invites</i> Parties, constituted bodies under the Convention, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, representatives of relevant processes under the Convention and other non-Party stakeholders to submit via the submission portal by 28 February 2025 views on the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries based on the terms of reference contained in the annex;	Noted.
ANNEX: Terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention <i>*See full annex text as needed in decision 11/CP.29</i> V. Information sources 5. Information sources that could be drawn on in the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention are, inter alia: (e) Annual reports of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;	The GEF report to the COP is made available each year and publicly accessible.

³⁹ UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 2023, Decision 1/CMA.5, FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1, para. 110.

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Decision 13/CP.29: Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2024	
Paragraph 3: <i>Invites</i> Parties, as appropriate, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the constituted bodies under the Convention, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consider the recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above and to take any necessary action, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates;	This invitation is noted. The GEF stands ready to support Parties, including through the provision of financial resources for capacity building, in their taking action across the areas covered by the recommendations included in the “Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building”⁴⁰.
CMA 6 Decisions	
Decision 1/CMA.6: New collective quantified goal on climate finance	
Paragraph 6: <i>Reiterates</i> the importance of reforming the multilateral financial architecture⁴¹ and underscores the need to remove barriers and address disablers faced by developing country Parties in financing climate action, including high costs of capital, limited fiscal space, unsustainable debt levels, high transaction costs and conditionalities for accessing climate finance;	Noted.
Paragraph 8: <i>Reaffirms</i>, in this context, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and decides to set a goal, in extension of the goal referred to in paragraph 53 of decision 1/CP.21, with developed country Parties taking the lead, of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action: (a) From a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources; (b) In the context of meaningful and ambitious mitigation and adaptation action, and transparency in implementation; (c) Recognizing the voluntary intention of Parties to count all climate-related outflows from and climate-related finance mobilized by multilateral development banks towards achievement of the goal set forth in this paragraph;	Noted. The GEF welcomes Paragraph 8 and stands ready to work with all Parties to ensure the timely delivery of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 of climate finance to developing country Parties.
Paragraph 13: <i>Recognizes</i> that multilateral climate funds, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, are key in supporting developing country Parties and encourages Parties to work through the governing bodies on which they serve to continue enhancing climate finance, including with respect to coherence, complementarity and access;	Noted. The GEF stands ready to work to ensure it is able to continue to provide financing to support developing country Parties meet the objectives of the Convention and the goals of the Paris Agreement.
Paragraph 14: <i>Acknowledges</i> the fiscal constraints and increasing costs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change	Noted.

⁴⁰ UNFCCC, 2024, Annual Technical Progress Report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, FCCC/SBI/2024/19.

⁴¹ UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 2023, Decision 1/CMA.5, FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1, para. 95.

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and, in this context, also acknowledges the need for public and grant-based resources and highly concessional finance, particularly for adaptation and responding to loss and damage in developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States;	
Paragraph 15: <i>Underscores</i> the critical importance of significantly reducing the cost of capital and increasing the mobilization ratio of finance mobilized from public sources by 2030 and creating fiscal space in developing country Parties through the use of innovative instruments, such as first-loss instruments, guarantees, local currency financing and foreign exchange risk instruments, taking into account national circumstances, and encourages the exploration, use and scaling up of innovative sources and instruments of finance, as appropriate;	Noted.
Paragraph 16: <i>Decides</i> that a significant increase of public resources should be provided through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and also decides to pursue efforts to at least triple annual outflows from those Funds from 2022 levels by 2030 at the latest with a view to significantly scaling up the share of finance delivered through them in delivering on the goal contained in paragraph 8 above;	Noted. The GEF welcomes Paragraph 16 and stands ready to substantially increase, with the view of at least tripling from 2022 levels by 2030, the annual outflows of financing that it channels to developing country Parties.
Paragraph 21: <i>Underscores</i> the importance of reducing existing constraints, challenges, systemic inequities and barriers to access to climate finance, such as high cost of capital, co-financing requirements and burdensome application processes, <i>welcomes</i> ongoing efforts to improve access to climate finance and <i>urges</i> all climate finance actors to strengthen their efforts to enhance efficient and effective access to bilateral, regional and multilateral climate finance for developing countries, in line with country-driven strategies and plans, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, to eliminate conditionalities for access, as appropriate, and to enhance transparency regarding efforts undertaken in this regard;	Noted.
Paragraph 24: <i>Calls</i> on multilateral climate funds, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, to strengthen their efforts to enhance access and promote effectiveness, including by, as appropriate:	The GEF has substantial ongoing work related to streamlining its processes and project cycle, as evidenced by ongoing deliberations on this item at the last three Council meetings, in June and December 2024, and June 2025. Additional elements are being considered as

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(a) Scaling up and prioritizing direct access; (b) Simplifying and harmonizing application pre-approval and post-approval requirements and disbursement processes; (c) Establishing flexible information requirements; (d) Promoting programmatic approaches; (e) Streamlining reporting requirements;	part of the Policy Directions presented for the ninth GEF replenishment.
Paragraph 32: <i>Requests</i> the Standing Committee on Finance to consider in its assessment of progress for the report referred to in paragraph 30 above information from all relevant and available data sources, such as information provided in biennial transparency reports and reporting based on project-level data from, for example, multilateral development banks, multilateral climate funds and other international financial institutions;	This request is for the Standing Committee on Finance.
Decision 7/CMA.6: Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3	
Paragraph 13: <i>Recognizes</i> the importance of developing and implementing integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches, which may include joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for implementation under the framework for non-market approaches, which can link addressing climate change to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, considering the benefits that may arise from such approaches, including “Mother Earth Centric Actions”, as recognized by some cultures, the benefits of which include, but are not limited to: (a) Ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems and the conservation of biodiversity when addressing climate change; (b) Enhancing different value systems, including for living in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, as recognized by some cultures, in the context of addressing climate change;	The majority of GEF financing qualifies as non-market approaches. The GEF supports countries to strengthen their capacity to plan for and design conducive policies and regulatory environments, build and retain technical capacity within government and technical agencies and pilot innovative approaches to lower emissions, enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate impacts. Serving as part of the financial mechanism for several Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the GEF also places particular emphasis on financing activities that can generate climate benefits while also advancing objectives related to biodiversity, land degradation and sustainable development. Indeed, integration of climate and nature objectives, which is advanced through the suite of GEF Integrated Programs, sits at the center of the programming directions for both GEF-7 and the GEF-8 cycles. While proactively looking to engage the private sector and enable private investments, these programs embody non-monetary and non-market approaches that are largely based on grant-financing. As such, they are particularly well suited to maximize synergies between climate and nature action, engage and support Indigenous Peoples and local communities as environmental stewards, and promote traditional knowledge and local solutions for addressing climate change.
Paragraph 22:	Noted.

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Reiterates its invitation⁴² to interested Parties, relevant bodies and representatives of institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement related to, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, including United Nations bodies, multilateral, bilateral and other public donors, and private and non-governmental organizations, to provide information on financial, technology and capacity-building support available or provided for identifying, developing or implementing non-market approaches for recording on the NMA Platform;	
Decision 10/CMA.6: Guidance to the Global Environment Facility	
Paragraph 1: <i>Recommends</i> that the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session transmit to the Global Environment Facility the guidance contained in paragraphs 2–6 below;⁴³	
Paragraph 2: <i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to include further information in its annual report for 2025 regarding how funds are used to ensure that enabling activities support the sustainability of national reporting systems and enhance institutional capacity in developing country Parties;	Further information is included in this GEF report to the COP on the use of funds to support the sustainability of reporting systems and enhance institutional capacity in developing countries. Operational improvements implemented in previous reporting periods within GEF-8 include: (i) the revision and streamlining of all funding application templates to ease access to GEF financing, (ii) the introduction of the possibility to combine two BTRs (one combined with a National communication) through one single bundled application within each GEF 4-year cycle. As of June 30, 2025, 42 countries received BTR support using this bundled approach. Moreover, the GEF has encouraged countries that requested BTR support in the previous cycle, GEF-7, that have not done so during the current cycle, GEF-8, to do so. As a result, four countries have received support from the GEF to submit up to their third BTR, which is due by December 31, 2028. CBIT support is complementary to the support to reports, such as BTRs and NCs, by the GEF and it can help to establish and maintain local capacity to set up and run national reporting systems. CBIT support is specifically designed

⁴² UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 2022, Decision 8/CMA.4, para. 8.

⁴³ In accordance with Decision 1/CP.21, para. 61.

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	for developing countries to strengthen their national reporting systems and institutional capacity, reducing dependency on external experts, and allowing government agencies and local institutions to maintain and retain the knowledge required to produce timely and comprehensive BTRs, and to meet the ETF reporting requirements. Countries that have completed or are nearing completion of the first CBIT project can apply for a second (or successive) round of financing. The availability of support across GEF cycles is meant to provide continuity and predictability of GEF support. Five countries have already received support for their second CBIT project, while three additional countries have second CBIT proposals under review by the GEF Secretariat. Additionally, since the start of GEF-8 on July 1, 2022, countries can combine two BTRs with an NC within the same enabling activity project, as per information note GEF/C.62/Inf.15. More than 45 countries have benefitted from this measure, and more recently some countries have requested support for their BTR3, which is due by December 31, 2028. The GEF Secretariat is closely monitoring progress and coordinating with its Agencies to improve the delivery of support to enabling activities and CBIT. This includes quarterly meetings to monitor the portfolio and pipeline of projects, and intervening when requested by countries or agencies to address potential issues in implementation.
Paragraph 3: Also requests the Global Environment Facility to consider how it can improve the delivery of support for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and enabling activities to avoid gaps between the project cycles, provide support that is timely, and enhance the sustainability of national reporting systems and workflows necessary for developing country Parties to meet their requirements under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on a continuous basis;	Please refer to the answer to Paragraph 2 above. Since the previous cycle, GEF-7, the GEF has made available the possibility to bundle two BTRs (one of them combined with an NC) through one single bundled application within each GEF 4-year cycle. Consequently, a country can request support for the preparation of subsequent reports if they have not done so during the current GEF cycle, noting that resources for the subsequent reports will be disbursed by the agency once the preceding reports are submitted to the UNFCCC. In other words, a country does not need to wait until they submit their reports to request additional support from the GEF. This process can be

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	done in parallel, to avoid gaps between projects. During the reporting period the GEF has continued to engage with Parties and GEF Agencies, through both formal and informal exchanges, to gather additional feedback and discuss options to further alleviate remaining barrier Parties may face in implementing the ETF, including the avoidance of gaps between projects. These interactions include the active participation of the GEF and its Agencies in the recent workshop at SB62 (“Workshop to facilitate the sharing of experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports”, held on June 18, 2025), and bilateral discussions with Parties on their specific reporting needs. The GEF remains available to discuss project or governance issues and encourages Parties to contact the GEF Secretariat directly. It is also important to note that these direct consultation with Parties often highlighted that some of the remaining barriers faced by Parties are beyond the direct scope of control of the GEF, as they relate to the relationship between recipient Parties and their selected GEF Agencies. The GEF Secretariat has increasingly been and will continue to be engaged in coordination efforts with and between GEF Agencies, to promote exchange of information on recurrent issues and viable approaches to mitigate them. In terms of knowledge and experience exchange, GEF Agencies facilitate peer learning events among recipient countries. The CBIT-GSP hosts such events via its 10 networks and the Climate Transparency Forum, with the next forum scheduled for September 3-5, 2025 in Songdo, Korea. GEF Agencies are also implementing measures to streamline access to GEF funding. One approach includes grouping countries with similar circumstances under the GEF enabling activity expedited modality. The increase of the MSP cap from \$2 million to \$5 million allows multiple countries to be included in a single expedited project request, which can reduce potential delays and transaction costs, and help standardize access to GEF funding.

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Paragraph 4: <i>Encourages</i> the Global Environment Facility, in the context of its ninth replenishment, to consider: (a) Information submitted by developing country Parties in their first biennial transparency reports pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1; (b) Information submitted by Parties pursuant to paragraph 17 of decision 18/CMA.5; (c) The synthesis report referred to in paragraph 18 of decision 18/CMA.5; (d) The use of transparency support funds available through the transparency allocation under its eighth replenishment;	Noted. The negotiations for the ninth replenishment of the GEF (GEF-9) are ongoing at the time of writing this response. The first meeting of the GEF-9 negotiations, which took place on May 20-21, 2025, included the draft GEF-9 Strategic Positioning and Programming Directions and the Draft Policy Directions for GEF-9, which are in line with paragraphs 143–145 of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 and paragraphs 17 and 18 of decision 18/CMA.5. These documents will continue to be revised until spring 2026, with the view of reaching their adoption at the GEF-9 Assembly, currently planned for June 2025. The GEF-9 cycle will start on July 1, 2026.
Paragraph 5: <i>Notes</i> paragraphs 16–17 of decision 4/CP.29 regarding guidance to the Global Environment Facility;	Noted.
Paragraph 6: <i>Confirms</i> that guidance may be provided, for transmission by the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the modification to the memorandum of understanding as outlined in the annex to decision 4/CP.29, upon request by a Party consistent with rules 9–13 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, as well as at each session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement preceding the final year of each replenishment of the Global Environment Facility.	This is well-noted.
Decision 14/CMA.6: Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement	
Paragraph 5: <i>Invites</i> Parties, the UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, climate finance institutions, observers and observer organizations, and other stakeholders, particularly from the private sector, to submit via the submission portal by 1 March 2025 views on the issues to be addressed during the workshops to be held in 2025;	Noted.
Decision 20/CMA.6: Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2024	
Paragraph 3: <i>Invites</i> Parties, as appropriate, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the constituted bodies under the Paris Agreement, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consider the recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above and to take any necessary action, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates;	This invitation is noted. The GEF stands ready to support Parties, including through the provision of financial resources for building and maintaining capacity, in their taking action across the areas covered by the recommendations included in the “Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building” (FCCC/SBI/2024/19).
Decision 21/CMA.6: Provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building	
Paragraph 2:	

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<i>Welcomes</i> , in particular, the support provided by the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, including through the joint programme of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme;	Noted with appreciation.
Paragraph 3: <i>Also welcomes</i> the information provided by the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session and its addendum ⁴⁴ on financial support requested, approved and provided for the preparation of biennial transparency reports by developing country Parties;	Noted with appreciation.
Paragraph 7: <i>Acknowledges</i> the progress of the Global Environment Facility in streamlining the process that enables Parties to access resources for preparing their biennial transparency reports, including by enabling them to access resources for two biennial transparency reports and/or one national communication as part of the same enabling activity and raising the threshold for expedited approvals;	Noted.
Paragraph 16: <i>Requests</i> the secretariat to organize a workshop in consultation with the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, as applicable, to be held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2025), to facilitate the sharing of experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports, including in accessing the funds received and their adequacy for the sustainability of the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework;	The GEF Secretariat and its agencies that are active in the provision of support to transparency participated in the “Workshop to Facilitate the Sharing of Experiences of Developing Country Parties in Preparing their First Biennial Transparency Reports,” held during the 62 nd Subsidiary Body Meetings in Bonn, Germany in June 2025. The GEF Secretariat and its agencies presented lessons they had learned and success stories in the process of supporting developing countries to access GEF funding for the preparation of their first BTRs.

3. Engagement with the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement

10. Engagement with the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement process continued during the reporting period. A GEF delegation headed by the GEF CEO participated in the COP 29 and CMA 6 meetings, which were held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from November 11 to 22, 2024. The COP considered the GEF Report to COP 29 and the COP and the CMA provided guidance to the GEF on several substantive elements, as summarized in Table 1 above and further discussed below. The GEF Report highlighted various tasks carried out to respond to guidance from COP 28 and the GEF's continued efforts to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including in relation to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF).

11. The GEF delegation, including senior staff members, participated in various meetings at COP 29 and CMA 6 and supported the negotiation process. During the Conference, the GEF submitted an oral statement on GEF initiatives and achievements to update Parties based on its annual report. The GEF delegation also participated in contact groups and other sessions, as requested, to provide briefings to Parties and to respond

⁴⁴ UNFCCC, 2024, Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties, FCCC/CP/2024/8; and Addendum, FCCC/CP/2024/8/Add.1.

to questions on GEF activities, on its provision of support to Parties, and on its responses to COP guidance. Key negotiations topics the GEF Secretariat participated in and/or provided input to included, inter alia, finance, technology transfer, guidance to the GEF, matters relating to least developed countries, the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, global goal on adaptation, national adaptation plans, capacity building, transparency, loss and damage, among other topics.

12. The four major Multilateral Climate Funds (MCFs), namely the GEF, Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) organized a joint pavilion at COP 29, co-hosting several high-level events and organizing meetings addressing shared and respective priorities.

13. The GEF co-organized and participated in a UNFCCC official side event with the COP 29 presidency. At this event, titled “High-Level Event on Empowering a Sustainable Future: Fueling Green Growth through Finance,” the Heads of the MCFs discussed progress to date on their efforts in strengthening the complementarity and coherence among the funds and move towards harmonizing their procedures and to improve and streamline modalities of access to finance.

14. The GEF also hosted additional high-level and high-profile events. An event on “Announcing Winners and Progress of Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation,” was held on November 15, 2024, during which the 13 winners of the third round of the open competition were announced. The Challenge Program, financed by the LDCF/SCCF, aims to pilot and de-risk new approaches to adaptation funding, leveraging donor support to create favorable conditions for private sector engagement and innovation. The 13 winners range from initiatives to enhance the adaptive capacity of women entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector through financial inclusion, to scaling up traditional fire management techniques for resilient ecosystems services through carbon credit generation, crowdfunding climate-smart loans, developing a virtual green bank for adaptation, and kickstarting international markets for resilience-building bonds. A press release was issued.⁴⁵

15. The GEF also organized a side event on “Rowing In the Same Direction: How Can Country Platforms Drive Policy Coherence for Climate and Nature?” on November 14, 2024, showcasing insights from the perspectives of representative decision-makers, practitioners, and GEF programs on initiatives to promote policy coherence, particularly through country platforms, to help close the climate and nature financing gap – at the occasion of which was officially announced the GEF contribution to country platforms in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and country partners including Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, and Madagascar.⁴⁶

16. Senior GEF staff also participated in additional high-level or mandated events at COP 29, such as the eighth meeting of the Informal Coordination Group (ICG) for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement on November 11, 2024 and the technical in-session Dialogue on Gender in Transparency, hosted by the UNFCCC Secretariat, on November 21, 2024.

17. The GEF CEO held several ministerial bilateral meetings at the COP to discuss and build a shared understanding with various countries regarding the role of the GEF, expectations for the GEF-9 replenishment, and need for operational enhancements.

18. In addition to COP 29, GEF Secretariat staff continued to engage with the UNFCCC Secretariat on several issues related to the negotiation process, as well as with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the National Adaptation Plan Technical Working Group, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). GEF Secretariat staff also continued to actively engage with the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), and to consult with the co-chairs on ways to support Parties on their consultations around draft guidance to the Operating Entities of the Financial Mechanism.

19. A GEF Secretariat delegation also participated in the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 62) of the UNFCCC held in Bonn, Germany from June 16 to 26, 2025. The GEF delegation participated in various technical engagements, including mandated and side events as well as bilateral discussions with

⁴⁵ GEF, 2024, “[GEF announces \\$20 million investment in climate adaptation innovators](#),” GEF Newsroom.

⁴⁶ For more information on the GEF’s engagement with Country Platforms, please refer to Part II, Section 3.

stakeholders, agencies, and countries. GEF staff conducted bilateral meetings with Parties in relations to negotiations of relevance to GEF, on topics such as provision of financial and technical support, transparency, adaptation matters, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. During the SB62 sessions, representatives of the GEF Secretariat briefed the Least Developed Countries Group and the Alliance of Small Islands Developing States (AOSIS) on progress in the development of the LDCF and SCCF Programming Strategy for the GEF-9 period.

20. The Deputy Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC reported to the 68th meeting of the GEF Council on behalf of the Executive Secretary through a video intervention about key outcomes of the COP 29, including on the new collective quantified goal and its relevance to the GEF, as well as perspectives on needs ahead of GEF-9. Highlighting opportunities to simplify access to vulnerable countries and to prioritize grant funding along with unlocking private sector investments, he further shared updates on expected priorities of relevance at the upcoming COP 30, including on the Baku Adaptation Roadmap to advance progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) under the Paris Agreement, on the role of planning and implementation support for the success of the third round of NDCs (NDC 3.0), and on the need for collaboration, coherence and complementarity between the GEF, GCF and other institutions and mechanisms.

21. The Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC attended the 69th meeting of the GEF Council virtually in June 2025, and emphasized the importance of the Baku to Belem Roadmap to \$1.3 trillion moving toward COP 30 and its relevance to the GEF. He noted that support from MCFs to nationally determined contributions and NAPs needed to help transition from ambition to investment and economic transformation. In view of the GEF-9 replenishment, he highlighted the need for creativity given the constrained financial environment, to ensure additional funding, strong coordination between envelopes available, and clarity on how these resources can result in the strongest impact on the ground.

Additional Meetings and Consultations

22. The UNFCCC is an observer to the GEF replenishment negotiations, as described in the Planning Note for the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund.⁴⁷ The GEF Secretariat received comments by the UNFCCC Secretariat on June 18, 2025. Such submission focused on technology related matters and was titled “Inputs by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network on technology-related elements of the programming for the climate change focal area.” At the time of the finalization of this report, the GEF Secretariat was in the process of collecting comments from participants and observers to the replenishment process, in advance of the submission of the revised replenishment documents to the second meeting of the GEF 9 replenishment scheduled for October 2025.

23. The GEF Secretariat participated in the 47th meeting of the UNFCCC LDC Expert Group held in Luanda, Angola from February 20 to 21, 2025. The GEF provided updates on its support to countries on their NAP formulation and implementation process. Additionally, the GEF Secretariat attended a virtual NAP Taskforce meeting on February 4, 2025.

24. The GEF Secretariat participated in the Validation and Training Workshop for Pacific Islands Climate Finance Access and Mobilization Strategy, which was convened by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and supported by the UNFCCC’s Needs Based Finance program, the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Indonesia, and conducted on December 9 to 11, 2024 at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in Suva, Fiji.

25. The GEF participated in the 2024 SCF Forum, “Accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive financing” and the 35th SCF meeting. Both meetings were held in Arusha, Tanzania from September 2 to 6, 2024. At the SCF meeting, the initial draft guidance to the GEF was discussed with a draft compilation document on the views of parties prepared for negotiation at COP 29. The Finance Forum examined issues related to gender-responsive climate financing.

26. The GEF Secretariat participated in the 46th meeting of the UNFCCC LDC Expert Group held in Addis

⁴⁷ GEF, 2025, GEF-9 Replenishment: Participation, Work Plan and Proposed Timetable, Planning Note for the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, GEF/R.9/01.

Ababa, Ethiopia, on August 21 and 22, 2024. The GEF provided updates on its support to countries on their NAP formulation and implementation process. The GEF Secretariat will be participating in the 10th global NAP expo organized by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the UNFCCC in Lusaka, Zambia from August 12 to 15, 2025.

Part II: Key Updates

1. GEF Replenishment Process

Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund

27. The GEF Council, at its 68th meeting in December 2024, requested the Trustee, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to initiate discussions on the GEF-9 replenishment. Resources for the GEFTF are replenished every four years by countries that wish to contribute to the Fund ("Contributing Participants").

28. Through the replenishment process, which consists of a series of meetings over a period of approximately one year, Contributing Participants review the GEF's performance, assess future funding needs, and agree on a financing framework, setting out key policy reforms and programming directions.

29. The first step of the replenishment process involved the convening of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meetings, which the GEF hosted from February 18 to 20, 2025, in Washington, DC. The TAG meetings which included the participation of scientists and environmental experts, have the objective of informing the preparation of the initial set of programming directions to be considered by Contributing Participants. The TAG meetings included discussions on proposed priority themes for the GEF-9 period, including on climate change, biodiversity, pollution, land use and food systems, the ocean, forest biomes, supply chains, wildlife trafficking, amongst the key areas. The meetings included the participation of representatives from GEF Agencies, GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) Secretariats. An invitation to participate in the TAG meetings was extended to the CTCN, as the implementation arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism.

30. The first meeting of the GEF-9 replenishment took place on May 20 and 21, 2025, at the World Bank offices in Paris, France. The meeting was co-chaired by the Vice President of Development Finance of the World Bank Group and the GEF CEO and Chairperson. Contributing Participants were joined by observers from various stakeholder groups, including: five representatives from non-donor recipient countries representing Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe/Central Asia, Latin America, and small island developing States (SIDS); two NGO/civil society organization (CSO) representatives; one representative of the private sector; representatives from climate funds; and representatives of GEF Agencies and the secretariats of MEAs for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism, which includes the UNFCCC Secretariat, as described in the Planning Note for the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund.⁴⁸

31. The first meeting featured discussions on the emerging findings from OPS8 (the Eighth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF, prepared by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office), the draft Strategic Positioning for GEF-9, the draft Programming Directions for GEF-9, an overview of the proposed financial structure, and the draft Policy Directions for GEF-9. Documents presented at the first meeting, along with the Co-Chairs' Summary of the discussions, were posted online.⁴⁹

32. The GEF Secretariat received comments by the UNFCCC Secretariat on June 18, 2025. The submission focused on technology related matters and was titled "Inputs by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network on technology-related elements of the programming for the climate change focal area." At the time of the finalization of this report, the GEF Secretariat was in the process of collecting comments from participants and observers to the replenishment process, in advance of the submission of the revised documents to the second meeting of the GEF-9 replenishment.

33. The second, third, and fourth meetings on GEF-9 are scheduled to take place on October 8 to 10, 2025, in Botswana, January 19 to 21, 2026, and March 16 to 18, 2026, respectively, with the last two venues and modalities to be confirmed. The Eighth GEF Assembly, which concludes the replenishment process, is

⁴⁸ GEF, 2025, GEF-9 Replenishment: Participation, Work Plan and Proposed Timetable, Planning Note for the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, GEF/R.9/01.

⁴⁹ See GEF, "GEF-9 Replenishment: First Meeting – Working Documents, Information Documents and Presentations," available at: <https://www.thegef.org/events/gef-9-replenishment-first-meeting>

expected to take place on May 31 to June 6, 2026, in Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

Development of the Programming Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation

34. The LDCF and the SCCF, designated as part of the operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC, continue to play a key role in strengthening developing countries' resilience to climate change, with a renewed focus on implementation of CCA action.

35. The LDCF and SCCF are part of the GEF Family of Funds, which is articulated as a strategic value addition of the GEF. The GEF Family of Funds principle is a key feature of the GEF-9 Programming Directions, a transformative approach to global environmental financing looking to maximize impact through strategic coordination and complementarity. As part of the GEF Family of Funds, the LDCF and SCCF will enable developing countries to access multiple adaptation and resilience funding sources through streamlined mechanisms, reducing administrative burden while enhancing programming effectiveness with other resources. By facilitating multi-trust fund projects and promoting cross-learning among funds, the Family of Funds allows for larger, more comprehensive interventions that address interconnected environmental challenges.

36. Unlike the GEF Trust Fund, which is replenished every four years, the LDCF and SCCF receive voluntary contributions with no regular replenishment arrangements. Owing to strong support from donors and high demand from recipient countries, the LDCF has programmed substantial resources for projects, programs, and EAs to meet the special needs of LDCs to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The SCCF has also programmed significant resources for adaptation projects.

37. The development of the LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy for the GEF-9 period (July 2026 to June 2030) commenced in this reporting period. The first Programming Strategy Meeting was held on May 22, 2025, in Paris, bringing together 15 donor countries, LDC representatives, regional representatives from Asia, Africa, SIDS, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA), and Latin America and the Caribbean, CSOs, UNFCCC, STAP, and GEF Agencies, along with observers from the Trustee, Independent Evaluation Office, the AF, the CIFs.

38. The meeting focused on key discussion areas including strategic positioning of LDCF and SCCF, thematic priorities encompassing agriculture and food systems, water, infrastructure, nature-based solutions, human health, and climate information and early warning systems, as well as proposed approaches and operational improvements. Discussions also included options to increase support for LDCs, strengthen SCCF support for SIDS, expand private sector engagement beyond LDCs/SIDS, include sustainability considerations, recognize country ownership, address capacity needs for countries and OFPs, clarify complementarity among climate funds, and elaborate on the Project/Program-based Implementation Approach (PriA).

39. The development process continues with the second meeting scheduled for October/November 2025, leading to the final strategy approval at the 40th LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting in May/June 2026, ensuring alignment with GEF-9 implementation timelines.

Outlook of the Ninth Replenishment Process

40. The GEF-9 replenishment will cover the funding period from July 2026 to June 2030, with the next four years being critical for meeting the 2030 targets of various global environmental frameworks. The GEF replenishment comes at a time when the facility strives to continue to demonstrate its capacity to serve as the financial mechanism for emerging global treaties, and to play a significant role in implementing the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC), adopted in 2023.

41. Once the replenishment negotiations are complete, the Summary of Negotiations and the core replenishment documents (Programming Directions, Policy Recommendations, and Draft Replenishment Resolution) will be transmitted to the GEF Council for endorsement in May/June 2026. The Council will then request the GEF CEO to transmit the documents to the World Bank, with a request that the World Bank

Executive Directors be invited to adopt the Replenishment Resolution. The GEF-9 Replenishment will be open when the World Bank Executive Directors adopt the GEF-9 Replenishment Resolution, expected in July 2026.

42. For GEF-9, the minimum contribution amount for participating contributors has been adjusted for inflation to SDR 4.5 million, up from SDR 4.0 million in GEF-8. This adjustment was calculated by applying the SDR deflators for calendar years 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 to the previous minimum contribution amount.

43. Additionally, the process to develop the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF is set to conclude in May/June 2026. The second and third meetings are scheduled for October/November 2025 and the first quarter of 2026, respectively, with the aim of refining the programming strategy and ensuring effective resource mobilization for transmission and endorsement of the 40th LDCF/SCCF Council, and for information of the GEF Assembly in Uzbekistan.

2. Streamlining Access and Process in GEF-8

44. The GEF-8 streamlining agenda has delivered significant early results, notably reducing the time from PIF approval to CEO endorsement by six and a half months compared to GEF-7. Key Council-endorsed improvements include the streamlined project templates for more efficient documentation, increased ceiling for MSPs from \$2 million to \$5 million, expanding access to the expedited one-step approval process, policy measures developed collaboratively by Council Members and the GEF Secretariat.

45. Furthermore, GEF-8 replenishment negotiations further simplified access to finance by allowing for full flexibility across focal areas in the use of resources allocated to countries under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). At its 69th meeting in June 2025, the GEF Council considered the report GEF-8 Midterm Review on Performance of Full Flexibility.⁵⁰ The review noted that full flexibility was introduced to reduce the high transaction costs of accessing GEF resources and to enhance cost-effectiveness. It also found that the flexibility mechanism has been particularly beneficial for SIDS, LDCs, and countries with smaller STAR allocations. For these countries, full flexibility has enabled greater cross-focal area use of resources and supported the development of larger, more impactful projects through pooled funding.

46. The GEF-8 streamlining efforts also delivered substantial progress on EAs. In addition to the new, further streamlined EAs template, the GEF-8 period introduced the possibility for recipient countries to request their entire resource envelope for the four-year cycle with one submission, through the bundling of up to two BTRs and one national communication in the same project. These measures led to a substantially reduced processing time for EAs in GEF-8, which for one-step MSPs now ranges between one and three months.

47. As the GEF Secretariat has been able to address some of the steps under its control, further progress on the side of Agencies in streamlining their own internal processes has the potential to significantly reduce the overall preparation time, in a context where the GEF Secretariat is responsible for a very small fraction of the time spent on the review and approval process.

48. Building on these initial successes, the Council-endorsed GEF-8 Policy Recommendations mandated a comprehensive review of the project and program cycle to identify additional streamlining opportunities across all aspects of GEF programming.⁵¹ This review aims to further reduce administrative burden, increase operational efficiency, and lower transaction costs associated with GEF investments.

49. Consequently, in accordance with GEF-8 Policy Recommendations and following consultations, the document on Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle⁵² was prepared and considered by the Council at its 67th meeting in June 2024 along with the document on Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle: Report from the Working Group on the Streamlining Process.⁵³ The Council indicated support for continued consultations to

⁵⁰ GEF, 2024, *GEF-8 Midterm Review on Performance of Full Flexibility*, Council Document GEF/C.68/11.

⁵¹ GEF, 2022, *Revised Policy Recommendations*, GEF/R.08/32.

⁵² GEF, 2024, *Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle*, GEF/C.66/08/Rev.03.

⁵³ GEF, 2024, *Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle: Report from the Working Group on the Streamlining Process*, GEF/C.67/05/Rev.01.

further develop proposals for decision at its 68th meeting in December 2024.

50. The Working Group on the Streamlining Process (WG) and GEF Secretariat proceeded with this collaborative approach through consultations, surveys, and interviews with GEF stakeholders including Agencies and Operational Focal Points. This work also considered the report on the climate and environmental funds by the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group along with the ongoing harmonization efforts across Multilateral Climate Funds, i.e., the GEF, the GCF, the AF and the CIFs.

51. In this reporting period, the WG concluded its work and identified a set of additional streamlining measures for Council consideration at its 68th meeting in December 2024, along with the critical steps the Secretariat, Implementing Agencies and OFPs will start taking in the current GEF-8 cycle.

52. The package of streamlining measures presented to the GEF council included proposals to enhance and simplify policy requirements linked to ensuring quality project review, clarity in criteria for dual implementation and execution roles, as well as streamlined and consistent reporting and enhanced engagement of Agencies and OFPs.⁵⁴ These measures aim to reduce processing times, strengthen the quality of project development, review, and implementation, enhance reporting mechanisms for key modalities, and align reporting requirements across operations.

53. The Council welcomed the progress made by the GEF to date in streamlining its operations and requested the Secretariat and Agencies to work with OFPs to continue to streamline the project cycle and present any required policy amendments for consideration by the Council at its 69th meeting. The Council also requested the Secretariat to undertake further analysis and elaboration of options for consideration as part of the preparation for GEF-9 negotiations.

54. Implementing some of these measures requires modifying provisions of the following five GEF policies to ensure fit-for-purpose requirements aligned with streamlining measures: the Project and Program Cycle Policy, the Project Cancellation Policy the Minimum Fiduciary Standards Policy, the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies, and the Policy on Monitoring.

55. For the Project and Program Cycle and Cancellation Policies, the proposed amendments refer to requiring Agencies to submit the CEO Endorsement / Approval request with sufficient time to allow the revision and circulation (when appropriate) of projects with enough time before the cancellation deadline. For the Minimum Fiduciary Standards and Agency Fee Policies, the amendments refer to setting clear criteria for exceptions for GEF Agencies to carry out the dual implementation and execution roles.

56. At its 69th meeting in June 2025, the Council approved these policy amendments to streamline the GEF project cycle.⁵⁵ The updated policies are effective July 1, 2025, and remain in effect until amended or superseded by the Council.

3. Country Platforms

57. Country platforms have been demonstrated to have potential as a strategic approach to catalyze large-scale investment in climate action, strengthen policy alignment, improve coordination among funders, and empower GEF programs and projects by directly linking them with whole-of-government priorities. Country platforms can be effective in aligning and coordinating financial flows from development partners, while also mainstreaming climate and environment objectives within a whole-of-government country ownership. Country platforms are most effective when including active participation of finance and environment ministries, as well as a diversity of cooperation partners including multilateral development banks (MDBs), bilateral donors, and the private sector.

58. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has led, with co-convening by the World Bank, an increasing number of country platforms, using the model of national “Climate Finance Roundtables” for climate and

⁵⁴ GEF, 2024, *Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle: Report from the Working Group on the Streamlining Process*, GEF/C.68/05/Rev.01.

⁵⁵ GEF, 2025, [Policy Amendments to Streamline the GEF Project Cycle](#), GEF/C.69/12.

environment finance. These build on the IMF funded Resilience and Sustainability Facilities (RSF) that are designed as financing packages associated with a set of in-depth policy reforms and the requirement to catalyze private sector investment. The deployment of such financial support is reinforced by Climate Finance Roundtables with ongoing workstreams that take place with the participation of actors across the climate and development finance landscape. In each country, these Climate Finance Roundtables are jointly chaired by ministers of finance and environment and are directly linked to the IMF climate policy reforms with substantial long-term concessional finance.

59. During this reporting period, the GEF has engaged in a subset of the national Climate Finance Roundtables convened by the IMF and World Bank for Benin on July 16, 2024;⁵⁶ Cote d'Ivoire on July 5, 2024;⁵⁷ Madagascar on October 14, 2024;⁵⁸ and Seychelles on February 25, 2025.⁵⁹

60. The Climate Finance Roundtable for Madagascar was linked to an RSF totaling \$321 million, which is conditioned on country-owned climate policy reform measures, with a strong focus on climate adaptation. This country platform also enhanced linkages between LDCF/SCCF programming and government priorities, as well as enabling the conceptualization of a market-based outcome bond for nature conservation and climate resilience. This country platform provided a valuable opportunity to enhance the alignment of GEF resources for Madagascar that remained to be programmed with the country-owned priorities that for conveyed through this Climate Finance Roundtable. The GEF was requested to co-lead specific workstreams on climate adaptation finance and market-based instruments, together with the World Bank. This also provided an opportunity for the GEF, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and World Bank to jointly convene a technical meeting to launch a process to create an outcome-based bond for lemur conservation and climate adaptation impact. This is illustrative of the GEF intends to achieve moving forwards through country platforms.

61. The GEF Country Engagement Strategy includes specific provisions to support country platforms through the GEF Family of Funds. Additionally, the GEF will include programming provisions in the context of country platforms. This programming will enable whole-of-government-owned policy reforms and large-scale financing from multiple actors, with a clear mandate to mobilize private investment.

4. Integrated Programs under GEF-8

62. During GEF-6, GEF initiated integrated programs to address various drivers of global environmental challenges. In GEF-7, the integration agenda was further consolidated and expanded, focusing on forests, food systems and cities as major systems needing transformation to advance climate and nature goals.

63. Aiming to enhance impact at scale in GEF-8, eleven Integrated Programs have been developed and approved to address significant environmental challenges through systemic, cross-sectoral approaches. These programs aim to tackle the causes of environmental degradation, promote sustainability, and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. All eleven Integrated Programs were approved during the first two years of GEF-8, and many of the CEO Endorsement Requests for associated child projects were submitted and cleared during this reporting period.

64. GEF-8 Integrated Programs focus on triggering transformative changes across various sectors and ecosystems. Key programs include:

- a) Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator: Jointly led by UNEP, Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF), this program assists 12 developing countries across three regions in achieving net-zero emissions through nature-based solutions and sustainable economic pathways. It supports the development of national net-zero nature-positive long-term

⁵⁶ IMF, 2024, [International Financial Institutions and development partners support the Republic of Benin in establishing a country climate finance platform](#).

⁵⁷ IMF, 2024, [Government of Côte d'Ivoire Collaborates with International Financial Institutions, Development Partners, and the Private Sector to Catalyze Climate Finance](#).

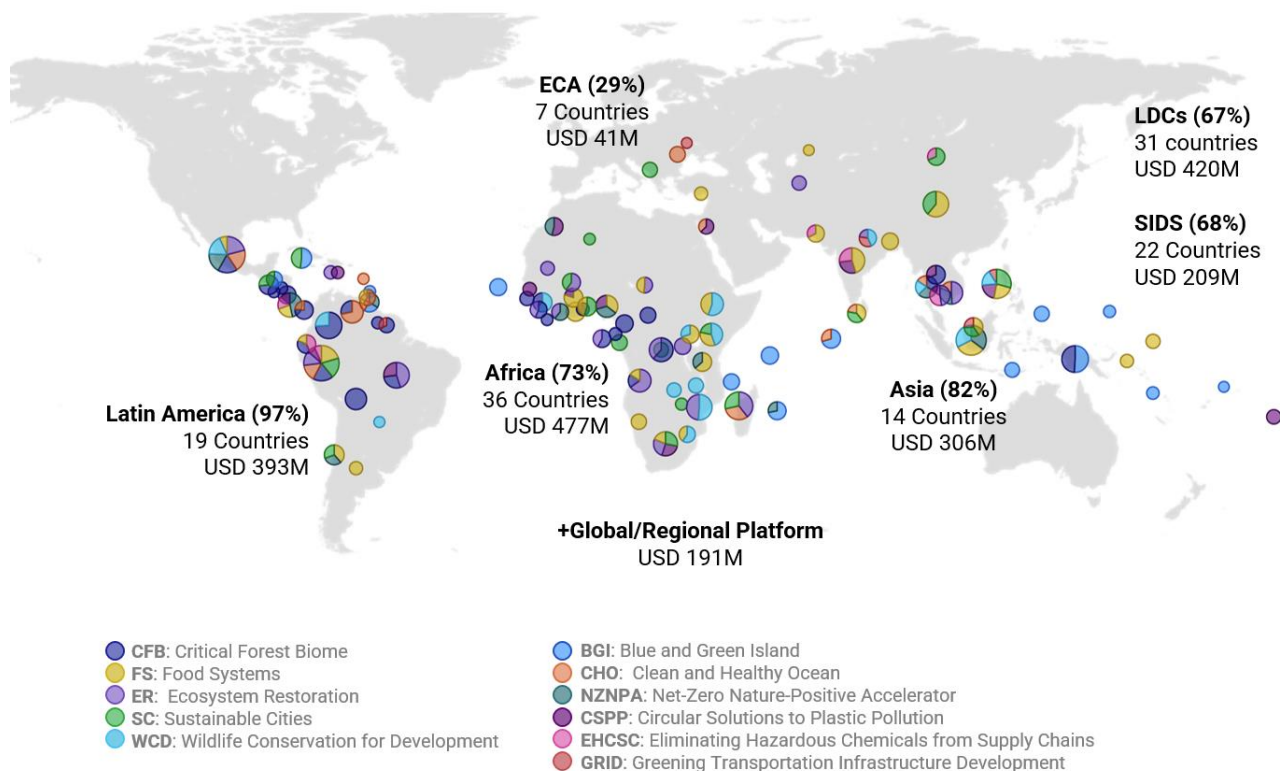
⁵⁸ IMF, 2024, [Madagascar Launches Country Platform for Climate Finance Through International Partnership](#).

⁵⁹ Republic of the Seychelles, 2025, [Seychelles Hosts Climate Change Finance Roundtable Meeting](#).

visions and strategies, green public budgets and mobilizes blended financing for climate action.

- b) **Food Systems Integrated Program:** Led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), this program targets the transformation of global food systems to be sustainable, resilient, and nature-positive. It addresses unsustainable practices in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, and commodity production, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance food security across 32 countries.
- c) **Sustainable Cities Integrated Program:** Implemented by the World Bank and partners, the program supports over 40 cities in developing integrated urban planning strategies that are carbon-neutral, climate-resilient, and inclusive. It emphasizes policy integration, financing, innovation, partnerships, and capacity-building to drive urban sustainability.
- d) **Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes:** Co-led by several conservation agencies, this initiative contributes strategically to climate change goals through enhancing carbon sequestration by preserving and restoring vast forest areas, protecting diverse ecosystems to ensure the resilience of species and habitats against climate impacts, engaging local communities in conservation efforts to promote sustainable economic opportunities and reduce reliance on forest exploitation, and facilitating transboundary cooperation to strengthen collective responses to environmental challenges.
- e) **Ecosystem Restoration:** This program focuses on restoring degraded ecosystems to enhance biodiversity, sequester carbon, and improve livelihoods. It employs integrated approaches for land and water restoration, contributing to climate resilience and sustainable development.
- f) **Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution:** Co-led by UNEP and the World Wide Fund (WWF), this initiative promotes a circular economy for plastics by addressing the entire lifecycle of plastic products, reducing pollution, and fostering sustainable consumption and production patterns.

65. The eleven IPs engaged a total of 98 recipient countries from all GEF regions, with strong participation from SIDS (68 percent) and LDCs (67 percent). A total of \$1.7 billion in GEF financing, including \$272 million or 16 percent from the climate change focal area, is fully programmed and generates \$11.3 billion in co-financing (Figure 1). The GEF tracks GEF-8 financing for CCM and CCA using OECD-DAC Rio Marker methodology. Of the 11 IPs, three focus primarily on climate change mitigation, seven target it significantly, and ten target climate change adaptation significantly.

Figure 1: Country Participation in the GEF-8 IPs

5. Complementarity of Multilateral Climate Funds

66. Throughout the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat continued to engage with the other multilateral providers of climate finance, with a view to advance the collective efficiency and impact of their efforts, as well as to catalyze other sources of finance, in support of developing countries' climate action. The engagement among MCFs primarily involved the GEF family of funds, the AF, the CIFs, and the GCF. The Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) has also been increasingly engaged during this reporting period. During this reporting period, the Executive Director of the FRLD was invited by the Heads of the AF, CIFs, GEF, and GCF, to join future calls of the Heads of Funds in an observer capacity.

67. Heads of the MCF Secretariats have continued to meet during this reporting period, including most recently on May 15, 2025, to review progress achieved in 2024 and to advance agreed priorities in 2025, through to COP 30. The MCFs Task Force established specific thematic working groups under its coordination, which continued to meet frequently throughout the year to advance work on various workstreams.

68. Specific areas of MCF collaboration during this reporting period include:

- Aligning Results and Indicators:** The MCFs have been and continue to collaborate to develop a comparative mapping of result areas and associated indicators across the areas of mitigation, adaptation, and nature, with a view to harmonizing metrics and increasing alignment of results frameworks.
- Gender:** The gender focal points of the four funds have been meeting regularly, with the goal of establishing a more structured and strengthened collaboration to deliver on the MCF Action Plan. Joint awareness-raising and training events have been conducted at COP 29, with joint capacity-building initiatives at early planning stage, demonstrating that collaboration among the funds is well underway.
- Climate Project Explorer Platform:** This online, AI-powered search platform launched at COP 29 is designed to innovatively explore the climate projects and programmes financed by the four

MCFs. The platform showcases MCF-supported projects by country and theme, enhancing transparency and accessibility, and providing a comprehensive view of MCFs' collective programming efforts. After beta-level testing, the MCFs are currently working together on an improved version with expanded capabilities.

- d) Communication: The communication units of the four funds continued to meet regularly to advance joint work and collaboration, with the goal of enhancing complementarity and synergies. Significant effort was invested in the work needed to plan, design, and implement outreach activities at and around COP 29, and this will continue to be the case in preparation for COP 30.

69. The GEF-9 programming directions and LDCF/SCCF programming strategy, which are under development, prioritize enhanced collaboration with other MCFs, building on existing frameworks including the MCFs Joint Action Plan and the Long-Term Vision between GEF and GCF. Key mechanisms include joint or coordinated investments, complementary NAP support, coordinated country platform programming, and innovative partnership approaches. The GEF is also engaging with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage to explore collaboration opportunities. This enhanced collaboration aims to streamline climate finance access, mobilize larger investments, and leverage each fund's comparative advantages while reducing costs and improving coherence for developing countries.

70. Building on the success of COP 28, the MCFs organized and presented a joint pavilion with an active set of events at COP 29. This shared physical and web-based presence provided a platform to spotlight the collective impact of MCFs and to showcase their collaborative contributions to climate finance, emphasizing improved efficiency and coordinated support for climate-vulnerable nations.⁶⁰ The joint pavilion at COP 29 included a robust series of events and dialogues and a set of thematic information sessions organized and run jointly among the MCFs. This shared presence throughout the COP also enabled governments, private sector actors, civil society groups, and other stakeholders to meet jointly with more than one MCF in support of enhanced cooperation, harmonization, and collaborative country programming. The joint presence also enabled tangible cooperation among technical staff of the different Secretariats of the MCFs. The communication units of the four funds collaborated on joint messaging and side events at COP 29, highlighting their activities to enhance access to climate finance as well as unified action on climate.

71. A key activity among the MCFs at COP 29 was a Joint Event of the Heads of the MCFs, which was organized in collaboration with and opened by the COP Presidency.⁶¹ Further, a joint Op-Ed led by the CEO and Chairperson of the GEF was published together with the Heads of the Adaptation Fund, CIFs, and GCF was released on the margins of COP 29, titled *Multilateralism Must be at the Core of our Climate Response*.⁶² Additionally, the Heads of the MCFs held an in-person working meeting to agree on further potential areas of collaboration to be pursued under the guidance of their governing bodies.

72. The MCFs participated in the inaugural High-Level Dialogue of the FRLD alongside the World Bank-IMF Spring Meetings under the theme "Strengthening Responses to Loss and Damage through Complementarity, Coherence, and Coordination." At the Dialogue, the GEF expressed its support for the operationalization of the FRLD and committed to work together on ways to strengthen complementarity and coherence between the funds, leveraging the existing coordination mechanisms of the Multilateral Climate Funds. A follow-up technical discussion is set to explore options for collaboration as the FRLD pilots its \$250 million Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM) initiative aimed at delivering timely support to vulnerable nations facing climate-induced loss and damage.

73. To better advance collaborative forward-looking strategy development, the Adaptation Fund, CIFs, and GCF were invited, as observers, in the First GEF Replenishment Meeting for GEF-9, and the LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy Meeting held in Paris, France from May 21 to 24, 2025. The GEF Trust Fund and GEF Climate Change Adaptation strategies and operational improvements advanced for the GEF-9 Replenishment explicitly recognize the importance of advancing coherence and complementarity among the MCFs. Specifically, a set of operational modalities proposed in the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the GEF-

⁶⁰ <https://theclimatefunds.org/>

⁶¹ UNFCCC, 2024, [The Joint COP29 Presidency and MCFs event: catalyzing climate impact](#).

⁶² GEF, 2024, [Multilateralism Must be at the Core of our Climate Response](#).

9 period are consistent with these objectives. For example, a proposed operational improvement involves the LDCF and SCCF learning and benefiting from the Adaptation Fund's agencies and from accredited entities and implementation partners of the GCF.

74. It is also important to note the rapid evolution of Country Platform approaches advanced during this reporting period, as referred to earlier, which is reshaping the way MCFs are engaging in finance coordination at the country level. The GEF has actively engaged in several country platforms during this reporting period, including in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and Seychelles, increasingly together with other MCFs, which is also highlighted as an important element of the GEF-9 strategies for the Trust Fund and for climate change adaptation.

75. Building on its work with MCFs, the GEF Secretariat continues to explore ways to advance targeted collaborations bilaterally with other climate funds, in ways that can help promote complementarity and coherence. There are several active conversations underway, for instance, to explore targeted bilateral cooperation between GEF and the AF, as well as between GEF and the newly established FRLD, as a way to complement and encourage overall collaboration among MCFs.

76. These bilateral engagements are particularly timely as GEF enters its replenishment period, offering opportunities to strategically align new funding with existing mechanisms to maximize collective impact and enhance access to climate finance for developing countries. These targeted bilateral collaborations can serve as practical models that inform and strengthen the broader multilateral collaboration framework.

77. As part of these bilateral engagements, the GEF and the GCF have continued to work closely together, as has been the case for the past several years, to enhance synergies and coordination on climate financing. These efforts continued during the reporting period, in line with COP guidance on complementarity and coherence and based on the *Long-Term Vision for Complementarity, Coherence, and Collaboration between the GCF and the GEF*.⁶³

78. As noted above, the use of Country Platforms to better plan and coordinate climate-related investments has expanded rapidly during the reporting period. The partnership previously formed and reported upon of GEF and GCF with the Task Force on Access to Climate Finance has served as the basis for transitioning to wider engagement with Country Platforms, based on experience gained in Rwanda, Uganda and elsewhere. During the current reporting period, GEF and GCF have engaged with the Secretariat and co-Chairs of the Task Force, including through a joint participation to the annual Task Force Steering Committee.

79. Furthermore, the GEF Secretariat continued to share with the GCF information on projects supported by the GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, with the view of facilitating potential sequential programming (e.g. upscaling).⁶⁴ Projects supported by this GEF Challenge Program are proof-of-concepts, supported as MSPs with less than \$2 million in GEF finance, with significant potential for scaling up from a range of sources. Several of these projects are innovative financing instruments designed to catalyze larger scale finance from a diversity of sources and sectors, some of which can be compelling candidates for sequential financing from the GCF, including through its Private Sector Facility.

⁶³ 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.

⁶⁴ GEF, 2025, [Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation](#).

Part III: GEF Programming

1. Climate Change Mitigation

Overview of GEF Support for Mitigation since GEF's Inception

80. Since its inception in 1991, GEF has been funding projects with CCM objectives in developing countries and countries with economy in transition (CEIT). As of June 30, 2025,⁶⁵ the GEF has financed 1,464 CCM-focused projects or CCM-relevant multi-focal area (MFA) or multi-trust fund (MTF) projects across 155 countries, providing \$8.8 billion in total support—including project financing, PPGs, and agency fees. This funding has mobilized an additional \$68.4 billion in co-financing from a wide range of sources, including GEF Agencies, national and local governments, multilateral and bilateral institutions, the private sector, and CSOs. The average co-financing ratio for CCM projects stands at 1 (GEF) to 8.6 (co-financing).⁶⁶ Additional information on GEF support for EAs⁶⁷ is provided in Part III, Section 5.

81. Of the 1,464 CCM projects funded by the GEF, 28.7 percent were implemented in Africa, 28.0 percent in Asia, 19.7 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and 14.2 percent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA), based on project count. Additionally, 138 projects with global or regional scope were supported, representing 9.4 percent of the total CCM portfolio (see Table 2). In terms of GEF funding allocation, 23.7 percent was programmed in Africa, 30.7 percent in Asia, 20.8 percent in LAC, 10.7 percent in ECA, and 14.0 percent in global or regional initiatives.

82. Seventeen GEF Agencies have been involved in the implementation of CCM projects. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, UNEP, FAO, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) account for the largest shares of the portfolio in terms of project development and implementation, as illustrated in Figure 2.

83. An increasing proportion of both standalone projects and child projects under programs are classified as MFA projects. These projects integrate CCM objectives with other GEF strategic priorities such as biodiversity, land degradation, and chemicals and waste. Over time, GEF financing has evolved from supporting primarily single-focal and multi-focal projects toward more integrated approaches. This shift reflects the growing need to leverage GEF resources for greater synergy and to generate multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs). Table 3 presents the distribution of CCM and MFA projects, along with the allocation of resources between standalone projects and programmatic approaches.

⁶⁵ Beginning with the last reporting period, the data presented in Part III, Section 1 is sourced from the online GEF database portal. This transition enhances operational efficiency, data quality, and the comprehensiveness of results tracking and data accessibility. The most current information on projects, financing, and outcomes available at the end of the reporting period has been extracted, aggregated, and presented. Additionally, all CBIT projects are now included in Part III, Section 1, regardless of the funding source. CBIT projects were financed through the CBIT Trust Fund (CBIT TF) in GEF-6, they have been funded through both the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF) and CBIT TF since GEF-7.

⁶⁶ The co-financing ratio is calculated in accordance with the GEF Updated Co-Financing Policy, excluding EAs, PPGs and Agency fees (GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-financing Policy](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01).

⁶⁷ Such projects are submitted following the modalities of Enabling Activities.

**Table 2: Cumulative GEF-Supported Climate Change Mitigation Projects by Region
(Excluding EA projects)**

Region ^a	Projects		GEF Amount ^c		Co-financing		Co-financing ratio
	Number ^b	Share (%)	\$ million	Share (%)	\$ million	Share (%)	
Africa	420	28.7	2,084.4	23.7	16,946.9	24.8	9.0
Asia	410	28.0	2,704.5	30.7	27,413.3	40.1	11.2
ECA	208	14.2	942.1	10.7	7,782.2	11.4	7.2
LAC	288	19.7	1,832.8	20.8	11,548.5	16.9	13.6
Global	126	8.6	1,162.8	13.2	3,826.8	5.6	2.3
Regional	12	0.8	72.0	0.8	834.1	1.2	12.8
Total	1,464	100	8,798.6	100	68,351.8	100	8.6

^a Regional totals include single-country projects located within the respective regions. The “Global” category comprises multi-country projects that span at least two regions, while the “Regional” category includes multi-country projects confined to a single region.

^b The project count includes individual child projects implemented under broader programmatic initiatives.

^c Funding figures reflect all focal area contributions to climate change mitigation, including project preparation grants (PPGs) and agency fees.

^d Co-financing figures include indicative contributions identified at the Project Identification Form (PIF) stage and confirmed commitments reported at CEO Endorsement, from all relevant sources.

**Table 3: GEF Financing for Projects and Programs Incorporating Climate Change Mitigation Components
(Excluding EA projects)**

	Number of projects		GEF amount (\$ million)	Number of programs	Number of child projects		GEF amount for programs (\$ million)
	CCM standalone projects ^a	MFA/MTF standalone projects			CCM child projects	MFA child projects	
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	119	11	622.1	16	65	24	409.0
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	171	68	1,444.6	9	7	27	202.5
GEF-6 (2014-2018)	142	62	918.3	8	10	38	460.8
GEF-7 (2018-2022)	85	24	418.2	9	55	41	594.1
GEF-8 (2022-2026) ^b	33	32	623.6	25	19	130	1,237.7
Total	550	197	4,026.8	0	156	260	2,904.0

a CCM standalone projects are fully funded under the CCM focal area and are not implemented as part of a broader programmatic framework.

^b Up to June 30, 2025.

84. Table 4 categorizes the 1,464 CCM-focused and CCM-relevant MFA or MTF projects by GEF replenishment phase and sector. These sectors include technology transfer and innovative low-carbon technologies; energy efficiency; renewable energy; sustainable transport and urban systems; agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU); enabling activities; the Small Grants Programme (SGP); and mixed or other categories. The total project count includes those with multiple CCM objectives as well as MFA or MTF projects that directly contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. As illustrated in Figure 3, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects together represent a substantial share, approximately 37 percent of the total number of projects and 31 percent of total GEF funding allocated to CCM-related initiatives. The AFOLU sector accounts for 22 percent of projects and 30 percent of funding. Projects in sustainable transport and urban systems represent 11 percent of both the total number of projects and total GEF funding. Figure 4 shows the changes in sector distribution across the GEF phases.

Table 4: GEF Projects on Climate Change Mitigation by GEF Phase and by Sector (Excluding EA projects)
(in \$ million)

Phase		Technology transfer/ Innovative low-carbon technologies ^a	Energy efficiency	Renewable energy	Transport/ Urban	AFOLU ^b	Enabling Activity ^c	Small Grants Programme ^d	Mixed and others ^e	Grand Total
GEF Pilot (1991-1994)	# Projects	2	7	12	2	2	3	0	3	31
	GEF amount	10.1	33.3	94.5	9.0	4.0	13.9	-	46.7	211.5
	Co-financing	-	188.2	1,332.0	2.0	0.1	-	-	-	1,522.3
GEF-1 (1994-1998)	# Projects	1	16	16	0	0	3	0	6	42
	GEF amount	3.8	134.4	146.9	-	-	4.5	-	27.0	316.5
	Co-financing	-	426.2	715.1	-	-	0.3	-	94.5	1,236.1
GEF-2 (1998-2002)	# Projects	6	32	43	6	1	6	0	6	100
	GEF amount	102.2	188.6	226.3	28.9	0.9	22.2	-	18.1	587.2
	Co-financing	827.4	1,796.9	1,006.9	19.3	1.0	12.6	-	57.0	3,721.0
GEF-3 (2002-2006)	# Projects	4	29	54	13	3	4	0	20	127
	GEF amount	64.6	226.5	255.6	86.3	15.5	13.3	-	90.7	752.5
	Co-financing	309.2	1,265.8	1,423.8	876.4	34.6	8.8	-	329.3	4,247.8
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	# Projects	9	83	47	19	31	5	3	22	219
	GEF amount	46.3	382.8	117.8	110.0	167.1	43.2	65.3	98.6	1,031.2
	Co-financing	215.2	3,736.6	855.7	2,017.6	1,248.6	16.9	44.5	527.4	8,662.5
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	# Projects	38	37	55	25	73	12	10	24	274
	GEF amount	228.5	193.5	192.6	122.7	526.0	83.5	159.0	141.2	1,647.0
	Co-financing	1,759.5	3,912.1	1,994.4	2,492.1	2,392.3	86.4	160.5	1,209.2	14,006.5
GEF-6 (2014-2018)	# Projects	12	27	32	30	71	2	13	65	252
	GEF amount	32.8	114.1	169.0	234.6	587.0	22.5	76.0	143.0	1,379.0
	Co-financing	258.4	1,282.6	2,858.8	3,562.7	4,018.0	4.1	105.3	723.2	12,813.1
GEF-7 (2018-2022)	# Projects	19	21	23	44	35	0	8	55	205
	GEF amount	39.6	85.8	94.3	229.4	372.1	-	72.2	118.8	1,012.2
	Co-financing	280.9	930.9	1,425.0	2,774.1	3,792.8	-	95.1	203.3	9,502.1
GEF-8	# Projects	19	5	6	24	109	0	3	48	214

Phase		Technology transfer/ Innovative low-carbon technologies ^a	Energy efficiency	Renewable energy	Transport/ Urban	AFOLU ^b	Enabling Activity ^c	Small Grants Programme ^d	Mixed and others ^e	Grand Total
(2022-2026)	GEF amount	97.0	44.7	55.3	136.2	966.6	-	227.9	333.6	1,861.3
	Co-financing	795.8	687.2	260.2	1,462.5	6,850.1	-	117.9	2,466.8	12,640.5
Total	# Projects	110	257	288	163	325	35	37	249	1464
	GEF amount	624.8	1,403.8	1,352.2	957.1	2,639.3	203.2	600.4	1,017.7	8,798.6
	Co-financing	4,446.2	14,226.5	11,871.7	13,206.8	18,337.4	129.1	523.4	5,610.6	68,351.8

^a Technology Transfer (TT) refers to the “special initiative on technology transfer” through GEF-4; “promoting innovative low-carbon technologies (LCTs)” in GEF-5; and “promoting timely development, demonstration, and financing of LCTs and CCM options” in GEF-6 and GEF-7.

^b Includes projects under the CCM focal area objective related to land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF), climate-smart agriculture, and projects receiving Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) incentive funding.

^c These projects were submitted under the full-sized project (FSP) or medium-sized project (MSP) modalities, rather than through enabling activity (EA) modalities.

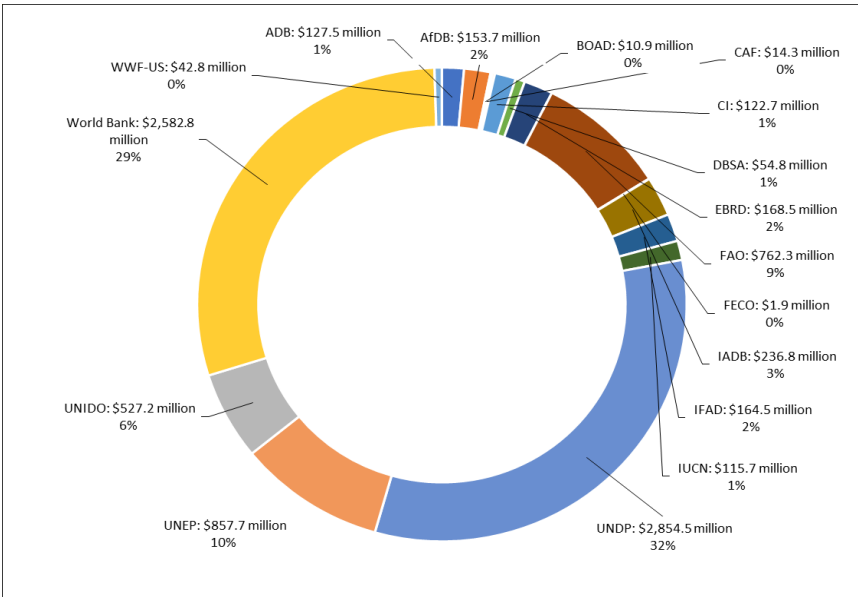
^d Eleven Small Grants Programme (SGP) projects with CCM objectives were supported from the GEF Pilot Phase through GEF-3. However, specific funding amounts for CCM were not tracked during this period. The total GEF funding for these projects was \$261 million, with \$204 million in co-financing mobilized.

^e *Mixed* projects refer to those with multiple CCM objectives.

^f GEF funding figures in this table include project preparation grants (PPGs) and agency fees.

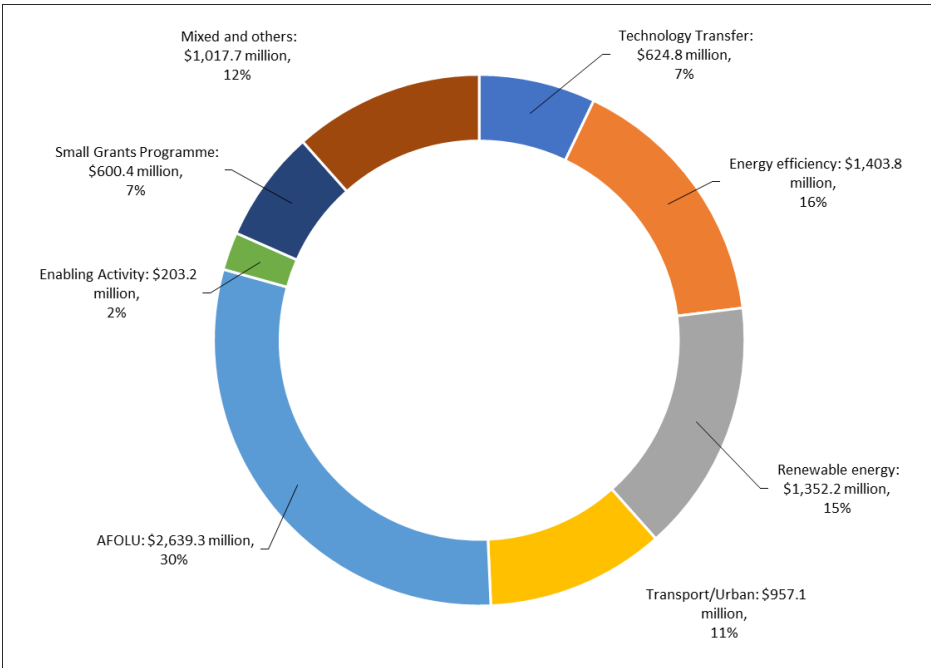
^g Co-financing figures include indicative contributions identified at the Project Identification Form (PIF) stage and confirmed commitments reported at CEO Endorsement, from all relevant sources.

Figure 2: Cumulative Distribution of Approved GEF Climate Change Mitigation Projects and Programs by Agency



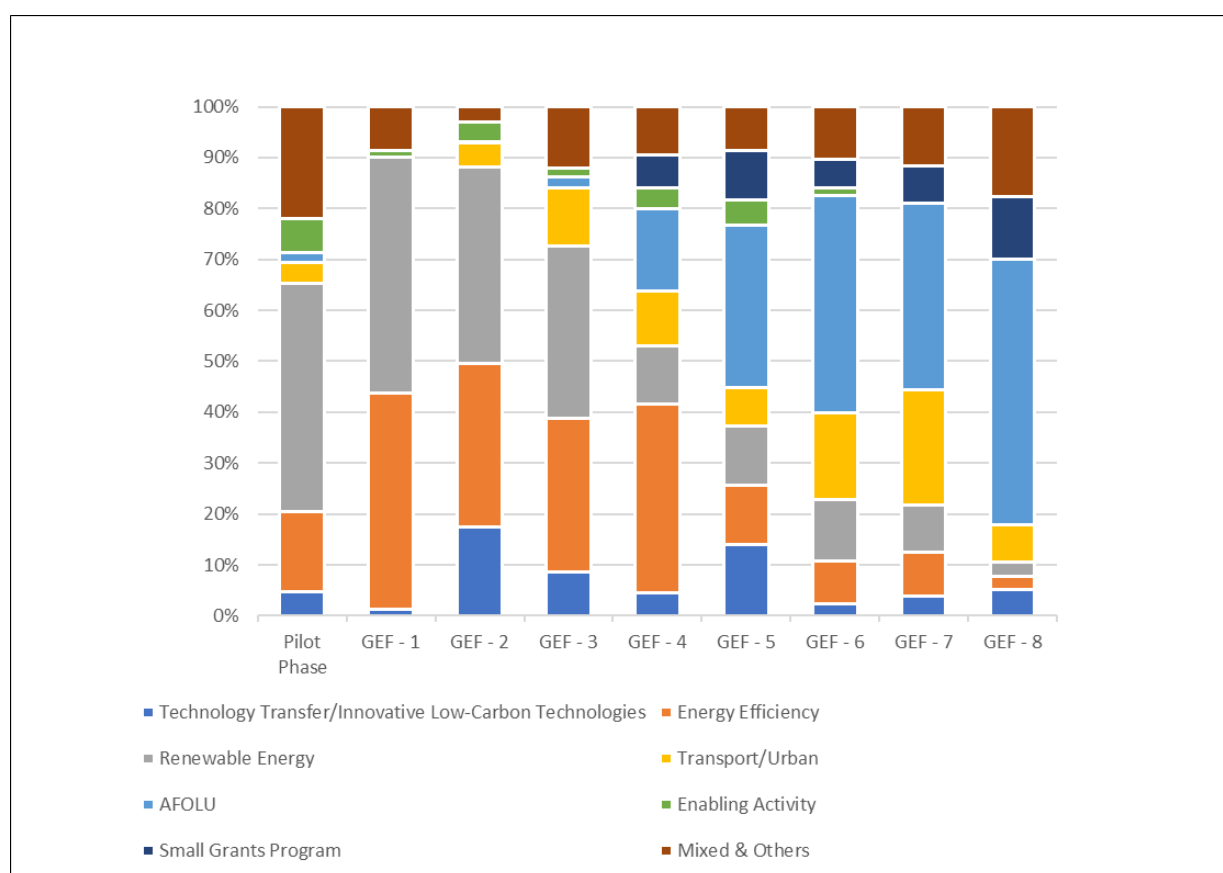
*Calculated based on GEF financing amounts

Figure 3: Cumulative Distribution of Approved GEF Climate Change Mitigation Projects and Programs by Sector



*Calculated based on GEF financing amounts

Figure 4: Sector Distribution of Approved GEF Climate Change Mitigation Projects and Programs across the GEF Phases



*Calculated based on GEF financing amounts

Climate Change Mitigation Programming in the Reporting Period

85. During the reporting period, GEFTF programmed a total of \$251.7 million—including project financing, PPGs, and agency fees—for activities expected to deliver CCM benefits (excluding Enabling Activities, which are covered in Part III, Section 5 of this report). Of this amount, \$113.6 million (45.1 percent) was allocated directly from the CCM focal area, the CBIT set-aside and the Non-grant Instrument (NGI) window, while the remainder was sourced from other GEF focal areas and set-aside incentives. This distribution reflects, in large part, the approval of several multi-focal area projects during the reporting period. These programs mobilize substantial GEF resources from other focal areas - particularly biodiversity and land degradation - which are structured to contribute meaningfully to CCM outcomes. Annex 2 provides a list of CCM-relevant projects and programs, CBIT projects, and Enabling Activities approved under the GEFTF in this period.

86. A total of 29 GEF investments were approved during the reporting period, comprising 20 CCM-focused projects (including ten CBIT projects), one child project associated with a previously approved CCM program, eight MFA or MTF projects, and two new MFA child projects associated with two previously approved programs. Altogether, these represent 29 standalone projects and child projects, of which 13 were MSPs and 16 were FSPs. These newly approved investments with climate change mitigation potential are expected to avoid or sequester approximately 42.4 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (Mt CO₂e) over their lifetime.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ The GHG emission reductions presented in this section are based on the most recent data submitted at the time of project approval, or at CEO endorsement if endorsement has been cleared. While some standalone projects and child projects financed solely through non-CCM GEF funding are also anticipated to contribute to climate change mitigation, their projected emission reductions have been conservatively excluded from this section. However, these

87. The 29 standalone projects and child projects approved during this period are anticipated to mobilize approximately \$1.5 billion in co-financing, yielding an average co-financing ratio of 1 (GEF) to 6.4 (co-financing).⁶⁹ This co-financing ratio is lower than in previous reporting periods, primarily due to the high proportion of CBIT projects approved during this period, which tend to have lower co-financing mobilization.

88. The 29 standalone projects and child projects originate from 24 countries spanning all regions and include both regional and global initiatives. Regionally, GEF CCM-relevant investments are distributed as follows: Africa – \$45.7 million (18 percent), Asia and the Pacific – \$43.5 million (17 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean – \$35.8 million (14 percent), Eastern Europe and Central Asia – \$26.3 million (10 percent), and Global – \$100.4 million (40 percent).

89. Of the 29 standalone projects and child projects approved, ten (34 percent) are categorized as MTF or MFA, meaning they align with the LDCF/SCCF, or with multiple GEF focal areas, including biodiversity, land degradation, and chemicals and waste. Two projects address both CCA and CCM as a MTF investment: *Building Climate Resilience for Vulnerable Groups in Rural and Urban Areas of Yemen*, GEF ID 11717, and *FARM+ Programme national child project: Supporting Nature-Positive, Resilient, and Productive Land Management in the Gambia*, GEF ID 11692.

90. Thematic distribution of the 29 projects includes: two focused on technology innovation and transfer; two on renewable energy; four on energy efficiency; three on sustainable transport and urban systems; three on agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU); and thirteen with mixed or other objectives. Table 5 summarizes estimated results by project and program type. For MFA projects and programs, reported beneficiary data includes totals across all focal areas, disaggregated by gender.

91. Eight GEF Agencies are involved in implementing the projects and programs approved during the reporting period. Of the 31 initiatives, 30 are implemented by a single Agency, while one is a joint effort involving multiple Agencies. UNDP and UNEP leads seven single-Agency projects and programs (24 percent each), followed by FAO (21 percent), UNIDO with four, and World Bank with two. One project each is led by AfDB, CI, and EBRD.

92. In addition to financing implementation, the GEF provides support for project and program preparation through PPGs. During the reporting period, the GEFTF allocated a total of \$2.7 million in PPGs for the preparation of 23 out of the 29 approved projects.

contributions are accounted for in the section titled “GEF-8 Investments Directly and Indirectly Related to Climate Change Mitigation”.

⁶⁹ The co-financing ratio is calculated in accordance with the GEF Updated Co-financing Policy, excluding PPGs and Agency fees (GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-financing Policy](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01).

Table 5: Expected Results from Climate Change Mitigation Standalone Projects and Child Projects Approved during the Reporting Period

Type of Projects and Programs	Total Expected Emission Reductions (Mt CO ₂ e)	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number of Beneficiaries
AFOLU	11.4	156,120	144,205	300,325
Energy Efficiency	6.1	310,950	242,750	553,700
Mixed & Others	8.4	281,846	217,683	499,529
Renewable Energy	1.2	54,781	56,131	110,912
Small Grants Program	0.0	172,500	172,500	345,000
Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies	4.0	3,002,000	3,002,000	6,004,000
Transport/Urban	11.2	60,057	60,056	120,113
Total	42.2	4,038,254	3,895,325	7,933,579

GEF STAR Support for Key Mitigation Sectors in the Reporting Period

93. The thematic scope of the GEF portfolio of CCM projects has changed significantly in GEF-8, compared to previous replenishment cycles. In particular, the development of CCM projects has continued to move towards more integrated projects with multi-sectoral and multi-focal area approaches aimed at generating the transformation of key economic systems. CCM activities in key sectors supported by the GEF in the reporting period are presented below. CBIT and technology transfer are presented in Part III, Sections 4 and 5 respectively, as they are cross-cutting topics for both CCM and CCA.

Decarbonized Power Systems

94. The GEF approved two projects focused on contributing to decarbonized power systems in the reporting period, with \$17.94 million in GEF STAR funding leveraging \$135.75 million in co-financing. These investments are aligned with objective 1.2 “Enable the transition to decarbonized power systems” under Pillar 1 of the GEF-8 CCM Strategy. For example, the project *Rural Electrification for Community Well-being in Burundi* aims to support access to energy for rural communities by increasing the viability of and promoting scaled-up commercial investments in decentralized mini-grids in Burundi. Considering the high cost of financing and perceived high barriers for private investments in the region, the project will focus on derisking and cost-reduction levers and innovative business models. The project will directly benefit more than 6,500 households (38,640 persons: 19,487 women and 19,253 men), about twenty community entities (schools, health centers), and local economic activities.

Efficient Use of Energy and Materials

95. In the reporting period, the GEF approved four projects contributing to efficient use of energy and materials in industrial and urban applications. These investments are aligned with objective 1.1 “Accelerate the efficient use of energy and materials” under Pillar 1 of the GEF-8 CCM Strategy. For example, the project *Accelerating Sustainable Energy Transition project for decarbonization of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)*, to be implemented in India, will consolidate market and policy development efforts by involving ministries with a purview on decarbonization in policy development to orient investments in Indian MSMEs per a shared long-term sustainable energy vision. The project will target eight key industrial sectors representing together about half of these industrial emissions - Textiles, Steel Re-Rolling, Chemicals, Food Processing, Pulp & Paper, Foundry & Forging, Bricks, and Light Engineering. The project will also build capacity by training 1250 professionals and raising awareness among 28,400 individuals (over 30 percent women), contributing to long-term sustainability of the Indian MSMEs.

Zero-Emission Mobility

96. In the reporting period, the GEF supported three projects focusing on electric mobility and its value chains. These projects are aligned with key objective 1.3 “Scale up zero-emission mobility of people and goods” under Pillar 1 of the GEF-8 CCM Strategy. For example, the project *Supporting the just energy transition in South Africa by strengthening local value chains and enhancing quality assurance for electric vehicle batteries* focuses on strengthening the regulatory framework and quality of infrastructure, enhancing capacities and partnerships, and assessing the supply chain of critical materials for EV components. The project's transformative nature lies in its comprehensive approach, including policy support, capacity building, and development of local manufacturing capabilities, ensuring alignment with the Just Transition Framework.

Nature-Based Solutions

97. In the reporting period, three GEF projects contribute to promoting nature-based solutions (NbS) with high CCM potential, in addition to reducing biodiversity loss and land degradation. These investments are aligned with key objective 1.4. “Promoting nature-based solutions with high mitigation impacts” under Pillar 1 of the GEF-8 CCM Strategy. For example, the multi-focal area project *Promoting Sustainable Land Management for the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality for Improved Equity, Sustainability, and Resilience in Rice Landscapes of Liberia* aims to improve land use, enhance soil health, and reduce land degradation through large-scale adoption of sustainable land management practices at rice landscapes in the counties of Lofa, Nimba, and Bong. The project will contribute to the restoration of 25,000 ha of degraded rice and vegetable lands in low and upland areas; the change in land management will help reduce 1.1 Mt CO₂e. The total target number of direct beneficiaries is approximately 60,325 people (60% women).

GEF-8 Investments Directly and Indirectly Related to Climate Change Mitigation

98. The GEF-8 Policy Recommendations requested the Secretariat to monitor that GEF investments directly and indirectly related to climate change, including CCM and CCA, amount to a minimum of 80 percent of all GEF funding commitments in the GEF-8 period, with GEF investments directly and indirectly related to CCM amounting to a minimum of 65 percent of all GEF funding commitments in the GEF-8 period.

99. As presented in the GEF-8 Corporate Scorecard,⁷⁰ GEF tracks GEF-8 financing contributing towards CCM and CCA as a principal or significant objective against the indicative targets covering GEF-8 investments to date, consistent with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio Marker methodology. At the end of the reporting period, i.e., over the first two years of GEF-8, the share of GEF investments directly and indirectly related to climate change (CCM plus CCA) amounted to 83 percent, and the share of GEF investments directly and indirectly related to CCM amounted to 76 percent, expected to deliver 100 percent of the GEF-8 target of reducing 1,850 Mt CO₂e GHG emissions.

2. Climate Change Adaptation

100. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF has played a pioneering role in supporting Climate Change Adaptation and has the longest-running portfolio of adaptation projects supported by a multilateral climate fund. The GEF manages two funds that prioritize CCA, the LDCF and SCCF, both established in 2001 as an outcome of the Marrakesh Accords. Since their inception, they have supported an extensive portfolio on climate resilience, with 540 projects totaling approximately \$2.7 billion, including GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees, and leveraging over \$14.33 billion in co-financing, which is not required.

101. The LDCF was established to support the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs, as enshrined in Article 4 of the UNFCCC and the LDC Work Programme. The SCCF was established to finance activities, programs, and measures in all non-Annex I countries relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the CCM focal area of the GEFTF and through bilateral and multilateral sources.

⁷⁰ GEF, 2025, [GEF-8 Corporate Scorecard - June 2025](#).

102. In the GEF-8 climate adaptation programming strategy, the SCCF windows have the following focus: SCCF Window A, which supports adaptation in non-LDC SIDS, and SCCF Window B, which supports innovation, technology transfer and private-sector engagement in adaptation. These windows align with gaps in the adaptation finance landscape. Each non-LDC SIDS has an initial access cap of \$3 million from the SCCF Window A. Likewise, the initial access cap for each LDC increased from \$10 million to \$20 million in grant finance from the LDCF, reflecting the Glasgow Climate Pact decision to double adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025.

103. Projects and programs supported through both Funds are designed based on the information and guidance provided in National Communications, National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as well as other relevant assessments and action plans. They adhere to the guiding principles of country-driven actions, replicability, sustainability, and stakeholder participation, with a strong focus on gender equality, mainstreaming, and embracing whole-of-society approaches.

104. Progress continues toward balancing the distribution of LDCF and SCCF among Agencies, with the aim that no Agency receive more than 30 percent of the funding for the portfolio. The GEF-8 portfolio is well-balanced in this regard. Efforts are also being made to facilitate multi-trust fund programming, recognizing the potential to address systemic challenges faced by countries.

105. In November 2024, winners of the third round of the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, their proponents, and the Agencies they are partnering with were announced in a high-profile event at COP 29. The Challenge Program has proven highly successful in engaging with a broader set of partners and in promoting innovation with the private sector.

106. The GEF-8 Adaptation Strategy also introduced three budgeted dedicated programs to enhance outreach to countries, build capacity on adaptation, and improve knowledge capture and sharing from the LDCF/SCCF portfolio while expanding visibility of the Funds.

- Under Dedicated Program 1, significant efforts have been made to align GEF-9 with LDCF/SCCF, including a comprehensive update of communication strategies to effectively convey the benefits of GEF investments in adaptation. Notably, MCF collaboration was highlighted at UNFCCC COP 29, where a Climate Funds pavilion hosted over 30 events, attracting more than 5,000 visitors, and the Climate Project Explorer platform was launched, engaging over 4,000 users in its initial weeks.
- Dedicated Program 2 has focused on outreach and capacity support for LDCF and SIDS, utilizing existing meetings for consultations and facilitating coordinated investment planning in Madagascar and Seychelles.
- Dedicated Program 3 has leveraged the LDCF/SCCF portfolios, with 539 approved projects, to foster organizational learning, focusing on themes derived from consultations and workshops, supported by projects like the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, to enhance programming and performance.

107. Following COP guidance to support the NAP process,⁷¹ the GEF provides support to countries to initiate or advance their NAP processes and implementation. Since GEF-7, the LDCF has focused on NAP implementation, as countries are eligible to receive support from GCF for NAP formulation.

108. The GEF continues to work with the LDC Group, the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), and other relevant bodies under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to enhance the effectiveness of support provided through the LDCF and SCCF to developing countries.

Least Developed Countries Fund

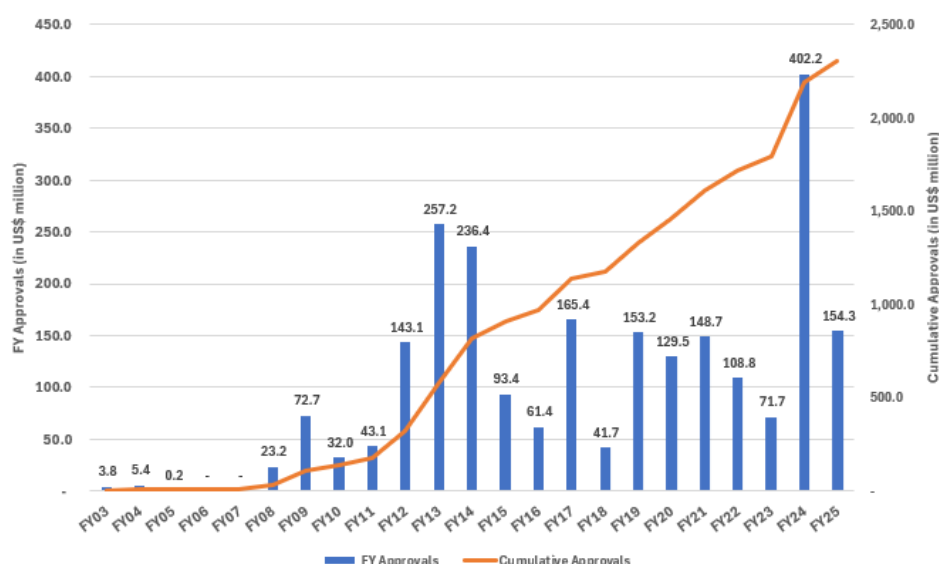
⁷¹ UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties (COP), 2012, Decision 12/CP.18: National adaptation plans, FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.2.

109. As of June 30, 2025, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to \$2,289.2 million from 28 donors, of which \$2,171.3 million have been received (94.9 percent of total potential resources).

110. Since its inception, \$2,347.7 million has been approved for 437 projects, programs and EAs to meet the mandate of the LDCF, mobilizing an additional \$7,737.8 million in co-financing, which is not required. The LDCF has to date supported 51 countries⁷² to prepare their NAPAs and funded two global NAPA projects, all of which have been submitted to the UNFCCC. As of June 30, 2025, \$51.8 million of LDCF funding is available for new approvals.⁷³ Unfortunately, not all the projects that were technically cleared could be considered for funding approvals due to resource constraints, leading to decreased volume in LDCF programming during this reporting period.

111. The cumulative regional distribution of the LDCF funding presented in Figure 6 shows that the African region has received the largest share of the LDCF financing of \$1,629.1 million, or 71 percent, which is in line with the geographical distribution of LDCs. In a similar vein, the regional distribution of CCA projects and programs approved under the LDCF during this reporting period shows that 58 percent of LDCF resources were received by the African region followed by Asia with 33 percent (Figure 7).

Figure 5: Annual and Cumulative Funding Approvals under the LDCF

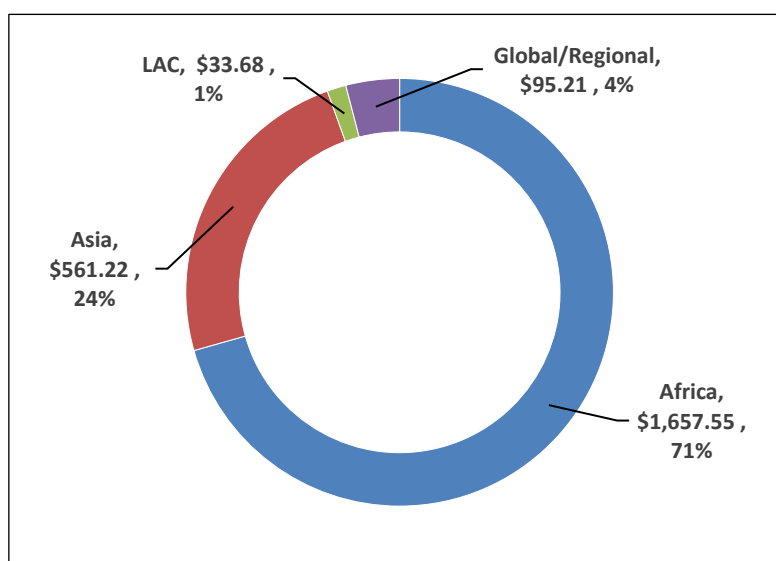


* Includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

⁷² Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zambia. No new NAPA preparation projects were supported in the reporting period.

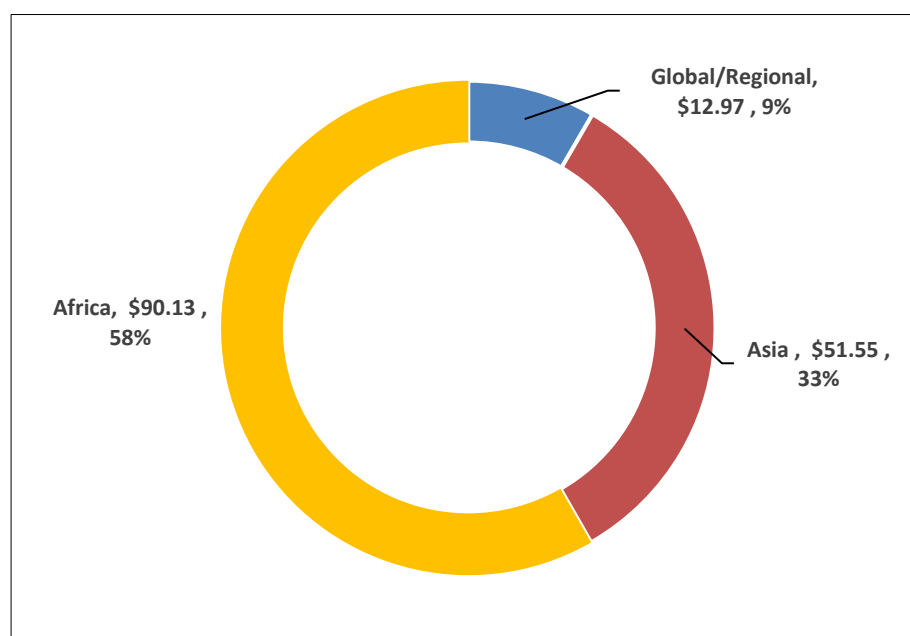
⁷³ This figure provided by the GEF Trustee factors in the interest gained on the Trust Fund.

Figure 6: Cumulative Regional Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under LDCF
(\$ million)⁷⁴



* Includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

Figure 7: Regional Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under the LDCF in the Reporting Period (\$ million)



* Includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

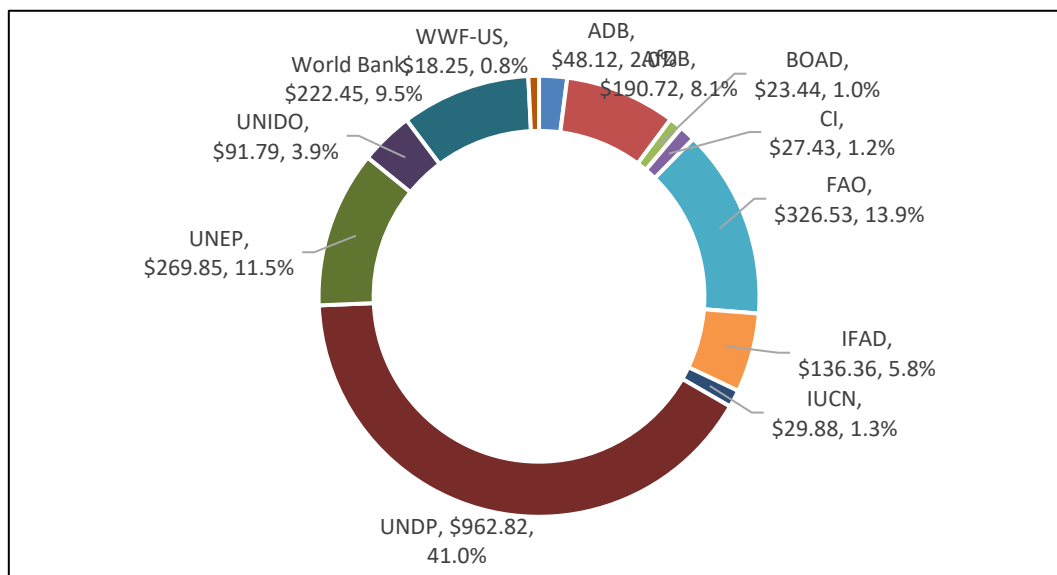
112. The cumulative distribution of funding across GEF Agencies is shown in Figure 8. Since inception, the cumulative funding decisions by agencies show that UNDP has implemented the largest portion (41.0 percent) of LDCF funding. The large historical UNDP share is in part due to the limited number of Agencies that were engaged in CCA in the early period of LDCF operations.

113. Over time, the number of GEF Agencies active in CCA has increased, contributing to a more balanced programming. For example, so far in GEF-8 the LDCF portfolio has seen a significant share of projects by multilateral development banks and international financial institutions (IFIs), which represent 34.1 percent. In

⁷⁴ The figures in the regional distribution have not been updated for project cancellations and recent migration of information to the new GEF Portal from the previous database.

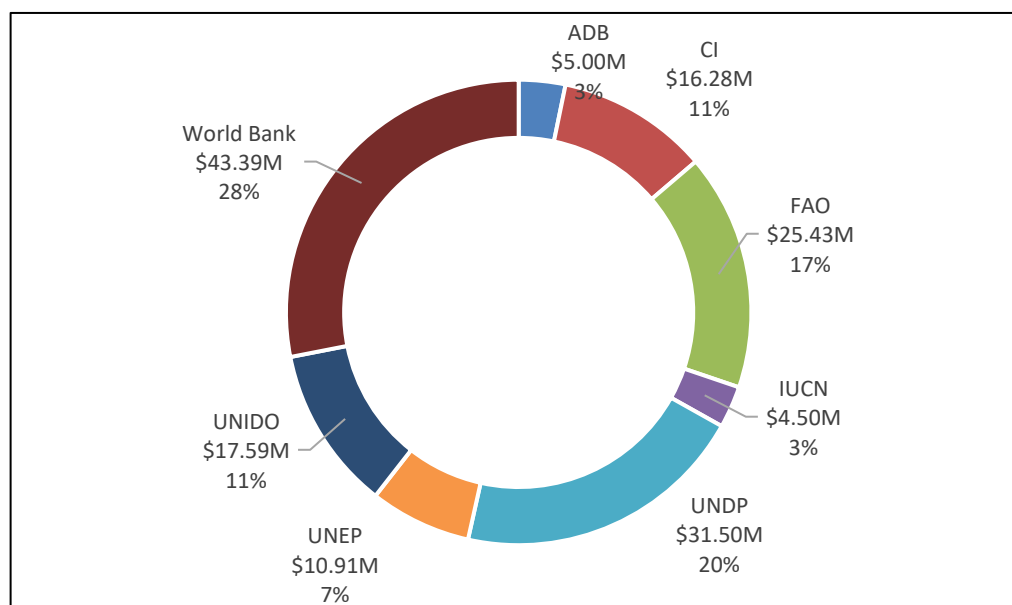
this reporting period, for the LDCF four out of the 13 FSP PIFs/PFDs and one out of the four MSPs approved were submitted by an MDB; in total, 31.3 percent, or \$48.4 million, of LDCF resources were programmed by MDBs. The distribution of funding across GEF Agencies in the reporting period is shown in Figure 9. In the reporting period, eight GEF Agencies were engaged in LDCF programming. The World Bank programmed 28.0 percent of LDCF resources, followed by UNDP with 20.0 percent and FAO with 17.0 percent. ADB accounted for 3.0 percent of LDCF programming in the reporting period.

Figure 8: Cumulative Agency Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under the LDCF (\$ million)



* Includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

Figure 9: Agency Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under the LDCF in the Reporting Period (\$ million)



* Includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

114. As of June 30, 2025, 368 LDCF projects had been endorsed or approved by the CEO and are in some stage of implementation or already completed. The projects will benefit 83.9 million people; manage 15.2 million ha of land to withstand the effects of climate change; develop or strengthen 5,004 policies, plans, and processes to integrate and manage climate risks; train 5.9 million people to identify, prioritize, implement,

monitor and/or evaluate CCA measures; and engage 3,786 private-sector enterprises in climate change adaptation and resilience action.

115. During the reporting period, the LDCF continued to serve all 45 eligible LDCs in addressing their urgent and immediate climate adaptation needs.⁷⁵ This was achieved through targeted consultations with LDCs and guidance to access LDCF resources in line with the GEF-8 Adaptation Strategy. As the GEF-8 period comes close to an end in June 2026, the utilization rate for LDCF resources for national projects has reached 67.2 percent.⁷⁶ Overall, twenty-two countries⁷⁷ have accessed the \$20 million cap for GEF-8, while thirteen⁷⁸ additional LDCs have accessed LDCF resources under the \$20 million cap.

116. Table 6 presents a summary of the LDCF's allocation of resources by country both in the GEF-8 period and cumulatively, since the fund's inception.

Table 6: LDCF Resource Programming by Country as of June 30, 2025 (\$ million) ⁷⁹

Country	GEF-8 LDCF Resources Accessed (\$ million)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed since inception (\$ million)
Afghanistan	-	26.52
Angola	20.00	60.63
Bangladesh	-	38.39
Benin	10.00	50.67
Bhutan	20.00	60.39
Burkina Faso	20.00	60.14
Burundi	20.00	49.99
Cambodia	20.00	57.04
Central African Republic	20.00	41.37
Chad	20.00	59.95
Comoros	20.00	60.15
Congo DR	-	40.11
Djibouti	20.00	52.22
Eritrea	-	23.98
Ethiopia	20.00	60.13
Global	22.17	56.26
Guinea	11.00	46.57
Guinea-Bissau	-	27.10
Haiti	-	33.68
Kiribati	-	32.50

⁷⁵ São Tomé and Príncipe graduated from the LDC status in December 2024.

⁷⁶ Based on \$618.20 million LDCF programmed out of the expected \$920 million national programming, with the \$20 million initial cap per country.

⁷⁷ Angola, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, and Yemen

⁷⁸ Benin, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia

⁷⁹ Including project preparation grants (PPGs) and Agency fees.

Country	GEF-8 LDCF Resources Accessed (\$ million)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed since inception (\$ million)
Lao PDR	20.00	57.87
Lesotho	20.00	60.85
Liberia	10.00	38.11
Madagascar	7.00	36.82
Malawi	15.00	55.15
Mali	20.00	59.17
Mauritania	20.00	55.27
Mozambique	10.00	42.06
Myanmar	-	22.05
Nepal	10.00	50.88
Niger	10.00	49.91
Regional	-	37.08
Rwanda	20.00	61.01
São Tomé and Príncipe	20.00	56.94
Senegal	-	40.18
Sierra Leone	20.00	56.78
Solomon Islands	10.00	43.33
Somalia	20.00	59.87
South Sudan	20.00	39.77
Sudan	-	42.15
Tanzania	19.91	46.05
The Gambia	20.00	59.64
Timor Leste	-	37.27
Togo	9.50	39.70
Tuvalu	-	22.05
Uganda	16.00	56.20
Yemen	20.00	46.73
Zambia	17.24	54.53

Achievements in the Reporting Period

117. This reporting period is the second to last in the GEF-8 period—and of the implementation of the GEF-8 Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF. In this reporting period, the LDCF received \$95.4 million in new pledges.⁸⁰

118. In the reporting period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved ten FSPs and three PFDs in the reporting period, totaling \$133.6 million⁸¹ of LDCF resources. The current slight decrease in the total Council approvals

⁸⁰ This includes pledges from Belgium, Ireland, Sweden, Slovenia, Germany and the USA.

⁸¹ Including GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees

compared to the previous reporting period is attributed to resource constraints, as some of the projects that were technically cleared could not be considered for funding approval. These projects addressed sectors and systems that include nature-based solutions, climate-smart agriculture, coastal zone management, ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), building climate resilience in value chains of key crops, and contributions to food security through crop diversification and protection. Interventions are supported in both rural and urban landscapes integrated with policy measures, targeted capacity building, and engagement with local micro- and small enterprises led by women and youth and microfinance institutions.

119. Eight of the 13 FSPs and PFDs approved by the LDCF/SSCF Council were in Africa, two in Asia, one in south Pacific, while two supported global programs. These activities are expected to mobilize over \$946.06 million in indicative co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF Agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, and others. The approved national projects and programs are supporting CCA priorities in 15 LDCs.⁸²

120. Six MSP projects were CEO endorsed/approved in the reporting period, totaling approximately \$21.0 million⁸³ from the LDCF resources. These projects are expected to mobilize an additional \$59.5 million in indicative co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF Agencies, and multilateral and bilateral agencies.

121. In terms of results and impacts from the LDCF projects and programs approved in the reporting period, the expected contributions of the 13 LDCF FSPs/PFDs and six MSPs to the core indicators are as follows:

- a) 10.1 million direct beneficiaries, of whom 5.4 million (53.0 percent) are female.
- b) 1.6 million ha of land under climate-resilient management and 19,965 ha of coastal and marine areas managed for climate resilience.
- c) 774 policies and plans that mainstream climate resilience.
- d) 2.5 million people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risks and/or engage in CCA measures, of whom 1.2 million (47.7 percent) are female; and
- e) 1,608 private-sector enterprises engaged in climate adaptation and resilience action.

Special Climate Change Fund

122. As of June 30, 2025, cumulative pledges to the SCCF by 16 donors amounted to \$486.7 million, of which \$428.6 million has been received (88.1 percent of total potential resources). During the reporting period of July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025, Germany and the United Kingdom made new pledges of \$42.6 and \$13.4 million, respectively. The value of new contributions received was \$27.4 million.

123. Since its inception, the cumulative SCCF funding decisions by the Council and the CEO amounted to \$403.5 million for 105 projects and programs (Figure 10), with an estimated \$2,892.3 million in co-financing.⁸⁴ Out of this, the SCCF-A (for climate change adaptation needs of SIDS) has supported 89 projects with approximately \$338.5 million of GEF funding with an estimated \$2,457.7 million in co-financing; and the SCCF-B (for technology transfer, private sector engagement, and innovation) has supported 16 projects with approximately \$64.3 million in GEF funding with an estimated \$434.6 million in co-financing.⁸⁵ Figure 10 presents the annual and cumulative SCCF funding approvals.

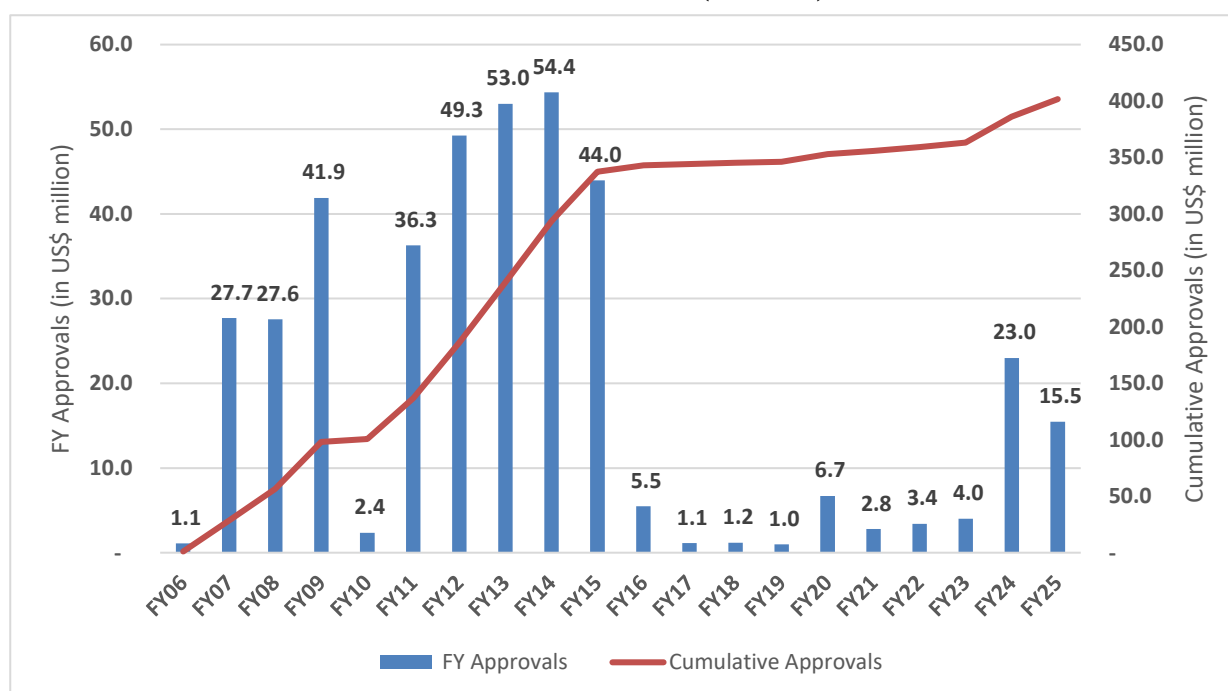
⁸² Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Comoros, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia.

⁸³ Including GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

⁸⁴ Based on information from the GEF Portal.

⁸⁵ Based on information from the GEF Portal.

Figure 10: Annual and Cumulative SCCF Funding Approvals by Fiscal Year as of June 30, 2025 (\$ million)⁸⁶



124. The SCCF portfolio, since its inception, aims to reduce the vulnerability of an estimated 12.5 million people and better manage 5.3 million hectares of land to withstand the effects of climate change. Further, 271,888 people will be trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor, and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures. Additionally, SCCF projects are expected to develop or strengthen 781 policies, plans and frameworks to identify, prioritize, and integrate adaptation strategies and measures. Projects in the active SCCF portfolio have continued to deliver particularly strong results. Of the 14 projects that submitted project implementation reports (PIRs) in FY24, 100 percent and 85.7 percent of the projects were rated as moderately satisfactory or higher ratings in terms of their progress towards development outcome and implementation progress, respectively.⁸⁷

125. The cumulative regional distribution of the SCCF funding presented in Figure 11 shows that the LAC region received the most funding for Window A (23.0 percent) followed by Africa (22.0 percent) and Asia (21.0 percent), which corresponds directly to the geographical distribution of SIDS. Meanwhile, the regional distribution of projects and programs approved under SCCF Window B shows a limited geographical coverage with 72.0 percent of the resources going toward global projects followed by regional projects at 15.0 percent (Figure 12). The SCCF window B remains under-resourced despite recent contributions and despite its demonstrated strong potential for impact and engagement of non-traditional partners, including private sector.

126. As of June 30, 2025, 13 GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects. The cumulative share of SCCF resources by MDBs and IFAD remains significant, currently totaling 51.2 percent of all resources. Since inception, based on information from the GEF portal, the World Bank continues to hold the largest share at 23.3 percent (\$93.5 million), followed closely by UNDP at 23.0 percent (\$89.2 million), FAO at 12.8 percent, IFAD at 10.6 percent, and UNEP at 8.8 percent, as shown in Figure 13. This reporting period has witnessed an increase in ADB's share of all SCCF projects since inception from 3.2 percent to 5.5 percent.

⁸⁶ The data reflected in this figure is updated based on information from the GEF Portal as of June 30, 2025.

⁸⁷ GEF, 2024, [FY24 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund](#), LDCF/SCCF Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/04.

Figure 11: Cumulative Regional Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under SCCF- A as of June 30, 2025 (\$ million)⁸⁸

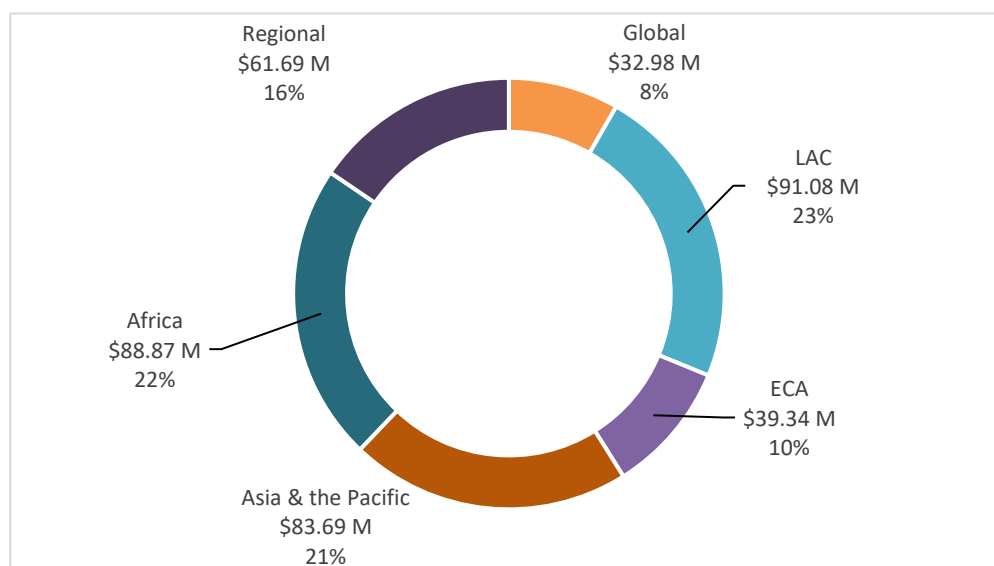
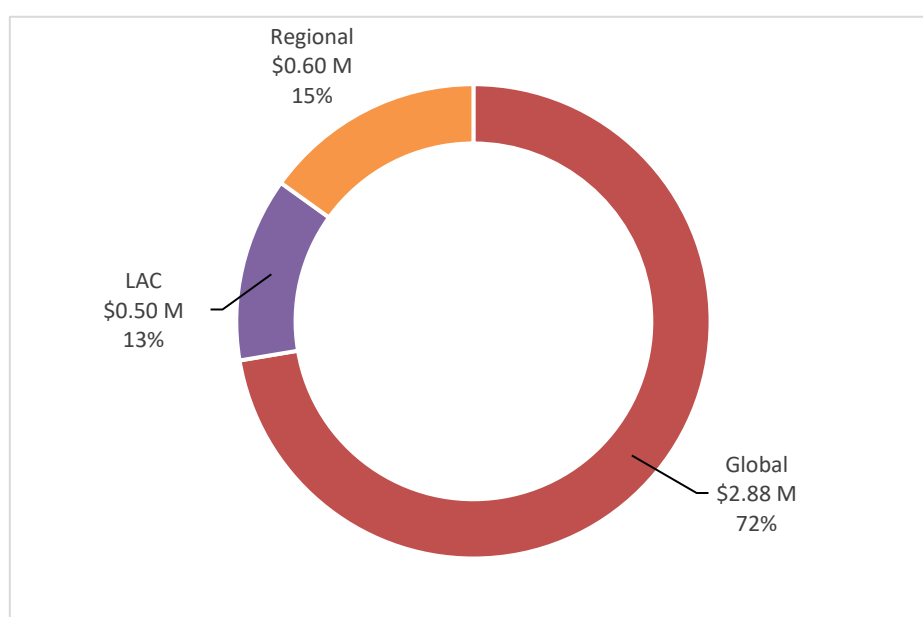


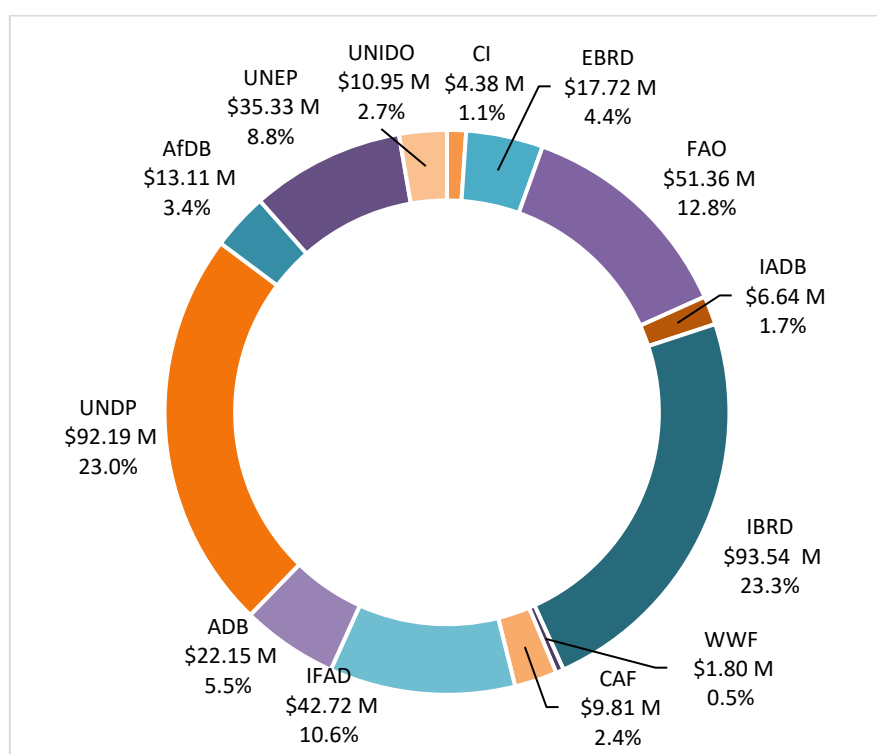
Figure 12: Cumulative Regional Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under SCCF-B as of June 30, 2025 (\$ million)⁸⁹



⁸⁸ Based on information from the GEF Portal.

⁸⁹ Based on information from the GEF Portal.

Figure 13: Cumulative Agency Distribution of SCCF Financing as of June 30, 2025 (\$ million)⁹⁰



Achievements in the Reporting Period

127. During this reporting period, one FSP and three MSPs totaling \$10 million in SCCF finance had their PIFs approved. One of these project was fully supported by SCCF Window A, one by SCCF Window B, while the two were MTF projects each one receiving funding from SCCF Window A and B. Together, these four new projects are expected to mobilize over \$45.2 million in co-financing; benefit 3.5 million people (50.0 percent female); manage 15,308 hectares of land and 520 hectares of marine area for climate resilience; develop or strengthen 61 policies or plans to mainstream climate resilience; and train 19,838 people (49.8 percent female).

Support to LDC Work Program and the NAP Process

128. The LDCF and SCCF provide support to various NAP processes in response to COP guidance.⁹¹ Total funding from the LDCF for activities to enable formulation of the NAP process for the least developed countries was \$60.3 million as of June 30, 2025⁹² and focused on the identification and implementation of NAP priorities, as well as an additional analysis that may be needed to better align GEF proposals with priorities identified in NAPs. The SCCF support amounting to \$5.1 million complements the LDCF initiatives by assisting non-LDC developing countries with their country-driven processes to advance formulation of NAPs. These supports are in addition to targeted technical assistance for tailored one-on-one support that continues to be provided through the LDCF-financed NAP GSP.

129. In GEF-8, continuing a practice begun in GEF-7, the GEF has shifted focus toward NAP implementation in collaboration with the GCF. All national projects approved during the reporting period align with, and contribute to, the implementation of national climate change policies and strategies, including NAPs and NAPAs, among other policy frameworks. In particular, the LDCF and SCCF in this reporting period has

⁹⁰ The data reflected in this figure is updated based on information from the GEF Portal as of March 31, 2025.

⁹¹ UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties (COP), 2012, [COP 18 Report](#), Decision 12/CP.18, paragraph 1.

⁹² This amount comprises projects that are explicitly dedicated, as the sole project objective or through dedicated components, to enhancing a country's NAP process. The countries that benefited from funding are Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Rwanda, and Senegal.

approved six projects⁹³ supporting the formulation and/or implementation of NAPs. The GEF Secretariat has continued to exchange information with the GCF to avoid duplication of support in the formulation of NAPs. This also responds to COP guidance requesting the GEF to simplify its access modalities.

130. During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat participated in meetings and workshops related to the LDC Work Program and the NAP Process. These include the 46th Meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) with MCFs and other relevant organizations which took place from August 21 to 22, 2024 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as well as the 47th Meeting of the LEG which took place from February 20 to 21, 2025 in Luanda, Angola. The GEF Secretariat is also serving as an active member under the Adaptation Committee's NAP Technical Working Group and provided feedback to Somalia's draft NAP.

Indicative examples of support to Climate Change Adaptation in the Reporting Period

131. The following examples highlight key projects funded during this period, highlighting the diverse approaches and collaborative efforts undertaken to mitigate climate risks and foster sustainable development. These initiatives reflect GEF's commitment to integrating climate adaptation into broader environmental and socio-economic strategies, ensuring that communities are better equipped to face the challenges posed by a changing climate.

132. *Resilience Enhancement through Adaptation in the Pacific (REAP)*: Funded by SCCF with \$8.5 million and \$33.9 million in co-financing, this project by ADB aims to enhance climate resilience in Fiji, Micronesia, and Nauru through integrated water resource management and community-led disaster risk reduction. Key hazards include sea-level rise and storm surges. The project will improve policies, early warning systems, and gender-inclusive practices, benefiting 14,975 people and managing 12,610 hectares of land. It contributes to several regional and national priorities and environmental commitments, including to the design of the Regional Pacific Climate Action Alliance (RPACA) initiative, seeking funding from the GCF.

133. *Water Security in Uganda's Cattle Corridor*: Supported by LDCF with \$7.6 million and \$54.8 million in co-financing, this CI-implemented project addresses threats like deforestation and droughts. The Cattle Corridor of Uganda faces severe threats, including deforestation, wetland degradation, wildfires, prolonged droughts, soil erosion, and water pollution, driven by high population growth, poverty, heavy dependence on natural resources for livelihood, limited economic development, and climate change. This project promotes sustainable land and water management, aligning with GCF projects for climate finance complementarity. The project benefits 60,534 people, manages 20,000 hectares, and engages 20 private enterprises in adaptation actions. The project will be aligning with GCF projects to pioneer the GEF-GCF's long-term vision of complementarity in climate finance, using conservation agreements to foster adoption and sustainability of climate resilient infrastructure and alternative livelihoods, incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into project implementation, and establishing policy coherence and public-private partnerships to generate additional resources for climate adaptation.

134. *Local Investment in Timor Leste*: With \$5 million funding from GEF, FAO implements Local Investment and Action for Climate Resilient, Water Secure and Healthy Farming Communities project to enhance rural community resilience through nature-based solutions. It supports Timor-Leste's climate adaptation objectives, benefiting 32,856 people and managing 18,000 hectares of agricultural land. This LDCF project is part of a proposed ambitious program to support Timor-Leste's climate adaptation objectives in line with the NAP and NDC.

GEF-8 Investments Directly and Indirectly Related to Climate Change Adaptation

135. The GEF-8 Policy Recommendations requested the Secretariat to monitor that GEF investments directly and indirectly related to climate change amount to a minimum of 80 percent of all GEF funding commitments in the GEF-8 period, with GEF investments directly and indirectly related to CCA amounting to a minimum of 45 percent of all GEF funding commitments.

136. As presented in the GEF-8 Corporate Scorecard, GEF tracks GEF-8 financing contributing toward

⁹³ Togo, Timor Leste, one global and three Regional Project.

CCM and CCA as a principal or significant objective against these indicative targets covering GEF-8 investments to date, consistent with the OECD DAC Rio Marker methodology. As of May 2025, approximately three-quarters of the way through the GEF-8 period, the share of GEF investments directly and indirectly related to climate change amounts to 85 percent of all GEF funding commitments, exceeding the minimum target of 80 percent. For climate change adaptation specifically, GEF investments directly and indirectly related to CCA amount to 74 percent of all GEF funding commitments, significantly exceeding the minimum target of 45 percent. This strong performance demonstrates the GEF's commitment to addressing climate adaptation needs across its portfolio and its effective implementation of the GEF-8 policy priorities.

3. Private Sector and Blended Finance

137. Blended Finance is the targeted use of public concessional financing together with private finance in projects where actual or perceived risks are too high for private finance alone. By combining concessional and commercial financing, Blended Finance can achieve acceptable risk/return profiles for different types of financing partners, including private sector finance.

138. The GEFTF has recognized and strengthened its support to innovative blended finance solutions in GEF-8 (2022-26). With a four-year funding level of \$196 million, the GEF has identified priorities for blended finance that cover Convention requirements and that aim for multi-focal benefits, including new technologies and nature-based solutions (NbS). Due to limits in funding, the GEF Secretariat issues a biannual call for proposals for the Blended Finance Global Program until all resources are fully allocated. The calls for proposals are circulated to the entire GEF partnership, including the OFPs and published on our website.

139. In this reporting period, two calls for proposals received innovative proposals addressing CCM, biodiversity, land restoration, agri-food systems, chemicals and waste, and NbS requesting in total \$169.4 million with \$4.5 billion in co-financing. Of these projects, the GEF selected and approved five projects for \$54 million with co-financing of \$1.3 billion.

140. Of the five projects selected, three included CCM benefits and were approved by the GEF Council in December 2024 and June 2025 for a total funding of \$36.0 million, attracting co-financing of \$913.7 million. Private-sector participation was a key requirement for each project, with the private sector expected to contribute almost 20 percent of total co-financing. The first project, the Green Mobility Financing Facility for Africa, builds on previous groundwork of the GEF-7 Global Mobility Program to advance climate goals and targets to develop blended finance structures in several African Countries to mobilizing private finance, focusing on enhancing green mobility in Africa.

141. The second initiative, a regional program in Central Asia, centers on supporting private sector businesses, predominantly micro, small and medium enterprises (“MSMEs”) and households, as end beneficiaries, and Financial Institutions (“FIs”) as intermediaries to focus on gender-responsive climate mitigation activities, including demand-side energy efficiency (in industry, commerce and buildings) and decentralized renewable energy investments (including battery storage) through innovative financing mechanisms, including result-based incentives.

142. Lastly, the geothermal generation and grid reinforcement project in Dominica seeks to transform the energy mix from diesel generation to renewable energy in the country, leveraging blended finance structures to mobilize significant investments in the Caribbean SIDS. More detailed project summaries are included in Annex 2. CCM benefits for these projects are estimated to be 18.7 Mt CO₂e over the project lifetimes.

Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation

143. The Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation has continued to demonstrate its effectiveness in catalyzing innovation and private sector engagement for adaptation impact. The Challenge Program tests and validates potentially scalable, bankable, or otherwise fundable investment approaches, business models, partnerships, and technologies. It has been successful in engaging a range of new partners with whom the GEF has not been able to directly partner with through conventional programming.

144. During this reporting period, a third call for concepts was launched for a total of \$20.00 million,

which is double the amount of support provided through each of the first two rounds of this Challenge Program.⁹⁴ Of the \$20.0 million, it is anticipated that \$10.2 million will come from the LDCF and \$9.8 million from the SCCF. In response to this call, 117 project concepts were submitted by a diversity of proponents, including financial institutions; consultancy firms; other private sector companies; NGOs; CSOs, and academic institutions.

145. As a result of this call for concepts, 13 highly innovative project concepts were selected and announced as winners of the third round of this Challenge Program during a well-attended event at UNFCCC COP 29.⁹⁵ This event communicated and celebrated the catalytic nature of the project concepts, and the effectiveness of the program in identifying and engaging innovative thought leaders as GEF partners.

Table 7: Challenge Program Project Concepts Selected to Advance with GEF Agencies

Proponent	Project title	Geographic focus	GEF support (\$ million)		
			LDCF	SCCF	Total
FS Impact Finance	Resilient Infrastructure Fund	Global	0.90	0.90	1.80
Outrigger Impact	Outrigger Blue Accelerator Technical Assistance Facility & Investment Fund	Global for SIDS	0.36	1.44	1.80
The Lightsmith Group	Systemic Capital for Adaptation Localization and Expansion (SCALE)	Global	0.28	1.12	1.40
World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU)	Mainstreaming Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Finance for the Most Vulnerable in West Africa	Regional – West Africa	1.62	0.18	1.80
Farm Africa	Valuing Resilience: Building Capacity for Smallholder Farmers and Agribusinesses in East Africa to Monetize Climate Resilience Outcomes	Regional - Africa	0.70	0.30	1.00
Kiva Microfunds	Expanding Financial Inclusion and Resilience: Leveraging Risk-Tolerant Crowdfunded Capital for Innovative Climate Adaptation	Regional - Asia Pacific and Africa	1.80	0	1.80
GAWA Capital	Fostering Adoption of Climate Adaptation in Vulnerable Communities in Emerging Markets Leveraging Microfinance Institutions	Regional – LAC	0	1.80	1.80
International Savanna Fire Management Initiative (ISFMI)	Adaptation Innovation through Emissions Reductions Traditional Fire Management	Regional – Africa	1.80	0	1.80
GAIA Fund with Pollination, Climate Fund Managers, and Mitsubishi Finance	GAIA Climate Loan Fund	Global	1.00	\$0.70	1.70

⁹⁴ GEF, 2024, [GEF issues 3rd call for the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation](#).

⁹⁵ GEF, 2024, [GEF announces \\$20 million investment in climate adaptation innovators](#).

Proponent	Project title	Geographic focus	GEF support (\$ million)		
			LDCF	SCCF	Total
Climate Bonds Initiative	Adaptation and Resilience Bonds Accelerator (ARBA): Taxonomy-Driven Platforms for Scalable Resilience Funding	Regional - Asia	0.60	0.90	1.50
Instiglio	Pull Finance Initiative for Climate Adaptation in the Caribbean	Regional – Caribbean SIDS	0	1.20	1.20
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	Leveraging Standards to Deliver on Climate Adaptation Commitments in Developing Countries	Regional – LAC	0	1.00	1.00
African Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF)	Women Adapt: Catalyzing Women-led Climate-Smart Investments through Climate Adaptation Technologies and climate resilience Services in Burkina Faso, Benin, and Nigeria	Regional – Africa	1.12	0.28	1.40

146. Each of the proponents of these 13 project concepts have partnered with a GEF Agency to develop and submit an MSP to the LDCF and/or SCCF, consistent with regular GEF policies and procedures. One of these MSPs has already been fully approved by the CEO through the one-step process, titled *Systemic Capital for Adaptation Localization and Expansion* (SCALE), implemented by Conservation International, and the others are in development.

147. A comprehensive analysis of the status of projects supported and insights gained to date through the first three rounds of this Challenge Program was presented in an Information Document for the 38th LDCF/SCCF Council.⁹⁶

4. Support for the Enhanced Transparency Framework and Other Enabling Activities

148. Since its inception, the GEF has supported various types of climate change-related EAs, including NCs, BURs, BTRs, TNAs and NAPAs. They fulfill essential communication requirements under the UNFCCC and provide information to enable policy- and decision-making. In the reporting period, the GEF has significantly scaled up its support to BTRs under the Paris Agreement, providing both financial resources as well as awareness-raising and capacity-building activities.

149. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 498 EAs with \$573.5 million from the GEFTF and the LDCF, including Agency fees. Of this amount, 447 EAs have been supported with \$563.3 million (Table 8 and Table 9) from the GEFTF, in support of NCs, BURs, TNAs and BTRs. According to both the Updated Co-Financing Policy and its previous iteration, co-financing is encouraged for EAs but is not required.⁹⁷

150. In the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEF TF, five EAs in the amount of \$6.1 million, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. Annex 2 lists EAs approved under the GEFTF in the reporting period.

151. Since GEF's inception and as of June 30, 2025, a total of 203 BURs have been approved for funding in 131 countries; a total of 564 NCs have been approved for funding in 151 countries; and a total of 163 BTRs

⁹⁶ GEF, 2024, [Update on the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under the Special Climate Change Fund](#), GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/Inf.03.

⁹⁷ GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-Financing Policy](#), GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01; GEF, 2014, [Co-Financing Policy](#), Council Document GEF/C.46.09.

have been approved for funding in 111 countries.⁹⁸

152. Information on the status of resources approved by the GEF for the preparation of BTRs, BURs, and NCs for non-Annex I Parties will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

Table 8: Cumulative GEF Trust Fund Enabling Activities by Region

Region	Number of projects	GEF amount (\$ million) ^a	Co-financing (\$ million)
Africa	126	59.3	21.3
Asia	99	103.2	101.1
ECA	71	38.4	6.8
LAC	126	112.2	66.4
Global/ Regional	25	250.2	19.7
Total ^b	447	563.3	215.4

^a Including Agency fees.

^b Up to June 30, 2025.

Table 9: GEF Trust Fund Enabling Activities by Phase

Phase	Number of projects	GEF amount (\$ million) ^a	Co-financing (\$ million)
GEF Pilot (1991-1994)	5	20.2	0.1
GEF-1 (1994-1998)	95	46.0	5.3
GEF-2 (1998-2002)	98	25.4	3.7
GEF-3 (2002-2006)	34	77.1	8.9
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	8	55.6	31.2
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	58	97.5	98.5
GEF-6 (2014-2018)	59	76.5	15.5
GEF-7 (2018-2022)	51	110.6	52.3
GEF-8 (2022-June 2024 ongoing)	39	54.4	0.0
Total	447	563.3	215.4

^a Including Agency fees.

153. The LDCF has supported the preparation of 51 NAPAs since its inception, in the total amount of \$10.2 million. All requests for NAPAs from LDCs have been financed in the previous reporting periods and no additional request was received in this reporting period.

Enhanced Transparency Framework

154. The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is the backbone of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as defined in its Article 13, and it is the internationally-agreed mechanism to track the progress of NDCs. The GEF supports developing countries in building their institutional and technical capacities to meet the requirements of the ETF through:

- a) The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT);
- b) Support for reporting obligations under the Convention, i.e., NCs and BTRs;
- c) Global support for the ETF.

155. The ETF modalities, procedures, and guidelines for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the

⁹⁸ The difference between number of BTRs and number of supported countries is because several countries have received support from the GEF for the preparation of two or more consecutive BTRs within the same submission.

Paris Agreement were adopted in December 2018 at COP 24 and CMA 1.3. The GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, was requested to support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent BTRs. This request was reiterated in December 2019 in decision 7/CMA.2.

156. A summary of support modalities for the preparation of BTRs with updated indicative costs is as follows⁹⁹:

- a) Under the first modality, countries can access up to \$600,000 for the preparation of a standalone BTR.
- b) Under the second modality, countries can access up to \$633,000 for the preparation of a combined BTR and NC.
- c) Under the third modality, countries can access financing of \$250,000 maximum, additional to an ongoing EA project.

157. In response to CMA 3 guidance regarding the potential to combine applications for BTRs with the provision of an avenue for Parties to apply for funding of more than one report, the GEF Secretariat made available support for countries to access two BTRs and/or one NC (as applicable) as part of the same EA funding application.

- a) In the reporting period, the GEF has approved BTR support for five countries with a total of \$6.1 million in resources.

158. Parties may submit an adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with, other communications or documents, in line with Decision 9/CMA.1.¹⁰⁰ In the reporting period, 13 countries have expressed their intention to submit their adaptation communication as part of their BTR or NC.

159. The GEF provided an update to Parties during the 62nd meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) on the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties while responding to questions from Parties. The GEF highlighted the 33% increase in resource allocation for ETF support during GEF-8 and the availability of resources and encouraged developing countries to submit their requests before the end of GEF-8. The GEF also noted the GEF Council's approval of the Climate Transparency Global Support PIF, which will extend the CBIT-GSP after it concludes.

Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

CBIT Trust Fund Capitalization

160. The CBIT TF was established in September 2016 during GEF-6. From late 2016 to October 2018, the GEF approved 44 CBIT projects using resources from CBIT TF. Within two years of its establishment, the CBIT TF successfully programmed all available resources - amounting to \$58.3 million, or 94.6 percent of total contributions. That amount includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

161. The remaining resources, amounting to \$3.2 million, were set aside to cover CBIT TF administrative costs until its termination date. On April 10, 2025, the GEF Council approved the extension of the End Transfer Date of the CBIT TF until December 31, 2027, and the Termination Date until June 30, 2029, to allow the completion and closure of all 44 projects funded by the CBIT TF¹⁰¹. The GEF-7

⁹⁹ GEF, 2022, [Information Note on the Update to the Financing of Biennial Transparency Reports for the Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/Inf.15.

¹⁰⁰ UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 2018, Decision 9/CMA.1: Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.1.

¹⁰¹ GEF, 2025, [Decision 1/2025](#), GEF/Council.Decisions/2025.

Programming Directions included specific provisions for CBIT support through the CCM focal area.¹⁰² The CBIT support was in line with the "Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency"¹⁰³ document, which states that the CBIT efforts will be an integral part of the GEF's climate change support in GEF-7, financed by the GEF TF under regular replenishment. According to the agreed GEF-7 Resource Allocation Framework, \$55 million were notionally allocated to the CBIT. By the end of GEF-7, \$86.3 million had been programmed to support 44 CBIT projects, while ensuring continued support to reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, including for BTRs under the Paris Agreement.

162. The GEF-8 Programming Directions include specific provisions for CBIT support through the climate change focal area. According to the agreed GEF-8 Resource Allocation Framework, \$75 million have been notionally allocated to the CBIT – 36.4 percent higher than what was initially allocated for CBIT in GEF-7.¹⁰⁴ Resources are allocated based on country demands, and countries that have completed their first CBIT project can submit requests for support for subsequent CBIT phases.

CBIT Portfolio Update

163. The total CBIT project portfolio as of June 30, 2025 comprises 104 projects in 98 countries – through 94 individual country projects, two regional projects that cover nine countries, and eight global projects. These 98 countries represent 64.5 percent of all 152 non-Annex I Parties that ratified the Paris Agreement. Total CBIT support amounts to \$188.0 million, including GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees. Out of the 104 projects to date, 44 were supported with CBIT TF resources and 60 were supported with GEFTF resources.

164. In the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat approved one regional PIF for Caribbean SIDS, i.e., Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Suriname, and a global project for the continuation of the CBIT-GSP after the conclusion of its current phase, with \$7.4 million and \$9.9 million, respectively, of GEF financing, PPG and Agency fees in total for both projects. Eight projects were approved by the GEF CEO¹⁰⁵ with \$13.8 million of GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

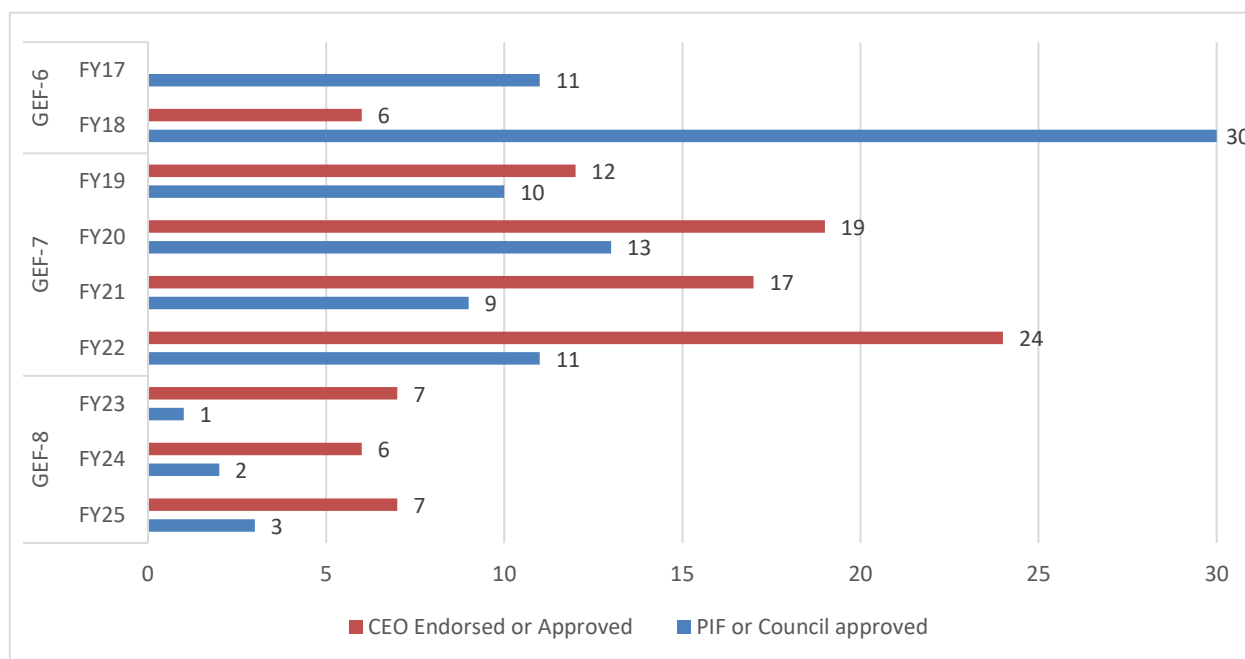
165. In terms of project status, 32 projects (or 30.8 percent) have completed implementation, 60 projects (or 57.7 percent) are under implementation, 10 projects (or 9.6 percent) have been CEO approved or endorsed and are yet to start implementation, two projects (or 1.9 percent) were approved by Council and are pending CEO Endorsement. From the projects under review, seven projects are in the CEO Endorsement or Approval stage and one project is in the PIF Endorsement or Approval stage.

¹⁰² GEF, 2018, [Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02.

¹⁰³ GEF, 2016, [Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency](#), Council Document GEF/C.50/05.

¹⁰⁴ GEF, 2022, [Summary of the Negotiations of the Eight Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

¹⁰⁵ These are 2-step MSPs in Türkiye and Turkmenistan, and 1-step MSPs in Belize, Cook Islands, Chile, Panama, Serbia, Tonga, Uganda, and Venezuela.

Figure 14: Project Status of CBIT Portfolio by Fiscal Year (FY17 to FY25)

166. Through these projects, 30 LDCs and 24 SIDS (of which three are both LDC and SIDS) have been supported in their efforts to enhance transparency.

167. The Africa region has the majority of approved CBIT projects (33 projects; \$48.1 million), followed by LAC (28 projects; \$54.8 million), Asia (23 projects; \$38.4 million) and ECA (12 projects; \$17.7 million). Eight CBIT projects (\$28.9 million) with a global scope have been approved.

168. 98 countries that have received support by the CBIT to date, which include China and India, the two largest emitters amongst non-Annex I Parties, have cumulative GHG emissions amounting to 60.4 percent of global GHG emissions and 87.8 percent of total GHG emissions from non-Annex I Parties that ratified the Paris Agreement, indicating significant coverage.¹⁰⁶

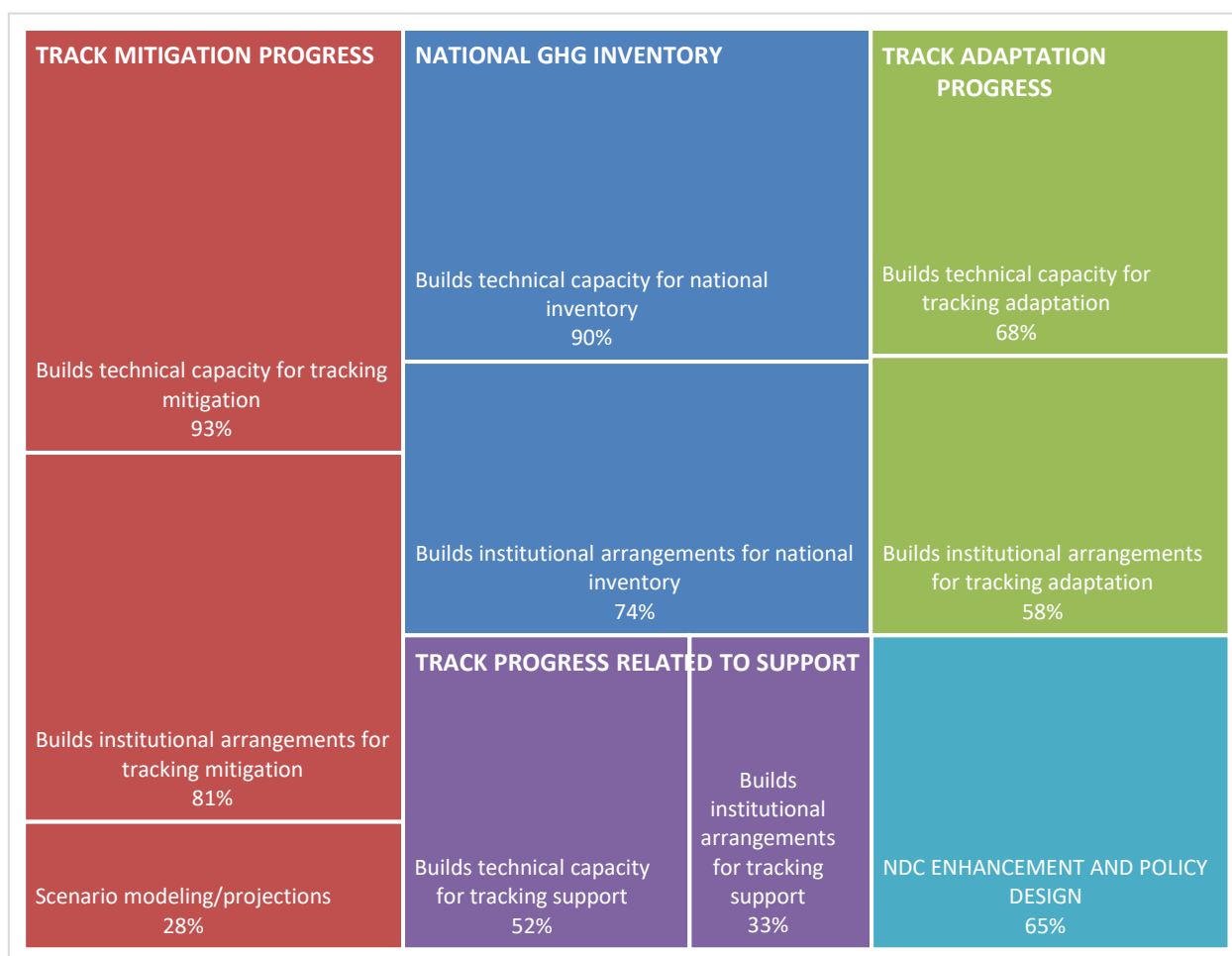
169. CBIT projects are implemented by seven out of the 18 GEF accredited Agencies. The UNEP implements the most significant share, with 42 projects, followed by the FAO, with 26 projects, the UNDP with 23 projects, Conservation International (CI) with eight, IADB with three, the Foreign Economic Cooperation Center Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO) with one project, and WWF-US with one project.

170. The country projects respond to nationally identified priorities and are thus specific to each country's needs to build capacity for transparency. Overall, approved CBIT project proposals continue to address eligible programming activities as set forth in the CBIT Programming Directions.¹⁰⁷

- a) Almost 40 percent of country projects include activities to improve measurement and transparency of GHG emissions in the AFOLU sector.
- b) Figure 15 shows the percentage of approved CBIT projects that included specific activities in their proposals, and how these activities relate to one another. Percentages represent occurrences across the portfolio and do not correspond to resource allocation. Since projects may include multiple activities, percentages overlap and do not add up to 100 percent. Activities like scenario modeling, tracking adaptation progress, and NDC enhancement are particularly pertinent to BTR preparation.

¹⁰⁶ Using 2022 data from the World Bank, 2025, World Development Indicators: Total greenhouse gas emissions including LULUCF (Mt CO₂e). Available online at: <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/2?series=EN.GHG.ALL.LU.MT.CE.AR5&country>

¹⁰⁷ GEF, 2016, *Programming Directions for the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.50/06.

Figure 15: CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity

171. Early observations and findings from country case studies have been shared in the Progress Report on the CBIT prepared for the GEF Council.¹⁰⁸ Additional insights and lessons learned will be gathered from Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) as projects go through the required monitoring and evaluation activities of the project cycle.

CBIT Coordination

172. In the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat continued to carry out tasks associated with the CBIT, such as: reviews of CEO approvals of project concepts; monitoring and management of the project portfolio; consultations with countries and Agencies; reporting to the UNFCCC; and participation in UNFCCC-related activities. The Progress Reports on the CBIT were presented to every Council meeting, as an information document.¹⁰⁹ The GEF's Transparency web page was regularly updated, including links to approved project documents.¹¹⁰

173. The GEF has continued to facilitate coordination with other initiatives supporting transparency, including the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), the Coalition on Paris Agreement Capacity Building, Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), the NDC Partnership, and others.

174. Opportunities for consultations among partners play an increasingly important role as implementation experiences and lessons learned become available. The GEF is committed to discussing ongoing and planned

¹⁰⁸ GEF, 2024, *Progress Report on the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.68/Inf.13; and GEF, 2025, *Progress Report on the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.69/Inf.07.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ GEF, "Transparency," GEF website, <https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/transparency>.

activities and to sharing experiences with partners, particularly in order to enhance coordination of activities at national and regional levels.

CBIT Outlook

175. Programming of CBIT resources has continued to progress over the third year of the GEF-8 period, responding to countries' requests to address their capacity needs and gaps well ahead of the transition to the ETF. As the first phase of CBIT projects is completed for an increasing number of recipient countries, the GEF Secretariat has started to receive and approve requests for second-phase projects from developing countries and at a global level.¹¹¹ The GEF Secretariat continue to engage with countries that have not yet requested CBIT support to ensure that as many developing countries as possible receive the necessary support to meet the ETF requirements.

176. As GEF support for CBIT and reports (i.e., BTRs and NC) increased more than 30 percent in GEF-8 compared to GEF-7, there have been more opportunities for countries to explore interlinkages and further align their CBIT with BTR and NC projects.

177. The GEF will continue to facilitate coordination with partners, to respond to donor inquiries, to engage with the UNFCCC process and relevant meetings on transparency, and to disseminate targeted communication products on the CBIT and good practices on climate transparency. The GEF Secretariat will also continue to undertake monitoring and review functions of its portfolio in collaboration with GEF Agencies. Regular reporting on the CBIT progress and results to the GEF Council, UNFCCC bodies, as well as coordination with partners will continue, with additional focus on implementation progress.

Awareness-Raising, Outreach, and Knowledge-Sharing Related to the ETF

178. The GEF Secretariat staff engaged in various awareness-raising, outreach, and knowledge-sharing opportunities during the reporting period, including:

- a) Side event during UNFCCC COP 29, Transparency for transforming the agrifood system, November 11, 2024, Baku, Azerbaijan.¹¹²
- b) Side event during UNFCCC COP 29, Showcasing Collaborative Impact for Transparency: CBIT-GSP and Partners in Action, November 15, 2024, Baku, Azerbaijan.¹¹³
- c) Mandated event during UNFCCC COP 29, Gender Day: Illuminating Equity: Technical in-session Dialogue on Gender in Transparency, November 21, 2024, Baku, Azerbaijan.¹¹⁴
- d) Inception Workshop of the Global Capacity-building towards Transparency in the AFOLU sector – Phase II (CBIT AFOLU+), November 29, 2024, Rome, Italy, and hybrid event.¹¹⁵
- e) CBIT-GSP webinar series: Inspiring Lebanon's CBIT II Journey: Experience sharing on the implementation of CBIT Phase II project from Uganda, February 20, 2025, virtual event.¹¹⁶
- f) ICAT Partners Forum: strengthening NDC 3.0 through transparency, March 25-27, 2025, virtual event.¹¹⁷

¹¹¹ During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat approved requests for the second phase CBIT projects from Chile and Panama.

¹¹² UNFCCC, 2024, "[Transparency for transforming the agrifood system](#)" (Concept Note and Agenda), special event at COP 29, Baku.

¹¹³ UNFCCC, 2024, "[Showcasing Collaborative Impact for Transparency: CBIT-GSP and Partners in Action](#)," special event at COP 29, Baku

¹¹⁴ UNFCCC, 2024, "[Technical In-Session Dialogue on Gender in Transparency \(Gender Day at COP 29\)](#)," Baku

¹¹⁵ FAO, 2024, "[The CBIT-AFOLU+ project kicks off](#)," FAO News.

¹¹⁶ Climate Transparency Platform, 2025, "[Inspiring Lebanon's CBIT II Journey: Experience-sharing on the implementation of CBIT Phase II project from Uganda](#)," virtual webinar.

¹¹⁷ Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, 2025, "[2025 ICAT Partner Forum: Strengthening NDC 3.0 through transparency](#)," event.

- g) Mandated event during SB62, Workshop to facilitate the sharing of experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports, June 18, 2025, Bonn, Germany.¹¹⁸

National Communications and Biennial Update Reports¹¹⁹

179. Since January 1, 2022, BUR support for Parties to the Paris Agreement has been phased out and replaced with support for BTRs.¹²⁰ Parties with ongoing GEF projects to prepare BURs are still expected to submit them to the UNFCCC, but can access additional financing to advance with preparation of their first BTRs while completing their final BUR. By June 30, 2025, 32 BURs supported by the GEF were still under preparation.

180. In the reporting period, 15 non-Annex I Parties supported by the GEF submitted their NCs, 14 submitted their BURs to the UNFCCC, and 54 submitted their first BTR. The GEF, through its Agencies, continues to provide assistance to Parties in formulating project proposals identified in their NCs (in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11) and BURs.

181. In order to submit any project proposal for approval, GEF Agencies need to ensure the proposal's consistency with a country's national priorities. A country confirms its endorsement of a proposal by providing a letter signed by the GEF OFP. Following a proposal's submission, the GEF, as a prerequisite for approval, examines and confirms its linkage to national priorities or programs. All projects approved by the GEF in the reporting period have been confirmed to explicitly correspond to national priorities, including those identified in NCs, BURs, BTRs, TNAs and NDCs, as applicable.

Global Support to the ETF

182. The Global Support Program (GSP) for NCs, BURs and NDCs provided support to non-Annex I Parties to prepare NCs and BURs submitted to the UNFCCC. The Program also provided technical guidance and assistance for the identification of priority areas of support for the implementation of NDCs. The GSP started its operation in late 2015 and provided support to more than 140 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, LAC, and ECA through a wide range of activities at national and regional levels. The Program concluded in September 2021, and detailed information on the outcomes and achievements of the GSP were presented in the GEF's Report to COP 27.¹²¹

183. The GEF is funding the continuation of the GSP, taking into consideration the ETF requirements for action and support which were established with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The GSP and CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GCP) have been merged and entered a second phase. This merged support for ETF, called the CBIT GSP, is under implementation until 2027, and focuses on the provision of global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination, to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement while still providing support to the preparation of NCs.

184. Capitalizing on experience from the previous GSP, the key support modality is the ten Regional Transparency Networks that provide targeted support to countries and that foster South-South exchange and learning within and across networks.

185. The ten Regional and linguistic Transparency Networks have been launched under CBIT-GSP, and all have started regional and in-country support activities. Activities were identified based on results of comprehensive needs assessments in countries. Two of the networks, namely, the Francophone and

¹¹⁸ UNFCCC, 2025, [Workshop to facilitate sharing of experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first Biennial Transparency Reports](#), mandated event at SBI 62, Bonn.

¹¹⁹ The GEF plans to submit an addendum to this report on the status of resources approved by the GEF for the preparation of NCs, BURs and BTRs for Parties not included in Annex I by October 1, 2022.

¹²⁰ GEF, 2020, [Information Note on the Financing of Biennial Transparency Reports for Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/Inf.19, paragraph 21.

¹²¹ Global Environment Facility, 2022, [GEF Report to the UNFCCC COP27: July 2021 – June 2022](#), Paragraphs 229 to 234.

Lusophone, are coordinated by the UNDP's Climate Promise Initiative.

186. In addition, several experience-sharing webinars have been held in different networks to share good practices and lessons learned on countries' transparency efforts, including on: institutional arrangements; online MRV systems; NDC tracking; and gender in climate reporting. In-country support activities have been identified and are being provided in various areas, such as NDC tracking support, IPCC software training, BTR preparation, support to the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), and support for institutional arrangements.

187. The CBIT-GSP also provides support to countries for peer review and quality review of their climate transparency reports. In the reporting period, CBIT-GSP conducted peer and quality reviews of reports, mainly for SIDS and LDCs.

188. Expanding on the CBIT GCP and the GSP website, a new Climate Transparency Platform was developed and launched in June 2023 during subsidiary body meetings, providing a 1-stop shop for the global climate transparency community, with latest events, knowledge products, overview of transparency projects and of support providers as well as dedicated network pages for South-South exchange and peer learning. Demonstration webinars on how to use the platform have been held for different user groups and networks to introduce and sensitize them to the functionalities of the platform.

189. On May 20 and 21, 2024, the first Global Transparency Forum took place in Tokyo, jointly organized by the CBIT-GSP, the GEF, UNEP and the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Center and UNDP, and hosted by the Ministry of Environment of Japan. More than 180 delegates participated from more than 120 developing countries, in addition to UNFCCC personnel, support providers, development partners, and contributors. The Forum's objective was to discuss progress made in enhancing transparency and associated capacities at the global and national levels, and to build momentum for the timely implementation of the ETF.

190. During the reporting period, the GEF Council approved the third phase of the CBIT GSP, named Climate Transparency Global Support Programme III, to be implemented by UNDP and UNEP, with support from the IPCC.

191. The second phase of the CBIT Forest Project held its launch event on April 30, 2024. The project has the objective of continuing aiding countries in enhancing the quality, availability, and accessibility of crucial forest data, including deforestation rates, forest degradation, carbon emissions, and restoration efforts through workshops, training, and forums for South-South cooperation. Additionally, it supports the enhancement of national forest monitoring systems leveraging satellite imagery, remote sensing, and GIS technologies.

192. The second phase of the CBIT AFOLU project was CEO approved on June 26, 2024, and has the objective to continue addressing the challenges in the quantification of GHG emissions and removals, via assisting countries in developing adequate systems and tools to measure, collect, and monitor AFOLU data; promoting the implementation of institutional arrangements for AFOLU data management; and providing trainings and spaces for South-South cooperation in this crucial GHG emission sector.

Capacity building

193. Capacity building is a key theme of GEF projects, and it is embedded in the design of both CCM and CCA projects. In addition, capacity building for EAs and fulfillment of Convention obligations is identified as a distinct objective in a large number of projects.

194. The UNFCCC capacity-building framework identifies 15 priority areas for capacity building, as listed in decision 2/CP.7:

- a) Institutional capacity building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or National Focal Points;
- b) Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment;

- c) National communications;
- d) National climate change program;
- e) Greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing, and utilizing activity data and emission factors;
- f) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment;
- g) Capacity building for implementation of adaptation measures;
- h) Assessment for implementation of mitigation options;
- i) Research and systemic observation, including meteorological, hydrological, and climatological services;
- j) Development and transfer of technology;
- k) Improved decision making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations;
- l) Clean Development Mechanism;
- m) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;
- n) Education, training, and public awareness; and
- o) Information and networking, including the establishment of databases.

195. In the reporting period, the GEFTF, LDCF and SCCF portfolios supported 52 standalone projects and programs (ten CBIT, two MTF projects contributing to both CCM and CCA, 23 CCM and 17 CCA) with various capacity-building priorities listed above, in the form of technical assistance. Total GEF funding for supporting these capacity-building activities during the reporting period amounted to approximately \$155.1 million.

196. These projects cut across 6 out of the 15 UNFCCC-defined priority areas for capacity building (a, b, f, g, j, and n). The majority of CCM projects address support for NCs, education, training and public awareness, enhancement of enabling environments and institutional capacity building. Projects supported by the CBIT focus on institutional capacity building and greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management and systems for collecting, managing, and utilizing activity data and emission factors. For CCA projects, efforts include supporting education, training and public awareness, capacity building for implementation of adaptation measures, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, enhancement of enabling environment, development and transfer of technologies and institutional capacity building activities.

5. Technology Transfer

197. The development and transfer of low-carbon and climate-resilient technology has been a key cross-cutting theme for the GEF since its establishment. It continues to be at the core of the programming directions for GEF-8. The first pillar of the GEF-8 climate change focal area investment, titled “Promote innovation, technology development and transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts,” is entirely devoted to supporting technology development and transfer. The investment windows that are linked to Pillar I include: promoting efficiency in the use of energy and materials, supporting the transition to decarbonized power systems, and further scaling up zero-emission mobility. In GEF-8, partnership with the private sector continues to be a key priority in promoting technology deployment and transfer.

198. Similarly, the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF for the period of 2022-2026 is focused on promoting technology transfer and innovation. Support to technology transfer continues to be a priority of both the LDCF and SCCF. Specifically, priority area 2 of the SCCF

programming strategy focuses on “Strengthening technology Transfer, innovation and private sector engagement”. The SCCF’s technology transfer window (SCCF-B) is expected to support this priority area.

199. Therefore, the entire GEF climate change portfolio can be characterized as supporting technology transfer as defined by the IPCC and by the technology transfer framework adopted by COP 7.¹²²

200. In the reporting period, for CCM, one program addendum and 11 projects with technology transfer objectives or elements were approved with \$94.81 million in GEF funding, including PPGs and Agency fees, and \$1.2 billion in co-financing.¹²³ This amount includes two regional projects. The main technology elements of these projects are green hydrogen technologies, electric mobility systems, distributed renewable energy, geothermal energy and energy efficiency. Detailed project descriptions are provided in Annexes 2 and 3.

201. For CCA, four projects were approved that include financing toward CCA Objective 1.3, totaling \$51.1 million, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees, and leveraged \$141.8 million in co-financing. All four project were financed by the LDCF.

202. An example of a CCM project focused on technology transfer is the Dominica Risk Mitigation Project. The project provides both additional financing and a guarantee to support development of the privately financed geothermal power generation and strengthening the resilience of the national grid in Dominica. The project, which uses resources from both country STAR allocation and the GEF blended finance program, replaces diesel generation with geothermal energy with benefits to the entire country. The project is expected to mobilize over \$112.4 million in investments, result in lifetime reduction in Dominica’s GHG emissions by 1.12 million tCO₂eq, increasing the share of renewable energy in power generation from 21 percent to 85 percent, replacing over 60 percent of imported diesel generation – this translates into approximately 182.2 million in potential fuel savings over the lifetime of the project – and lowering the average cost of electricity from about \$0.33 to \$0.13 per kWh, enhancing Dominica’s economic competitiveness in the region. The project will also strengthen the local utility’s capacity, paving the way for long-term low-carbon and climate-resilient energy development.

203. An example of a CCA project on technology transfer approved in the reporting period is the Programme for Innovation in Climate Adaptation and Resilience-Building Solutions (PARS), implemented by UNIDO. The PARS program includes two national projects in Angola and Madagascar, to be implemented by the respective ministries of environment, and a regional project targeting Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, and Somalia. The program focuses on developing and deploying innovative climate adaptation and resilience-building solutions for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, while also creating favorable policy and regulatory environments. The Project will provide support to MSMEs in adopting innovative climate change adaptation technologies in agro-climate services, water-saving technologies, and energy security sectors.

204. The GEF continues to explore opportunities for further collaboration in support of technology development and transfer with the CTCN, as consistent with national priorities and based on country demand. The GEF Secretariat regularly attends the biannual TEC and CTCN Advisory Board meetings.

205. The CTCN continues to encourage all National Designated Entities (NDEs) to liaise with their respective GEF OFPs to enhance collaboration through scaling up of projects and by developing a common approach to decision making on technology development and transfer-related matters. In addition, the CTCN is a member of the Steering Committee for some TNA projects, and more details are provided in the next section on TNA.

206. The GEF Secretariat participated in and/or observed key discussions supporting the development of technology transfer initiatives in the reporting period. Examples include:

- a) 29th meeting of the TEC on September 17-20, 2024;

¹²² UNFCCC, Conference of the Parties (COP), 2001, Decision 4/CP.7: Development and transfer of technologies, FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1.

¹²³ These projects are aligned with Pillar I. They include projects categorized in the areas of efficient use of energy and materials, decarbonized power systems and zero-emission mobility.

- b) 24th meeting of the CTCN Advisory Board on September 20-25, 2024;
- c) 30th meeting of the TEC on April 1-3, 2025; and
- d) 25th meeting of the CTCN Advisory Board on April 4-9, 2025.

207. In May 2024, the GEF launched an Innovation Window with \$12.3 million of GEF financing that will prioritize activities that both directly and indirectly support and enhance the impact of GEF investments, considering the urgency to raise ambition and to influence transformative change in line with the multilateral environmental agreements for which GEF serves as a financial mechanism. Specific consideration has been given to five areas of innovation, including technological innovation, for example, through new products and processes and through significant technical changes in existing products and processes. In December 2024, seven projects were selected from the initial pool of 128 applications covering a wide range of issues in finance, behavior change, systems transformation, and technology and tools. This call for proposals closed on June 28, 2024.

208. An example of a project funded under the Innovation Window is “Accelerating Integration, Policy Coherence, and Food Systems Investment with the Technical Cooperation Collaborative.” Under this project, four African countries will pioneer integrated and innovative approaches to food systems transformation, including the “whole of government” engagement, which can help inform the way forward following various continental and global agreements. This builds on the technical cooperation collaborative effort created to deliver on the COP 28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action.

Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs)

209. Technology needs assessments (TNAs) are long-standing and evolving processes under the UNFCCC, which follow a comprehensive, country-driven, participatory, and action-oriented approach, and result in the identification and prioritization of technologies needed for climate change adaptation and mitigation in different sectors of developing countries. The global TNA project aims to provide targeted financial and technical support for developing country Parties undertaking or updating their TNAs and preparing their barrier analysis and enabling framework and technology action plan reports.

210. The GEF, with its implementing agencies, has been the primary provider of support to developing countries for undertaking TNAs:

- a) 2001-2008: The first generation of TNAs were focused on supporting developing countries to develop a clearer understanding of their technological needs and priorities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.
- b) 2009-present: The second generation of TNAs, supported through the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer and the Global TNA Project, have placed a greater emphasis on implementation, including through translating the prioritized technology needs into implementation-ready programs and projects.

211. The GEF started supporting TNA projects in 2009, with the first TNA project under the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer (PSP), TNA Global Project Phase I, approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in April 2009 and endorsed by the CEO in September 2009. Project implementation by UNEP started in October 2009 and was completed in April 2013. Total SCCF-B funding for this project was \$9.0 million, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees.

212. The second TNA project (*TNA Global Project Phase II*) to support 28 countries was approved by the GEF Council in April 2013 and endorsed by the CEO in August 2014. Total GEF funding for this project was \$6.69 million, inclusive of project financing and Agency fees. Project implementation began in November 2014 and was completed in 2021. Two countries that already participated in TNA Global Project Phase I (Kazakhstan and Lao People’s Democratic Republic) were supported in concluding their TAP reports.

213. The third TNA project (*TNA Global Project Phase III*) to support 22 SIDS and LDCs and Ukraine was approved by the GEF Council in June 2016, endorsed by the CEO in March 2018 and completed in March 2023. Total GEF financing for this project was \$6.5 million from the CCM focal area set-aside and \$0.3 million from Ukraine's STAR allocation, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. The main outputs at the country level were completed as follows:

- a) 22 countries completed their technology needs assessments (TNAs) and barrier analysis and enabling frameworks (BAEFs) for mitigation and adaptation.
- b) 20 countries completed their technology action plans (TAPs).
- c) 17 countries completed the development of concept notes.
- d) 18 countries completed policy briefs. Many countries prepared several policy briefs. The 18 countries also held final workshops and roundtable events.

214. TNA Global Project Phase III drew upon the methodology developed under TNA Global Project Phase I and Phase II, and further refined the methodology based on lessons and feedback from stakeholders. Specifically, the TNA Step-by-Step guide¹²⁴ was updated, e.g., with new guidance on linking the TNA process with other national processes (e.g., NDCs, NAPs).

215. This reporting period corresponds to the implementation phase of the fourth and fifth global TNA project (TNA Global Project Phase IV and TNA Global Project Phase V).

216. TNA Global Project Phase IV continued to build on the methodology developed under TNA Global Project Phase I, II and III. In addition, 2 new thematic guidebooks have been developed under TNA IV: Transformational Change: Guidance for Technology Needs Assessment¹²⁵ and Indigenous Peoples and Climate Technologies.¹²⁶ The TNA Global Project Phase IV supports 16 LDCs and SIDS, as approved by the GEF Council in June 2019 and subsequently endorsed by the CEO in July 2020. As of May 2025, all 16 countries have completed their TNA reports and Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework (BAEF) reports. 11 countries have completed their TAPs, while 10 countries have completed concept notes and 9 have completed policy briefs.

217. Total GEF financing for the TNA Global Project Phase IV is \$5.0 million from the CCM set-aside, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. The project completion date is July 31, 2025, and as of May 2025, all the resources have been disbursed. The project consists of one component: TNA and development of TAPs. The participating countries are:

- a) Africa and the Middle East: Comoros, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen.
- b) Asia and the Pacific: Kiribati, Maldives, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Tuvalu.
- c) LAC: Bahamas and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

218. In the reporting period, the TNA Global Project Phase IV project conducted the following capacity-building and outreach activities:

- a) Two capacity building workshops: in Bahamas and in Kiribati
- b) Online trainings were held in 5 countries with the virtual presence of the Regional Centres, and

¹²⁴ UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, 2021, [Indigenous Peoples and Climate Technologies](#), guidance report.

¹²⁵ UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, UNFCCC Technology Needs Assessment project, 2023, [Transformational Change Guidance for TNA](#), guidebook.

¹²⁶ UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, 2021, [Indigenous Peoples and Climate Technologies](#), guidance report.

- c) Nine bilateral meetings were held with TNA coordinators on the margins of COP 29.

219. The project has conducted the following outreach activities in the reporting period: a) Release of seven news stories¹²⁷ and two podcasts on the TNA website¹²⁸; b) two events co-organized during COP 29 to facilitate TNA experience sharing. In addition, the TNA Global Project Phase IV has regular exchanges with the CTCN on how technical assistance can be provided to countries in support of implementing TNA outputs, including TAPs.

220. Phase V of the TNA Global Project was CEO endorsed in September 2025 and started implementation in January 2025. The project aims at supporting 17 countries in developing or updating their TNAs. Total GEF financing for this project is \$5.6 million, \$3.9 million from STAR allocation and \$1.7 the CCM focal area set-aside, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. The TNA Global Project Phase V project builds on the four previous phases and includes:

- a) Countries that have already conducted a TNA in a previous phase (e.g., Phase I or II), which now require updating as new technologies become relevant and new national priorities and opportunities arise. The project will support updating and re-prioritizing technologies, assessing market conditions and enabling frameworks, and developing revised technology action plans with inputs to policy and implementable projects. There are twelve countries in this category: Azerbaijan, Ghana, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, and Thailand. These countries are all using STAR resources.
- b) Countries that have not conducted TNAs in the past (Phase I to IV) and have therefore not conducted analysis of both CCM and CCA technologies, barriers and enabling frameworks, leading to TAPs. The countries in this category are Bahrain, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Micronesia (Federated States of), and Sierra Leone. These countries are using CCM set-aside resources.

221. Since January 2025, the 17 countries taking part in Phase V of the TNA Global Project have: a) nominated national TNA coordinating institutions and TNA coordinators b) established national institutional structures for project implementation c) identified priority sectors for adaptation and mitigation, respectively, and c) initiated recruitment processes for national TNA consultants. Further, the TNA Step-by-Step handbook has been updated.¹²⁹

222. In March 2025, a global workshop bringing together TNA coordinators from the countries taking part in Phase IV and V of the TNA Global Project TNA, was held in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop focused directly on the finance challenge by bringing together 34 country representatives and representatives from the private sector, financial institutions, and multilateral development banks in focused dialogues on how to enhance collaboration and investments in technology and implementation in developing countries. The key takeaways from the TNA workshop include that a combination of market stimulation and human capacity development are necessary to advance technology implementation; and that countries can benefit from support in making early-stage decisions on financing and matching country plans technology priorities with funding sources, to establishing a bridge between the policy and finance.

223. The CTCN is a member of the Steering Committee for the TNA Global Project Phase IV and Phase V projects. Specifically for TNA Phase IV, the CTCN is providing in-kind resources of up to \$910,000 consisting of staff-time/expertise to: a) Participate as resource persons in TNA-related global and regional workshops and events; b) Respond to TNA-related technical assistance requests submitted by participating countries; c) Facilitate access for participating countries to knowledge and information from different organizations and countries; and d) Disseminate TNA results and promote technology action plan (TAP) implementation.

224. The CTCN will continue to have an advisory role in Phase V of the TNA Global Project and will

¹²⁷ UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, 2025, "News," Technology Needs Assessment platform.

¹²⁸ UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, 2025, "Podcasts," Technology Needs Assessment platform.

¹²⁹ UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, 2025, [TNA Step-by-Step Guidebook: A guidebook for countries preparing Technology Needs Assessments and Action Plans](#).

continue providing support to countries in taking their TNA/TAP results forward. It will collaborate in technical assistance, knowledge sharing and networking activities. The CTCN will also provide in-kind co-financing in the amount of \$800,000 through its staff-time/expertise, consortium partners and network members to: a) Participate as resource persons in the TNA-related global and regional workshops and events; b) Respond to TNA-related technical assistance requests submitted by participating countries; c) Facilitate access for participating countries to knowledge and information from different organizations and countries; and d) Disseminate TNA results and promote TAP implementation.

225. Overall, the GEF has supported 100 developing countries to undertake TNAs through the Global TNA Project, which has been implemented in five phases. 12 of the 100 countries have, under TNA Global Project Phase V, rejoined the project to update their TNA and TAPs. Under the GEF-8 Programming Directions, support for TNAs is available for LDCs and SIDS that have not yet undertaken a TNA and wish to do so. Other countries will continue to be able to use their national STAR allocations.

Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer

226. After COP 14 welcomed and renamed GEF's Poznan Strategic Program (PSP), the GEF submitted a plan for the long-term implementation of the PSP to COP 16.¹³⁰ The GEF submission included the following elements to further scale up investments in environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) in developing countries in accordance with the GEF climate change focal area strategy, and to enhance technology transfer activities under the UNFCCC:

- a) Support for climate technology centers and a climate technology network;
- b) Piloting priority technology projects to foster innovation and investments;
- c) Public-Private Partnerships for technology transfer;
- d) TNAs; and
- e) GEF as a catalytic supporting institution for technology transfer.

227. The GEF initially funded the PSP under GEF-4 (2006-10). The initial funding for the PSP totaled \$50 million, with \$30 million from GEFTF country allocations, \$5 million from the GEFTF set-aside and \$15 million from the SCCF, leveraging co-financing of \$228.8 million. GEF-5 funding for the elements of the long-term implementation of the PSP was primarily from a combination of country allocations under the STAR (for CCM projects) and global and cross-focal area set-asides (for the TNA Global Project Phases I and II). The SCCF and LDCF provided funding for CCA pilot projects. All CCM and CCA projects under GEF-4 and GEF-5 with technology-related objectives were part of the PSP.

228. Since GEF-6, technology transfer has been embedded in the GEF programming strategy, along with elements of the PSP, which are funded from country STAR allocations or set-asides in each funding period. Technology transfer projects continue to be country-driven and require demonstrating alignment to national priorities included in national climate strategies and plans, as well as TNAs.

229. Under the PSP, the GEF has supported four regional projects and the CTCN through a global project, listed in Table 9. These five projects have been completed (Annex 4 provides further information on the two projects completed within this reporting period). These projects received funding from the GEFTF for CCM as well as from the SCCF-B for CCA. The funding from the GEFTF and SCCF-B for these projects amounted to \$44.6 million, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs and Agency fees, and the total co-financing amounted to \$311.3 million. The regional projects have been generating lessons learned to help inform the Technology Mechanism, in particular the CTCN, and have been facilitating the coordination and cooperation on climate technology development and transfer through regional and sub-regional coordination mechanisms and partnerships, such as: the establishment of a Regional Coalition on Circular Economy in the LAC region;

¹³⁰ UNFCCC, 2010, [Report of the Global Environment Facility on the progress made in carrying out the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer](#), SBI Document FCCC/SBI/2010/25.

targeted support to address specific barriers to adoption of climate technologies in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by the EBRD's FINTECC project; mainstreaming climate technology development, transfer and investment into planning in those Asian countries that received GEF's support under the Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center of the ADB and UNEP project; among others.

230. The PSP has also supported eleven national climate technology projects h, in accordance with guidance from COP decision 2/CP.14. The funding from the GEFTF and SCCF-B for these projects amounted to \$51.6 million, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs and Agency fees, and the total co-financing amounted to \$223.2 million and \$5.7 million, respectively.

231. As of June 30, 2025, ten projects have been completed and a project in Côte d'Ivoire is under implementation (see Annex 4 for more information on this project). These ten projects were in Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Eswatini, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

232. These eleven projects have addressed both CCM and CCA and have been diverse and innovative. They have included renewable energy (solar, biomass, wind), energy efficiency (insulation materials, efficient and hydro-chlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-free appliances), transport ("green" trucks), and composting. Membrane drip irrigation, flood- and drought-resistant crops with sustainable land management (SLM) practices were included as CCA-related technologies.

6. GEF Small Grants Programme

233. The GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) is a flagship initiative that over the past three decades has enabled civil society organizations to access funding and technical assistance for community action related to the environment and sustainable livelihoods. The GEF SGP is designed to mobilize bottom-up actions by empowering local civil society and community-based organizations, including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and other marginalized and vulnerable populations.

234. The GEF-8 Replenishment reiterated the centrality of local innovation and civil society actions and coalitions in achieving GEBs and reconfirmed the important role that the GEF SGP serves supporting civil society to all areas of sustainable development and in delivering GEBs. With the GEF-8 Replenishment concluding with \$155 million allocated to the GEF SGP Corporate Program, the GEF Secretariat launched the Small Grants Program 2.0 – a next-generation version of SGP – and has delivered on a set of key new features and priorities of SGP 2.0 to expand financing to local civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women-led initiatives, and youth engagement and leadership.

235. Following decades of leadership by UNDP as the anchor agency, SGP 2.0 has been expanded following a GEF Council decision two years ago to include three implementing entities, with Conservation International, FAO, and UNDP working across a range of projects in developing countries.¹³¹ This wider remit is helping communities access additional funding, with more options for collaboration and the pooling of expertise, including through the technical knowhow offered by the various agencies. In addition, SGP implementing roles were further expanded with the two new SGP CSO Initiatives. The first tranche of GEF SGP core funds approved during earlier reporting periods cycle is now being implemented by UNDP, and the second tranche approved by GEF Council in December 2024 will be implemented by all three agencies. During this reporting period, the GEF Secretariat has operationalized the SGP 2.0 Operational Guidelines and the SGP Results Framework for GEF-8.¹³²

236. In GEF-8, low-carbon energy access with co-benefits has remained one of the five key priorities and strategic approaches of SGP 2.0. Building on SGP's experience in promoting affordable clean energy in remote areas and vulnerable communities, grantmaking in GEF-8 at the national level incorporates priorities to scale up low-carbon transformation by mitigating risks for private-sector investments and supporting the innovation and adoption of advanced technologies relevant to community contexts, including energy access for health

¹³¹ GEF, 2022, *GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0 Implementation Arrangements for GEF-8*, Council Document GEF/C.63/06/Rev.0.

¹³² 2024, [GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0 Operational Guidelines for GEF-8](#), GEF Secretariat.

services and digital technologies. As an overarching strategy, SGP has also continued to promote its landscape and seascape approach and to enhance the capacities of bottom-up, country-driven and decentralized country programs.

Progress on the key features of SGP 2.0

237. In this reporting period, the GEF Secretariat has continued to make important progress in the operationalization of SGP 2.0.

238. **Timely rollout of SGP 2.0 SGP Core resources:** As conveyed in previous reports, the first tranche of SGP resources for GEF-8, submitted by UNDP for a total of \$67.5M of Core resources, was approved in 2023 for 99 participating countries. The second tranche of SGP global Core resources, consisting of three global projects submitted by FAO (GEF ID 11698, for a total of \$19M, including \$1M of climate change mitigation funding sources); CI (GEF ID 11719, for a total of \$4.7M, including \$0M of climate change mitigation funding sources) and UNDP (GEF ID 11726, for a total of \$72M including \$3.33M of climate change mitigation funding sources) with a total of 135 countries, were approved by the 68th GEF Council in December 2024. Building on 30 years of learning, the new SGP projects feature strengthened approaches to social inclusion (women, Indigenous Peoples, youth) and a focus on innovation and up-scaling successful approaches. This project corresponds with the Council-endorsed SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements and subsequent Operational guidelines, developed by GEF Secretariat, including the expected project financing and ceilings to non-grant activities, enhanced focus on innovation, scaling up and social inclusion (including women, Indigenous Peoples, and youth) as well as provision of technical and grant assistance to local CSOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and that generate global environmental benefits. These funding allocations and projects have led to positive outcomes, including:

- a) Expanded the SGP financing envelope, secured a 22 percent increase of financing to SGP since GEF-7 and increased country allocation of STAR to SGP by 20.4 percent since GEF-7.
- b) Expanded country coverage. Eliminated the previous upgrading policy and facilitated equal access of SGP resources to all GEF eligible countries, increasing coverage to 135 countries compared to 124 in GEF-7.
- c) Improved the efficiency of SGP resources, ensuring that an additional 10 percent of SGP Core resources are directed to grantmaking, compared to GEF-7, by increasing, to 72 percent, the grant ratio of GEF SGP financing flowing directly to CSOs and CBOs (compared to 62 percent in GEF-7).
- d) Enhanced the SGP results framework to better account for the full scope of SGP's results and impacts, including capturing social and economic benefits.

239. **Launch of SGP 2.0 CSO Initiatives:** In this reporting period, the GEF Secretariat innovated two pilot approaches to enhance direct financing and support to youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, including the rollout of the two SGP 2.0 CSO Initiatives with \$10 million allocated to each, including,

- a) The CSO Challenge Program. Aligned with the SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements for GEF-8, IUCN was selected to be the GEF agency for the SGP CSO Challenge program. This project (GEF ID 11757), approved in November 2024 for a total of \$10 million, with \$0 million from climate change funding sources but with anticipated climate-related results, aims to establish a competitive mechanism with the objective to identify, reward and support high-impact, innovative, environmental approaches and solutions spearheaded by civil society organizations and actors. The project will prioritize youth and youth-led CSOs, women and women's groups as well as Indigenous Peoples and offer finance, on-demand technical support and training, and opportunities for knowledge creation, awareness raising, and peer-to-peer learning supporting replication and scaling up of CSO-led environmental solutions. It is anticipated that a minimum

of thirty high-impact CSO-led initiatives from approximately twenty-five different countries will be supported in this SGP CSO Challenge Program.

- b) The Microfinance Initiative. Aligned with the SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements for GEF8, the World Bank was selected to be the GEF agency for the SGP Microfinance Initiative in December 2024. The SGP Microfinance Initiative aims to improve capacities to design and introduce innovative financial products and solutions and to facilitate micro and small enterprises and small producers' access to increased finance for environmental solutions. The Microfinance Initiative will be integrated into World Bank programs to catalyze the role of local microfinance in Brazil, Colombia, Madagascar, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, and Türkiye. This global project (GEF ID 11901) was approved at the 69th GEF council meeting, for a total of \$10 million, with \$0 million from climate change funding sources but with anticipated climate-related results.

240. Together, progress and efforts in this reporting period showcase that the GEF SGP reform agenda has successfully delivered a bold plan of action to expand, diversify, innovate and optimize the SGP model and approach.

241. Over the course of GEF-8, the GEF Secretariat has organized and facilitated dialogues and consultations with civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth groups, including CSO Consultations and the GEF-7 Assembly Partnership Forum. More recently, in this reporting period, the Secretariat has facilitated stocktaking and visioning exercises on expanding GEF's engagement with and financing to civil society and SGP as part of the GEF Expanded Constituency Workshops in Quito, in September 2024 for Latin America; in Johannesburg in January 2025 for Southern Africa; in Malabo in April 2025 for Central Africa; and as part of the GEF-9 Technical Advisory Meetings in February 2025.

Part IV: GEF Engagement and Partnerships

1. Whole-of-society Approaches

242. The GEF Secretariat has continued to advance its whole-of-society agenda, to leverage the strengths of both government and non-government stakeholders to drive transformative change and achieve greater impact in addressing global environmental challenges.

Youth

243. Specifically, as described below, the GEF Secretariat actively engages with the Youth Constituency of the UNFCCC (YOUNGO) to ensure that youth voices are represented in GEF processes, including in its Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECW) and its CSO Consultations ahead of the GEF Council, among others. In June 2025, the GEF led a webinar in collaboration with the Youth Negotiators Academy (YNA), focusing on the GEF's role under the UNFCCC and its support to young negotiators. The session explored how the GEF helps countries implement climate commitments, access funding, and promote inclusive approaches within the UNFCCC process. Participants engaged in discussions on youth engagement, financial mechanisms, and translating global climate goals into national action.

Sponsorship to COPs

244. In preparation for COP 29, the GEF Secretariat and the Young Negotiators Academy worked in partnerships, where after a year-long training, the negotiators joined their national delegation to COP 29. The GEF supported 12 of these negotiators from Micronesia, Zimbabwe, Panama, Liberia, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Mali, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, and Nigeria. These young leaders contributed to negotiations on critical topics such as Article 6.2, Response Measures, Market Mechanisms, Agriculture, Technology Development, and the Gender Action Plan, among others. The young negotiators had the opportunity to engage with the GEF Secretariat, including a meeting with the GEF CEO, and participated in various GEF-led sessions. One highlight was their role in moderating the Climate Funds gender session at the Climate Pavilion, where they helped integrate the perspectives and vision of young leaders into ongoing conversations. The GEF organized a conversation of the youth delegates with the GEF Sec and the CEO.

245. The GEF hosted a dedicated youth session at the Climate Pavilion at COP 29 in collaboration with YOUNGO. The session focused on exploring practical ways to better support and finance youth-led activities within the Climate Funds, fostering dialogue between young leaders and decision-makers.

246. The GEF, following the Country Engagement Strategy, also supported government delegations to the COP to ensure that all voices are heard in negotiations and all visions are included. In this regard, the GEF supported the governments of Uruguay, Argentina, and Bhutan to participate at COP 29.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)

247. Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) engage in GEF's work programs in several meaningful ways. The actions outlined below reflect multiple recommendations from IPLCs regarding their participation in GEF programming and implementation, in alignment with broader climate action commitments:

248. Indigenous Peoples and local communities are actively engaged in advising GEF's program direction and decision-making process. A key example is the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG) in 2012. IPAG enables IPLCs leaders to advise the GEF on policy, strategy, and program implementation. It also promotes knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and ensures that IPLC voices inform GEF's direction, including the application of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). IPAG members also participate in GEF Council sessions, with the next session scheduled for June 2025.

249. Respecting Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' rights and collaborating with them as key partners has been a core principle of the GEF's approach to achieving environmental and climate outcomes.

Accordingly, the GEF applies strong Environmental and Social Safeguards aligned with international instruments such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), ILO Convention 169, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The GEF ensures the implementation of FPIC at multiple stages of project development and execution—including during Project Identification Form preparation, CEO endorsement, mid-term and annual reviews, and project finalization. Additionally, the GEF developed the Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples in 2012 and is currently updating these guidelines in 2025.

250. IPLCs have consistently recommended that climate-related funds allocate resources directly to Indigenous Peoples' organizations to strengthen their rights and to enhance co-benefits from climate action. Responding to this request, the GEF has implemented some aspirational targets and Indigenous Peoples-Led Initiatives that, although targeting the GEF biodiversity portfolio, are relevant for climate action and environmental benefits:

- a) Portfolio-level aspirational target of 20 percent has been set for IPLC projects through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF). One of GBFF's six project selection criteria is explicit engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The same robust safeguards and consultative processes that apply to the GEF Trust Fund also govern the GBFF, focusing on safeguards, meaningful participation of all the parties, and grievance mechanisms to uphold Indigenous Peoples' rights and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent. Two of the first four GBFF-funded projects have a substantial focus on Indigenous Peoples. For example, in Brazil, the "Ywy Ipuranguete" initiative¹³³—meaning "Beautiful Land" in the Tupi-Guarani language—was launched on March 18 this year at the Memorial of Indigenous Peoples in Brasília. This project will support the management of 15 Indigenous Peoples' territories across diverse biomes, encompassing 6 million hectares and benefiting over 57,000 Indigenous Peoples distributed across the Amazon, Atlantic Forest, Cerrado, Caatinga, and Pantanal biomes. During the 4th GBFF Council and GEF Council meetings in June 2025, the strong interlinkages between biodiversity, Indigenous Peoples, and climate action were clearly acknowledged. In this context, the GBFF convened two dedicated sessions bringing together IPLCs, CSOs, GEF implementing agencies, and member state representatives. These sessions aimed to explore ways to better recognize and quantify the GBFF's financial support for actions by IPLCs, and to identify opportunities to ensure their meaningful participation in GEF-supported projects.
- b) The GEF Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) 1.0 within GEF-7 was developed to provide direct funding to IPLC organizations as part of an overall initiative designed and directed by Indigenous leaders. In 2024, ICI 1.0 successfully secured \$14.5 million in direct access agreements across 10 Indigenous Peoples-led initiatives in 12 countries. These agreements, ranging from \$1 to \$2 million per project, illustrate the powerful impact of direct financing models. The adaptable, learning-by-doing approach of ICI 1.0 illustrates the potential of what financial resources can do to promote sustainable and scalable conservation models. Due to the success of ICI 1.0 and significant interest, GEF launched a version 2.0 of in 2024 and called Hearth of Conservation Initiative (HCI) with a \$22.5 million budget. The call for proposals for the component one of HCI was launched on May 30, 2025 and closed on June 30, 2025. Four different informative sessions (one in person during the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples issues and three online) covering different time zones and four languages (English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish) were organized to share the call and invite Indigenous Peoples to participate.

251. Recognizing climate change as a multidimensional challenge and one that requires a whole-of-society approach, the GEF collaborates with IPLCs and UN entities through various platforms to enhance coordinated efforts. Key partners include the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Coalition of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, among others. Through these collaborations, the GEF supports stronger IPLC participation and helps amplify the impact of climate and environmental actions across platforms.

¹³³ GEF, 2024, Biodiversity Conservation in Indigenous Lands ([GEF ID 11508](#)), project profile.

Gender

252. With regard to promoting gender equality, the GEF Secretariat has ensured the substantive inclusion of gender perspectives in all GEF-funded programs, guided by the GEF's Policy on Gender Equality and related programming guidelines. As reflected in its Progress Report on Advancing Gender Equality submitted to its 68th GEF Council Meeting, 100 percent of projects at CEO endorsement/approval stage, including those with CCA and CCM as focal areas, and projects funded under CBIT, incorporated gender perspectives in project description, outputs, and activities. All projects were accompanied by Gender Action Plans.

253. Working closely with the GEF Gender Partnership and the Gender Team of the UNFCCC Secretariat, the GEF Secretariat co-organized capacity-building and awareness-raising activities where the GEF Secretariat elaborated on entry points for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the GEF's programming cycle. These included: i) a joint event at the MCF Pavillion at COP 29, in collaboration with the UNFCCC Gender Team, the AF and the GCF; ii) a follow-up Training for UNFCCC National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points; iii) Gender and Transparency, Technical Dialogue on Gender Day; and iv) an event on gender responsive technology.

254. The GEF Secretariat also co-leads, with UNDP and UNRISD, the Gender Equality and Environment Working Group within the UN Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, whose workplans include compiling members' actions related to gender and the environment and climate change and joint capacity-building, awareness-raising, and training.

255. In the context of the Multilateral Climate Funds joint work on Complementarity and Coherence, the gender focal points of the four funds are working together on plans to carry out joint capacity-building activities in countries or back-to-back with regional events, as part of the deliverable for the work on inclusion and gender equality.

2. Policy Coherence

256. The world's environmental and sustainable development goals to 2030 can only be realized if the funding gap to climate and nature is narrowed. Alongside increased funding, a reduction of financial needs in parallel can be achieved through the action of countries in the creation of regulatory and policy environments at the national scale that both discourage and eliminate harmful practices and encourage large-scale finance for climate and nature, or "Policy Coherence." Policy coherence is defined as "*the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies, creating synergies towards achieving the agreed objectives.*"¹³⁴

While dimensions of policy coherence have had a consistent and progressive presence in GEF programming throughout the different replenishment cycles, GEF-8 (2022–2026) is the first programming phase that has explicitly identified policy coherence as one of its foundational elements. Policy Coherence is integrated as one of the levers of transformational change in GEF-8 programming design, implementation, and country engagement activities.¹³⁵ At its 65th Session in October 2023, the GEF Council endorsed a set of action areas aimed at enhancing policy coherence through GEF operations,¹³⁶ on which the Secretariat continues to work.

257. Several programs and projects in recent GEF-8 work programs, including from the climate change focal area and from integrated programs, aim to address elements of policy coherence. Relevant projects in the climate change focal area included components such as cross-ministerial market and policy development interventions, supporting national policymakers to incorporate climate data and projects into decision making processes, and strengthening collaborative governance frameworks to promote harmonized regulatory policies and integrated investment planning.

258. The GEF-8 Net-Zero Nature Positive Accelerator (NZNPA) Integrated Program,¹³⁷ which is being

¹³⁴ GEF, 2022, *GEF-8 Strategic Positioning Framework*, GEF/R.08/28.

¹³⁵ GEF, 2022, [Summary of Negotiations of the 8th Replenishment Meeting](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

¹³⁶ GEF, 2023, [Enhancing Policy Coherence through GEF Operations](#), Council Document GEF/C.65/04.

¹³⁷ GEF, 2022, Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme ([GEF ID 11085](#)), project profile.

implemented in 12 developing countries with a budget over \$100 million, is a good example of GEF funding that was structured to advance the policy coherence agenda. It intentionally supports countries in establishing cross-ministerial institutional structures, and decision-making arrangements, to ensure economic development and public investment decisions take into consideration climate and nature priorities. It also supports local capacity building for the generation of science-based long-term scenarios and strategies to support informed decision making. Furthermore, national projects under the NZNPA Program are required to be designed with and implemented by at least two separate line Ministries, strongly encouraging the participation of the Ministries of Finance, with the view of further strengthening policy coherence across different sectoral and economic development priorities.

259. Negotiations during the GEF-8 replenishment resulted in the creation of a STAR Competitive Window on Policy Coherence.¹³⁸ This USD 38 Million Funding Window is available to the top 5 GEF-8 STAR recipient countries¹³⁹ to encourage country-driven investments that enhance Policy Coherence. The call for Expression of Interest (EOI) was announced in June 2024 and, following the review of submitted EOIs, four successful EOIs are currently under development to PIF submission to the 70th GEF Council Meeting in December 2025. In addition, at the end of the GEF-7 cycle the GEF funded an MSP entitled “*Policy Coherence for Global Environmental Benefits*”,¹⁴⁰ which will identify approaches and promote mutually reinforcing legal frameworks and alignment of financial resources in Colombia, Mongolia, and Zambia. This project is currently under implementation and the lessons learned are being closely followed in order to inform parallel programming.

260. The GEF Secretariat has undertaken numerous knowledge and learning activities on Policy Coherence. An *Opinion Article on Policy Coherence*¹⁴¹ for the World Economic Forum’s *Champions for Nature: Raising Ambition, Sustaining Impact* was published in 2024 and a book chapter entitled *Nature Positive Governance*¹⁴² is forthcoming in 2025. The GEF Secretariat has contributed to the development of the *IISD’s playbook for philanthropies on Environmentally Harmful Subsidy Reform*.¹⁴³ At the CBD COP-16 in Cali, Colombia in October 2024 the GEF, in partnership with other institutions, organized a high-level conference, *Target 18: Creating the Right Incentives for a Nature-Positive Future*,¹⁴⁴ followed by an official side event at the CBD COP 16, with a focus on reform of environmentally harmful subsidies and country platforms. At COP 29 in November 2024, the GEF hosted an official side event titled “*Rowing In the Same Direction: How Can Country Platforms Drive Policy Coherence for Climate and Nature?*”

3. Country Engagement

261. The GEF continues to place significant emphasis on supporting developing countries in building their capacity to effectively access and program climate change resources. Over the reporting period, the GEF, through its Country Engagement Strategy, continued to provide upstream support for country focal points and government institutions to ensure timely programming of GEF-8 resources.¹⁴⁵

262. Seven National Dialogues were held in Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Madagascar, Guinea, and Suriname. In addition, a regional workshop was held for Latin America countries, to which UNFCCC focal points and their teams working on climate change adaptation and mitigation were invited to attend. The National Dialogues are organized at the request of the GEF OFP and are designed to provide an

¹³⁸ GEF, 2022, [Updating the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources \(STAR\)](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/04.

¹³⁹ Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and Mexico.

¹⁴⁰ GEF, 2023, *Policy Coherence for Global Environmental Benefits* (GEF ID 10920), Project.

¹⁴¹ World Economic Forum, 2024, [Champions for Nature: Raising Ambition, Sustaining Impact](#), publication released in October 2024.

¹⁴² Carlos Manuel Rodríguez and Sonja Sabita Teelucksingh, “Nature Positive Governance,” in Marco Lambertini, Joseph W. Bull, Leroy Little Bear, Harvey Locke, Eva Zabey, Dorothy Maseke and Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, 2025. *Becoming Nature Positive: Transitioning to a Safe and Just Future*. Routledge, Oxon, and New York.

¹⁴³ International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2025, [Reforming Environmentally Harmful Subsidies: A playbook](#), published February 2025.

¹⁴⁴ GEF, “[Target 18: Creating the Right Incentives for a Nature-Positive Future](#),” conference held 27 October 2024 at CBD COP 16 Green Zone.

¹⁴⁵ GEF, 2025, [GEF-8 Corporate Scorecard – June 2025](#).

opportunity for the OFP to bring together stakeholders from various Ministries, CSOs, women and youth representatives and the private sector.

263. In 2025, two ECWs have been held: one in Johannesburg for 10 southern African countries (Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe) and one in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea for eight Central African countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe). These meetings are important opportunities for countries to interact directly with GEF secretariat staff, to receive training on GEF policies and operational modalities and to benefit from South-South exchanges with other countries within the region. The ECWs bring together GEF Focal points and Convention Focal points, so UNFCCC focal points are invited. Special sessions with the different convention focal points are also organized to address any issues the focal points may have. Further ECWs are planned for other GEF regions before the end of the GEF-8 period.

264. In addition, in the reporting period the first GEF Knowledge Exchange for Policymakers was launched in Costa Rica. Ministers and representatives from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Kenya, Senegal, and Zimbabwe had the opportunity to gain valuable lessons on how Costa Rica has effectively leveraged GEF resources, partnerships, and policies to reduce emissions from the country's land-use sectors and enhance carbon sinks, while improving lives of local communities.¹⁴⁶

265. Finally, in April 2025 the GEF rolled out the first regional training workshop to enhance the operational effectiveness of GEF OFPs. This series of workshops aims to equip GEF OFPs with the necessary tools and knowledge to oversee and monitor their respective GEF portfolios more effectively. The initiative, which will run from January 1, 2025 to April 30, 2026,¹⁴⁷ covered the African region in April 2025 and has been replicated for Latin American countries and for the Asia-Pacific region in May 2025. The GEFSEC stands ready to replicate this in other GEF regions before the end of the GEF-8 period.

4. Partnerships to Enhance Action on Adaptation

266. The GEF remains actively engaged in partnerships to enhance action and thought leadership on CCA and climate resilience. The GEF enhanced its engagement with the World Adaptation Science Program (WASP). The GEF attended and played an active role at the WASP Fifth Annual Meeting from March 4 to 7, 2025. The Manager of the Convention and Funds Division of the GEF Secretariat was selected to Chair the WASP for a two-year period, starting with this meeting. The WASP Management Group includes AF, GCF, GEF, IPCC, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UN University, and the WMO.

267. The GEF continues to strengthen partnerships with the global adaptation community through strategic support for key knowledge-sharing platforms, including this year with a partnership with Adaptation Futures 2025 conference, hosted by the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand, from October 13 to 16, 2025. This collaboration enables enhanced global outreach and promotes new knowledge for accelerating climate adaptation and advancing the Global Goal on Adaptation. The GEF will collaborate with regional leadership to convene a high-level plenary with government leaders and climate experts on policy-making and science. In addition, the GEF will collaborate with the AF and GCF on a dedicated session on adaptation science and finance, fostering inclusive, science-based adaptation action and facilitating knowledge exchange between the scientific community and policy makers.

268. The LDCF/SCCF is continuing to support implementation of the MCF Partnership action plan, which aims to improve coordination, harmonize procedures and streamline access modalities. The support has been included in the LDCF/SCCF business plan and budget.

269. The GEF continues to serve on the Advisory Council of the Global Resilience Partnership and on the Advisory Board of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, which supports basic weather observations, particularly in LDCs and SIDS.

¹⁴⁶ GEF, 2025, "Costa Rica hosts GEF Knowledge Exchange with five African countries," GEF Newsroom.

¹⁴⁷ GEF, "GEF and AWF roll out regional training for Operational Focal Points from 23 African countries," GEF Newsroom.

270. The GEF continues to serve on the Advisory Board of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) of the WMO. In addition, GEF continued to collaborate with WMO on producing the State of Climate Services Report for the year 2025 by providing relevant data, case studies, and insights. Furthermore, the GEF also held strategic meetings with the WMO team to explore opportunities for working together on specific projects at the global and regional level.

271. As outlined in “COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace” and COP 29 “Baku Call on Climate Action for Peace, Relief, and Recovery”, there is a growing recognition of adverse effects of climate change in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS). The GEF is exploring with partners, such as the World Bank, GCF, and Adaptation Fund, the challenges faced by countries in FCS settings in accessing and deploying climate finance. A strategy meeting of the Network of Vulnerable Countries took place in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on February 26-27, 2025, organized by WFP, UNFCCC, and ODI and was attended by G7+ and its member countries, UNFCCC, GCF, AF, UN agencies, ICRC, AfDB, IsDB, some donor countries, etc.

Part V: Evaluations by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office

272. From July 2024 through June 2025, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) completed several evaluations focusing on GEF activities within the climate change focal area. These evaluations highlight the GEF's alignment with UNFCCC guidance, the types of activities supported by the GEF, the design, implementation, and results of these activities, as well as key accomplishments and lessons learned.

Evaluation of Components of the GEF's Results-Based Management System¹⁴⁸

273. The evaluation examined the performance of key elements of the GEF RBM system, covering components such as the GEF Portal, portfolio efficiency, core indicators system, self-evaluations, and the reporting of project results and process indicators, and M&E in fragile, conflict-affected situations (FCS). Among other things, the evaluation assessed specification of, and reporting on, results indicators of GEF projects, including those addressing concerns related to climate change.

274. In the assessment of reporting on project results and process indicators, 122 completed projects were examined, including 41 climate change projects approved in or after 2014. The assessment revealed that 63 percent of the climate change projects had a results measurement framework with adequate indicators for all objectives and outcomes. This is a favorable comparison to the 54 percent of projects across all focal areas.

275. The evaluation revealed that 90 percent of the specified indicators for climate change projects were reported at project completion, with 87 percent of these indicators being consistently reported by agencies using uniform units. The performance in reporting results indicators for projects in other focal areas was statistically comparable to that of climate change projects.

GEF IEO Annual Performance Report 2025¹⁴⁹

276. The Annual Performance Report (APR) 2025 of GEF IEO covered several aspects related to the performance of climate change focal area projects. It also included an in-depth analysis of broader adoption of completed projects.

277. The report highlights an improvement in the performance of recently designed projects compared to earlier ones. Specifically, 82 percent of completed Climate Change projects approved from GEF-4 onwards (starting July 2006) received satisfactory ratings for their outcomes. This marks an improvement over the 76 percent of projects approved during GEF-3 (up to June 2006) that received satisfactory ratings. Furthermore, 70 percent of the completed Climate Change projects approved from GEF-4 onwards were rated as likely to be sustainable, compared to 66 percent of those approved during GEF-3.

278. The APR2025 report reveals that several GEF projects have successfully implemented climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions on a smaller scale, which are subsequently scaled up by the GCF. This scaling-up leverages the GCF's capacity to make large-scale climate investments. A review of publicly available project proposals for 253 GCF projects approved through June 2024 was conducted to evaluate how frequently these projects adapted or expanded upon GEF activities. The review found that 42 projects, or 17 percent, explicitly aimed to build upon GEF-supported interventions. Among these, scaling-up was the most prevalent form of broader adoption, occurring in 12 percent of the projects. Other forms of adoption, such as replication (4 percent), sustaining (4 percent), and mainstreaming (3 percent), were less common.

LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report 2025¹⁵⁰

279. The LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report (AER) 2025 provides a detailed assessment of 33 completed climate change adaptation projects. It analyzes terminal evaluations submitted between September 2022 and December 2024, covering projects implemented from May 2011 to March 2024 across the GEF-4 to

¹⁴⁸ GEF IEO, 2024, [Evaluation of Components of the GEF's Results-Based Management System](#), Council Document GEF/E/C.68/03.

¹⁴⁹ GEF IEO, 2025, [GEF IEO Annual Performance Report 2025](#), Council Document GEF/E/C.69/01.

¹⁵⁰ GEF IEO, 2025, [LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report 2025](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/E/01.

GEF-7 replenishment periods. The portfolio includes 20 projects funded by the LDCF, 8 by the SCCF, and 5 multi-trust fund projects, collectively offering \$200.9 million in GEF financing and \$1.6 billion in cofinancing.

280. Project outcomes are promising, with 88 percent achieving satisfactory outcome ratings. However, sustainability remains a concern, with only 57 percent rated likely for sustainability, though this marks an improvement over past cohorts. The report identifies five key drivers of climate adaptation success:

- a) Community Involvement: Projects with strong community engagement enhance ownership and resilience, allowing local stakeholders to sustain adaptation practices.
- b) Flexible Frameworks: Adaptive frameworks, permitting activity reprioritization, budget reallocation, and local decision-making, help projects navigate unforeseen challenges, especially in climate-vulnerable areas.
- c) Policy Alignment: Projects aligned with national and regional policies secure follow-up funding nearly twice as often as standalone initiatives, establishing institutional pathways for continuation.
- d) Gender-Responsive Approaches: These are linked to superior outcomes, particularly in sustainable livelihood and agricultural projects.
- e) Effective Monitoring frameworks: These contribute to implementation success and long-term sustainability by enabling evidence-based adjustments.

Evaluation of GEF Support for Nature-Based Solutions¹⁵¹

281. This evaluation assesses the GEF's support for NbS in addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, and societal challenges to provide insights and lessons for future NbS-related interventions. The evaluation covered 933 NbS aligned projects in the GEF project portfolio, including 328 completed projects. These include projects supported through the GEF Trust Fund, LDCF, and SCCF.

282. The evaluation notes that GEF-supported NbS interventions span a broad spectrum of approaches. Among the most prevalent NbS approaches within the GEF portfolio are ecosystem-based management approaches, such as integrated watershed, forest, coastal zone, and landscape management, agriculture-focused NbS (including climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, and conservation agriculture), ecosystem-based climate and disaster-risk-reduction strategies, and nature-infrastructure hybrids (green or blue infrastructure and mixed green-grey systems).

283. The evaluation notes that the NbS-aligned projects perform comparably to the broader GEF portfolio in delivering planned environmental outputs but face greater challenges in achieving long-term sustainability. It found that the GEF partnership has catalyzed promising examples of transformational change through NbS, but widespread systemic shifts remain constrained by capacity and financing gaps.

Ninth GEF Replenishment: Highlights of Evaluation Findings 2022-2025¹⁵²

284. This report notes that GEF's climate change mitigation strategy has evolved in response to UNFCCC guidance, national priorities, and the need for cost-effective global environmental benefits. Recent COP guidance has shifted the focus towards capacity building and enabling environments. While better-resourced multilateral climate funds have enabled large-scale mitigation investments, they have also led to a decline in GEF mitigation funding since 2014.

285. Evaluations show a shift from stand-alone projects to integrated programming in the GEF climate change mitigation portfolio, primarily focusing on Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU), with limited support for fossil fuel reduction. Recent approvals indicate a preference for addressing fossil fuel

¹⁵¹ GEF IEO, 2025, [Evaluation of the GEF Support for Nature based Solution](#), Council Document GEF/E/C.69/04.

¹⁵² GEF IEO, 2025, [Ninth GEF Replenishment – Highlights of Evaluation Findings 2022-2025](#), Council Document GEF/R.9/02.

reduction through stand-alone projects. The report also notes potential for increased innovation following the GEF Council's approval of the GEF Risk Appetite paper in 2024, encouraging higher risk-taking for innovative initiatives.

286. GEF adaptation support, financed through the LDCF and SCCF trust funds, aligns with international agreements like the UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, and SDGs. It also supports biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UNCCD, promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience-building. The GEF adaptation strategy has shifted from reducing individual vulnerability to addressing systemic climate risk drivers.

287. GEF adaptation efforts focus on agriculture, climate information and early warning systems (CIEWS), and water. Support for agricultural adaptation has increased the adoption of drought-tolerant crops and expanded extension services, enhancing food security in vulnerable regions. CIEWS interventions have improved climate information systems, institutional capacity, and policy integration. Water resource management interventions have improved access and agricultural yields in drought-prone areas, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and small island developing states, despite challenges in infrastructure maintenance and financing. The report notes that integration of adaptation into broader development planning has so far shown mixed results, with some projects successfully mainstreaming climate resilience beyond the sector where the project intervened, others have remained limited to their respective sectors.

Annex 1: GEF-8 Funding Envelopes and Allocations

The following table presents the initial STAR country allocations for all countries that receive an allocation in GEF-8.¹⁵³

Table A1.1: Initial GEF-8 STAR Country Allocations (\$ million)¹⁵⁴

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total
Afghanistan	2.00	4.00	4.96	10.96
Albania	1.00	3.00	4.24	8.24
Algeria	2.49	4.94	4.82	12.25
Angola	3.52	11.23	3.70	18.45
Antigua and Barbuda	2.00	4.00	4.42	10.42
Argentina	5.24	18.75	2.82	26.80
Armenia	1.05	3.00	4.24	8.30
Azerbaijan	2.33	3.00	3.88	9.21
Bahamas	2.00	5.58	2.00	9.58
Bangladesh	4.58	4.00	2.00	10.58
Barbados	2.00	4.00	3.25	9.25
Belarus	2.75	3.00	1.21	6.96
Belize	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Benin	2.00	4.00	6.63	12.63
Bhutan	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2.17	15.59	2.86	20.61
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.00	3.00	1.46	5.46
Botswana	1.00	3.00	3.89	7.89
Brazil	15.19	62.59	2.06	79.83
Burkina Faso	2.00	4.00	7.74	13.74
Burundi	2.00	4.00	4.89	10.89
Cabo Verde	2.00	9.57	2.64	14.22
Cambodia	2.00	4.65	3.14	9.80
Cameroon	1.26	17.12	2.01	20.40

¹⁵³ GEF, 2022, [Initial GEF-8 STAR Country Allocations](#), Council Document, GEF/C.63/Inf.05.

¹⁵⁴ The figures presented here are rounded to two decimal places. On the GEF Portal, the figures are presented as the actual amounts.

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total
Central African Republic	2.00	4.00	2.89	8.89
Chad	2.00	4.00	5.39	11.39
Chile	3.51	18.84	3.27	25.62
China	47.02	43.64	3.03	93.68
Colombia	6.46	55.28	2.63	64.36
Comoros	2.00	4.08	2.00	8.08
Congo	1.00	3.89	1.00	5.89
Cook Islands	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Costa Rica	1.00	13.96	1.26	16.22
Côte d'Ivoire	1.00	7.61	4.25	12.86
Cuba	2.00	12.10	2.00	16.10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.53	22.60	2.26	29.40
Djibouti	2.00	4.00	3.87	9.87
Dominica	2.00	4.00	2.81	8.81
Dominican Republic	2.00	7.26	2.57	11.83
Ecuador	1.96	33.68	3.49	39.13
Egypt	4.46	5.40	4.40	14.25
El Salvador	1.00	3.00	1.13	5.13
Equatorial Guinea	1.00	3.00	1.00	5.00
Eritrea	2.00	4.00	3.92	9.92
Eswatini ¹⁵⁵	1.00	3.00	3.50	7.50
Ethiopia	4.19	14.88	4.73	23.80
Fiji	2.00	7.96	2.00	11.96
Gabon	1.00	5.23	1.00	7.23
Gambia	2.00	4.00	6.08	12.08
Georgia	1.09	3.00	2.92	7.01
Ghana	1.50	5.60	4.63	11.73
Grenada	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Guatemala	1.00	8.78	1.52	11.29
Guinea	2.00	5.54	3.62	11.16

¹⁵⁵ Eswatini was named Swaziland until 2018.

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total
Guinea Bissau	2.00	4.00	2.20	8.20
Guyana	2.00	4.07	2.00	8.07
Haiti	2.00	7.60	2.08	11.67
Honduras	1.00	12.80	2.10	15.90
India	41.65	43.78	3.89	89.32
Indonesia	20.05	82.15	1.45	103.65
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.75	3.51	2.00	8.27
Iraq	1.00	3.00	2.43	6.43
Jamaica	2.00	6.50	2.95	11.45
Jordan	1.62	3.00	4.23	8.85
Kazakhstan	8.90	4.84	3.85	17.58
Kenya	3.06	13.42	4.82	21.30
Kiribati	2.00	4.58	2.00	8.58
Kyrgyzstan	1.02	3.00	4.69	8.71
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.00	6.75	2.15	10.90
Lebanon	1.08	3.00	3.81	7.89
Lesotho	2.00	4.00	3.90	9.90
Liberia	2.00	4.63	2.00	8.63
Libya	1.00	3.00	1.80	5.80
Madagascar	2.00	50.67	4.03	56.69
Malawi	2.00	4.40	5.52	11.92
Malaysia	5.01	19.90	1.41	26.32
Maldives	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Mali	2.00	4.00	5.69	11.69
Marshall Islands	2.00	4.41	2.00	8.41
Mauritania	2.00	4.00	4.52	10.52
Mauritius	2.00	5.79	2.00	9.79
Mexico	9.83	58.70	3.38	71.90
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2.00	5.15	2.00	9.15
Mongolia	1.60	4.72	3.77	10.08
Montenegro	1.00	3.00	2.29	6.29

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total
Morocco	1.60	4.88	4.98	11.46
Mozambique	2.05	16.79	6.53	25.37
Myanmar	3.96	13.34	2.00	19.30
Namibia	1.00	8.90	6.55	16.45
Nauru	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Nepal	2.00	5.19	2.13	9.33
Nicaragua	1.10	6.92	1.75	9.77
Niger	2.00	4.00	6.39	12.39
Nigeria	8.30	8.36	4.76	21.41
Niue	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
North Macedonia	1.00	3.00	2.74	6.74
Pakistan	7.35	5.74	4.68	17.77
Palau	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Panama	1.00	14.15	1.28	16.43
Papua New Guinea	2.00	25.04	2.00	29.04
Paraguay	1.82	3.27	3.06	8.16
Peru	4.17	43.28	2.81	50.26
Philippines	5.45	45.51	1.80	52.76
Republic of Moldova	1.08	3.00	4.71	8.80
Russian Federation	36.04	17.96	1.60	55.60
Rwanda	2.00	4.00	3.61	9.61
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.00	4.00	2.07	8.07
Saint Lucia	2.00	4.00	2.11	8.11
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.00	4.00	2.39	8.39
Samoa	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.00	4.78	3.63	10.41
Senegal	2.00	6.02	6.15	14.17
Serbia	1.37	3.00	1.57	5.94
Seychelles	2.00	6.82	2.00	10.82
Sierra Leone	2.00	4.00	2.46	8.46
Solomon Islands	2.00	9.33	2.00	13.33

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total
Somalia	2.00	8.88	5.10	15.97
South Africa	7.36	35.69	6.05	49.10
South Sudan	2.00	4.00	2.41	8.41
Sri Lanka	2.04	13.91	3.05	19.00
Sudan	2.00	4.37	3.89	10.26
Suriname	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	3.00	2.13	6.13
Tajikistan	1.00	3.00	5.01	9.01
Thailand	5.75	11.64	1.71	19.10
Timor-Leste	2.00	4.00	3.59	9.59
Togo	2.00	4.00	5.54	11.54
Tonga	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Trinidad and Tobago	2.00	4.00	2.55	8.55
Tunisia	1.00	3.00	4.68	8.68
Türkiye	5.52	5.64	3.30	14.46
Turkmenistan	3.71	3.00	2.78	9.49
Tuvalu	2.00	4.00	2.00	8.00
Uganda	2.00	5.62	3.93	11.54
Ukraine	7.12	3.00	3.27	13.39
United Republic of Tanzania	4.81	23.93	4.85	33.59
Uruguay	1.35	3.36	1.00	5.72
Uzbekistan	5.13	3.00	5.03	13.16
Vanuatu	2.00	5.30	2.00	9.30
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5.68	18.69	2.10	26.46
Viet Nam	14.74	17.72	1.98	34.44
Yemen	2.00	7.61	4.05	13.66
Zambia	4.04	7.80	5.65	17.49
Zimbabwe	1.59	5.43	6.19	13.22

Table A1.2: GEF-8 Resource Allocation Table¹⁵⁶

FOCAL AREA	GEF-8 \$5.330 Billion	
	US\$M	% of total
Total Biodiversity	1919	36.0%
BD STAR Country Allocations	1453	27.3%
BD-1: Integrated Landscape/Seascape Management	564	10.6%
BD-2: Cartagena Protocol/Nagoya Protocol	82	1.5%
BD-3: Domestic Resource Mobilization	165	3.1%
Integrated Programs	641	12.0%
BD STAR Set Aside	466	8.7%
EAs	60	1.1%
Global and Regional Programs	123	2.3%
IP Global Platforms	69	1.3%
IP Country Project Incentive	214	4.0%
Total Climate Change Mitigation	852	16.0%
CCM STAR Country Allocations	524	9.8%
Efficient use of energy and materials	103	1.9%
Decarbonized power systems	94	1.8%
Zero-emission mobility	94	1.8%
Nature-based solutions	68	1.3%
Integrated Programs	164	3.1%
CCM STAR Set Aside	328	6.2%
CBIT	75	1.4%
EAs	145	2.7%
Global and Regional Programs	22	0.4%
IP Global Platforms	33	0.6%
IP Country Project Incentive	53	1.0%
Total Land Degradation	618	11.6%
LD STAR Country Allocations	458	8.6%
LD-1: Sustainable land management	76	1.4%
LD-2: Restoration of production landscapes	44	0.8%
LD-3: Address land degradation, desertification and drought	76	1.4%
LD-4: Improve enabling framework for LDN	62	1.2%
Integrated Programs	200	3.7%
LD STAR Set Aside	161	3.0%
EAs	23	0.4%
Global/Regional Programs	27	0.5%

¹⁵⁶ The GEF-8 Resource Allocation Table will be revised in case any additional pledges are made. In GEF-8, GEF investments directly and indirectly related to climate change are expected to amount to a minimum of 80 percent of all GEF funding commitments in GEF-8, GEF investments directly and indirectly related to CCA are expected to amount to a minimum of 45 percent of all GEF funding commitments in GEF-8, GEF investments directly and indirectly related to CCM are expected to amount to a minimum of 65 percent of all GEF funding commitments in GEF-8.

IP Global Platforms	44	0.8%
IP Country Project Incentive	67	1.2%
Total Chemicals and Waste	800	15.0%
Stockholm Convention	413	7.7%
EAs	28	0.5%
Other Programming	385	7.2%
Minamata Convention	269	5.0%
EAs	20	0.4%
Other Programming	249	4.7%
Montreal	13	0.2%
SAICM	65	1.2%
Contribution to IP Global Platforms	14	0.3%
Contribution to IP Country Projects	26	0.5%
Total International Waters	565	10.6%
Blue Economy	186	3.5%
ABNJ	34	0.6%
Enhancing Freshwater Security	186	3.5%
Contribution to IP Global Platforms	34	0.6%
Contribution to IP Country Projects	124	2.3%
TOTAL FOCAL AREA RESOURCES	4753	89.2%
Non-Grant Instruments Window	195	3.7%
Innovations Window	12	0.2%
Small Grants Program	155	2.9%
Country Engagement	28	0.5%
TOTAL PROGRAMMING	5143	96.5%
Corporate Budgets	187	3.5%
GEFSEC	127	2.4%
IEO	30	0.6%
Trustee	15	0.3%
STAP	14	0.3%
GRAND TOTAL	5330	100.0%

Annex 2: List of Projects and Programs under the GEF Trust Fund Approved in the Reporting Period

1. List of Climate Change Mitigation Projects Approved in the Reporting Period

Table A2.1: Climate Change Mitigation Projects and Programs Approved in the Reporting Period

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type ^a	GEF Amount (\$ million) ^b	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
CCM projects and programs							
11888	Burundi	UNDP	Rural Electrification for Community Well-being in Burundi	RE	5.49	23.30	28.79
11865	Dominica	World Bank	Dominica Geothermal Risk Mitigation II Project: Additional Financing and Guarantee	RE	12.45	112.45	124.90
11829	Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP	Promoting transition to electric mobility for low carbon development in the Kyrgyz Republic: Enhancing charging infrastructure and catalysing active private sector participation	Transport	2.21	13.84	16.05
11822	South Africa	UNIDO	Supporting the just energy transition in South Africa by strengthening local value chains and enhancing quality assurance for electric vehicle batteries	Transport	1.00	6.32	7.32
11758	India	UNIDO	Accelerating sustainable energy transition for decarbonization of micro, small and medium manufacturing enterprises in India	EE	10.00	71.19	81.19
11671	Regional	AfDB	Green Mobility Financing Facility for Africa	Transport	15.00	547.45	562.45
11655	St. Lucia	World Bank	Caribbean Efficient and Green-Energy Buildings (CEGEB) Project	EE	1.96	30.00	31.96
11513	Regional	EBRD	Sustainable and Inclusive Green Acceleration (SAIGA)	Mixed	15.00	253.81	268.81
11724	Pakistan	UNIDO	Decarbonization through innovative clean hydrogen technology in Pakistan (Child Project of the Global Clean Hydrogen Programme for Pakistan)	TT	1.50	26.83	28.33
CCM projects and programs Subtotal					64.61	1085.18	1,149.79
Multi-focal area projects and programs							
11826	Türkiye	FAO	Promoting the Safe and Effective Use of Treated Wastewater and Sludge to Improve Soil Quality, Address Land Degradation, and Mitigate Climate Change	Mixed	1.20	4.80	6.00
11726	Global	UNDP	Eighth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (Tranche 2)	SGP	71.31	65.42	136.73

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type ^a	GEF Amount (\$ million) ^b	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
11720	Liberia	FAO	Promoting Sustainable land management for the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality for Improved Equity, Sustainability, and Resilience in Rice Landscapes of Liberia	AFOLU	5.76	37.58	43.35
11717	Yemen	UNDP	Building Climate Resilience for Vulnerable Groups in Rural and Urban Areas of Yemen	Mixed	22.00	61.10	83.10
11707	Philippines	UNIDO	Greening of the Philippines cement and construction industry	TT	7.00	43.80	50.80
11698	Global	FAO	Eighth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (Tranche II)	SGP	19.08	17.50	36.58
11533	Montenegro	UNDP	Integrated management of multiple use landscapes/seascapes to promote biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, improve land and marine productivity and economic benefits to local communities	AFOLU	6.29	48.40	54.69
11407	Tanzania	UNEP	Integrated Landscape Management for Sustainable Ecosystem Services and Community Livelihoods in Wami-Ruvu River Basin	AFOLU	6.00	27.89	33.89
11732	Jamaica	UNDP	iCOAST in Jamaica	EE	5.98	57.05	63.03
11692	Gambia	FAO	FARM+ Programme national child project: Supporting Nature Positive, Resilient, and Productive Land Management in the Gambia	EE	10.78	20.00	30.78
Multi-focal area projects and programs Subtotal					155.40	383.54	538.94

^a AFOLU: agriculture, forestry and other land uses, EE: energy efficiency, Mixed: includes mixed objectives and CBIT projects, RE: renewable energy, SGP: Small Grants Program, TU: sustainable transport and urban systems, TT: demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative LCTs

^b Including PPGs and Agency fees.

2. List of Enabling Activities Approved in the Reporting Period

Table A2.2: Enabling Activities Approved in the Reporting Period

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ^a (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
11841	São Tomé and Príncipe	UNEP	<i>Preparation of Sao Tome and Principe's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</i>	0.7	-	0.7
11847	Costa Rica	UNDP	<i>Costa Rica's combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/2BTR) and the Third Biennial Transparency Report (3BTR) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>	1.4	-	1.4
11852	Albania	UNDP	<i>Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report of Albania to UNFCCC</i>	1.4	-	1.4
11853	Namibia	UNDP	<i>Development of the Second Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Sixth National Communication and Third Biennial Transparency Report of Namibia under the UNFCCC (BTR2 + BTR3/6NC)</i>	1.4	-	1.4
11871	Panama	UNDP	<i>Second & Third Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication on Climate Change of Panama</i>	1.4	-	1.4
Enabling activities Subtotal				6.1	-	6.1

^a GEF amount includes GEF project financing and Agency fees (there are no PPGs for EAs).

3. List of CBIT projects Approved in the Reporting Period

Table A2.3: CBIT Projects Approved in the Reporting Period

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ^a (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
11497	Panama	UNEP	<i>Strengthening the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Panama</i>	1.6	0.4	2.1

11515	Uganda	CI	<i>Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT Phase II)</i>	1.6	1.7	3.3
11651	Belize	UNEP	<i>Strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Belize.</i>	1.6	0.3	1.9
11660	Chile	FAO	<i>Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework – Phase Two (CBIT-2)</i>	2.2	1.0	3.2
11662	Venezuela ^a	FAO	<i>Strengthening the national capacities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to respond to the commitments of the Paris Agreement</i>	2.2	1.0	3.1
11675	Regional ^b	UNEP	<i>Strengthening national capacities for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Caribbean countries.</i>	7.4	0.4	7.8
11844	Cook Islands	UNEP	<i>Strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Cook Islands</i>	1.5	0.0	1.5
11845	Tonga	UNEP	<i>Tonga Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency – strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Tonga</i>	1.5	0.1	1.6
11856	Serbia	UNDP	<i>Strengthening capacities in Serbia to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement - CBIT 2</i>	1.6	0.3	1.9
11880	Global	UNEP	<i>Climate Transparency Global Support Programme III (Climate Transparency-GSP III)</i>	9.9	1.1	11.0
CBIT Subtotal				31.0	6.2	37.3

^a GEF amount includes GEF project financing, PPG, and Agency fees.

^b Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname.

4. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Projects and Programs Approved in the Reporting Period

Burundi. *Rural Electrification for Community Well-being in Burundi (GEF ID 11888).* Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,863,699; Co-financing: \$23,300,000. The project objective is to support access to energy for rural communities by increasing viability and promoting scaled-up commercial investments in decentralized mini grids in Burundi. Considering the high cost of financing and perceived high barriers for private investments in the region, the project will focus on derisking and cost-reduction levers and innovative business models. The project is framed around four components: 1) Policy and regulatory framework, and institutional arrangements that will put in place the enabling conditions for incentivizing private sector investments in decentralized mini grids; 2) Scaled-up de-risking financing mechanisms and accompanying financial instruments to incentivize investments; 3) Innovative business models with private sector for operationalizing innovative business models based on cost reduction to support and strengthen private participation in mini grid development; and 4) Digital, knowledge management, and scale-up strategy to increase awareness and network opportunities in the mini grid market. The project will directly benefit more than 6,500 households (38,640 persons: 19,487 women and 19,253 men), and about twenty community infrastructures (schools, health centers), and local economic activities. The project is expected to avoid approximately 11,527 tCO₂ direct lifetime emissions (CI 6).

Dominica. *Dominica Geothermal Risk Mitigation II Project: Additional Financing and Guarantee (GEF ID 11865).* Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$5,942,763; Co-financing: \$112,450,000. The Project objective is to provide additional financing to the existing World Bank DGRM II project and a guarantee to support development of the privately financed geothermal power generation and strengthening the resilience of the national grid in Dominica. The project aims at transforming the energy mix in Dominica, replacing diesel generation with geothermal energy with benefits to the entire country. This project requests \$5.5 million from the Blended Finance Program and \$5.9 million from the STAR allocation. It is expected to mobilize over \$112.4 million in investments, a 10:1 ratio, which is a particularly high co-financing ratio for a SIDS country. The project is expected to result in lifetime reduction in Dominica's GHG emissions by 1.117 million tons, increasing the share of renewable energy in power generation from 21 percent to 85 percent, replacing over 60 percent[2] of imported diesel generation – this translates into approximately 182.2 million in potential fuel savings over the lifetime of the project – and lowering the average cost of electricity from about US\$0.33 to US\$0.13 per kWh, enhancing Dominica's economic competitiveness in the region. The project will also strengthen the local utility's capacity, paving the way for long-term low-carbon and climate-resilient energy development. The total beneficiaries will be all grid-connected consumers, Dominica's population of 72,172.

Kyrgyz republic. *Promoting transition to electric mobility for low carbon development in the Kyrgyz Republic: Enhancing charging infrastructure and catalysing active private sector participation (GEF ID 11829)* Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$1,968,265; Co-financing: \$13,835,000. The project will strengthen the institutional environment, provide technical evidence on the feasibility of electric mobility (through demonstrations of interurban fast-charging stations and electrification of passenger transport fleets), carry out upscaling activities (design, approval and implementation of financial instruments, fiscal incentives and technical standards supporting electric vehicles), to facilitate replication and build up the technical and regulatory capacities necessary to cope with the environmental sustainability challenges associated to road transport electrification. The project is expected to lead to a direct GHG emission reduction of 163,800 tons CO₂e (of which 9,100 primary direct) and an indirect GHG emission reduction of 382,200 tons CO₂e.

South Africa. *Supporting the just energy transition in South Africa by strengthening local value chains and enhancing quality assurance for electric vehicle batteries (GEF ID 11822)* Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: \$863,242; Co-financing: \$6,320,000. The project focuses on strengthening the regulatory framework and quality infrastructure, enhancing capacities and partnerships, and assessing the supply chain of critical materials for EV components. Specific outputs include developing policies for EV component manufacturing, establishing pilot testing and certification facilities, creating training programs with a focus on gender inclusion, and providing technical assistance for investment ready projects. The project aims for reduction between 413,000 and 1.14 million tonnes CO₂e in indirect emissions by supporting the development of the electric mobility market in South Africa. It seeks to create an enabling policy framework and quality infrastructure for EV component value chains, build capacities, and provide technical assistance. The project's

transformative nature lies in its comprehensive approach, including policy support, capacity building, and development of local manufacturing capabilities, ensuring alignment with the Just Transition Framework.

India. *Accelerating sustainable energy transition for decarbonization of micro, small and medium manufacturing enterprises in India (GEF ID: 11758)* Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: \$8,982,420; Co-financing: \$71,190,000. The project aims to facilitate the decarbonization of the industrial sector through support to MSMEs, by enhancing energy and material efficiency, promoting industrial circularity, and integrating sustainable energy technologies. India's progress in MSME decarbonization reflects several initiatives, but a comprehensive strategy with clear targets and timelines is still emerging. The initiative will target eight key industrial sectors—Textiles, Steel Re-Rolling, Chemicals, Food Processing, Pulp & Paper, Foundry & Forging, Bricks, and Light Engineering. These industrial sectors together contribute to about 50% of total industrial GHG emissions in India and collectively contribute significantly to India's industrial emissions, making them crucial for achieving national GHG reduction targets under the Paris Agreement. The project will pilot and scale decarbonization interventions across 14,280 MSMEs in three phases, starting with 80 pilot projects and expanding to 3200 MSMEs in Phase 1, followed by a second scale-up targeting an additional 11,000 enterprises. Interventions will include energy efficiency measures, renewable energy integration, waste heat recovery, and other innovative solutions. The project interventions will lead to an estimated lifetime direct GHG reduction of 5,428,600 tCO₂ in 10 years. The project will also build capacity by training 1250 professionals and raising awareness among 28,400 individuals (over 30% women), contributing to long-term sustainability of the Indian MSMEs.

Regional (Africa- Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, and South Africa). *Green Mobility Financing Facility for Africa (GEF ID 11671).* Agency: African Development Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$15,000,000; Co-financing: 547,450,000. The GMFA project aims to transform urban mobility in six initial countries to test and expand to the African continent by promoting green mobility solutions for public transport by attracting private investment. The key objectives are to reduce GHG emissions through the deployment of electric buses (e-buses), electric 2-3 wheelers, (E2-3W) and associated charging infrastructure, enhance zero emission, and decrease dependence on fossil fuels. This transformative impact will be achieved by addressing financial and technical barriers through the provision of credit enhancement instruments, technical assistance, and capacity-building initiatives for private operators. This proposal builds upon the groundwork laid by the GEF-7, which financed key initiatives under the UNEP Global Mobility Programme. These measures will reduce fossil fuel dependency, cut emissions, and promote zero-emission technologies. The project will address financial and technical barriers through tools like credit enhancement, project finance structuring, and blended finance loans. The GMFA is expected to deliver significant Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), including a reduction of 9.5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent over lifespan of the vehicle. Additionally, the project will enhance public health by reducing air and noise pollution, improve energy security by cutting oil imports, and foster economic growth through job creation and improved mobility. It aligns with multiple SDGs and supports NDC targets under the Paris Agreement.

St. Lucia. *Caribbean Efficient and Green-Energy Buildings (CEGEB) Project (GEF ID 11655)* Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$1,791,900; Co-financing: \$30,000,000. The project aims at saving energy and increasing renewable energy supply for public buildings and facilities in Caribbean countries. This proposed project will co-finance activities in St. Lucia under a larger regional project (CEGEB project, P179519, US\$131.876M), which includes St. Lucia, Grenada, Guyana, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, and the Caribbean Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE). This will be the first operation of a Series of Projects (SOPs) aiming to save energy and increase renewable energy supply for public buildings and facilities in Caribbean countries. CEGEB Project will support EE and Distributed PV (DPV) investments across these three countries, while addressing regulatory gaps in the national and regional regulations and building local capacity for planning and implementation of EE and RE investments. Furthermore, it will facilitate regional integration to help overcome some of the challenges faced by small economies, allowing countries to benefit from economies of scale and pooled resources and capacity. The CEGEB project will yield global environmental benefits (GEBs) through avoided GHG emission reductions resulting from EE and RE investments and provide both climate mitigation and adaptation (resilience) solutions to St. Lucia and the Caribbean region.

Regional (Eastern Europe and Central Asia). *Sustainable and Inclusive Green Acceleration Programme (GEF ID 11513).* Agency: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; GEF Project financing:

\$15,000,000; Co-financing: \$253,808,341. The project aims to save energy and boost renewable energy supply for public buildings in Caribbean countries with EE and Distributed PV (DPV) investments across these three countries, while addressing regulatory gaps in the national and regional regulations and building local capacity for planning and implementation of EE and RE investments. It aims to facilitate regional integration to help overcome some of the challenges faced by small economies, allowing countries to benefit from economies of scale and pooled resources and capacity. The project takes into account gender-responsive climate mitigation activities, such as energy efficiency and decentralized renewable energy, partnering with financial institutions (FIs) to integrate climate considerations into their lending strategies. This approach aims to drive systemic change and achieve significant impact across entire markets. The project aims to reduce emissions by up to 406,510 tons of CO₂ per year, totalling up to 8,130,205 tons of CO₂ equivalent over its lifetime. Additionally, it plans to install up to 112 megawatts of renewable energy capacity, which represents the estimated global environmental benefits of the project.

Pakistan. *Decarbonization through innovative clean hydrogen technology in Pakistan (Child Project of the Global Clean Hydrogen Programme for Pakistan) (GEF ID 11724).* Agency: UNIDO; GEF Child Project Financing: \$1,326,147; Co-financing: \$26,826,484. The Global Clean Hydrogen Programme aims to enhance national institutional capacities, enable policy frameworks, improve technological readiness and financial mechanisms for the successful uptake of clean hydrogen in developing countries, to ensure their net zero development with social considerations and benefits. The programme targets the production and application of hydrogen, with a focus on the industrial and transport sectors. The programme's work will focus on green hydrogen and clean will be used as a synonym. The programme consists of a global component (through a global child project) and National Child Projects. The global component provides a foundation to promote innovation and will enhance the national projects by providing technical assistance, bringing all the knowledge together and sharing good practices regarding clean hydrogen production and application. National child projects will be implemented in Algeria, Egypt, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, and South Africa. Each National Child Project will have activities tailored to the country context and in line with the programme's thematic areas of (i) policy, (ii) technical readiness, (iii) pilot projects, and (iv) financing. The project is expected to result in approximately 15 million tCO₂ reductions. GEF funding is sought for green hydrogen only.

5. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Multi-focal Area Projects and Programs Approved in the Reporting Period

Turkiye. *Promoting the Safe and Effective Use of Treated Wastewater and Sludge to Improve Soil Quality, Address Land Degradation, and Mitigate Climate Change (GEF ID 11826)* Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$1,045,892; Co-financing: \$4,800,000. This project aims at combating land degradation and mitigating climate change by integrating nature-based solutions to revitalize degraded lands and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and communities against environmental change. Primarily, the project will help to accelerate the efficient use of energy and materials by utilizing treated wastewater and sludge, thus also contributing to a circular economic approach. In addition, the project will promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential. The project underscores the importance of responsible resource management, supporting the sustainable transformation of agricultural production. It reduces environmental pollution through controlled use of fertilizers and improves food security and the socio-economic conditions of local communities. Moreover, by involving local communities in sustainable practices and considering women's involvement and empowerment, the project enhances socio-economic resilience and supports inclusive growth.

Global. *Eighth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF ID 11726).* Agency: UNDP; GEF project financing: \$71,308,137; Co-financing: \$65,420,307. This project aims to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the 119 participating countries, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits. In line with the GEF-8 SGP Implementation Arrangements, core SGP resources are to be allocated equally among all eligible countries. The project focusses on social inclusion, including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, persons with disabilities and other socially marginalized groups. Expected results under Tranche 2 include 150,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration, 2,500,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices, 60,000 ha of marine protected areas under improved management,

160,000 ha of marine habitat under improved practices, and 300,000 people benefitting from the GEF-financed investment, of whom 150,000 are women.

Liberia. *Promoting Sustainable Land Management for the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality for Improved Equity, Sustainability, and Resilience in Rice Landscapes of Liberia (GEF ID 11720).* Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: USD 5,114,019; Co-financing: USD 37,582,973). The proposed project focuses on rice landscapes in the counties of Lofa, Nimba, and Bong, aiming to improve land use, enhance soil health, and reduce land degradation through the large-scale adoption of sustainable land management practices. The project's Theory of Change identified pathways to tackle the root causes and barriers to Liberia's commitment to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030, building on the UNCCD NAP (2020-2030). Three project components are proposed with i) strengthening the enabling environment for LDN by addressing fragmented policies, weak institutional capacities, and supporting Liberia's LDN targets; ii) integrating SLM and gender-sensitive approaches to achieve LDN outcomes; and iii) promoting knowledge management for scaling innovation in monitoring and evaluating LDN targets. The project will contribute to the restoration of 25,000 ha of rice and vegetable degraded lands in low and upland areas (CI 3.1); 100,000 ha under SLM (CI 4.3); the change in land management will help storing 1,080,200 metric tons of CO₂e (CI6); The total target number of direct beneficiaries is approximately 60,325 people (60% women).

Yemen. *Building Climate Resilience for Vulnerable Groups in Rural and Urban Areas of Yemen (GEF ID 11717).* Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$18,098,624 (LDCF) and \$1,784,862 (GEF Trust Fund); Co-financing: \$61,100,000. Yemen is highly vulnerable to worsening climate hazards, including prolonged droughts, more frequent and intense floods, rising temperatures, and land degradation. These hazards severely affect rainfed agriculture, water resources, and food security, particularly in rural areas. The project aims to support communities in 21 districts across 5 governorates in Yemen where households are acutely vulnerable to climate change risks due to their reliance upon traditional rainfed agricultural practices; fragile and/or degraded water availability; deep poverty levels; and lack of access to modern energy services. This will be achieved by addressing food and water insecurity through an integrated approach to sustainable land and water management and climate-smart agriculture. The project will focus on promoting improved livestock husbandry, introducing climate-resilient agricultural practices, increasing access to modern energy services, and strengthening local capacity to adapt to climate risks. The project is structured around three Components that will result in adaptation benefits of more than 484,000 direct beneficiaries, among about 57% is expected to be female, 25,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management, a total of 13 policies/plans, more than 48,000 people (57% female) trained or awareness raised and 1,000 private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation. In addition, the proposed project is expected to also contribute to direct emissions reduction of 54,000 metric tCO₂e and indirect reduction of 108,000 tCO₂e.

Philippines. *Greening of the Philippines cement and construction industry (GEF ID 11707).* Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: \$6,192,694; Co-financing: \$43,795,000. This project aims to reduce mercury and greenhouse gas emissions in the Philippines' cement and construction sectors by promoting sustainable policies, innovative technologies, and capacity building. It aligns with the country's environmental goals and adopts a circular economy model, utilizing alternative raw materials and recycling construction waste. Private sector involvement is crucial, with mechanisms like business-to-business events, green investment incentives, and technical support ensuring collaboration between public and private sectors. Stakeholder engagement includes government agencies, industry associations, civil society, and communities, fostering transparency and relevance. Estimated GEBs include a reduction of 3.5 tons of mercury and 1 million tons of CO₂e. It also supports the Philippines' commitments to the Minamata Convention and Paris Agreement, promoting sustainable resource use, waste reduction, and environmental protection in line with international standards.

Global. *Eighth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF ID 11698).* Agency: FAO; GEF project financing \$19,079,464.00; Co-financing: \$17,500,554.00. Aligned with the SGP OP8 (SGP 2.0), FAO was selected as one of the two additional SGP implementing agencies in addition to UNDP. This project corresponds with the Council endorsed SGP 2.0 Implementation Arrangements including the expected project financing and ceilings to non-grant activities. It draws on 30 years of experience of the GEF Small Grants Program, featuring strong focus on innovation, scaling up and social inclusion (including women, Indigenous Peoples, and youth) and as well as provision of technical and grant assistance to local CSOs and CBOs for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits. This tranche two of the SGP OP8 targets 14 countries (four to be "co-managed" with UNDP) with the

following expected results: 20,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration, 350,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices, 25,000 ha of marine habitat under improved practices, and 45,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom 22,500 are women.

Montenegro. *Integrated management of multiple use landscapes/seascapes to promote biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, improve land and marine productivity and economic benefits to local communities (GEF ID 11533).* Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing \$6,290,000; Co-financing \$48,400,000. The project aims to promote the integrated and inclusive management multiple use landscapes/seascapes to promote biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, improve land and marine productivity and economic benefits to local communities. This will be achieved by supporting a shift to a more transformative, integrated, and inclusive planning and management of biological landscapes and seascapes. The project aims to improve the management of over 120,000 hectares of protected and key biodiversity areas (including terrestrial and marine), restore 6,000 hectares of degraded land, and stabilize populations of globally threatened species. It will also reduce threats to biodiversity, mitigate nearly 4 million metric tonnes of CO₂ over 20 years, and provide direct benefits to 40,000 people through sustainable resource management and livelihood improvements.

Tanzania. *Integrated Landscape Management for Sustainable Ecosystem Services and Community Livelihoods in Wami-Ruvu River Basin (GEF ID 11407).* Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$5,329,452; Co-financing: \$27,893,250. The project aims at safeguarding biodiversity and halting land degradation through sustainable land management (SLM) and rehabilitation of agroecosystems. The project aims to build the capacity of local institutions, local government authorities and water user associations to implement the national and local level plans. This will focus on creating effective coordination systems, as well as enabling active engagement on the grounds to implement IWRM (Integrated Water Resources Management) activities on a scale. This will be achieved through (i) building technical and institutional capacity and improved coordination for integrated watershed management, and (ii) targeted conservation and restoration interventions in areas of importance for biodiversity of global significance. Given the intrinsic link between land degradation, ecosystem services and water resources, the frameworks that govern watershed management in the country are viewed as a key entry-point for addressing land degradation and the associate impacts on biodiversity and carbon emissions in Tanzania. The project will restore 9,000ha of degraded land in key biodiversity areas, improve management practices in 118,747 ha of protected areas and place a further 100,000ha of landscape under improved practices, benefiting 200,000 people (50% female).

Jamaica. *Integrated Collaborative Approaches for Sustainable Tourism (iCOAST) (GEF ID 11732).* Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$5,334,862; Co-financing: \$57,050,000. The project aims at creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment - supported by financial mechanisms and products - that supports and incentivizes governments, private sector and local communities to introduce and benefit from sustainable tourism practices, drives the development of local sustainable supply chains linked to the tourism sector and makes it convenient and seamless for tourists to make sustainable choices without having to compromise on quality, costs and comfort. Through these interventions, the ultimate goal of the iCOAST program is to reduce pollution of water, soil, and air, reduce emissions of GHGs, reduce the over-consumption of natural resources, products and materials, and reverse the sector's impact on biodiversity loss, while creating equitable livelihoods and jobs for local communities. ICOAST will achieve the following impact (main Global Environmental Benefits): Core Indicator 6 (CI6) : 6,101,580 MT CO₂-eq; CI 9 (9.1; 9.2; 9.3 and 9.7) 13,370 MT. Additionally, 66,074 MT of POPs/Hg containing waste (9.6) and 269.267 MT of plastic waste (9.8) will be eliminated during programme implementation.

Gambia. *FARM+ Programme national child project: Supporting Nature Positive, Resilient, and Productive Land Management in the Gambia (GEF ID 11692).* Agency: FAO; GEF Child Project Financing: \$9,687,069; Co-financing: \$20,000,000. The project aims to unlock financing and build capacity to help governments and agricultural stakeholders transition from unsustainable to sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture. It focuses on promoting nature-based solutions, improving soil and landscape health, and reducing agrochemical pollution. A key goal is to repurpose harmful agricultural subsidies toward sustainable practices. FARM+ will work with financial institutions to develop supportive financial products and collaborate with insurance providers to enhance farmers' resilience and financial security in the face of climate change. The project expects to achieve significant GEBs in supporting countries to transition to sustainable and climate resilient agriculture practices. Overall, the project expects to avoid 3,816,870 metric tonnes of CO₂ emissions,

environmentally safely dispose of 100,394 Mt of hazardous waste containing POPs and HHPs, avoid 53gTeq of U-POPs, restore 25,603 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration, implement improved practices in 1,759,510 hectares of land and 40,000 hectares of marine habitats, and manage 120,000 hectares of land for climate resilience. FARM+ interventions are expected to benefit almost 7.5 million people, of which more than half are women.

6. Summaries of CBIT Projects Approved in the Reporting Period

Panama: *Strengthening the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Panama (CBIT 2).* (GEF ID: 11497, UNEP, GEF Grant: \$1,697,250, Co-financing: \$421,360). The second CBIT project of Panama aims to build on the achievements of the first CBIT project, finalized in 2022, to further strengthen the National Framework for Climate Transparency and the underlying Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification System (MRV) in the country. More specifically, the project will reinforce the National Transparency Platform of Panama (PNTC), which centralizes the data flows of the MRV system and provides great potential for awareness and outreach for climate change.

Uganda: *Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT 2).* (GEF ID: 11515, Conservation International, GEF Grant: \$1,689,500, Co-financing: \$1,666,790). Uganda's second CBIT project will focus on enhancing institutional arrangements to facilitate GHG data and information sharing processes. Additionally, the project will pilot data collection tools, acquire further equipment for primary GHG data measurement, train field teams on data collection methods, and provide capacity building related to the IPCC Software tool.

Belize: *Strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Belize* (GEF ID 1165). (Agency: UNEP, GEF Project Grant: \$1,500,000, Co-financing: \$300,000). The project objective is to strengthen the national transparency system in Belize to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. Through the development of a “Transparency Management System”, it aims to produce high-quality climate information that Belize will use to improve and streamline its climate data management cycle, including planning, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation, and data reuse. The Transparency Management System will be established through strong and sustainable stakeholder engagements across ministries, sub-national government entities, the private sector, and communities. The System will be built through the enhancement of the modules of GHG emissions, adaptation risks and vulnerabilities, NDC tracking, and support needed and received through technological tools and technical capacity building. Finally, it will support national policy- and decision-makers to utilize climate data and projections more effectively into their regulatory and planning processes.

Chile: *Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework (CBIT 2).* (GEF ID: 11660, Agency: FAO, GEF Project Grant: \$1,998,630, Co-financing: \$970,563). The project seeks to revolutionize the current landscape by establishing a fully operational and comprehensive system capable of generating all necessary climate change information. A notable feature of the project is its pioneering effort to develop one of the LAC region's inaugural climate change transparency systems. As an integral part of its mission, the project will actively pursue scaling up its results in the region by sharing insights and lessons learned with other Latin American countries, through the CBIT-GSP. The previous CBIT (GEF ID 9835) project significantly strengthened capacities and developed information systems, resulting in considerable advancements, especially in the Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) and projections subsystems. The thematic scope of this new project is broader, focusing on building capacities for enhanced climate information management for GHG inventories, adaptation (including loss and damage), finance, and NDC tracking.

Venezuela: *Strengthening the national capacities of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to respond to the commitments of the Paris Agreement (CBIT 1).* (GEF ID: 11662, Agency: FAO, GEF Project Grant: \$1,993,230, Co-financing: \$959,671). This project aims to strengthen reporting and transparency on climate change, implement the National Climate Change Information System (SINAICC), and foster idea exchange and capacity building in Venezuela and Latin America. Objectives will be achieved by enhancing institutional capacities for reporting under the ETF, improving GHG inventories, emission projections, and mitigation, adaptation, and loss & damage reporting.

Regional: *Strengthening national capacities for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Caribbean countries – Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and Suriname – (CBIT 1).* (GEF ID: 11675, Agency: UNEP, GEF Project Grant: \$6,750,000, Co-financing: \$375,000). The project aims to improve

and streamline climate data management of its participant countries. The project is organized into three components: designing gender-responsive transparency systems, implementing these designs to enhance climate data compilation, and supporting national policymakers in incorporating climate data into regulatory and planning processes. The project will leverage existing networks and platforms in the region, fostering collaboration and sharing knowledge to build technical resilience and standardized peer review groups.

Annex 3: List of Projects and Programs under the LDCF and SCCF Approved in the Reporting Period

This Annex provides lists and summaries of projects and programs on CCA approved under the LDCF and SCCF in the reporting period.

1. List of LDCF Projects and Programs Approved in the Reporting Period

Table A3.1: LDCF Projects and Programs with PIFs Approved in the Reporting Period

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	LDCF Amount ^a (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
11531	Tanzania	UNEP	Upscaling ecosystem-based adaptation to enhance ecosystem services and community adaptive capacity in Tanzania's Greater Serengeti Ecosystem	10.9	24.3	35.2
11676	Central African Republic	World Bank	CAR Inclusive and Resilient Cities Project	10.0	70.0	80.0
11677	Global	World Bank	Phase 2: NBS Invest. Accelerating Investments in Nature Based Solutions to help address climate adaptation in Least Developed Countries	10.9	100.0	110.9
11692	Global (Gambia)	FAO	FARM+ Programme national child project: Supporting Nature Positive, Resilient, and Productive Land Management in the Gambia ^b	6.0	11.1	17.1
11695	LAO PDR	UNDP	Promoting climate-resilience through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) solutions in the Northern Lao PDR	7.0	26.3	33.3
11696	Uganda	CI	Fostering water security and catchment resilience in Uganda's Cattle Corridor	8.5	54.8	63.3
11708	Global (Angola, Madagascar)	UNIDO	Programme for innovation in climate adaptation and resilience building solutions	15.8	60.3	76.1
11717	Yemen	UNDP	Building Climate Resilience for Vulnerable Groups in Rural and Urban Areas of Yemen ^b	20.0	47.1	67.1
11548	Togo	UNDP	Strengthening the resilience of natural and agroecosystems and communities to climate change in Central Togo ^b	4.5	41.1	45.6
11694	Madagascar	World Bank	Madagascar Science-based management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources for Economic Development Project ^b	2.0	56.5	58.5

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	LDCF Amount ^a (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
11699	Solomon Islands	FAO	Resilient rural economic growth and food security	10.0	29.7	39.7
11498	Global	UNIDO	Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge Programme in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	1.8	1.2	3.0
11701	Uganda	CI	Building a Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Shea Landscape of Northern Uganda	7.5	13.4	20.9
11743	Regional: Chad and Mali	World Bank	Sahel RESILAND Program: Building Resilience through Sustainable Natural Resource Management	20.5	411.5	432.0
11657	Nepal	IUCN	Mainstreaming Nature-based Solutions to enhance the climate resilience of communities and ecosystems in the Himalayan Region of Nepal	4.5	15.9	20.4
11669	Timor Leste	ADB	Rural Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project (RRLIP)	5.0	22.1	27.1
11819	Togo	FAO	Enhancing climate change adaptation of local communities in the Plateaux region of Togo through climate-resilient integrated landscape management	4.4	14.5	18.9
11827	Timor Leste	FAO	Local Investment and Action for Climate Resilient, Water Secure and Healthy Farming Communities in Timor Leste	5.0	5.3	10.3
11849	Global	CI	Systemic Capital for Adaptation Localization and Expansion (SCALE) ^b	0.3	0.5	0.8
LDCF projects and programs Subtotal				154.7	1,005.6	1,160.2

^a Includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

^b This FSP is part of an MTF program. Only the LDCF project is included.

2. List of SCCF Projects and Programs Approved in the Reporting Period

Table A3.2: SCCF Projects and Programs with PIFs Approved in the Reporting Period

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	SCCF Amount ^a (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
11702	Regional (Fiji, Micronesia, Nauru)	ADB	Resilience Enhancement through Adaptation in the Pacific (REAP)	9.6	33.9	43.5
11700	Samoa	UNDP	Strengthening Climate Adaptation, Biodiversity Conservation, and Combating Land Degradation through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Samoa ^b	3.0	18.7	21.7
11849	Global	CI	Systemic Capital for Adaptation Localization and Expansion (SCALE) ^b	1.1	2.2	3.3
11658	Grenada	FAO	Resilient Recovery for Nutmeg Agro-Forest Systems in Grenada	1.0	4.4	5.4
11499	Global	UNIDO	Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge Programme in Developing Countries	1.9	1.6	3.4
SCCF projects and programs Subtotal				16.6	60.7	77.3

^a Includes GEF project financing, PPG, and Agency fees.

^b This is an MTF project/program. Only the SCCF.

3. Summaries of LDCF Projects and Programs Approved in the Reporting Period

Global: *Accelerating investment in nature-based solutions (NbS) to help address climate adaptation in Least Developed Countries (Phase 2: NbS Invest)* (GEF ID: 11677); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$10,900,000; Co-financing: \$100,000,000. The project builds upon the successful implementation of the ongoing LDCF Project (Phase 1: GEFID: 10961) that recognizes the growing opportunity for LDCs to catalyze IDA process for nature-based solutions (NbS) and climate change adaptation. The project will expand the reach of Phase 1 to accelerate IDA and blend investments for climate resilience in new regions beyond Africa, including Asia and the Pacific, which did not receive as much support previously despite several LDCs being present. It will also broaden the scope beyond World Bank's cross-sectoral Global Program on NbS for Climate Resilience (GPNBS) to include Social Protection, Social Inclusion, Health, Energy and Transport. This is expected to result in mobilizing new World Bank investment for NbS intervention of \$1.2 billion by 2030. It will support the development of targeted knowledge, tools, analytics, and operational support for designing projects and grants to any relevant unit across the World Bank working in LDCs at national and subnational level. The project expects to benefit 1,500,000 people (70.0 percent female) while training 5,000 people (50.0 percent female) on accessing and designing investments that incorporate NbS for climate adaptation. In addition, the project is expected to mainstream NbS in 20 national policy and regulatory frameworks, long term planning processes and development pathways.

Central African Republic (CAR): *CAR Inclusive and Resilient Cities Project* (GEF ID 11676); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$10,000,000; Co-financing: \$70,000,000. This project will improve access to climate resilience infrastructure and basic services in selected cities. The project will primarily focus on the cities of Bangui and Berberati, which have been selected because of their population size, their vulnerability to climate change risks, and their lower security risks. Other secondary cities that may benefit from the project include Birao and Bambari. The Project has two key pillars of intervention: (i) investing in resilient infrastructure and basic services to improve community resilience and with the broader goal to contribute to rebuilding the social contract, especially in secondary cities and (ii) strengthening the capacities of state and local government entities and engaging communities at multiple levels (e.g., urban planning decision making process and job opportunities, especially for women and the youth). The integrated approach between the two key pillars will foster community engagement in a sustainable and sequenced manner. The project will put in place strong mechanisms for citizen engagement, participatory budgeting, the development of participatory and inclusive local development plans, participatory climate adaptation diagnostics, and support to adopt a climate adaptation filter to select investment projects. This project expects to benefit 800,000 people (50.0 percent female) and improve management of 1,400 hectares of land for climate resilience.

Lao PDR: *Promoting climate-resilience through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) solutions in the Northern Lao PDR* (GEF ID 11695); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$7,000,000; Co-financing: \$26,300,000. The objective of the project is to enhance resilience and sustainable livelihoods in the watershed areas of the Northern Lao PDR (Nam Phark River basin, Nam Ou River basin, Nam Kor Catchment and Ngeum River) through acceleration of the integration of EbA solutions. Targeted for the northern region of Laos, which also falls in the downstream section of the Greater Mekong River, the project area is facing significant hydrometeorological hazards. Further, approximately 70-80 percent of the population in the region depends on agriculture as their primary livelihood source which is highly sensitive to hydrometeorological hazards. In its response, the project intervention will focus on strengthening governance mechanisms to integrate EbA solutions as well as provide direct support in implementing integrated EbA solutions in the local communities to build community resilience. The project will also enable sustainable financing and develop value chains that connect EbA initiatives with sustainable livelihoods. Lessons and information for implementing effective adaptation solutions, especially related to EbA, will be useful in informing future adaptation policies in Laos. It is expected to benefit 12,500 people (50.0 percent female), place 5,000 hectares of areas under climate resilient management and support seven policies and plans to mainstream climate change adaptation.

Tanzania: *Upscaling ecosystem-based adaptation to enhance ecosystem services and community adaptive capacity in Tanzania's Greater Serengeti Ecosystem* (GEF ID: 11531); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project financing: \$10,914,154; Co-financing: \$24,250,000. The objective of the project is to create a transformative change in the climate resilience of rural crop and livestock farmers in the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE) by creating a sustainable model for upscaling successful EbA and community-based land management. The project is designed in respond to the impact of climate change that is exacerbating ecosystem degradation in

Mara, Simiyu, and Arusha, diminishing the resilience of critical ecosystems and increasing the vulnerability of crops and livestock farming communities living in this region by causing economic insecurity and increased losses in livestock and agricultural productivity. The project will build resilience within the GSE using an integrated approach that combines strategies such as capacity strengthening, land use planning, ecosystem restoration, livelihood diversification, sustainable financing, and knowledge management at various levels (national, sub-national, and grassroots). The sustainability of project interventions will be facilitated by unlocking finance for climate adaptation at a local level. The successful implementation of this project activities is expected to directly benefit approximately 449,987 people (52.0 percent female), manage 24,000 hectares of land under climate resilience practices, adopt or strengthen 25 climate adaptation related policies/plans and frameworks, train or raise the awareness of 113,118 people (50.0 percent female) on climate change adaptation, and engage eight private sector enterprises in climate change adaptation and resilience.

Togo: *Strengthening the resilience of natural and agro-ecosystems and communities to climate change in Central Togo* (GEFID: 11548). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,428,177 (LDCF); Co-financing: \$41,114,348. The project adopts an integrated approach to promote sustainable landscape management and climate resilience in Togo's Central Region. At its core, the project emphasizes inter-sectoral coordination and planning at the landscape level, addressing the limitations in integrated landscape management capacities. Through a multi-stakeholder platform, the project will develop coordinated planning, validation, and adoption of ten-year action plans for restoration and regenerative agriculture to enhance adaptive capacity and resilience of communities, ensuring broad stakeholder participation and consensus-building. Strategic restoration efforts will be undertaken in priority areas of Togo's Central Region, aiming to restore both natural and agro-ecosystems, thus enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services while promoting sustainable land use practices. Concurrently, the project will focus on advancing regenerative agriculture practices, promoting climate-resilient agroecological intensification and diversification to bolster resilience to climate change and support economic empowerment through strengthened value chains. Through knowledge management initiatives, the project will facilitate the uptake of best practices and innovative approaches, ensuring the sustainability and scalability of project interventions. By integrating these components, the project seeks to foster climate resilience of communities, biodiversity conservation and contribute to land degradation neutrality (LDN) within the context of current climate impacts and projected impacts and climate change adaptation, reduction of climate risks and socio-economic development, ultimately contributing to a more resilient and sustainable future for Togo's Central Region. The project is expected to strengthen the climate resilience of 35,000 direct beneficiaries (60.0 percent female); manage 50,000 hectares for climate resilience; produce ten policies/plans/frameworks; train 35,000 people (60.0 percent female); and engage 12 private sector enterprises in climate adaptation action.

Uganda: *Fostering water security and catchment resilience in Uganda's Cattle Corridor* (GEF ID: 11696); GEF Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing: \$8,502,000; Co-financing: \$54,774,000. The Cattle Corridor of Uganda faces severe threats, including deforestation, wetland degradation, wildfires, prolonged droughts, soil erosion, and water pollution, driven by high population growth, poverty, heavy dependence on natural resources for livelihood, limited economic development, and climate change. These factors are exacerbated by gender disparities, poor harmonization of policies, and weak institutional adaptive capacity. This project will, therefore, promote sustainable and climate-resilient land and water management in the Cattle Corridor by enhancing access to safe and clean water, resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods, strengthening coordination mechanism, and fostering policy coherence. This will be achieved using innovative approaches, such as aligning with GCF projects to pioneer the GEF-GCF long-term vision of complementarity in climate finance, using conservation agreements to foster adoption and sustainability of climate resilient infrastructure and alternative livelihoods, incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into project implementation, and establishing policy coherence and public-private partnerships to generate additional resources for climate adaptation. Implementing this project will generate adaptation value for 60,534 direct beneficiaries (49.0 percent female); sustainably manage 20,000 hectares of land for climate resilience; support 11 policies, plans, and frameworks to mainstream climate resilience; train or raise awareness of 60,534 (49.0 percent female) people; and engage 20 private sector enterprises (MSMEs) in climate change adaptation and resilience actions.

Yemen: *Building Climate Resilience for Vulnerable Groups in Rural and Urban Areas of Yemen* (GEFID: 11717). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: 20,000,000 (LDCF); Co-financing: \$47,050,000. Yemen is highly vulnerable to worsening climate hazards, including prolonged droughts, more frequent and intense

floods, rising temperatures, and land degradation. These hazards severely affect rainfed agriculture, water resources, and food security, particularly in rural areas. The project aims to support communities in Yemen where households are acutely vulnerable to climate change risks due to their reliance upon traditional rainfed agricultural practices; fragile and/or degraded water availability; deep poverty levels; lack of access to modern energy services; The project's primary objective is to increase the resilience of vulnerable households to climate change impacts in 21 districts across five governorates. This will be achieved by addressing food and water insecurity through an integrated approach to sustainable land and water management and climate-smart agriculture. The project will focus on promoting improved livestock husbandry, introducing climate-resilient agricultural practices, increasing access to modern energy services, and strengthening local capacity to adapt to climate risks. The project is structured around three Components that will result in adaptation measures for 484,579 direct beneficiaries (56.8 percent female), 25,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management, a total of 13 policies/plans strengthened for adaptation; 48,457 people trained (56.8 percent female); and 1,000 private sector enterprises engaged in climate change in adaptation and resilience. The proposed project is expected to directly mitigate 54,000 metric tons of CO₂e and indirectly mitigate 108,000 metric tons of CO₂e.

Global, Angola and Madagascar: *Programme for innovation in climate adaptation and resilience building solutions (PARS)* (GEF ID: 11708); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Program Financing: \$15,800,000; Co-financing: \$60,268,580. The private sector, predominantly composed of MSMEs in LDCs, holds great potential to drive the development and deployment of innovative climate adaptation and resilience-building solutions. However, these enterprises face numerous challenges, including the lack of policy and regulatory support frameworks, limited access to financing and financial services, and insufficient market opportunities and technical assistance. Aligned with the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change 2022-26, which prioritizes strengthening innovation and private sector engagement for adaptation, this program seeks to unlock the ingenuity and creativity of MSMEs to drive innovative climate adaptation and resilience building solutions. It focusses on four pillars that aim to transform and connect the markets for climate adaptation and resilience building solutions within and across participating countries in this program. Pillar 1 aims to create conducive policy and regulatory environment for MSMEs to stimulate innovative and effective solutions. Pillar 2 will provide technical assistance, training and coaching for MSMEs to accelerate the development and deployment of impactful adaptation solutions. Pillar 3 aims to increase access to financing for MSMEs and end users, through developing innovative financing instruments and providing financial services. Pillar 4 will promote program coordination, knowledge sharing and management, optimizing resources and connecting global adaptation markets through a global platform. This amendment to this global platform comprises strategic child projects in Angola and Madagascar, which will catalyze local and global private sector investment in the development and deployment of climate adaptation and resilience building solutions in LDCs across a range of sectors such as agriculture, water, and energy where innovation and private sector engagement potential is very high. Through this program, it is estimated that over 203,175 direct beneficiaries (50.0 percent female) in a combination of Angola and Madagascar will have access to local adaptation and resilience building solutions. The programmatic approach will have a demonstrable impact in unlocking the potential of private sector in adaptation and creating valuable knowledge and lessons to inform future programming.

Global: Benin, Costa Rica, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Mexico, Nepal, and Nigeria: *Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management Plus (FARM+)* (GEF ID: 11682); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,000,000 (LDCF); Co-financing: \$11,128,861. The objective of the program is to unlock finance and build capacity to support governments and agricultural stakeholders in transitioning from unsustainable agricultural practices to sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices and increase the uptake of nature-based solutions to build the resilience of farming practices to climate change, protect, regenerate and improve productive landscapes and soil health and reduce soil and water pollution from harmful agrochemicals. Building upon the GEF FARM program, FARM+ will place an increased focus on redirecting existing public financial flows to the agricultural sector. Furthermore, FARM+ will collaborate with regional and national development banks as well as commercial banks and other financial institutions, to design financial products and mechanisms that encourage the implementation of sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices. Partnering with insurance providers and initiatives, FARM+ aims to incentivize the adoption of new practices in the face of climate variability, by increasing access to insurance products that improve the financial security of farmers against crop loss. Countries participating in FARM+ are highly vulnerable to climate change and their economies depend heavily on the agricultural sector. Climate change is posing additional challenges to

the agricultural sector, making countries vulnerable without robust adaptation measures. The Gambia will apply LDCF resources to its child project under this program. The project is expected to benefit 240,000 people (70.0 percent female), place 120,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management, mainstream climate change adaptation in four policies and plans, and train 4,090 (50.0 percent female) farmers and government officials.

Madagascar: *Madagascar Science-based management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources for Economic Development Project* (GEF ID: 11694); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF project financing: \$2,000,000 (LDCF); Co-financing: \$56,532,568. This MTF project blending STAR, NGI and LDFC resources seeks to address the interconnected issues of climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development in Madagascar. By leveraging innovative financing mechanisms like the Outcome Bond for climate resilience and biodiversity, the project will generate multiple benefits for climate adaptation and nature-based solutions. As an MTF, it will also promote integrated landscape/seascape approaches to strengthen climate adaptation and resilience of local communities, as well as produce significant contributions to global environmental benefits. With partial support from the LDCF, the project will introduce an innovative market facing instrument in the form of an outcome bond, which will provide a financial stream for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation in the targeted areas during the life of the bond, as well as create a financing model for potential scale up. The project will also support communities around the protected areas with technical training and materials for them to pursue climate resilient and sustainable agricultural practices that enhance productivity and ecosystem services. The project will be implemented with effective communication and engagement with local communities. The Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) will lead this effort in collaboration with other relevant ministries, including the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Trade (MDAT), Ministry of Public Works and Energy (MPEB), and Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MTA). A Steering Committee comprising suitable representatives will oversee the project's coordination with national, governorate, and local institutions. Additionally, a robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be implemented to systematically track project progress and assess outcomes, allowing for continuous improvement and ensuring the project's goals are met efficiently and effectively. With LDCF support, the project is expected to benefit 80,000 people (50.0 percent female); place 295,800 hectares of land under climate resilient management; produce 5 policies/plans; train 3,750 people (50.0 percent female); and engage 50 private sector enterprises in climate adaptation and resilience action.

Solomon Islands. *Resilient rural economic growth and food security* (GEF ID: 11699). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$10,000,000; Co-financing: \$29,725,000. Solomon Islands is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the impacts of climate change: most of the population lives on low elevation islands, that are exposed to tropical cyclones and sea level rise. This sensitivity is further aggravated by low adaptation capacity resulting from the country's strong dependence on foreign aid, high levels of poverty, and the dispersed and remote locations of its islands and population, which make service delivery, infrastructure development, economic integration, and emergency responses challenging. To address this situation, the project will identify and promote climate-resilient options for stimulating the rural economy, supporting the development of the agriculture sector at both smallholder and commercial levels, and ensuring food security and nutrition. It will ensure that adaptation measures are carried out within frameworks of governance and planning, building on and aligned with (as relevant) traditional customary systems that address the potential societal implications both of climate change and of the adaptation measures themselves. The project is structured around four Components that will result in adaptation benefits of approximately 75,000 direct beneficiaries, among 50 percent is expected to be female (Core Indicator 1), more than 16,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management (Core Indicator 2a), approximately 20,000 hectares of coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (Core Indicator 2b), a total of 3 policies/plans (Core Indicator 3), more than 60,000 people trained or awareness raised, among 50 percent is expected to be female (Core Indicator 4), and engage with 20 private sector enterprises in climate change adaptation and resilience action (Core Indicator 5).

Uganda. *Building a Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Shea Landscape of Northern Uganda* (GEF ID: 11701); GEF Agency: CI; GEF Project financing: \$7,500,000 (LDCF); Co-financing: \$13,421,027. The Shea tree population in northern Uganda continues to decline due to large-scale cutting for wood-fuel, bushfires, and land clearing for cultivation. These drivers have contributed to the degradation of the already fragile savanna

ecosystem which experience frequent incidences of dry spells, making local communities vulnerable to climate change impacts and loss of livelihoods. Focusing on four districts within Northern Uganda Shea Belt, the project aims to enhance the sustainability and resilience of the Shea landscape through integrated land management, strengthening institutional framework for effective and inclusive governance system for natural resource (Shea landscape), and increasing access to financing for inclusive climate-resilient livelihoods of the local communities and MSMEs to improve the commercialization of Shea nuts and Shea products along the value chain. The successful implementation of this project is expected to benefit 4,320 people (60 percent female); restore and sustainably managed 4,500 hectares of land for climate resilience; develop 3 policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience; train or raise the awareness of 4,320 people (50 percent women) on climate change adaptation and engage 15 private sector enterprises (MSMEs) in climate change adaptation and resilience actions.

Regional: Chad and Mali. *Sahel RESILAND Program: Building Resilience through Sustainable Natural Resource Management* (GEF ID: 11743); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF project financing: \$20,488,699; Co-financing: \$411,500,000. This program aims to increase resilience and strengthen livelihoods of targeted communities in the Sahel through the adoption of climate-smart landscape restoration practices. The program will promote transboundary cooperation and landscape restoration in Chad and Mali, two of the countries most vulnerable to climate change in the Sahel, given the critical need to address emerging threats at the regional/bilateral level, including impacts of climate change. This will be achieved strengthen the capacity and coordination of the target countries on transboundary landscape restoration; strengthen advance resilience and livelihood practices within landscape restoration strategies; and increase adoption and widespread national investment of landscape management led by rural communities. The program will also be complemented by ongoing and new World Bank projects, with co-financing of over \$470 million that is directly supporting all five countries in the Sahel as well as enabling the Sahel countries of Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger to also participate in the LDCF Sahel RESILAND Program's regional activities. The program is designed and will be implemented in full collaboration with the Great Green Wall (GGW) Program, which is also supported by the LDCF. The program aims to increase women's participation in the NTFP and fishery products to ensure access to income earning opportunities and enable access to productive assets by providing technical and financial support to women led income generating initiatives. It also has a citizen engagement-oriented design and will benefit from feedback monitoring throughout implementation. The program is expected to benefit 2,969,334 people (47.0 percent female); place 454,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management; produce 5 policies/plans; train 2,028,523 people (47.0 percent female); and engage 8 private sector enterprises in climate adaptation and resilience action.

Nepal. *Mainstreaming Nature-based Solutions to enhance the climate resilience of communities and ecosystems in the Himalayan Region of Nepal* (GEF ID: 11657); GEF Agency: IUCN; GEF project financing: \$4,500,000; Co-financing: \$15,913,758. The project aims to achieve improved resilience of vulnerable mountain ecosystems and communities in Nepal's Himalayan region by strengthening nature-based solutions to provide adaptation and biodiversity benefits. The project is designed to achieve this through 3 interlinked components. Component 1 will focus on strengthening the environment to enable the implementation of nature-based solutions by local and national institutions. Under component 2, nature-based solutions will be implemented with smallholder farmers for improved climate-resilient ecosystems and livelihoods. Component 3 is going to focus on capacity development of the government and the private sector for agroforestry enterprise promotion and value chain development. The project is mobilizing around 15.9 million USD in co-financing from national and sub-national governments. The project will collaborate with a GCF-funded project in the Gandaki River basin. The project aims to directly benefit 14,452 people (45 percent women) and cover 1,735 hectares of land under climate resilient management. Additionally, the project will support 10 policies/plans, train 8,604 people (48 percent women), and engage with 50 private sector enterprises.

Timor-Leste. *Rural Resilience and Livelihood Improvement Project (RRLIP)* (GEF ID: 11669); GEF Agency: ADB; GEF project financing: \$5,000,000; Co-financing: \$22,147,000. Timor-Leste's complex topography is highly exposed to climate disasters, notably localized flooding in low-lying areas and regular landslides in the higher areas. The project will be working with the rural communities in the Manatuto municipality, supporting about 37,000 people by increasing water security through locally-adapted infrastructure, improving the productivity of farms and agroforestry through climate-smart approaches, enhancing market linkages, and developing diversified livelihood opportunities. Component 1 will strengthen institutional and organizational

capacity, while components 2 and 3 will invest in the water sector and agricultural development, respectively. 21,500 (50 percent women) people will be directly benefiting from more resilient physical and natural assets, an additional 21,500 with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income. The project will cover 3,371 hectares of agricultural land and irrigation structures to adapt to climate hazards. 5,100 people, mainly youth and local community organizations, will be trained for appropriate adaptation responses to the impacts of climate change. The project is mobilizing ADB investments as well as in-kind contributions from the national government.

Togo. Enhancing climate change adaptation of local communities in the Plateaux region of Togo through climate-resilient integrated landscape management (GEF ID: 11819); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF project financing: \$4,428,177; Co-financing: \$14,469,985. Livelihoods of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region are increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of floods, droughts, and rainfall variability because of land degradation and unsustainable farming practices. The project's objective is to enhance climate change adaptation of local communities through a climate-resilient integrated land management approach. The main livelihood practiced in the area is small-scale rain-fed agriculture, with crops and farming practices highly vulnerable to climate change. The project will focus on strengthening resilience through the uptake of climate information and early warning systems and the adoption of agricultural practices. At the same time, enabling conditions for the private sector to finance and ensure agricultural resilience. The project will directly reach 100,00 people (50 percent women) and will place 125,000 hectares of land under climate resilience management. The project will be working on 15 landscape management plans and engaging with 15 private sector enterprises. In order to achieve the project objective, it will mobilize co-financing from the national government, FAO, and CSOs.

Timor-Leste. *Local Investment and Action for Climate Resilient, Water Secure and Healthy Farming Communities in Timor Leste* (GEF ID: 11827); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF project financing: \$5,000,000; Co-financing: \$5,250,000. Increasing drying trend during the dry season, variability in wet seasons coupled with recurrent droughts, floods, and landslides are creating climate-change-induced stress on the already inadequate water supply and infrastructure. This project aims to use a water security framework to support a whole-of-community approach to enable direct adaptation actions that enhance the climate resilience of rural communities through locally developed nature-based solutions. Component 1 will be improving the enabling environment through capacity assessment and strengthening of national systems and policies for water management, planning, and monitoring. Under component 2, the project will be working with the communities in target areas to adopt and implement nature-based solutions. The project will institutionalize capacity building for youth, women, rural extension services, and CSOs. Component 3 will be piloting innovative financing mechanisms coupled with effective knowledge management and communication. The project will benefit approximately 32,856 people, of which 4,375 students will be involved. 200 aldeias (communities) will each develop a plan for catchment-based adaptation, and a total of 14,375 people will be trained in these communities. 18,000 hectares of agricultural area are planned to be under climate-resilient management. The project is building up on the GCF-financed project, enhancing early warning systems and other grant projects.

Global. *Systemic Capital for Adaptation Localization and Expansion (SCALE)* (GEF ID: 11849); GEF Agency: CI; GEF project financing: \$280,000 (LDCF); Co-financing: \$541,578. Costs of adaptation in developing countries are reaching higher limits, with limited public climate finance and very little private sector capital being deployed to address climate adaptation and resilience. Pioneered by structures from the CRAFT investment facility, SCALE is planned as a one-stop adaptation platform that can use a full range of equity, credit, and technical assistance to finance small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in multiple sectors. Supporting SME-led adaptation solutions will increase access to cost-efficient, locally tailored, demand-driven adaptation technologies and solutions. This project will support the establishment of SCALE's climate adaptation platform and investment strategy, mobilizing resources and facilitating public and private sector stakeholders. Part of the LDCF SCCF challenge program, the project is receiving funding from both funds and additional co-financing from the GEF agency and executing entity Lightsmith. SCALE will be investing in private sector companies that will have direct impacts in reducing climate vulnerabilities through access to climate-related risks and impacts, as well as physical products and services that help in managing those risks and impacts. Indirect impact will catalyze the development of markets for technologies and products through the demonstration effect and encourage entrepreneurs and innovators to offer such solutions. The project is global in its scope and is planned to mobilize 75 million USD in investment from private sector

sources.

4. Summaries of SCCF Projects and Programs Approved in FY25

Regional: Pacific – Fiji, Micronesia, and Nauru. *Resilience Enhancement through Adaptation in the Pacific (REAP)* (GEF ID 11702); GEF Agency: ADB; GEF Project Financing: \$9,600,000; Co-financing: \$33,900,000. The objective of the project is to enhance climate resilience in three selected Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) of through integrated water resource management, sustainable coastal management, and community-led disaster risk reduction. Climate change presents the largest environmental, economic, and social challenges for PSIDS. Sea-level rise, increased frequency and intensity of rainfall and storm surges are the key hazards that have a direct implication on water resources, coastal erosion, and damage to natural and physical assets for three participating countries. This program-level intervention will reduce risks by: i) improved/strengthened policies, strategies and data/information available to decision-makers, ii) early warning systems to enhance government and community response to climate events, iii) exposure to some good practices to enhance gender-inclusive climate resilience, including rainwater harvesting and nature-based solutions, and iv) facilitated access to sources of adaptation finance and new technological advances. The project is expected to directly benefit 14,975 people (51.9 percent female), place 12,610 hectares of land area under climate resilient management, and train 2,500 people (50.4 percent female) on climate risk identification and adaptation measures. It contributes to several regional and national priorities and environmental commitments, including to the design of the Regional Pacific Climate Action Alliance (RPACA) initiative, seeking funding from the GCF.

Samoa. *Strengthening Climate Adaptation, Biodiversity Conservation, and Combating Land Degradation through Ecosystem-based Adaptation* (GEF ID: 11700); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,000,000 (SCCF); Co-financing: \$18,685,676. This MTF project will enhance the climate resilience of Samoa's ecosystems and communities through integration of EbA solutions into watershed management, while simultaneously addressing biodiversity conservation and combating land degradation. Key project strategies include (1) enhancing national EbA capacity to protect and restore ecosystems of high adaptation value; (2) implementing effective EbA measures to improve climate resilience, reduce land degradation, and conserve biodiversity; (3) a comprehensive knowledge management and learning framework to effectively disseminate insights and best practices, thereby facilitating the scaling up of the EbA model; and (4) a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to systematically track progress, measure impacts, and ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of EbA initiatives. The project aims to establish a replicable EbA model applicable for adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and combating land degradation across Samoa, which faces significant vulnerabilities to climate change such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events among others. GEF finance will be combined with co-finance of \$10 million from the recipient government as well as approximately \$27 million from the ADB. The project is expected to build climate resilience of 10,000 people in total (50.0 percent female), place 1,990 hectares of land and 520 hectares of coastal and marine area under climate resilient management, train or raise awareness of 10,000 people (50.0 percent female), and engage five private sector enterprises in climate change adaptation.

Grenada. *Resilient Recovery for Nutmeg Agro-Forest Systems in Grenada* (GEF ID 11658); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF project financing: \$1,000,000; Co-financing: \$4,414,560. The agriculture sector employs a significant portion of the country's population and contributes to the economic security of the population. Nutmeg agroforests and high-value commodities are integral to socio-economic systems and are threatened by climate variability, extreme weather events, and the prevalence of crop diseases. This project has an overarching objective to enhance the resilience of nutmeg agroforest ecosystems and livelihoods through the promotion of integrated climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly nutmeg production and restoration. Component 1 will strengthen the enabling environment for adaptation, address policy gaps, build capacity, and improve coordination across state actors. Component 2 will focus on improving evidence-based decision-making to support ICT solutions and early warning actions, and component 3 will specifically target the needs of women farmers through knowledge and skills training in sustainable land management. The project will benefit 336 farmers and place 500 hectares of land under climate-resilient management and development, 4 policies to strengthen climate adaptation. The project will mobilize nearly 4 million USD from the government of Grenada in grants and public investment.

Global. *Systemic Capital for Adaptation Localization and Expansion (SCALE)* (GEF ID: 11849); GEF

Agency: CI; GEF project financing: \$1,120,000 (SCCF); Co-financing: \$2,165,911. Costs of adaptation in developing countries are reaching higher levels, with limited public climate finance and very little private sector capital being deployed to address climate adaptation and resilience. Pioneered by structures from the CRAFT investment facility, SCALE is planned as a one-stop adaptation platform that can use a full range of equity, credit, and technical assistance to finance SMEs in multiple sectors. Supporting SME-led adaptation solutions will increase access to cost-efficient, locally tailored, demand-driven adaptation technologies and solutions. This project will support the establishment of SCALE's climate adaptation platform and investment strategy, mobilizing resources and facilitating public and private sector stakeholders. Part of the LDCF/SCCF challenge program, the project is receiving funding from both funds and additional co-financing from the GEF agency and executing entity Lightsmith. SCALE will be investing in private sector companies that will have direct impacts in reducing climate vulnerabilities through access to climate-related risks and impacts, as well as physical products and services that help in managing those risks and impacts. Indirect impact will catalyze the development of markets for technologies and products through the demonstration effect and encourage entrepreneurs and innovators to offer such solutions. The project is global in its scope and is planned to mobilize 75 million USD in investment from private sector sources.

Global. *Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge Programme in Developing Countries* (GEF ID 11499); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF project financing: \$1,867,522 (SCCF); Co-financing: \$1,550,193. This project aims to support civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in developing countries to implement high-impact and innovative initiatives that deliver climate change adaptation and environmental benefits in an inclusive manner. Implemented together with the LDCF supported project (GEF ID: 11498). This project has a core mission of empowering 21 selected non-state actors, composed of CSOs and CBOs, to catalyze innovative impactful initiatives that deliver climate change adaptation and environmental benefits in an inclusive manner. The project will support implementation of 15 of the 21 innovative CCA inclusive initiatives through this program. These initiatives were selected as winners through a global challenge organized as a special 51 Includes GEF project grant, agency fees, PPG, and PPG fees. 17 initiative for the Seventh GEF Assembly, held in Vancouver, Canada in 2023. The Inclusive Assembly Challenge Program seeks to prioritize the inclusion of marginalized groups, ensuring the engagement of women, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities, and people living with disabilities. The implementation of the project is expected to enhance resilience of 511,870 people (50.0 percent female), adopt or strengthen 54 climate adaptation related policies/plans and frameworks, and train or raise the awareness of 6,802 people (50.0 percent women) on climate change adaptation.

Annex 4: Climate Technology Activities

1. This section summarizes the implementation status of ongoing or completed GEF-supported global and regional climate technology projects in this reporting period, as referred to in Part III and supported within the framework of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer (PSP). It presents progress made by the GEF Agencies in the delivery of these projects and summarizes experience gained and lessons learned so far. For information on completed global and regional climate technology projects, refer to previous GEF reports to the UNFCCC.

Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network (ACTFCN)

Background

2. The African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network (ACTFCN) project's overall objective is to support Sub-Saharan African (SSA) Countries in scaling-up the deployment of low-carbon and climate resilient technologies to achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to decrease the vulnerability of countries and their populations to climate change impacts. AfDB's proposal to establish the ACTFCN for Sub-Saharan Africa was approved in 2012 by the GEF council. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2014, was approved by AfDB's Board of Directors at the end of June 2014 and started operations in July 2014. The project has been extended from its original end date of June 2017 to December 2024.

Status Update

3. The project had a very strong focus on mitigation-related activities which delivered very good results. The AfDB was strongly involved in supporting the deployment of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative in Africa, as host of the SE4All Africa Hub, whose mission is to facilitate and coordinate information sharing and mobilization of financing to achieve the goals of this initiative. The project had strongly collaborated with the SE4All Africa Hub with very good results. Furthermore, the project has a strong collaboration with the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), hosted by AfDB, which supports Africa's sustainable energy agenda with a focus on unlocking private sector investments. All mitigation projects are completed.
4. Adaptation projects are all completed, except two which are currently under implementation in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. These two projects were delayed due to logistical issues to undertake in-country visits.
5. The Terminal Evaluation is currently being undertaken and is scheduled to be completed in the second half of 2025. The desk review is almost completed. Interviews with key stakeholders have been well conducted. The consultant is currently scheduling interviews with experts who worked on mitigation and adaptation sub-projects financed under the ACTFCN project.

Regional Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC)

6. The EBRD's FINTECC project was endorsed by the CEO in July 2013 and was closed in December 2024. This project aims to accelerate investments in CCM and CCA technologies in the Early Transition Countries (ETC) in Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Caucasus. It also aims to incentivize deployment of climate technologies with low market penetration, in order to create demonstration projects across these countries. The project components include: (i) regional technology transfer networks; (ii) technology transfer technical assistance; and (iii) financing pilot activities.
7. The technologies supported through FINTECC include green buildings, circular economy elements like utilization of recyclable steel components and repurposed containers for interior of the building; geothermal heat pump systems; smart facades for the best possible energy performance; EV vehicles; and translucent material for daylight exposure throughout the year.
8. The project was extended from its original end date of 2016 to December 2024. The Terminal Evaluation

for this project is expected by the end of 2025. The final request for extension of the FINTECC project until December 2024 was grounded in several significant factors that have impeded its progress and efficacy in earlier years. Despite proactive measures to accelerate project activities, including targeted technical assistance, robust marketing efforts, and direct engagement with potential beneficiaries, unforeseen challenges, particularly the far-reaching impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic, have disrupted timelines and hindered progress throughout the region. The pandemic-induced restrictions have severely curtailed operational efficiency, resulting in delays in project execution and impeding the attainment of desired objectives. Furthermore, specific geopolitical events have added further complexities, constraining project activities and investment dynamics. In light of these contextual challenges, an extension was needed to ensure the successful conclusion of ongoing sub-projects and the effective allocation of remaining funding to eligible initiatives.

Status Update

9. At the project completion date, around 94 percent of the investment grants have been used (committed and disbursed) across 37 sub-projects in 10 countries, with a demonstration effect happening across the entire region that the FINTECC project covers. The usage percentage is even higher in the case of mitigation sub-projects, with over 98% of investment funding utilised. 27 sub-projects are fully disbursed, and the remaining funding is expected to get disbursed in the following 6 months. It is worth noting that in 2024 alone, \$1.78 million of investment funding was allocated to 6 sub-projects, which is over 3 times the average volume of funding allocated during previous years.
10. The CCM impact projected from the 27 implemented sub-projects which have concluded verification and received grants is close to 200,000 tCO₂e of GHG emission savings and reductions over the lifetime of the sub-projects, equivalent to approximately 35% of the project's overall CCM target. However, when all 37 sub-projects that got signed are considered, then expected GHG savings would make at least 300,000 tCO₂e, or over 55% of the target. This additional GHG impact will be re-confirmed upon validation of the sub-projects under development as they reach grant disbursement stage, and the final figure will be reflected in the Terminal Evaluation report. The lower-than-expected CCM impact is likely to result from the persistent adverse economic conditions in the ETC, which have the highest potential for GHG reductions.
11. Progress towards CCA objectives has been difficult. The overall number of CCA sub-projects is five, with a total impact of 163.3 million m³ of water savings per year.

National Climate Technology Activities

12. All national technology transfer pilot projects supported within the framework of the PSP have now been completed, except one. Further information on the implementation status of the project still under implementation, i.e., Construction of 1,000 Ton per Day Municipal Solid Waste Composting Unit in Akouedo, Abidjan, is provided below. For information on national climate technology projects completed in other reporting periods, refer to previous GEF Reports to the UNFCCC.

Côte d'Ivoire: Construction of 1,000 Ton per Day Municipal Solid Waste Composting Unit in Akouedo, Abidjan

13. The initial project aimed to build a pilot composting unit using municipal waste from Abidjan. However, following studies on the biogas reserves at the Akouédo landfill, it was determined that the available biogas could not sustain a contractual electricity supply over a 30-year period.
14. As a result, the project was reoriented to support the construction of a sorting and anaerobic composting unit, designed to generate both electricity and compost. While preparatory activities were underway, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire decided to permanently close the Akouédo landfill, so the project was relocated to another location. The GEF funds thus supported the construction of a pilot plant with a processing capacity of 40 tons per day.

15. Therefore, significant delays in implementation were caused by:

- a) A change in project scope and business model prior to the AfDB's involvement;
- b) The closure of the original site and the resulting challenges in relocating the project;
- c) Delays in meeting disbursement conditions. To address these issues, the AfDB provided fiduciary training and enhanced the capacity of the project implementation unit, particularly in applying the Bank's procurement procedures.
- d) The contract for procurement of the composting plant has been signed and the facility is expected to become operational in Q4 2025, ahead of the project's closing date on December 31, 2025.

Annex 5: Status Report on the LDCF and the SCCF for FY 2025¹⁵⁷

1. The Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF) was established in November 2002 to address the needs of the least developed countries whose economic and geophysical characteristics make them especially vulnerable to the impact of global warming and climate change. The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), consisting of two active **funding** windows, i.e., Program for Adaptation and Program for Technology Transfer, was established in November 2004 to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by resources from the GEF Trust Fund and with bilateral and multilateral funding. The GEF administers both the SCCF and LDCF and the World Bank acts as trustee for both funds.

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

2. **Status of Pledges and Contributions.** As of June 30, 2025, pledges had been received from 28 Contributing Participants: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The total amount pledged to date is \$2.3 billion eq.¹⁵⁸ and signed contribution agreements for \$2.21 billion eq. Of this, payments amounting to \$2.17 billion eq. have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Annex A5.1 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions¹⁵⁹ and payments made to the LDCF since inception.

3. During the period from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025, the LDCF Trust Fund received pledges amounting to approximately \$95.39 million eq. This includes pledges from Belgium, Ireland, Sweden, Slovenia, Germany and US. The Trustee has received \$95.83 million eq. against signed contribution agreements during this period.

4. **Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers.** As of June 30, 2025, cumulative net funding decisions by the Council and the CEO amounted to \$2.37 billion, of which \$2.13 billion was for projects and project preparation activities, \$204.89 million was for fees, and \$35.63 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the LDCF.

5. Funding approved by the Council and the CEO is committed by the Trustee and transferred following established procedures for all financial transactions as agreed between the Trustee and the Agencies. The Trustee has committed a net total amount of \$1.91 billion, of which \$1.73 billion relates to projects and project preparation activities, \$142.03 million to fees, and \$35.63 million to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses.

6. Cash transfers were made to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet their projected disbursement requirements. Out of the cumulative commitments of \$1.91 billion, upon request from Agencies, the Trustee has transferred \$1.33 billion as of June 30, 2025. As a result, \$574.27 million remains payable to Agencies. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in table A5.2.

7. **Schedule of Funds Available.** Funds held in trust without restrictions total \$1.05 billion, comprising of cash and investments. Of this amount, \$1.03 billion has been set-aside to cover funding decisions by the Council or by the CEO. Consequently, net funds available for programming approval by the Council or the CEO amounts to \$22.89 million. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2025 can be found in table A5.3.

8. **Investment Income.** Pending cash transfers to Agencies, cash contributions paid to LDCF Trust Fund

¹⁵⁷ This status report was provided by the Trustee of the LDCF and the SCCF (World Bank). The GEF Secretariat did not edit this report.

¹⁵⁸ US Dollar Equivalent

¹⁵⁹ Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

are held in trust by the World Bank and maintained in a commingled investment portfolio (“Pool”) for all trust funds administered by the World Bank. The assets in the Pool are managed in accordance with the investment strategy established for all of the trust funds administered by the World Bank. The LDCF had cumulative investment returns from funds held in trust of \$216.21 million as of June 30, 2025.

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

9. **Status of Pledges and Contributions.** As of June 30, 2025, pledges had been received from 16 Contributing Participants: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The total amount pledged to date is \$490.89 million eq. and signed contribution agreements for \$459.36 million eq. Of this, payments amounting to \$428.59 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund.

10. During the period from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025, the SCCF Trust Fund received pledges amounting to approximately \$55.96 million eq. This includes pledges from Germany and the United Kingdom. The Trustee has received \$27.36 million eq. against signed contribution agreements during this period.

11. Table A5.4 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions¹⁶⁰ and payments made to the SCCF since its inception; Table A5.5 presents the contributions and payments information broken down by program.

12. **Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers.** As of June 30, 2025, cumulative net funding decisions taken by the Council and the CEO amounted to \$410.61 million, of which \$359.39 million was for projects and project preparation activities, \$35.35 million was for fees, and \$15.87 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the SCCF.

13. Funding approved by the Council and CEO is committed by the Trustee and transferred following established procedures for all financial transactions as agreed between the Trustee and the Agencies. Out of total funding approvals of \$410.61 million, the Trustee committed \$377.55 million, of which \$329.48 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, \$32.19 million to fees, and \$15.87 million to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses.

14. The Trustee transfers cash to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet the projected disbursement requirements of the Agencies. As of June 30, 2025, out of total cumulative commitments of \$377.55 million, the Agencies have requested, and the Trustee has transferred \$353.15 million. As a result, \$24.39 million remains payable to Agencies, pending their request. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A5.6.

15. **Schedule of Funds Available.** Funds held in Trust without restriction comprising cash and investments for both the Adaptation and Transfer of Technology programs total \$112.11 million eq. Of this amount, \$57.55 million has been set-aside to cover funding approved by the Council. Consequently, net funds available for approval by the Council or the CEO amount to \$54.56 million. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2025 can be found in Table A5.7 which shows the funding status by program.

16. **Investment Income.** The SCCF shares the same investment management as the LDCF. Its overall investment return was \$34.41 million from inception to June 30, 2025.

¹⁶⁰ Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

Table A5.1: LDCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2025
(amount in USD eq. Million)

Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized				Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
						Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid		
1	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9 + 11	5	6	7 = 8 + 10	8	9	10	11
Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Amount in Currency	USD Eq. a/	Amount in Currency	USD Eq.	Total Contributions in Currency	Amount Paid in Currency	USD Eq.	Amount Due in Currency	USD Eq.
Australia	AUD	46.50	42.97	-	-	46.50	46.50	42.97	-	-
Austria	EUR	1.90	2.67	-	-	1.90	1.90	2.67	-	-
Belgium	b/ EUR	247.26	285.68	29.77 d/	34.90	217.49	217.49	250.77	-	-
Canada	c/ CAD	111.00	90.14	-	-	111.00	111.00	90.14	-	-
Czech Republic	EUR	0.02	0.03	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	-
Denmark	DKK	1,136.40	173.53	-	-	1,136.40	1,136.40	173.53	-	-
Estonia	EUR	1.00	1.14	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.14	-	-
Finland	EUR	44.60	55.75	-	-	44.60	44.60	55.75	-	-
France	EUR	145.85	166.23	35.00 e/	41.04	110.85	85.85	95.89	25.00	29.31
Germany	EUR	468.00	555.55	-	-	468.00	468.00	555.55	-	-
Hungary	EUR	1.00	1.34	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.34	-	-
Iceland	USD	1.18	1.18	-	-	1.18	1.18	1.18	-	-
Ireland	EUR	23.73	27.28	-	-	23.73	23.73	27.28	-	-
	USD	8.00	8.00	-	-	8.00	8.00	8.00	-	-
Italy	USD	3.00	3.00	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-
Japan	USD	1.08	1.08	-	-	1.08	1.08	1.08	-	-
Luxembourg	EUR	1.00	1.58	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.58	-	-
	USD	4.12	4.12	-	-	4.12	4.12	4.12	-	-
Netherlands	EUR	55.20	73.17	-	-	55.20	55.20	73.17	-	-
	USD	100.20	100.20	-	-	100.20	90.70	90.70	9.50	9.50
New Zealand	NZD	8.10	5.81	-	-	8.10	8.10	5.81	-	-
Norway	NOK	280.00	39.94	-	-	280.00	280.00	39.94	-	-
	USD	2.00	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-
Portugal	EUR	0.05	0.06	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.06	-	-
Qatar	USD	0.50	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	-
Romania	EUR	0.15	0.21	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.21	-	-
Slovenia	EUR	0.36	0.41	-	-	0.36	0.28	0.31	0.08	0.09
Spain	EUR	11.35	12.66	-	-	11.35	11.35	12.66	-	-
Sweden	SEK	2,027.00	234.45	130.00 f/	13.69	1,897.00	1,897.00	220.76	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	43.73	47.10	6.25	7.84	37.48	37.48	39.26	-	-
United Kingdom	GBP	122.00	186.84	-	-	122.00	122.00	186.84	-	-
United States	USD	183.20	183.20	-	-	183.20	183.20	183.20	-	-
			2,307.82	97.47		2,171.45			38.91	

a/ Paid in cash contributions (Receipts) are at actual US dollar value. Pledges outstanding, contribution amounts pending FX and unpaid amounts are valued at ex. rates applicable as on June 30, 2025

b/ Includes contribution of EUR 22.55 million from the Walloon Government of Belgium which has been fully received

c/ Includes CAD 6 million received from the Government of Quebec.

d/ Represents pledge of EUR 27.50 million from COP 28 held in December 2023 and EUR 2.2 million from the 37th Council meeting held in December 2024

e/ Represents pledge from COP 28 held in December 2023

f/ Represents pledge from the 37th Council meeting held in December 2024

**Table A5.2: LDCF Summary of Allocation, Commitments and Disbursements
as of June 30, 2025**
(amount in USD eq. Million)

Entity	Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Approved Allocations	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects				
ADB	43.86	43.71	20.76	22.95
AfDB	171.74	162.81	124.51	38.30
BOAD	21.53	2.53	2.53	-
CI	25.17	10.89	2.26	8.62
FAO	301.09	246.34	146.50	99.84
IBRD	196.38	127.31	82.31	45.00
IFAD	118.09	102.05	55.27	46.78
IUCN	27.42	14.46	7.50	6.96
UNDP	876.16	776.99	588.89	188.11
UNEP	247.87	196.92	130.00	66.92
UNIDO	83.99	39.73	13.85	25.89
WWF	16.74	9.97	0.52	9.45
<i>Sub-total</i>	2,130.03	1,733.71	1,174.89	558.82
Fees				
ADB	3.82	2.20	1.95	0.25
AfDB	16.28	13.52	5.35	8.17
BOAD	1.92	0.39	0.38	0.00
CI	2.26	0.55	0.28	0.28
FAO	29.05	18.16	17.74	0.42
IBRD	18.78	10.70	9.99	0.72
IFAD	11.86	6.17	6.01	0.16
IUCN	2.47	1.11	0.74	0.37
UNDP	85.04	68.35	68.35	-
UNEP	24.16	18.31	18.31	-
UNIDO	7.74	2.20	2.18	0.01
WWF	1.51	0.37	0.15	0.22
<i>Sub-total</i>	204.89	142.03	131.43	10.60
Corporate Budget ^{a/}				
Secretariat	26.74	26.74	22.80	3.94
Evaluation	1.05	1.05	0.88	0.17
STAP	0.77	0.77	0.63	0.14
Trustee	7.06	7.06	6.46	0.61
<i>Sub-total</i>	35.63	35.63	30.77	4.85
Total for LDCF	2,370.55	1,911.36	1,337.09	574.27

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the LDCF and Corporate activities, including annual audit.

**Table A5.3: LDCF for Climate Change Schedule of Funds Available updated
as of June 30, 2025**
(amount in USD eq. Million)

		(in USDeq. mns)
1. Funds held in Trust		1,056.35 <i>a/</i>
Cash and investments	1,056.35	
Promissory notes	-	
2. Restricted Funds		-
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	-	
Set aside for approved activities pending requirements	-	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		1,056.35
4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		1,033.46
Amounts Trustee Committed	574.27	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	458.95	
Umbrella Set-aside	0.24	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		22.89
<i>a/</i> Amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2025.		

Table A5.4: SCCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2025 (amount in USD eq. Million)

(in eq US\$ mns)

1	Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized a/			Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9 + 11	5	6	7 = 8 + 10	Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid	
							8	9	10	11
Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Amount in Currency	USDeq. b/	Amount in Currency	USDeq.	Total Contribution in Currency	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq.	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq.
Belgium	EUR	31.00	41.21	-	-	31.00	31.00	41.21	-	-
Canada	CAD	47.70	37.97	-	-	47.70	28.50	23.93	19.20	14.04
	USD	4.82	4.82	-	-	4.82	4.82	4.82	-	-
Denmark	DKK	125.00	19.95	-	-	125.00	125.00	19.95	-	-
Finland	EUR	13.87	17.95	-	-	13.87	13.87	17.95	-	-
	USD	0.37	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.37	0.37	-	-
Germany	EUR	140.02	177.08	20.00	23.45	120.02	110.02	141.90	10.00	11.72
Ireland	EUR	4.19	4.55	-	-	4.19	4.19	4.55	-	-
	USD	2.13	2.13	-	-	2.13	2.13	2.13	-	-
Italy	USD	10.00	10.00	-	-	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00 c/	5.00
Netherlands	EUR	2.40	3.13	-	-	2.40	2.40	3.13	-	-
Norway	NOK	198.00	34.59	-	-	198.00	198.00	34.59	-	-
Portugal	EUR	1.07	1.30	-	-	1.07	1.07	1.30	-	-
Slovenia	EUR	0.07	0.08	-	-	0.07	0.07	0.08	-	-
Spain	EUR	11.00	14.53	-	-	11.00	11.00	14.53	-	-
Sweden	SEK	40.00	6.12	-	-	40.00	40.00	6.12	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	26.46	28.46	6.44 d/	8.08	20.02	20.02	20.38	-	-
	USD	0.40	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	-
United Kingdom	GBP	24.00	36.26	-	-	24.00	24.00	36.26	-	-
United States	USD	50.00	50.00	-	-	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	-
			490.89		31.53			428.59		30.76

a/ Pledged contributions are made towards the Program for Adaptation and for the Transfer of Technology.

b/ Paid in cash contributions (Receipts) are at the actual US dollar value. Pledges outstanding, contribution amounts pending FX and unpaid amounts are valued at exchange rates applicable as on June 30, 2025.

c/ Contribution past due.

d/ Represents multi-year pledge announced during COP27.

Table A5.5: SCCF Status of Contributions by Program as of June 30, 2025
(amount in USD eq. Million)

Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Contributions	Contribution Agreements Finalized			
			Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid	
			Amount Paid in		Amount Due in	
			Currency	US\$eq.	Currency	US\$eq.
I. Program for Adaptation						
Canada	CAD	31.00	21.00	17.72	10.00	7.31
Denmark	DKK	115.00	115.00	18.14	-	-
Finland	USD	0.37	0.37	0.37	-	-
	EUR	13.52	13.52	17.52	-	-
Germany	EUR	120.02	110.02	141.90	10.00	11.72
Ireland	USD	1.28	1.28	1.28	-	-
	EUR	4.19	4.19	4.55	-	-
Italy	USD	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00 c/	5.00
Netherlands	EUR	2.40	2.40	3.13	-	-
Norway	NOK	181.50	181.50	31.59	-	-
Portugal	EUR	1.07	1.07	1.30	-	-
Slovenia	EUR	0.07	0.07	0.08	-	-
Spain	EUR	10.00	10.00	13.23	-	-
Sweden	SEK	37.00	37.00	5.69	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	13.82	13.82	14.19	-	-
	USD	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	-
United Kingdom	GBP	24.00	24.00	36.26	-	-
United States	USD	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	-
				357.34		24.04
II. Program for Technology Transfer						
Belgium	EUR	31.00	33.22	41.21	-	-
Canada	CAD	16.70	7.50	6.22	9.20	6.73
	USD	4.82	4.82	4.82	-	-
Denmark	DKK	10.00	10.00	1.81	-	-
Finland	EUR	0.35	0.35	0.42	-	-
Ireland	USD	0.85	0.85	0.85	-	-
Italy	USD	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-
Norway	NOK	16.50	16.50	3.00	-	-
Spain	EUR	1.00	1.00	1.30	-	-
Sweden	SEK	3.00	3.00	0.43	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	6.20	6.20	6.19	-	-
				71.25		6.73
TOTAL				428.59		30.76

a/ Pledged contributions are made towards the Program for Adaptation and for the Transfer of Technology.

b/ Paid in cash contributions (Receipts) are at the actual US dollar value. Pledges outstanding, contribution amounts pending FX and unpaid amounts are valued at exchange rates applicable as on June 30, 2025.

c/ Contribution past due.

d/ Represents multi-year pledge announced during COP27.

**Table A5.6: SCCF Summary of Allocations, Commitments and Disbursements
as of June 30, 2025**
(amount in USD eq. Million)

Entity	Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Approved	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
	Allocations			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects				
ADB	19.64	11.11	8.83	2.28
AfDB	12.08	12.08	8.98	3.11
CAFVE	8.96	8.96	8.96	-
CI	4.98	4.98	4.53	0.45
EBRD	16.14	16.14	15.94	0.20
FAO	46.71	28.02	24.93	3.09
IADB	6.03	6.03	6.03	-
IBRD	82.17	82.17	73.17	9.00
IFAD	36.26	36.26	37.59	(1.33)
UNDP	83.53	80.84	80.91	(0.07)
UNEP	31.29	31.29	31.29	-
UNIDO	9.94	9.94	5.53	4.41
WWF	1.65	1.65	0.89	0.76
<i>Sub-total</i>	359.39	329.48	307.58	21.90
Fees				
ADB	1.90	1.29	1.11	0.18
AfDB	1.13	1.13	0.53	0.61
CAFVE	0.53	0.53	0.53	-
CI	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00
EBRD	1.58	1.58	1.56	0.02
FAO	4.16	2.35	2.32	0.03
IADB	0.60	0.60	0.60	-
IBRD	8.84	8.84	8.84	-
IFAD	3.79	3.75	3.75	-
UNDP	8.21	8.01	8.01	-
UNEP	3.13	3.03	3.03	-
UNIDO	0.94	0.57	0.57	0.00
WWF	0.15	0.15	0.15	-
<i>Sub-total</i>	35.35	32.19	31.36	0.83
Corporate Budget ^{a/}				
Secretariat	10.95	10.95	9.71	1.24
Evaluation	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.13
STAP	0.86	0.86	0.72	0.14
Trustee	3.07	3.07	2.92	0.15
<i>Sub-total</i>	15.87	15.87	14.21	1.66
Total for SCCF	410.61	377.55	353.15	24.39

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the SCCF and Corporate including annual audit.

Table A5.7: SCCF Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2025
(amount in USD eq. Million)

(in mn USD eq.)

<u>Program for Adaptation</u>		
<u>1. Funds held in Trust</u>		85.46 a/
Cash and investments	85.46	
Promissory notes	0	
<u>2. Restricted Funds</u>		0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
Set aside for approved activities pending requirements	0	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		85.46
<u>4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		46.50
Amounts Trustee Committed	14.23	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	32.27	
Umbrella Set-aside	-	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		38.96
<u>Program for Transfer of Technology</u>		
<u>6. Funds held in Trust</u>		26.65 a/
Cash and investments	26.65	
Promissory notes	0	
<u>7. Restricted Funds</u>		0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
Set aside for approved activities pending requirements	0	
8. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (8 = 6 - 7)		26.65
<u>9. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		11.05
Amounts Trustee Committed	10.16	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	0.89	
10. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (10 = 8 - 9)		15.60
Total SCCF Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 + 10)		54.56
a/ Amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2025.		

Annex 6: Status Report on the CBIT Trust Fund ¹⁶¹

Table A6.1: CBIT Status of Contributions as of June 30, 2025
(amount in USD eq. Million)

Contributing Participant	Currency	Contribution in Currency	Paid (Receipts)	
			Amount Paid-in Currency	Amount Paid-in USDeq. a/
Australia	AUD	2.00	2.00	1.53
Belgium	EUR	0.40	0.40	0.47
Canada	CAD	5.00	5.00	3.71
Germany	EUR	10.00	10.00	10.59
Ireland	USD	0.39	0.39	0.39
Italy	EUR	4.00	4.00	4.31
Japan	USD	5.00	5.00	5.00
Netherlands	EUR	1.00	1.00	1.04
New Zealand	NZD	0.13	0.13	0.09
Norway	NOK	9.00	9.00	1.09
Sweden	SEK	30.00	30.00	3.22
Switzerland	CHF	1.00	1.00	1.00
United Kingdom	GBP	11.00	11.00	14.27
United States	USD	14.88	14.88	14.88
				<u>61.59</u>
a/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions				

¹⁶¹ This status report was provided by the Trustee of the CBIT Trust Fund (World Bank). The GEF Secretariat did not edit this report.

Table A6.2: CBIT TF Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2025
(amount in USD eq. Million)

	(in USDeq. mns)
1. Funds held in Trust	7.86
Cash and investments	7.86
2. Approved Amounts pending disbursement	2.38
Amounts Trustee Committed	2.38
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	0.00
3. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (3 = 1 -2)	5.48