REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TO THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Reporting period: July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026
August 17, 2026

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
ARISE	Accelerating Resilience Investments and Innovations for Sustainable Economies
BAEF	Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework Report
BOAD	West African Development Bank
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CES	Country Engagement Strategy
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
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
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
ESCO	Energy Service Company
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FECO	Foreign Economic Cooperation Center Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China
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
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility

GEFID	Global Environment Facility Project Identification Number
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRP	Global Resilience Partnership
GSP	Global Support Program
ha	Hectare
HCI	Heart of Conservation Initiative
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
ICI	Inclusive Conservation Initiative
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP	Integrated Program
IPAG	GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and local communities
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
MCF	Multilateral Climate Fund
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MFA	Multi-Focal Area
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSP	Medium-Sized Project
MTF	Multi-Trust Fund
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NbS	Nature-Based Solutions
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGI	Non-Grant Instrument
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFP	Operational Focal Point
OPS	Overall Performance Studies

PATPA	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
PIF	Project Identification Form
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSP	Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer
PV	Photovoltaic
RSF	Resilience and Sustainability Facility
SB	Subsidiary Body of the UNFCCC
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
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
STAP	Scientific, Technical and Advisory Panel
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TAP	Technology Action Plan
tCO_2e	Tonnes Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-CCC	Copenhagen Climate Centre
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 Programme
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YOUNGO	Official Children and Youth Constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This document, submitted to the thirty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 31) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), presents Global Environment Facility (GEF) activities for July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026. The period corresponds to the fourth and final year of the eighth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-8), covering July 2022 to June 2026, and also the final year of implementation of the GEF-8 Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

2. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, the GEF provides grant and blended finance instruments for country-driven climate action, including mitigation, adaptation, transparency, and technology transfer. The Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21 recognize the GEF's role within the Financial Mechanism and, pursuant to Article 9, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 58 of decision 1/CP.21, the GEF, together with the LDCF and SCCF administered by the GEF and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), serves the Paris Agreement.

3. The report summarizes GEF activities during the reporting period and highlights responses to decisions adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Belém, Brazil, November 10 to 21, 2025, including guidance from COP 30 and Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) 7 and conclusions from the sixty-second and sixty-third sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

Support for Climate Change Mitigation in the Reporting Period

4. During the reporting period, the GEF approved 89 projects totaling $379.2 million in support of climate change mitigation (CCM) through the GEF Trust Fund. This total includes GEF project financing, project preparation grants (PPGs), and Agency fees. Of this amount, $226.9 million (59.8 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 89 approved standalone projects and child projects,[1] 32 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 67 medium-sized projects (MSPs) and 22 full-sized projects (FSPs).

6. These 89 projects are anticipated to leverage approximately $2.2 billion in co-financing, resulting in an average co-financing ratio of 1 (GEF) to 6.6 (co-financing).[2] Collectively, they are projected to avoid or sequester 286.4 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) over their

[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 CCM.

lifetimes.

7. Through GEF Trust Fund investments, the GEF and its partners are supporting recipient countries across key CCM sectors. During the reporting period, the GEF approved 11 projects on renewable energy; seven on energy efficiency; six on sustainable transport and urban systems; 28 on agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU); and 37 with mixed or other objectives.

Support for Climate Change Adaptation in the Reporting Period

8. During the reporting period, the LDCF and SCCF continued to serve as core instruments for financing adaptation in developing countries, with a particular focus on least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS). Programming increasingly emphasized implementation of national adaptation priorities and larger-scale interventions, with operational improvements to expand access, reduce processing times, and strengthen alignment with country-led planning frameworks.

9. In the reporting period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 11 FSPs and 12 MSPs, totaling $138.72 million in LDCF resources. Two FSPs and 25 MSPs totaling $61.51 million in SCCF financing were also approved and are expected to mobilize over $257.02 million in co-financing.

10. The Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF for the GEF-9 period reached consensus among participants on April 14, 2026 and was endorsed by the 40th LDCF/SCCF Council in June 2026. The Strategy positions the LDCF and SCCF within the GEF Family of Funds, and introduces targeted priority themes and operational innovations, including enhanced support for LDCs and SIDS and a new opportunity to deploy NGIs through the SCCF Program for Technology Transfer (SCCF-B) for technology transfer and innovation.

11. The strategy development process brought together donor countries, representatives of LDCs and regional constituencies, civil society organizations, the UNFCCC, the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, GEF Agencies, and observers from other multilateral climate funds (MCF). Discussions articulated thematic priorities, including agriculture and food systems, water, infrastructure, nature-based solutions (NbS), human health, and climate information and early warning systems, together with options to strengthen private sector engagement, resource mobilization, and country ownership.

12. Under the agreed GEF-9 Framework, the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF sets several forward-looking quantitative targets, including allocating 10 percent of programming resources to investments that advance complementarity and coherence among MCFs and a 20 percent aspirational target for support benefiting Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs). The Strategy is designed to facilitate transformational adaptation and operationalize the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience at the national level.

13. The LDCF remains the only multilateral fund dedicated exclusively to adaptation in LDCs and continues to provide predictable grant support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans. The GEF has maintained close cooperation with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and, through its country engagement approach, is helping countries translate national adaptation priorities into implementation-ready programs and projects.

14. The SCCF continued to complement the LDCF by supporting adaptation priorities in SIDS through a dedicated window established in the GEF-8 period, and by expanding its role in technology transfer and innovation. Under the agreed strategy for the next programming period, SCCF-B will provide an additional avenue for NGIs, broadening the financing tools available for resilience-building and adaptation-related technology deployment.

Private Sector and Blended Finance

15. Blended finance remained central under GEF-8 for mobilizing private capital in support of environmental conventions and generating climate and MFA benefits. A total of $196 million in GEF Trust Fund resources was allocated to blended finance solutions, supporting innovation, NbS and other transformative interventions with potential to scale through private sector investment.

16. As of June 30, 2026, GEF-8 aggregate figures show the CCM focal area received $80 million excluding Agency fees, or 41 percent of the Blended Finance Program total resources, in eight projects that are either CCM focused or MFA interventions.

Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation

17. The Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, supported through the LDCF and SCCF, is a catalytic instrument for testing scalable adaptation approaches, expanding engagement with private sector and non-traditional partners, and identifying investable models that can later be scaled through other financing channels.

18. By the end of this reporting period, all 13 project concepts that were announced at COP 29 as winners of the third round of this program had partnered with GEF Agencies, and been fully approved by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) based on the regular policies and procedures for the LDCF and SCCF.

Enabling Activities and Support for the Enhanced Transparency Framework

19. The GEF continued to support Enabling Activities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including Biennial Transparency Reports, National Communications, and other reporting instruments that underpin national policy development and implementation. During the reporting period, it approved $97.5 million from the GEF Trust Fund, including Agency fees, for twenty-three Enabling Activity projects supporting biennial transparency reporting in sixty-nine countries.

20. In response to decision 18/CMA.1, the GEF has continued to support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent Biennial Transparency Reports and in strengthening the institutional arrangements needed to implement the enhanced transparency framework on a sustained basis. Under GEF-9, support to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), including through CBIT, Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), and National Communications, will remain a core element of climate change programming.

21. As of June 30, 2026, cumulative GEF approvals for Enabling Activities comprised 203 Biennial Update Reports across 131 countries, 597 National Communications across 151

countries, and 254 Biennial Transparency Reports across 122 countries. By June 30, 2026, the GEF had also approved Enabling Activities supporting BTRs in 69 eligible recipient countries, reflecting continued strong demand for transparency-related capacity building.

Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency

22. In response to decision 1/CP.21, the GEF established the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to strengthen institutional and technical capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework. Support was initially provided through a dedicated CBIT Trust Fund. Since GEF-7, it is fully integrated into the CCM Focal Area, while projects financed under the CBIT Trust Fund continue to be implemented alongside newer GEF Trust Fund-supported operations.

23. This integration has allowed transparency support to establish durable national transparency systems in developing countries embedded in broader climate governance and planning processes. Under GEF-9, CBIT is expected to further strengthen national assets and policy enablers that support long-term climate action.

24. The active CBIT portfolio continues to include projects originally financed under the CBIT Trust Fund and subsequent operations financed through the GEF Trust Fund. This continuity is intended to provide predictable support across replenishment periods and allow countries that have completed or are completing an initial project to seek further assistance as their transparency systems mature.

25. On April 10, 2025, the GEF Council approved the extension of the CBIT Trust Fund End Transfer Date to December 31, 2027 and its Termination Date to June 30, 2029, allowing sufficient time to complete the remaining CBIT Trust Fund-financed projects.

26. As of June 30, 2026, the CBIT portfolio comprised 127 projects in 109 countries, including 117 national projects, two regional projects covering nine countries, and eight global projects. The portfolio has supported 35 LDCs and 31 SIDS to date.

27. During the reporting period, the GEF Council approved the third phase of the CBIT Global Support Programme, Climate Transparency Global Support Programme III, with support from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This is intended to strengthen knowledge exchange, methodological support, and peer learning across the wider transparency portfolio.

Technology Transfer

28. Technology development and transfer remained a cross-cutting GEF priority during the reporting period, reflecting its central importance for implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The GEF continued to support both low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies through mitigation and adaptation programming, policy support, and collaboration with the Technology Mechanism.

29. Under the GEF-8 CCM strategy, technology development, transfer and enabling policy frameworks remained central to support for systemic mitigation. In the reporting period, for CCM,

25 projects with technology transfer objectives or elements were approved with $90.4 million in GEF funding, including PPGs and Agency fees, and $652.7 million in co-financing.[3] This amount includes two global projects.

30. Under the 2022–2026 Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF, adaptation programming also prioritized technology transfer and innovation. Fourteen projects aligned with adaptation objectives relevant to technology transfer and innovation were approved, amounting to $56.64 million in GEF financing and leveraging $184.72 million in co-financing, including support for private sector engagement under SCCF-B.

31. The GEF continued its collaboration with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and remained engaged with the Technology Executive Committee and the CTCN Advisory Board. This cooperation supports alignment of GEF operations with country-defined technology priorities and evolving guidance under the Belém Technology Implementation Programme.

GEF Small Grants Program

32. The GEF-8 replenishment reaffirmed the importance of local innovation, civil society leadership, and coalition-building for delivering global environmental benefits, including climate benefits. With $155 million allocated to the global GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) in addition to country allocations, the Secretariat launched SGP 2.0 to strengthen support for local civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples, women-led initiatives, and youth engagement.

33. During the reporting period, two $10 million pilot initiatives were launched under SGP 2.0. The Civil Society Organization Challenge Program, implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), is expected to support at least 30 innovative initiatives across 25 countries, prioritizing youth-led, women-led, and Indigenous Peoples' organizations. The Microfinance Initiative, implemented by the World Bank, aims to improve access to finance for small enterprises in seven countries through innovative microfinance approaches embedded in wider operations.

GEF Replenishment Process

34. The GEF-9 replenishment concluded with pledges of $3.85 billion on April 9, 2026. The outcomes, together with the GEF-9 Programming Directions and policy recommendations, are expected to guide implementation from July 2026 to June 2030. At its 71st meeting, held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, the Council considered document GEF/C.71/02/Rev.03 (Draft Summary of Negotiations of the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund) and welcomed the successful conclusion of the replenishment, took note of the Summary, and endorsed the programming directions, including the allocations of resources set forth therein, the policy recommendations, and the Draft Replenishment Resolution.

35. In parallel, the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for the GEF-9 period advanced

[3] 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.

through two dedicated meetings during the reporting period, reaching consensus at the fourth and final meeting on April 14, 2026. At its 40th meeting, held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, the LDCF/SCCF Council endorsed the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for the GEF-9 period.[4] The strategy responds to rising demand for adaptation support, proposes financial scenarios of $1.2 billion and $1.6 billion for 2026–2030, and is intended to strengthen the adaptation architecture across the GEF Family of Funds.

36. Together, the GEF-9 replenishment outcomes and the agreed Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF establish the strategic and operational basis for the next phase of GEF support to developing countries. They emphasize faster delivery, stronger country ownership, greater complementarity with other climate funds, expanded access through operational reforms, and sustained ambition across mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, and transparency.

Streamlining Access and Process

37. The GEF-8 and GEF-9 streamlining agenda has produced substantial operational reform. Key measures include a single accelerated project modality across GEF-administered funds, building on the one-step approach piloted under the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and estimated to save three to four months in early project preparation. The reform is intended to simplify access, facilitate MTF proposals, and improve predictability for countries and Agencies.

38. For Enabling Activities, the GEF has continued to approve bundled applications covering up to two Biennial Transparency Reports and one National Communication in a single project, reducing transaction costs and helping countries avoid funding gaps between reporting cycles. In parallel, the threshold for expedited MSP approvals was raised from $2 million to $5 million, allowing faster processing of smaller operations and broadening access to the streamlined modality.

39. As part of the GEF-8 improvements[5] to operational policies and the project cycle, the Secretariat also pursued streamlining beyond its internal procedures, including a review of the project and program cycle, regular consultations with Agencies and Operational Focal Points (OFP), and development of incentives and time standards to reduce avoidable delays.

40. Under the GEF-9 Policy Directions[6] recently approved by the Council, the Secretariat will develop for Council consideration additional reforms including simplified approaches for Enabling Activities based on periodic institutional assessments, stronger risk-based fast-tracking of lower-risk projects, and digital improvements to the GEF Portal and related information systems.

41. These reforms were shaped through extensive consultations, including the work of the Council Working Group on Streamlining, feedback from GEF Agencies and country focal points,

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[4] GEF, 2026. 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

[5] See Annex II of document GEF/C.62/03 *Summary of Negotiations of the 8th Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, p. 252-264.

[6] See Annex II of document GEF/C.71/02/Rev.03 *Draft Summary of Negotiations of the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, p. 189-196.

and dedicated surveys of bottlenecks in project preparation and implementation. The resulting recommendations informed amendments to core operational policies and helped establish a more responsive project cycle architecture for GEF-9.

Complementarity in Climate Funds

42. The GEF continued to deepen complementarity, coherence, and coordination with other MCFs, notably the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Climate Investment Funds, the Green Climate Fund, and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage. Collaboration at both strategic and technical levels sought to improve country access to climate finance, reduce fragmentation, and strengthen collective impact in support of nationally determined priorities.

43. This collaboration was reflected in the participation of other MCFs in GEF-9 replenishment and LDCF/SCCF programming strategy meetings as observers and in the integration of complementarity objectives into the next programming period. The GEF-9 and LDCF/SCCF strategic documents explicitly encourage coordinated investment planning, methodological alignment, and joint engagement in support of country-level priorities.

44. At country level, this collaboration continued through country platforms and climate finance roundtables in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, bilateral cooperation partners, multilateral development banks (MDB), the AF, and others. During the reporting period, the GEF engaged in such a platform for The Gambia, which built on previous national climate finance roundtables in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and Seychelles held in the previous reporting period. These processes improved alignment between GEF programming and broader whole-of-government reform and investment agendas.

45. Complementarity also advanced through sequential programming, harmonized results work, and joint communication and outreach. The GEF continued to share lessons and pipelines from initiatives such as the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation with partner funds, particularly where proof-of-concept operations could be scaled through follow-on financing. The Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF further embeds complementarity by setting a 10 percent target as the share of future programming resources to investments that promote tangible coordination among MCFs.

GEF Engagement and Partnerships

46. The GEF further strengthened engagement with youth constituencies during the reporting period, including through collaboration with YOUNGO (the official children and youth constituency of the UNFCCC) and the Young Negotiators Academy. Support was provided for youth participation in climate and environment events and in the lead-up to COP 30, including 12 youth negotiators who took part in negotiation tracks and direct exchanges with the GEF Secretariat.

47. Engagement with IPLCs also deepened through the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group, safeguards grounded in free, prior, and informed consent, and dedicated finance windows and targets under current and forthcoming programming. New calls under Indigenous-led initiatives

generated strong demand, including more than 800 expressions of interest in 2025 under a partnership call linked to the Heart of Conservation Initiative (HCI).

48. Gender equality continued to be integrated across GEF operations through mandatory gender analyses, gender action plans, sex-disaggregated indicators, and implementation reporting requirements under the GEF Policy on Gender Equality. The GEF also worked with other MCFs and the UNFCCC Gender Team on training, outreach, and policy coherence, and has proposed a gender-specific indicator on women's empowerment in the GEF-9 Results Framework.

49. Policy coherence remained a prominent feature of GEF-8 programming, particularly through integrated approaches that support cross-ministerial coordination, use of climate data in decision-making, and alignment between climate, biodiversity, and development objectives. A flagship example is the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator, implemented across 12 countries with more than $100 million in funding, which seeks to align long-term planning, public finance, and institutional arrangements in support of net-zero and nature-positive pathways.

50. The GEF also remained actively engaged in global partnerships on adaptation and resilience. The GEF continued to chair the World Adaptation Science Program, whose management group includes major international institutions such as the Green Climate Fund, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the UNFCCC, and the World Meteorological Organization, and contributed to broader collaboration on climate services and resilience knowledge.

51. The GEF further served on the advisory bodies of the Global Resilience Partnership and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility and continued collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization, including on the 2025 State of Climate Services Report. These partnerships support stronger weather and climate observations, adaptation planning, and resilience-building in vulnerable countries, including LDCs and SIDS.

52. Additionally, the GEF co-organized, and participated in, the Strategic Workshop for the LDC Group in Dili, Timor-Leste from April 28 to 29, 2026 to brief the LDC Group leadership about the outcomes of the GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF Strategy negotiations, discuss programming opportunities, and to share lessons learned and best practices from the LDCF portfolio.

Evaluations by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office

53. During the reporting period, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) completed several evaluations relevant to the Climate Change Focal Area and the adaptation funds. These assessments reviewed alignment with Convention guidance, the design and performance of operations, and lessons on efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability.

54. The evaluation of components of the GEF results-based management system examined, among other elements, the GEF Portal, portfolio efficiency, the core indicators system, self-evaluation practices, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements in fragile and conflict-affected situations. It provides lessons directly relevant to strengthening performance measurement and reporting in climate-related projects and programs.

55. The Annual Performance Report 2025 assessed multiple aspects of Climate Change Focal Area project performance and found that more recently designed projects are performing better than earlier cohorts. It also examined broader adoption of completed projects, including the extent to which results are being replicated, scaled, or institutionalized.

56. The LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report 2025 assessed 33 completed adaptation projects implemented from GEF-4 to GEF-7. It found that 88 percent achieved satisfactory outcome ratings, while the likelihood of sustainability was positive for 57 percent of projects. The evaluation therefore confirmed generally strong adaptation outcomes while underscoring the need to strengthen long-term sustainability.

57. The evaluation of GEF support for NbS reviewed 933 NbS-aligned projects, including 328 completed projects financed through the GEF Trust Fund, the LDCF, and the SCCF. It generated lessons on the role of integrated, ecosystem-based approaches in addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, and broader societal challenges.

58. The report on evaluation findings for the ninth replenishment highlighted the continued evolution of the GEF's mitigation strategy in response to Convention guidance, national priorities, and the need to maximize cost-effective global environmental benefits. It also noted the growing importance of capacity building and enabling environments, particularly in a climate finance landscape where larger funds often finance investment at greater scale while the GEF provides foundational support and catalytic action.

59. Overall, the evaluation evidence confirms that GEF support for mitigation, adaptation, transparency, technology transfer, and enabling environments remains aligned with UNFCCC guidance and continues to evolve towards more integrated, country-driven, and systemic approaches. At the same time, the findings underscore the importance of sustaining operational reforms, strengthening long-term institutional capacity, and ensuring that future programming under GEF-9 can deliver greater impact at greater speed.

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 between the COP and the GEF Council.

2. This Report to COP 31 covers the period July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026, which corresponds to fiscal year 2026 (FY26). FY26 is the fourth year of the eighth four-year replenishment cycle of the GEF (GEF-8), spanning from July 2022 to June 2026. The GEF submitted its Report to UNFCCC COP 30 on August 4, 2025.[7]

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 (MCF); the role of country platforms and Integrated Programs under GEF-8; the 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 30 and from the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 7), as well as its response to the conclusions of the 62-63 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.

[7] GEF, 2025, *GEF Report to the UNFCCC COP30: July 2024–June 2025*.

PART I: GEF'S RESPONSE TO COP/CMA GUIDANCE

1. GEF RELEVANCE FOR THE BELÉM OUTCOMES

5. At the UN Climate Change conference, held in Belém, Brazil, November 10 to 21, 2025, Parties agreed to the Belém Political Package. This package of decisions notably included the Global Mutirão decision, which includes measures aiming to accelerate implementation, solidarity, and international cooperation on climate change. The Package also includes other key decisions such as on climate adaptation, with the adoption of a set of 59 indicators in the context of the Global Goal on Adaptation of the Paris Agreement, as well as on transparency, technology, finance, mitigation, just transition, and gender.

6. Of particular relevance to the GEF, the outcome text calls for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035. It calls for enhanced efforts in regards to paragraph 16 of decision 1/CMA.6 to at least triple annual outflows from the 2022 level from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) by 2030 at the latest, with a view to significantly scaling up the share of finance delivered through them in delivering on the goal referred to in paragraph 8 of decision 1/CMA.6 (New Collective Quantified Goal).[8] The Global Mutirão decision also looks forward to successful replenishments of the GEF, the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

2. COP 30, CMP 20, AND CMA 7 DECISIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF SBI 62-63 AND SBSTA 62-63

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.[9] 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 30 and CMA 7 in 2025 provided specific guidance to the GEF.[10] Key elements of the COP 30 and CMA 7 guidance are summarized below:

a) The COP 30 decision expresses concern regarding (i) the possible decrease in the financial resources to be allocated to the Climate Focal Area under the ninth replenishment of the GEF, (ii) the absence of pledging session for the LDCF and SCCF, and encourages ambitious pledges to the ninth replenishment of the GEF along with scaled-up contributions to the LDCF and SCCF;

b) On transparency, the COP and CMA decisions encourage the GEF to continue providing financial support for the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) and National

[8] UNFCCC, CMA, 2024, decision 1/CMA.6, FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/17/Add.1, para. 8 and 16.
[9] Paris Agreement, 2015, Article 9, para 8 and 9; UNFCCC, COP, 2015, decision 1/CP.21, para 15, 54, 58, 61, 62, 64, 84, 86, 88, 110.
[10] UNFCCC, COP, 2025, decision 3/CP.30: Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility, and decision 7/CMA.7: Guidance to the Global Environment Facility.

Communications (NC) by developing country Parties, and requests to maintain the support for reporting and capacity-building, including for activities under the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).

c) On adaptation, the GEF is invited to support developing countries in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including through the CBIT.

d) On technology the GEF is invited, along with the GCF and the AF, to support the implementation of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, within its mandate.

e) On operational improvements, the decision welcomes ongoing reforms to add three GEF Agencies and efforts on coherence and complementarity with other MCFs. It invites the GEF to ensure full implementation of streamlining measures and requests further simplification of processes and reduced delays.

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 30, CMA 7, CMP 20, and Conclusion of SBI 63 with GEF Responses

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
COP 30 Decisions (2025)	
Decision 1/CP.30: Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance	
Paragraph 4: *Notes* the engagement of the Standing Committee on Finance with Parties and the secretariats of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in the context of its workplan and noted with appreciation the efforts it has made to improve its working modalities in preparing draft guidance for the operating entities.	This is for the Standing Committee on Finance.
Decision 2/CP.30: Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and	

[11] COP 30 Decisions are available at: https://unfccc.int/event/cop-30
[12] CMA 7 Decisions are available at: https://unfccc.int/event/cma-7

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
guidance to the Green Climate Fund	
Paragraph 6: *Further encourages* the Board to consider measures to improve and strengthen its work with the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility on their fast-track accreditation programme,[13] including through the potential mutual acceptance of their respective accreditation systems, as appropriate, subject to the limitations of their accreditation and the relevant decisions of the Adaptation Fund Board and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, with a view to dramatically simplifying access to funding under the Green Climate Fund.	Noted. This is for the GCF. Please see corresponding response under guidance to the GEF.
Paragraph 10: *Encourages* the Fund to continue to improve complementarity, coherence and coordination with other multilateral climate funds as envisaged in the Strategic Plan for the Fund 2024–2027 in order to strive for greater impact in the delivery of climate finance.	Noted. This is for the GCF. Please see corresponding response under guidance to the GEF.
Decision 3/CP.30: Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility	
Paragraph 1: *Notes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session,[14] including the responses of the Global Environment Facility to previous guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties.	Noted.
Paragraph 2: *Welcomes* the achievement by the Global Environment Facility of its climate change	Appreciate the acknowledgement of mitigation efforts and achievements.

[13] See annex III to Green Climate Fund Decision B.42/13.
[14] FCCC/CP/2025/8 and Add.1.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
target of exceeding 1.85 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide emission reductions under the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility by June 2025, as reported at the 69th meeting of its Council.	
Paragraph 3: *Also welcomes* the policy adjustments and streamlining of policy requirements proposed by the Global Environment Facility aimed at increasing the accessibility of its funding.	Noted.
Paragraph 4: *Further welcomes* recent developments related to the simplification of processes and programmes of the Global Environment Facility, as well as the ongoing efforts of the Facility in enhancing its strategic collaboration with the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the Climate Investment Funds aimed at enhancing coherence and complementarity of work and the timely access of developing countries to resources.	Noted with appreciation. The GEF continues to prioritize timely access of developing countries to resources as a guiding principle in its strategic collaboration with the GCF, the AF, and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) on complementarity and coherence.
Paragraph 5: *Welcomes* the ongoing reform concerning expansion to three additional implementing agencies for the Global Environment Facility and encourages the expansion of the cohort of implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility in developing countries in all regions, with a focus on underserved regions, with a view to enhancing access to resources of the Facility in those regions.	As part of the GEF-9 replenishment, a comprehensive package of reforms include measures to encourage efficiency of the GEF Partnership by expanding the GEF Agency cohort through a cross-fund fast-track accreditation process for entities already accredited by the GCF or AF. The process will prioritize Agencies with a track record in underrepresented geographies and thematic areas. To ensure an active and diverse Partnership, individual Agency portfolio shares are capped at 25 percent of overall GEF-9 programming, down from the previous 30 percent notional ceiling, complemented by a minimum target of 25 percent of approvals channeled through Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Paragraph 6: *Underscores* the importance of the modalities and procedures of the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies for enabling activities being flexible and adaptable to the national contexts of developing country Parties in order to prevent funding gaps between reporting cycles, ensure timely approval of projects and ensure continuity of staff in national technical teams.	Since the previous cycle, GEF-7, the GEF has made available the possibility to bundle two BTRs (one of them combined with a NC) through one single bundled application within each, 4-year GEF 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 GEF 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 done in parallel, to avoid gaps between projects. The GEF has a streamlined modality for the approval of Enabling Activities through an expedited review process that does not require submission to the GEF Council for formal consideration. Under this modality, Enabling Activities projects designed to assist eligible countries in meeting their obligations under the Conventions, can be approved by the GEF Secretariat directly, provided they fall within the scope and funding thresholds established for this category of projects. This approach is intended to reduce administrative burden and processing time for recipient countries, enabling them to access resources in a timely manner and initiate preparatory work without undue delay. The expedited approval modality reflects the GEF's recognition that Enabling Activities are foundational in nature and critical to ensuring that developing countries can meet reporting and compliance obligations under international environmental agreements.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
	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 barriers Parties may face in implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), including the avoidance of gaps between projects. These interactions include the active participation of the GEF and its Agencies in the recent Mandated Event at the 63rd and 64th sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC (SB63 and SB64) (*World Café on Support for ETF Reporting and Capacity-Building*, held on November 10, 2025 and June 8, 2026) organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat, and bilateral discussions with Parties on their specific reporting needs. The GEF Secretariat 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.
Paragraph 7: *Expresses concern* regarding the possible decrease in the financial resources to be allocated to the climate focal area under the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and emphasizes that the ninth replenishment should continue to channel financial resources for climate action in developing countries.	The GEF acknowledges the concerns expressed regarding the potential decrease in financial resources allocated to the Climate Change Focal Area under the ninth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund. The GEF will continue to support impactful climate action in developing countries, in line with the GEF-9 Programming Directions. This maintained ambition reflects expected co-benefits from biodiversity and land restoration, and financial resources from blended finance, supported by integrated programming aligned with Paris Agreement goals and UNFCCC objectives.
Paragraph 8: *Encourages* ambitious pledges to the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility.	This is for the Parties.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Paragraph 9: *Also encourages* the Global Environment Facility to ensure that programming for the climate change focal area under its ninth replenishment remains country-driven and takes into account, as appropriate, nationally determined priorities.	The GEF is a country-driven fund, and programming under the Climate Change Focal Area will continue to be country-driven, taking into account nationally determined priorities. As per previous practice, the GEF-9 Programming Directions plans that all Climate Change Focal Area projects will align with national strategies, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Long-Term Strategies (LTS) and their implementation roadmaps and investment plans, and demonstrate sustainability beyond the implementation period.
Paragraph 10: *Notes concerning* 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.	The concern about the financial situation has been presented to the LDCF/SCCF Council meetings. The Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 includes key enhancements for resource mobilization, including a development of resource mobilization strategy for the GEF Family of Funds.
Paragraph 11: *Encourages* scaled-up contributions to the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.	Noted. This is for Parties.
Paragraph 12: *Requests* 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	The Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 introduces differentiated access provisions for recently graduated least developed countries (LDC), with access caps scaled proportionally to the timing of graduation. These measures respond directly to COP guidance by ensuring continuity of adaptation support and preventing abrupt declines in climate finance for countries navigating the graduation transition.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
further measures to help ensure this smooth transition for recently graduated least developed countries.	
Paragraph 13: *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to enhance coherence and complementarity with other climate funds and ensure that those efforts do not result in restricted access to resources by developing countries or reduced availability of finance for them.	The GEF remains firmly committed to deepening complementarity, coherence, and collaboration with the MCFs. The GEF has played a leading role in advancing a structured partnership framework, including a detailed joint action plan presented to the GEF Council in June 2024. This has led to new governance arrangements, through the MCFs' Heads Committee and Secretariat-level Taskforce, that strengthen institutional coordination. Following guidance received at COP 28, COP 29, and COP 30, the MCFs have intensified joint efforts to promote collaboration and coherence in order to improve developing countries' access to climate financing. The GEF is working with the other MCFs to identify opportunities where joint engagement can add value for recipient countries, reduce fragmentation, and scale impact, ensuring that resources are used more effectively and maximizing results. GEF investments will also be designed with respect for the country ownership principle, consistent with support for the MCFs' collaboration efforts. Such collaboration efforts cover areas such as adoption of common guidance principles on results and reporting indicators, definition of joint modalities for the delivery of capacity building activities, and the identification of opportunities to jointly support developing countries' climate investment plans. Additionally, the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 establishes an

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
	aspirational target of 10 percent for programming resources to investments that advance MCF complementarity and coherence, designed to expand impact and promote tangible coordination among the funds.
Paragraph 14: *Also invites* the Global Environment Facility to ensure full implementation of the streamlining measures approved by the Council of the Global Environment Facility at its 69th meeting[15] and to report in its next annual report to the Conference of the Parties on the reduction in the time taken between project identification and endorsement by the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility.	During the GEF-8 period, the Secretariat implemented the streamlining procedures approved by the Council. These changes intended to eliminate redundant steps with respect to the GEF Secretariat's review and approval processes, to clarify roles and responsibilities of key partners, and to upgrade the GEF Portal for improved data collection, access to project information and portfolio management, including at the country level. Since adoption of the streamlining measures, project identification forms (PIF) approved after the 69th Council meeting (June 2025) were endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) after an average time of 10.3 months. Although this represents a small sample after just one year of implementing the streamlining measures, and although this average is likely to further evolve as more projects reach CEO endorsement, it marks a noticeable reduction in time taken against the average appraisal time of 16.9 months for GEF-8 projects approved before C.69. The Secretariat will continue to track project cycle efficiency as it enhances streamlining measures in GEF-9.
Paragraph 15: *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to further simplify and operationalize the	As part of the GEF-9 replenishment negotiations, a comprehensive package of measures under the objectives "Accelerated

[15] Contained in GEF document GEF/C.69/12

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
preparation, review and approval processes with a view to enhancing predictability of, reducing delays in, and providing more responsive support to developing country Parties, including, as appropriate, through a simplified grant application procedure.	and Streamlined Delivery" and "Agile and Effective Implementation" has been agreed. Central to this package is the mainstreaming of a single, accelerated project modality across all GEF-administered funds, adapted from the one-step approach introduced by the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF). By mid-2027, the Council will consider a simplified approach to preparing Enabling Activities. The GEF-9 Policy Recommendations present these measures.[16]
Paragraph 16: *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility, in its consideration of partnerships, to build national and local capacity with a view to ensuring that projects are not only designed locally but also implemented and managed locally, thereby enhancing their effectiveness and country-ownership.	Please see responses above. As part of the GEF-9 replenishment package, Operational Focal Points (OFP) capacity will be enhanced through dedicated training, technical assistance, financial support for national coordination, and opportunities for direct engagement in project supervision. In addition, executing entity capacities will be strengthened at national and local level. This builds on the progress made under the GEF-8 Country Engagement Strategy which have been reported in the previous GEF reports to the COP.
Paragraph 17: *Invites* the participants in the development of the Global Environment Facility Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements: July 2026 to June 2030[17] for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility to consider the Program-based Implementation Approach proposed as part thereof, targeted at achieving a set maximum of entities accredited to the Green	The Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 includes, as a new initiative, the program-based implementation approach as a capacity-building program targeting approximately 50 executing entities across LDCs and small island developing States (SIDS) through a dual-track approach, enhancing existing partners and integrating new ones. The program aims to strengthen entities' fiduciary, safeguards, and project design capacities within the GEF partnership framework, complemented by a cross-fund

[16] GEF, 2026, Draft Summary of Negotiations of the Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, GEF/C.71/02/Rev.03.
[17] Contained in GEF document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.37/04

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund across developing countries.	fast-track process to expand GEF Agency accreditation leveraging GCF and AF processes.
Paragraph 18: *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue providing support for technology deployment and innovation in line with its mandate and countries' technology needs assessment.	Noted. The GEF-9 Climate Change Mitigation strategy focuses on rapid greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions to achieve carbon neutrality by mid-century, while integrating climate resilience through technology transfer, financial innovation, policy support, and best practices. All projects will align with national strategies and prioritize transformative policies, innovative technologies and business models that mobilize private sector engagement and co-financing, offer strong replication potential, and promote the participation of civil society, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), women, and youth.
Paragraph 19: *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to ensure safeguards for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and to consider Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and diverse knowledge systems in its decision-making, in line with the Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples.[18]	IPLCs can engage in the GEF's work programs in several meaningful ways, including, among others: (i) Advisory and decision-making at the GEF. The Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG), created in 2012, enables Indigenous Peoples' leaders to advise the GEF on policy, strategy, and program implementation. IPAG promotes knowledge sharing, capacity-building, and ensures Indigenous Peoples' voices shape the GEF's directions, including compliance with free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). IPAG participates in the GEF's Council sessions. As part of the GEF-9 replenishment process, IPAG organized multiple technical dialogues with Indigenous leaders, including one with the Climate Change Focal Area in August 2025 to provide feedback

[18] Contained in GEF document GEF/C.42/Inf.03/Rev.1.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
	to the future programming directions on issues concerning climate change and IPLCs. (ii) Rights-based policies and safeguards. The GEF applies strong environmental and social safeguards, upholding instruments like the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and implementing FPIC in all projects affecting Indigenous Peoples at the PIF, CEO endorsement, mid/annual term reports, and finalization stages. The GEF created Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples in 2012. In 2026, as part of the GEF-9 proposed package, the GEF will work to develop a Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and update the Principles and Guidelines, to be presented in the Council in 2028. A task force will be formed as soon as the GEF-9 package is approved. (iii) Targeted finance to Indigenous-led initiatives. Under the GEF-9 period, the GEF has set an aspirational target of 20 percent to support IPLCs across its Family of Funds, including the GEF Trust Fund, LDCF, and SCCF. Additionally, although targeting the GEF biodiversity portfolio, targeted finance to Indigenous-led initiatives also has relevance to climate change through co-benefits. Two examples of such initiatives are the GEF-7 Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI), which funds site-based and self-determined conservation efforts by IPLCs. The second phase, now under the name of Heart of Conservation Initiative (HCI) and launched in 2024, expands this support with a $22.5 million

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
	budget. A call for partners, i.e., Indigenous Peoples' organizations and Indigenous-led funds, was issued in 2025, with over 800 expressions of interest. An Indigenous Conservation Initiative will feature a budget allocation of $100 million during GEF-9. (iv) Data. The GEF-9 Results Framework proposes to disaggregate data that relates to IPLCs as well as the inclusion of Indigenous and traditional territories.
Paragraph 20: *Also invites* the Global Environment Facility to ensure the effective and meaningful integration of gender considerations into all programmes funded by the Global Environment Facility and *encourages* the Global Environment Facility, under its Gender Partnership, to continue its efforts to deliver strong results for gender equality.	Advancing gender equality and women's empowerment through policy, programs, and operations remain key cross-cutting priorities for the GEF and are acknowledged as critical to the GEF's ability to achieve global environmental benefits. Consistent with its mandate and that of its Implementing Agencies, significant progress on gender equality integration in projects and programs has been observed over the past years (as reported in the 2025 GEF Progress Report on gender[19]). The GEF, together with the GEF Gender Partnership, continues to co-organize cross-learning, capacity-building, and awareness-raising activities elaborating on the entry points for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through the GEF programming cycle, as well as through its inclusive Country Engagement Strategy. For example, the Eastern Africa Expanded Constituency Workshop, held in Addis Ababa from March 2 to 5, 2026, dedicated one learning station to best practices on women's

[19] GEF, 2025, Progress Report on advancing Gender Equality and women's empowerment, GEF/C.70/Inf.07

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
	empowerment and gender equality integration. At the Global IP Forum held from April 13 to 17, 2026 in Nairobi, Kenya, the GEF, with active engagement of the Community of Practice on Gender Equality Integration in GEF Integrated Programs (IP), held two gender-specific sessions to present successes on gender equality integration in GEF IPs (GEF-6, 7 and 8), as best practices. Further measures to foster effective and meaningful integration of gender considerations into all programs funded by GEF is illustrated by the inclusion of a gender-specific indicator on women's empowerment and leadership in the GEF-9 Management Results Framework.
Paragraph 21: *Invites* Parties to submit views and recommendations on elements of guidance for the Global Environment Facility via the submission portal no later than 12 weeks prior to the thirty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2026).	This is for Parties.
Paragraph 22: *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 21 above in preparing its draft guidance for the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its eighth session (November 2026).	This is for the Standing Committee on Finance.
Paragraph 23: *Also requests* 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	Noted.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
provided in this decision.	
Paragraph 24: *Takes note* of decision 7/CMA.7 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 2–8 of that decision.[20]	Noted.
Decision 7/CP.30: Belém gender action plan	
ANNEX: *Belém gender action plan 2026–2034:* Operating entities of the Financial Mechanism are included as contributing organizations in the following activities: D.3: *Encourages* 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.	Please see response to comment above under guidance to the GEF. The GEF, under the GEF Gender Partnership, continues to co-organize cross-learning, capacity-building, and awareness-raising activities elaborating on the entry points for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through the GEF programming cycle, as well as through its inclusive Country Engagement Strategy. As part of the GEF-9 replenishment cycle, the GEF Secretariat, working with its Implementing Agencies, is set to continue to raise awareness on the application of the new core indicator included in the GEF-9 Results Management Framework on women's empowerment and leadership in natural resources governance and management. At the margins of the Africa Climate summit, and in the sidelines of COP 30, the MCFs organized an awareness-raising and capacity-building session for National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points on gender-mainstreaming. The sessions enhanced understanding of the various entry points for advancing gender equality and women's

[20] In accordance with Decision 1/CP.21, para. 61.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
	empowerment in projects and programs supported by the MCFs. The sessions are building blocks for a more strategic and coherent capacity building plan on gender and social inclusion by the MCFs. The MCFs' gender leads regularly meet to share information and consult on recent developments and progress on gender mainstreaming and advancing gender equality, including as inputs to the development or update of gender strategy (GCF) and/or gender and social inclusion policy (CIF), promoting coherence, and enhancing synergies. The gender leads also share updates on tools and methodologies being developed or used (e.g., the AF gender scorecard) or knowledge platforms (e.g., the GEF Community of Practice on Gender in IPs), as knowledge sharing on good practices.
D.4: Advancing methods for improving the gender responsiveness of climate finance.	Please see response to comment above.
Decision 8/CP.30: National Adaptation Plans	
Paragraph 9: *Notes with concern* that funding provided to developing country Parties for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, bilateral and multilateral programmes, and other channels, remains inadequate and that the resulting significant financial gap remains a barrier to the effective and timely implementation of national adaptation plans.	The LDCF and SCCF are designed to provide predictable, dedicated grant finance to LDCs and SIDS, with country caps, subject to the availability of resources based on contributions from donors, that can enable governments to plan and sequence adaptation investments with confidence. The Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 responds directly to this challenge through two financial scenarios, enhanced resource mobilization, and a Country Engagement Strategy designed to accelerate the translation of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) priorities into funded, implementation-ready projects.
Paragraph 13:	Noted with appreciation. The LDCF/SCCF

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Welcomes the approval by the Least Developed Countries Fund, as at 30 June 2025, of six proposals from the least developed countries for funding for formulating their national adaptation plans, amounting to USD 60.3 million.	Council approved four proposals amounting to \$50.00 million for LDCF and one proposal amounting to \$3.00 million for SCCF at the Council meeting in December 2025, reflecting strong and sustained demand from LDCs and SIDS to translate climate vulnerabilities into structured national adaptation frameworks. The GEF remains committed to maintaining and accelerating this support in the GEF-9 period for all eligible LDCs and non-LDC SIDS in a timely manner, subject to the availability of resources based on contributions from donors.
Decision 10/CP.30: Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre	
ANNEX 1: Revised Functions of the Climate Technology Centre: To enhance the impact of its work, promote transformational change and support Parties in realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Climate Technology Centre shall facilitate a Network of global, regional, national and sectoral technology networks, organizations, platforms and initiatives in performing the following functions: *inter alia* (e) Cooperate with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund and UNFCCC constituted bodies.	The GEF reaffirms its commitment to continued collaboration with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).
Decision 14/CP.30: Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2025	
Paragraph 2: *Encourages* Parties, 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	The GEF remains committed to supporting capacity-building within its mandate.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
above [21] and take any necessary action, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates.	
Decision 15/CP.30: Matters relating to the least developed countries	
Paragraph 11: *Invites* relevant entities accredited to the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund to strengthen efforts to support the least developed countries in expediting the submission of project and programme proposals to those Funds for the implementation of priority actions identified in their national adaptation plans.[22]	The GEF Secretariat, including through GEF-9 Country Engagement efforts, will continue to work proactively with countries and Agencies to strengthen upstream support for LDC pipeline development, helping countries translate NAP priority actions into project proposals. Coordination with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and other partners will be leveraged to accelerate submission and approval of adaptation investments.
Paragraph 12: *Reiterates* its invitation to United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to support the implementation of national adaptation plans in the least developed countries, drawing on the work of, and where appropriate in consultation with, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and, where possible, to consider establishing programmes for supporting the implementation of national adaptation plans, within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate the provision of relevant financial and technical support to the least developed countries and the achievement of the goals referred to in paragraph 59 of decision 1/CMA.5.[23]	The LDCF remains the only multilateral fund dedicated to supporting adaptation, including NAP implementation, in LDCs and will continue close cooperation with the LEG to ensure programming responds to country-identified adaptation priorities. The Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 embeds NAP alignment as a core feature of country engagement providing a framework for upstream dialogue with LDCs to translate NAP priorities into concrete action.
CMA 7 Decisions (2025)	

[21] FCCC/SBI/2025/13.
[22] In accordance with decision 1/CP.21, para. 61.
[23] Decision 15/CP.29, para. 8.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Decision 1/CMA.7: Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change	
Paragraph 13: *Also recognizes* the critical role of United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, the secretariat, regional and international support programmes, bilateral and multilateral agencies, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions in fostering cooperation on and supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement.	Noted.
Paragraph 26: *Welcomes* the decision of the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage to establish a replenishment cycle for the resource mobilization of the Fund and looks forward to successful replenishments of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund.	Noted with appreciation. The GEF-9 replenishment concluded with pledges of \$3.85 billion on April 9, 2026. The Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF with two financial scenarios of \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion for the GEF-9 period reached consensus on April 14, 2026 and endorsed at the 40th LDCF/SCCF Council in June 2026.
Paragraph 51: *Recalls* its decision[24] to pursue efforts to at least triple annual outflows from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund from the 2022 level by 2030 at the latest with a view to significantly scaling up the share of finance delivered through them in delivering on the goal referred to in paragraph 8 of decision 1/CMA.6 and calls for enhanced efforts in this regard.	Noted. The GEF 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.
Decision 7/CMA.7: Guidance to the Global Environment Facility	
Paragraph 1: *Recommends* that the Conference of the	Noted.

[24] Decision 1/CMA.6, para. 16.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Parties at its thirtieth session transmit to the Global Environment Facility the guidance contained in paragraphs 2–8 below.	
Paragraph 2: *Recalls* decision 1/CMA.6 and requests the Global Environment Facility to take into account, as appropriate, relevant paragraphs therein in its upcoming and future related work.	Noted.
Paragraph 3: *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue strengthening its collaboration, coordination and harmonization with the other operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in order to ensure enhanced effectiveness, coherence, complementarity and impact in the delivery of climate finance, as well as enhanced access to it, as appropriate.	Noted. Please see response above.
Paragraph 4: *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to explore how it could support developing country Parties in their efforts towards achieving the global goal on adaptation, in accordance with its mandate.	The GEF, through the LDCF and SCCF, has set the overarching goal of the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 to facilitate transformational adaptation in developing countries towards achieving the Paris Agreement's Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), and to help operationalize the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience at the national level. The LDCF/SCCF Results Framework for the 2026–2030 period has been explicitly mapped to the GGA's seven thematic areas and four adaptation cycle dimensions, ensuring that all relevant LDCF/SCCF project results can be reported against GGA themes. The GEF will continue to monitor developments related to GGA indicators, including the Belém Adaptation Indicators, and incorporate relevant outcomes into the operationalization of the Results Framework as appropriate.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Paragraph 5: *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to support developing country Parties in implementing the Belém Technology Implementation Programme.	The GEF takes note and reaffirms its commitment to support the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, in line with its mandate.
Paragraph 6: *Also encourages* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to continue providing financial support for the preparation of biennial transparency reports and national communications by developing country Parties.	As of June 30, 2026, the GEF has approved Enabling Activities in support of the preparation of BTRs in 118 eligible recipient countries, reflecting the growing demand for transparency-related capacity building under the ETF of the Paris Agreement. GEF-9 Programming Directions maintain ETF support including CBIT, BTRs, and NCs as a core part of the Climate Change Focal Area in the 2026-2030 period and will continue with the simplified access and bundled project modalities to reduce transaction costs.
Paragraph 7: *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to maintain the support for reporting and capacity-building, including for activities under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency.	GEF-9, through the CBIT, is designed to transition countries from initial compliance-oriented transparency efforts toward the establishment of sustainable, institutionally embedded national transparency systems. In doing so, CBIT under GEF-9 aims to further strengthen national assets and strategic policy enablers that inform and strengthen long-term climate action.
Paragraph 8: *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to strengthen its efforts in providing support to developing country Parties for them to build their capacity and enhance their institutional arrangements, as well as for training, in relation to effectively implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.	The CBIT portfolio, as of March 31, 2026, provides support to a total of 127 projects in 109 countries, including 35 LDCs and 31 SIDS. The portfolio comprises 117 individual country projects, two regional projects across nine countries, and eight global projects. 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

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
	of GEF support. Eight countries have already received support for their second CBIT project, while one additional country has second CBIT proposals under review by the GEF Secretariat.
Decision 9/CMA.7: Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund	
Paragraph 8: *Welcomes* the work of the Adaptation Fund Board on complementarity and coherence with other multilateral climate funds, including its efforts to strengthen collaboration with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund, and encourages the Board to further strengthen this work.	Noted. This is for the AF. Please see corresponding response under guidance to the GEF.
Paragraph 14: *Encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to consider measures to improve and strengthen its work with the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility on their streamlined accreditation process, as appropriate, subject to the limitations of their accreditation and the relevant decisions of the Board of the Green Climate Fund and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, in order to ease access to the Fund.	Noted. This is for the AF. Please see corresponding response under guidance to the GEF.
Decision 10/CMA.7: Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement	
Paragraph 14: *Decides,* in response to paragraph 17 of decision 13/CMA.5, to update the types of information as contained in the annex to decision 12/CMA.1 by replacing them with the types of information contained in the annex to this decision. The types of information includes, inter alia, *Information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement*	Noted.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
and information relevant to decision 1/CMA.6, on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance: Information on how support intended to be provided and mobilized contributes to the implementation of decision 1/CMA.6, including information on intended efforts related to, inter alia, paragraphs 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24 and 26 thereof, as applicable. Paragraphs 13, 16 and 24 of decision 1/CMA.6 refer to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.	
Decision 11/CMA.7: 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 14: *Requests* the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to convene the Xingu Finance Talks under the Veredas Dialogue and in consultation with the co-chairs thereof as an annual high-level round table with a view to facilitating a cooperative exchange of views among all interested Parties and non-Party stakeholders, in particular academia, international financial institutions and the private sector, on practical solutions that address the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.	Noted.
Paragraph 14: *Invites* Parties, the UNFCCC constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, international financial institutions, observers and other stakeholders, particularly from the private sector, to submit views on the organization of the Veredas Dialogue via the submission portal by 28 February, on an annual basis.	Noted.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Decision 12/CMA.7: Global goal on adaptation	
Paragraph 17: *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to support developing countries in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency.	The GEF, through the LDCF and SCCF, has set as the overarching goal of the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 to facilitate transformational adaptation in developing countries toward achieving the Paris Agreement's Global Goal on Adaptation, with the aim of explicitly operationalizing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience at the national level. The LDCF/SCCF Results Framework has been mapped against all seven GGA thematic areas and four adaptation cycle dimensions. The GEF will continue supporting the CBIT to strengthen countries' ability to track and report adaptation progress.
Decision 13/CMA.7: Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme	
Paragraph 5: *Requests* the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the co-chairs of the work programme, future global dialogues and investment-focused events under the work programme in such a manner as to inter alia, enhance a cooperative matchmaking function under the investment-focused events to assist Parties in accessing finance, including grants and concessional loans, including by: inviting the Climate Technology Centre, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility to participate in the events in line with their mandates and resources.	Noted. This is for the UNFCCC Secretariat. The GEF stands ready to participate in the events under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme in line with its mandates and resources. GEF Secretariat staff participated virtually in the seventh global dialogue and investment-focused event under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme, held on April 21-23, 2026 in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, delivering an intervention on GEF programming opportunities in industrial decarbonization.
Paragraph 6: *Invites* the Board of the Green Climate Fund and the Council of the Global Environment Facility to consider supporting projects identified in relation to the activities under the work programme in line with their mandates	Noted. The GEF is a country-driven facility. Any project can be considered for support as long as it aligns with the GEF Instrument, Policies, associated Guidelines, and eligibility criteria outlined in GEF Programming Directions. Information on how projects are submitted to

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
and governing instruments, as appropriate.	the GEF is available on the GEF website.
Decision 15/CMA.7: Provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building	
Paragraph 2: *Notes* with appreciation the synthesis report on progress, best practices and remaining challenges related to implementing the enhanced transparency framework [25] and welcomes the facilitative dialogue held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to discuss the report, [26] the workshop held at the same session to facilitate the sharing of the experience of developing country Parties in preparing the first biennial transparency reports, including in accessing the funds received and their adequacy for the sustainability of the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework,[27] and the in person workshop held in world café format at the sixty-third session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for Parties to reflect on those mandated activities and take into account views contained in relevant submissions [28] with a view to considering future activities, including a dialogue with the Global Environment Facility, and expresses appreciation to the secretariat for organizing the workshops and the facilitative dialogue and preparing the synthesis report.	This is for the UNFCCC Secretariat.
Paragraph 3: *Welcomes* the information provided by the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth	Noted with appreciation.

[25] FCCC/SBI/2025/10
[26] As per decision 18/CMA.5, para. 19.
[27] As per decision 21/CMA.6, para. 16.
[28] Available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx (in the search field, type "Article 13"). The submissions were invited in document FCCC/SBI/2025/11, para. 33.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
session and its addendum [29] on financial support requested, approved and provided for the preparation of biennial transparency reports by developing country Parties.	
Paragraph 6: *Highlights* the benefits of a programmatic approach to the provision of support to developing countries for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework reflected in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and acknowledges 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 a national communication as part of the same enabling activity and raising the threshold for expedited approvals.	Noted with appreciation.
Paragraph 9: *Requests* the secretariat to develop and implement, in collaboration with the Consultative Group of Experts and other constituted bodies and relevant partners, as appropriate, to, among other activities, organize a workshop in world café format, to be held at the first regular session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the year, for Parties to engage in a structured dialogue with the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, as appropriate, with a view to exploring opportunities for further simplifying and streamlining the process referred to in the paragraph above.	This is for the UNFCCC Secretariat.
Decision 17/CMA.7: Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre	

[29] FCCC/CP/2025/8 and Add.1

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
ANNEX I – Revised functions of the Climate Technology Centre: To enhance the impact of its work, promote transformational change and support Parties in realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Climate Technology Centre shall facilitate a Network of global, regional, national and sectoral technology networks, organizations, platforms and initiatives, to facilitate its Network in order to cooperate with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund and UNFCCC constituted bodies.	The GEF reaffirms its commitment to continued collaboration with the CTCN.
Decision 18/CMA.7: Belém Technology Implementation Programme	
Paragraph 1: *Confirms* that, pursuant to paragraph 110 of decision 1/CMA.5, the objectives of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, supported by, inter alia, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, are to strengthen support for the implementation of technology priorities identified by developing countries and to address the challenges identified in the first periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism.	Noted.
Paragraph 18: *Invites* the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund to support the implementation of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, within their mandates.	The GEF takes note of the invitation and commits to support the implementation of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, in line with its mandate.
Paragraph 19: *Requests* the Climate Technology Centre and Network, with the support of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and interested partners, where applicable, to	Noted.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
undertake demand-driven programmatic capacity-building efforts in support of the implementation of the elements referred to in paragraph 8 above, and to report on such efforts as part of its annual reports to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.	
Paragraph 21: *Further requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to identify opportunities for collaboration with multilateral development banks, climate financing institutions, and international organizations that facilitate climate technology development and transfer in exploring synergistic ways to secure funding and other support for implementing the Belém Technology Implementation Programme.	Noted.
Paragraph 22: *Invites* developed country Parties and encourages other Parties, on a voluntary basis, as well as multilateral development banks and other financial institutions, United Nations entities, private sector entities and philanthropic organizations, to provide support for work under the Belém Technology Implementation Programme.	Noted.
Decision 25/CMA.7: Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2025	
Paragraph 2: *Encourages* Parties, 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 the annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on	The GEF remains ready to support capacity-building within its mandate.

COP 30 Decision[11] / CMA 7 Decision[12]	GEF Response
Capacity building for 2025[30] and take any necessary action, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates.	
CMP 20 Decisions (2025)	
Decision 5/CMP.20: Terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol	
ANNEX *decided* that the annual reports of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism will be part, inter alia, of the sources that could be drawn on in the fifth comprehensive review.	Noted.
Subsidiary Body for Implementation 63 (2025)	
Agenda item 4(b): Provision of financial and technical support	
Welcomes the information provided by the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session[31] on financial support requested, approved and provided for the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, including support provided through the joint programme of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme, and noted with appreciation the progress in the submission of national communications and biennial update reports.	Noted with appreciation.

3. Engagement with the UNFCCC

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 30 and CMA

[30] Contained in document FCCC/SBI/2020/13, annex I.
[31] FCCC/CP/2025/8 and Add.1.

7 meetings. The COP considered the GEF Report to COP 30 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 29 and the GEF's continued efforts to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including in relation to the ETF.

11. The GEF delegation participated in various meetings at COP 30 and CMA 7 and supported the negotiation process. The delegation also participated in contact groups and other sessions, as requested, to provide briefings to Parties and to respond to questions on GEF activities, on its provision of support to Parties, and on its responses to COP guidance. Key negotiations topics on which the GEF Secretariat participated and/or provided input included, inter alia, guidance to the GEF, finance, technology transfer, matters relating to LDCs, global goal on adaptation, national adaptation plans, transparency, and mitigation, among other topics.

12. The MCFs, namely the GEF, the AF, the CIF, and the GCF, organized a joint pavilion, co-hosting over 24 joint events and organizing meetings addressing joint and respective priorities.

13. The GEF hosted an official side event to explore how to accelerate inclusive, IPLC-led action and mobilize sustainable finance to safeguard tropical primary forests. Further, GEF staff participated at over 25 events organized by partners, while offering support for partner events hosted at the MCF pavilion, including by civil society and IPLC representatives. The GEF CEO held several ministerial bilaterals at the conference to discuss and build a shared understanding with various countries regarding the role of the GEF, the GEF-9 replenishment, and the need for operational enhancements.

14. Senior GEF staff also participated in several other high-level or mandated events at COP 30 and CMA 7, including two events hosted by the UNFCCC Secretariat: the Walk-in Q&A on Gender and Climate Finance on November 17, 2025, and Discussion on Implementing NDCs 3.0: Technology Needs Assessments and Action Plans on November 19, 2025. The GEF also participated in the UNFCCC mandated World Café Session which facilitated exchanges among Parties, the GEF, and Implementing Agencies on reporting and capacity-building. Parties took note of the activities undertaken to date and underscored the usefulness of more regular and structured dialogues with the GEF and its Implementing Agencies.

15. A GEF Secretariat delegation participated in the 63rd and 64th sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC held in Belém, Brazil from November 10 to 21, 2025 and in Bonn, Germany from June 8 to 18, 2026. The GEF delegation participated in various technical engagements, including mandated and side events as well as bilateral discussions with stakeholders, Agencies, and countries. GEF staff conducted bilateral meetings with Parties relevant to the GEF, on topics such as provision of financial and technical support, transparency, adaptation matters, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building.

16. During SB64, the GEF Secretariat briefed the Least Developed Countries Group (June 18, 2026) and the Alliance of Small Island States (June 15, 2026) on the new GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements: July 2026 to June 2030, highlighting its priority themes,

programming approaches, and opportunities to strengthen operational improvement for the LDCs and SIDS. The briefing further presented an update on progress achieved during GEF-8 period, including the status of programming under the LDCF and SCCF and country coverage in support for climate adaptation priorities in LDCs and SIDS.

17. At the 70th GEF Council in December 2025, the Deputy Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC emphasized that the GEF-9 replenishment comes at a pivotal moment in light of the ambition outlined in the Baku to Belém Roadmap and of the operationalization of the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance. She highlighted key areas of guidance transmitted by COP 30 to the GEF as it relates to the GGA, the Technology Implementation Programme, and to acceleration of delivery, strengthened coordination, and action on access challenges. She noted that the scale of the GEF replenishment would need to follow up on this ambition and expressed support to integrated programmatic approaches and to increased outreach and coordination across Rio conventions.

18. At the 71st GEF Council in May 2026, the Senior Director for Programmes Coordination of the UNFCCC Secretariat addressed the Council and affirmed that the GEF-9 replenishment comes at a critical moment, following adoption of the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance. He outlined three key expectations for GEF-9: first, to maximize the catalytic impact of scarce grant resources by mobilizing broader financial flows, including through partnerships with MDBs and blended finance; second, to use integrated programs and systemic approaches to deliver climate outcomes across the broader environmental agenda, in line with countries' increasing preference for whole-of-economy implementation; and third, to strengthen support for developing countries in translating commitments into implementation.

19. He also stressed that many countries still experience climate finance as fragmented, complex, and difficult to access, and therefore welcomed GEF-9's emphasis on country engagement and support to country platforms and other national coordination mechanisms. He concluded by expressing confidence that GEF-9 can play an important role in implementing the mandates and priorities agreed under the COP and CMA, while reinforcing complementarity across MCFs and continued collaboration between the UNFCCC and the GEF.

Additional Meetings and Consultations

20. 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.[32] The UNFCCC Secretariat representatives attended the second and third GEF-9 replenishment meetings on October 7 to 9, 2025 and January 19 and 20, 2026 and the second and third LDCF/SCCF programming strategy meetings on October 10, 2025 and January 21, 2026 in Gaborone, Botswana, and in Bonn, Germany, respectively.

21. The Executive Secretary delivered opening remarks at the third LDCF/SCCF programming

[32] 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.

strategy meeting on January 21, 2026, highlighting the need for adaptation support for LDCs and SIDS, the unique role of the LDCF and SCCF in the climate finance architecture, and collaboration among the climate funds. The UNFCCC Secretariat also participated in the final meetings held virtually in April 2026.

22. A bilateral meeting between the UNFCCC Executive Secretary and the interim CEO of the GEF was held on January 20, 2026 in Bonn, Germany. Topics discussed included the outlook for the replenishment and the LDCF/SCCF negotiations, and the potential for the GEF support to enhance Rio Convention synergies with a focus on food systems. This meeting followed a previous bilateral exchange held during the UN Climate Change conference, held in Belém, Brazil, November 10 to 21, 2025.

23. The UNFCCC and GEF Secretariats convened a retreat in Bonn, Germany from January 22 to 23, 2026. During the retreat, participants exchanged views on strategic priorities and opportunities for strengthening collaboration in the light of COP 30 outcome, the GEF-9 replenishment, and the evolving geopolitical context.

24. The GEF Secretariat participated virtually in the 32nd meeting of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), held from April 14 to 17, 2026, as well as in the 27th meeting of the Advisory Board of the CTCN, which took place from April 17 to 22, 2026.

25. The GEF Secretariat also participated virtually in the 7th Investment Focused Event under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program held on April 22, 2026, contributing to a case study panel on industrial decarbonization. Additionally, a representative of the Secretariat participated in Climate Week, held in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, from April 21 to 25, 2026. The Secretariat engaged in events convened by the COP 31 Presidency and the UNFCCC Secretariat, supporting discussions on adaptation finance, subnational investment readiness, and the role of GEF Family-of-Funds resources when blended with country programs to support national platforms.

26. A GEF representative attended the 49th meeting of the LEG in Nouakchott, Mauritania, from February 26 to 27, 2026.

27. The GEF was also represented at Paris Agreement Implementation Compliance Committee discussions and provided written inputs upon request.

28. During the GEF-8 Assembly which took place in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, a Learning Station on “Key outcomes and GEF relevant issues from recent COPs” was organized on May 31, 2026. With representatives from the Secretariats of the Convention that the GEF serves, together with the GEF Secretariat, the aim was to build capacities across the GEF Partnership on how support in GEF-9 resources could be utilized to support ongoing multilateral environmental agreement priorities and obligations. UNFCCC Secretariat staff presented during this session, outlining principles of the Paris Agreement national planning and implementation cycle, and how GEF support aligns with country needs by building the institutional, technical financial foundations for implementation across NDC, NAPs, and transparency systems. The GEF-9 Programming Directions were presented, outlining opportunities for Enabling Activities, whole-of-government

approaches, national coordination mechanisms, and country-driven implementation platforms for more coherent use of available financing. The presentations were followed by joint responses from UNFCCC and GEF Secretariat representatives to questions by country representatives, civil society stakeholders, and agency experts.

29. The GEF participated in the mandated event on transparency convened under SB64 of the UNFCCC in Bonn, Germany, on June 8, 2026. The workshop was organized to enable interactive exchange of views and discussion among Parties, as well as with the GEF and its implementing agencies, and was open to all SB64 participants, with national transparency experts and focal points strongly encouraged to attend. A dedicated exchange session with the GEF and its Implementing Agencies was organized to explore opportunities for simplifying and streamlining access to resources for the preparation of BTRs.

PART II: KEY UPDATES

1. GEF-9 REPLENISHMENT PROCESS AND PROGRAMMING ARCHITECTURE

Ninth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund

30. The replenishment negotiations for the ninth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-9) concluded during the reporting period. The GEF Council, at its 68th meeting in December 2024, requested the Trustee (the World Bank), in cooperation with the Secretariat, to initiate discussions on the GEF-9 replenishment, which will cover the funding period from July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2030. Through the replenishment process, Contributing Participants reviewed the GEF's performance, assessed future funding needs, and agreed on a financing framework, setting out key policy reforms and Programming Directions.

31. At the fourth and final replenishment meeting, held virtually on April 9, 2026, Contributing Participants approved the GEF-9 Replenishment Package, comprising the Policy Recommendations, the Programming Directions, the draft Replenishment Resolution, and the draft Summary of Negotiations. Based on the commitments presented during the pledging session, an initial replenishment envelope of $3.9 billion for GEF-9 was announced.

32. The first meeting of the GEF-9 replenishment took place on May 20 and 21, 2025, at the World Bank offices in Paris, France, co-chaired by the Vice President of Development Finance of the World Bank Group and the GEF CEO and Chairperson. The second, third, and fourth meetings on GEF-9 took place respectively on October 8 and 9, 2025, in Kasane, Botswana; January 19 and 20, 2026, in Bonn, Germany; and on April 9, 2026, virtually. The Eighth GEF Assembly, which concluded the replenishment process, took place on May 31 to June 6, 2026, in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. Following the conclusion of the replenishment negotiations, the Summary of Negotiations and the core replenishment documents (Programming Directions, Policy Recommendations, and Replenishment Resolution) were transmitted to the GEF Council, which endorsed the GEF-9 Replenishment Package at its 71st meeting on May 31, 2026. The GEF-9 Replenishment Resolution was subsequently adopted by the World Bank Executive Directors in July 2026, marking the start of the GEF-9 period.

33. For GEF-9, the minimum contribution amount for participating contributors has been adjusted for inflation to Special Drawing Rights (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.

34. The GEF-9 Programming Directions build on the GEF's unique position in the global environmental financing landscape and the dual-track investment strategy consolidated in previous replenishments, structured around the GEF Trust Fund's two key investment modalities: Focal Area investments and IPs, complemented by Strategic Initiatives. The GEF-9 strategy aims to conserve nature, mitigate planetary threats, transform systems, and maximize lasting global environmental benefits (GEBs), responding to convention guidance and to the recommendations of the Eighth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (Overall Performance Study (OPS) 8).

Programming will be channeled through the GEF Trust Fund System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) and non-STAR allocations and will further advance integration through the GEF Family of Funds approach. The Country Engagement Strategy is strengthened to advance country ownership and a whole-of-government approach, through National Steering Committees and Country Platforms, and is complemented by an enhanced focus on whole-of-society engagement, including a historic $100 million allocation to support IPLCs, increased private sector engagement through the mainstreaming of blended finance, streamlined operational modalities, and enhanced support for LDCs and SIDS.

GEF-9 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy

35. The GEF-9 CCM Focal Area Strategy is structured to support climate action in developing countries in line with the GEF's role as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and responsive to COP guidance. The GEF-9 period is framed by the Paris Agreement's ambition mechanism, including the submission of LTSs and updated NDCs (3.0) prior to the start of GEF-9, the Second Global Stocktake in 2028, and the next round of NDC submissions toward the end of GEF-9.

36. Taking into consideration the latest science presented in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report and the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake at COP 28, the GEF-9 CCM Focal Area Strategy aims to support countries to rapidly accelerate their decarbonization efforts and to undertake transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways. CCM Focal Area investments will complement and maximize synergies with the other GEF windows and programming modalities, including the IPs, other Focal Areas, and the GEF's Family of Funds (which includes the LDCF, SCCF, GBFF, Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund, and the CBIT Trust Fund).

37. The GEF-9 CCM Focal Area Strategy is organized around two objectives and seven strategies:

(a) Objective 1: Advancing Transformational Climate Mitigation Pathways

- 1.1. Integrated Long-Term Net-Zero Planning and Just Transition
- 1.2. Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy
- 1.3. Low-Carbon Power Systems and Energy Access
- 1.4. Integrated and Zero-Emission Mobility
- 1.5. Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Mitigation

(b) Objective 2: Strengthening Enabling Conditions

- 2.1. Capacity-Building Needs for Climate Transparency
- 2.2. Convention Obligations and Enabling Activities

38. Under Objective 1, GEF-9 CCM investments will aim to drive the transformation of key economic systems- energy, industry, transport, and land use—that are responsible for most

global GHG emissions. All CCM projects will be required to align with national strategies, including NDCs and LTSs and their implementation roadmaps and investment plans, and to demonstrate sustainability beyond the implementation period. CCM projects will prioritize transformative policies and support for innovative technologies and business models that incentivize private sector engagement and attract substantial co-financing. Notably, the GEF-9 CCM strategy explicitly includes support for just transition elements and their incorporation into national climate plans and programs, as well as support for the design, establishment, or implementation of NDC mechanisms, such as country platforms. Fossil fuel-related projects remain ineligible for GEF funding.

39. Under Objective 2, the GEF will continue to provide dedicated set-aside resources for Convention obligations and CBIT support, while countries may also use their country allocations for other Enabling Activities. The CCM Focal Area set-aside will continue to support the preparation of BTRs and NCs, as well as Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) for SIDS and LDCs that have not yet undertaken one and wish to do so, and the preparation of NDCs.

40. The GEF-9 CCM Focal Area Strategy recognizes the importance of CCA co-benefits generated through the CCM portfolio. The GEF will continue to promote maximization of CCA co-benefits in the context of programming of GEF Trust Fund resources, across all Focal Areas, and continues to implement the Scientific, Technical and Advisory Panel (STAP) guidance on climate risk screening for projects financed through the GEF Trust Fund.

GEF-9 Integrated Programs

41. Building on lessons from GEF-7 and GEF-8, eight IPs were adopted for GEF-9 to enhance systems transformation efforts in key ecosystems and sectors: (i) Critical Forest Biomes; (ii) Global Wildlife for Development; (iii) Food Systems; (iv) Drylands and Drought Management; (v) Sustainable Cities; (vi) Blue and Green Islands; (vii) Plastics; and (viii) Pollution-free Supply Chains. Building on experiences from previous GEF cycles, these IPs will deliver substantial CCM co-benefits in addition to their primary Focal Area objectives. The IPs are structured to also help mobilize and engage countries in advancing transformational change in key economic systems, focusing on specific levers, including policy coherence, innovation, financing, governance, and knowledge sharing. The IPs will feature refined metrics and results frameworks to better capture systemic shifts, innovation uptake, and behavioral change.

GEF-9 Policy Recommendations and Resource Allocation

42. GEF-9 policy recommendations, adopted as part of the GEF-9 Replenishment Package and to be implemented under the guidance and authority of the GEF Council, set out a comprehensive and ambitious path to modernizing the GEF. They include four elements: (i) a set of policy enhancements structured around "The Five As"—Accelerated and Streamlined Delivery; Affordable and Scaled Finance; Agile and Effective Implementation; Augmented Access and Empowered Countries; and Appropriate Architecture and Representation; (ii) improvements to the STAR; (iii) the GEF-9 Results Management Framework; and (iv) elements to manage risk to outcomes. Key operational measures agreed include the development of a unified accelerated

project approval modality; the overhaul of the co-financing policy; more focus on increasing project readiness and accelerating implementation start; the establishment of a 25 percent cap on any single Agency's share of the GEF-9 portfolio to manage concentration and preserve country choice; a notional target of 25 percent of GEF-9 commitments to be implemented by IFIs and MDBs; the mainstreaming of blended finance across GEF programming to reach a collective 25 percent target of GEF resources that mobilize private capital; a 20 percent target to finance actions by IPLCs and the development of an IPLC policy; a 9 percent maximum uniform Agency fee rate with flexibility on project management costs for LDCs and SIDS; and the establishment of a time-bound Council Working Group on Governance, which will also focus on expanding the donor base.

43. As part of the GEF-9 Replenishment Package, Participants agreed on a set of refinements to the STAR formula for GEF-9, including key methodological and data enhancements to the Global Benefits Index of the Biodiversity, Land Degradation, and Climate Change Focal Areas. For Climate Change, the weight of the Forest Cover sub-index was increased to 0.3, with a corresponding reduction of the GHG sub-index weight to 0.7. For Biodiversity, a freshwater component was introduced and combined with the existing terrestrial component. The weight of the Marine sub-index was increased to 0.3, with a corresponding reduction of the newly defined Terrestrial and Freshwater sub-index weight to 0.7. For Land Degradation, a Drought Vulnerability sub-index was introduced, with a weight of 0.2, with corresponding rebalancing of weights among other sub-indices. Other refinements include an increase in the weight of the gross domestic product (GDP) Index to -0.21, the introduction of a Disbursement sub-index under the Country Performance Index with a weight of 0.2, the lowering of the STAR Focal Area ceilings to 5 percent of the respective STAR Focal Area envelope, and the maintenance of GEF-8 absolute aggregate STAR allocation floors at $8 million for SIDS and LDCs and $5 million for non-SIDS and non-LDCs. Full flexibility for country programming across the three STAR Focal Areas was maintained, with continued tracking through the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio Markers. Participants also agreed to expand a special STAR window to the top 10 recipient countries (excluding any SIDS or LDCs) with a thematic focus on blended finance, relying on 12 percent of the allocations of the eligible countries. The initial STAR country allocations were made available on July 1, 2026,[33] and a mid-term review of the GEF-9 STAR will be undertaken, with a dedicated and disaggregated assessment of SIDS and LDCs as distinct country groups.

44. In light of the maintenance of STAR full flexibility, GEF-9 will continue applying the Rio Marker methodology to monitor that, over the GEF-9 period, funding commitments meet the following minimum thresholds: 70 percent for biodiversity, 60 percent for desertification, and 80 percent for climate change-related investments, with at least 45 percent for adaptation and 65 percent for mitigation. The 80 percent climate-related financing target will also apply specifically to non-grant instruments (NGIs).

[33] GEF, 2026. *GEF-9 Initial STAR Country Allocations*, GEF/C.72/Inf.05 (July 2026)

45. An increased focus on SIDS and LDCs was a key feature of the GEF-9 Replenishment Package. Participants agreed to allocate approximately 43 percent of STAR resources to SIDS and LDCs (with the final percentage to be determined by the outcomes of the final GEF-9 STAR model and the final replenishment size) and endorsed an aspirational benchmark for SIDS and LDCs of 35 percent of total GEF-9 programming, inclusive of capacity-building activities. To strengthen monitoring and oversight, a dedicated section on SIDS and LDCs will be introduced in the GEF-9 Corporate Scorecard, and the proposed GEF-9 STAR mid-term review will include a dedicated and disaggregated assessment of SIDS and LDCs as distinct country groups.

46. In addition, the GEF-9 Replenishment Package includes an aspirational target of 20 percent of GEF-9 financing directed to IPLCs, a $100 million set-aside for IPLCs in the Biodiversity Focal Area, and a commitment to develop a dedicated IPLCs policy during GEF-9. The GEF-9 Corporate Scorecard will report on the progress made toward the achievement of GEF-9 targets, and the GEF Secretariat will track and report to the Council on the implementation of the policy recommendations at mid-term and during the last year of GEF-9.

GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change

47. Guided by the LDCF/SCCF Council and in line with the planning note approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2024,[34] the GEF Secretariat concluded the development of the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for the GEF-9 period of July 2026 to June 2030. The first programming strategy meeting was held on May 22, 2025, in Paris, bringing together donor countries, LDC representatives, regional representatives, civil society, the UNFCCC Secretariat, STAP, GEF Agencies, and observers from the Trustee, IEO, AF, and CIF. The development process continued with meetings in late 2025 and early 2026, leading to the final strategy endorsement at the 40th LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting on June 2, 2026.

48. Informed by the latest IPCC findings, evaluative evidence from the IEO, and responsive to guidance received from the COP and the CMA, the goal of the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 is to continue facilitating transformational adaptation in developing countries towards achieving the Paris Agreement's GGA. The Programming Strategy seeks to help operationalize the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience at the national level.

49. The Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 is structured around three priority themes that closely align with priority sectors identified in the United Arab Emirates Framework for Climate Resilience:

(a) Agriculture and Food Systems: strengthening climate-resilient production practices including agroforestry, agroecology, regenerative agriculture, conservation agriculture, integrated pest management, and improved irrigation techniques, while supporting

[34] GEF, 2024. *Planning Note for the Development of the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements: July 2026 to June 2030*, GEF/LDCF.SCCF.37/04

sustainable and resilient healthy diets, value chain development, market access, and income diversification;

(b) Water Security and Sustainable Management: addressing critical challenges of water scarcity, quality, proactive drought management, and climate-resilient infrastructure through integrated water resources management approaches; and

(c) Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) and Infrastructure: advancing climate-resilient infrastructure systems that incorporate NbS, particularly in vulnerable urban and peri-urban systems, while supporting landscape-level NbS such as mangrove restoration, catchment rehabilitation, and erosion management.

50. The Strategy also integrates health systems resilience and climate information services and early warning systems as critical enabling foundations across all three priority themes. Two cross-cutting approaches will guide the LDCF and SCCF in GEF-9: (i) strengthened programming in fragility and conflict-affected situations; and (ii) whole-of-society and locally-led adaptation, with an aspirational target of 20 percent of GEF-9 LDCF/SCCF resources to support locally-led adaptation or adaptation actions that benefit IPLCs.

51. The LDCF/SCCF will operate as part of the GEF Family of Funds, a key feature of the GEF-9 Programming Directions that enables developing countries to access multiple adaptation and resilience funding sources through streamlined mechanisms, reducing administrative burdens while enhancing programming effectiveness. The Family of Funds principle has the following key attributes relevant to LDCF/SCCF programming: shared operational infrastructure, multi-trust fund (MTF) programming, coordinated programming, and complementary country engagement through the GEF-9 Country Engagement Strategy.

52. The LDCF will continue to provide predictable grant funding to LDCs, with an initial access cap per LDC in GEF-9 proposed at $20 million under Financial Scenario A and $25 million under Financial Scenario B. The SCCF will continue to operate through its two windows: the Special Climate Change Fund Adaptation Program (SCCF-A) as an important entry point for SIDS programming, and the Special Climate Change Fund Program for Technology Transfer (SCCF-B) as a strategic incubator and catalyst for innovative finance, technology, and private sector engagement, addressing unmet demand and the need to model new approaches for scale-up.

53. The proposed LDCF/SCCF Results Framework for the 2026-2030 period builds on the framework refined during GEF-8, retaining the five core indicators while incorporating refinements in indicator definitions and seeking alignment with the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and the ongoing work on the GGA under the UNFCCC.

2. Streamlining Access and Process

54. As part of the GEF-9 replenishment negotiations, a comprehensive package of measures under the objectives "Accelerated and Streamlined Delivery" and "Agile and Effective Implementation" has been agreed. Central to this package is the mainstreaming of a single, accelerated project modality across all GEF-administered funds, adapted from the one-step approach introduced by the GBFF and estimated to save three to four months in the early stages

of the project cycle. The accelerated project modality pioneered under the GBFF and to be rolled out across all GEF-administered funds would replace the PIF with a simplified Project Preparation Request, enabling earlier project preparation, and facilitating MTF proposals by aligning timelines and requirements across funds. Agencies are also being incentivized to streamline internal processes — including running approvals in parallel with CEO Endorsement and simplifying procedures for smaller grants — to address delays. A specific simplified procedure tailored for Enabling Activities that shifts from project-by-project reviews to institutional-level assessments conducted once per replenishment is another important policy action.

55. These reforms include measures to encourage efficiency of the GEF Partnership by expanding the GEF Agency cohort through a cross-fund fast-track accreditation process for entities already accredited by the GCF or the AF. The process will prioritize Agencies with a track record in underrepresented geographies and thematic areas. To ensure an active and diverse Partnership, individual Agency portfolio shares are capped at 25 percent of overall GEF-9 programming, down from the previous 30 percent notional ceiling, complemented by a minimum target of 25 percent of approvals channeled through MDBs and IFIs.

56. During the GEF-8 replenishment period, several policy updates were undertaken to eliminate any redundant steps with respect to the GEF Secretariat's review and approval processes, to clarify roles and responsibilities of key partners, and to upgrade the GEF Portal for improved data collection, access to project information, and portfolio management, including at the country level. In this context, the upper cap for the GEF's expedited Medium-Size Project (MSP) modality was increased from $2 million to $5 million, enabling shorter preparation time and speedier provision of funds to countries. To further streamline project appraisal and approval in GEF-9, time standards for Agency resubmission of projects following GEF Secretariat comments will be introduced to reduce unpredictability and accelerate disbursement, alongside incentives for Agencies to streamline internal processes. OFP capacity will be enhanced through dedicated training, technical assistance, financial support for national coordination, and opportunities for direct engagement in project supervision.

57. Additional measures include strengthening executing entity capacity for faster implementation; enhancing flexibility for projects in fragile and conflict-affected situations by adapting timelines, budgets, and engagement modalities; implementing a risk-based approach to fast-track lower-risk projects through simplified and expedited processes; and upgrading GEF information technology systems to rationalize workflows, improve pipeline visibility, and harness artificial intelligence for timelier, data-driven decision-making.

58. The GEF collaborates with the GCF, the AF, and the CIF to simplify and enhance access to finance, focusing on complementarity, coherence, and joint action plans to maximize impact and avoid duplication. Since 2021, the GCF and the GEF have a Long-Term Vision on Complementarity and Collaboration, which aims to build on pilot coordinated engagement and further define specific areas of cooperation and publishes regular progress reports on its implementation.

3. Country Platforms

59. 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 approach. Country platforms are most effective when including active participation of finance and environment ministries, as well as a diversity of cooperation partners including MDBs, bilateral donors, and the private sector.

60. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has led, with co-convening by the World Bank, a series of Country Platforms, using the model of national "Climate Finance Roundtables" for climate and environment finance. These Country Platforms build on IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facilities (RSFs) that are financing packages associated with a set of in-depth policy reforms and the requirement to catalyze private sector investment. In each country, the Climate Finance Roundtables are jointly Chaired by Ministers of Finance and Environment and are directly linked to IMF climate policy reforms with substantial long-term concessional finance. Follow-through of these Country Platforms are supported through ongoing workstreams created through the Climate Finance Roundtables, with participation of actors across the climate and development finance landscape.

61. To date, the GEF has actively engaged with five Country Platforms enhanced by Climate Finance Roundtables co-convened in-person by the IMF and the World Bank in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Seychelles, and The Gambia. These have contributed to aligning investments from across the GEF Family of Funds for lasting impact across the spectrum of environmental challenges in these countries.

62. During this reporting period, the GEF actively participated in the Climate Finance Roundtable for The Gambia on March 17, 2026. Further, the GEF is continuing to engage in follow-up through ongoing workstreams in several countries. The Climate Finance Roundtable for The Gambia is linked to a RSF totaling $21.24 million which is conditioned on a set of country-owned climate policy reform measures, with a strong focus on climate adaptation and resilience. This country platform also enhances linkages between LDCF/SCCF programming and government priorities. The AF also participated in this Climate Finance Roundtable and is engaging in the associated follow on workstreams.

63. Also during this reporting period, the GEF engaged with the UNFCCC COP 30 Presidency on the establishment and operationalization of the Country Platform Hub. In April 2026, the interim GEF CEO participated in a high-level event and associated meetings on Country Platforms, in the margins of the World Bank Spring Meetings. GEF senior staff also participated in high level events organized by the Country Platform Hub during the London Climate Action Week from June 22 to 26, 2026, in London, United Kingdom. In addition, GEF staff engaged on the issue with Latin America and Caribbean finance ministries, MDBs, bilateral partners, and investors at the Fourth Technical Dialogue of the Regional Platform on Climate Change for the

Ministries of Economy and Finance of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Rio de Janeiro from June 9 to 12, 2026.

64. The GEF-9 Country Engagement Strategy (CES) includes specific provisions to support country platforms across 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 mandate to mobilize private investment. Similarly, the GEF-9 CES will promote GEF National Steering Committees in interested countries to maximize coherence in programming GEF resources, by bringing together key ministries across recipient country governments to integrate environmental priorities and investments, aligned with national development priorities, to foster whole-of-government approaches.

4. Progress on Integrated Programs under GEF-8

65. During GEF-6, the GEF initiated Integrated Programs to address various drivers of global environmental degradation. 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. Aiming to enhance impact at scale in GEF-8, eleven IPs were developed and approved to address significant environmental challenges through systemic, cross-sectoral approaches.

66. From April 13 to 17, 2026, the GEF convened the First Global Forum for the Integrated Programs in Nairobi, Kenya, and over 250 participants from the GEF partnership attended to consolidate early lessons from the three phases of IPs and translate them into practical design and delivery improvements for GEF-9. Discussions confirmed that integrated programming is essential to address interlinked crises (climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, land degradation) and that IPs can deliver substantially on global environmental benefits, policy influence, knowledge, and co-financing.

67. The Forum emphasized that improvement in GEF-9 could include deliberate integration at the concept stage, fit-for-purpose governance and coordination arrangements, early and meaningful private sector engagement, and stronger inclusion of women, IPLCs, and civil society as co-designers and change agents. Participants also observed that as countries are implementing multiple IPs which address interconnected issues, following clear interoperability processes will ensure alignment and complementarity of objectives for greater impact and contribution to the goals of multilateral environmental agreements.

68. A major cross-cutting message was that monitoring, evaluation, and learning must shift from linear, attribution-focused approaches to tracking contribution and “signals of change,” with the global coordination projects repositioned as learning engines for GEF-9 by prioritizing adaptive management and knowledge sharing, ensuring global platforms are empowered to sustain leadership, vision, and momentum beyond project cycles.

5. COMPLEMENTARITY OF MULTILATERAL CLIMATE FUNDS

69. 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, the GCF, and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).

70. Heads of the MCF Secretariats have continued to meet during this reporting period, including most recently on April 16, 2026, in the margins of the IMF–World Bank Spring Meetings, to review progress achieved in 2025 and to advance agreed priorities in 2026, through to COP 31. They reaffirmed a shared commitment to working more closely together to support developing countries' responses to the climate crisis. They further agreed to prioritize capacity building, country support, and more coordinated programming to accelerate joint engagement and investment, particularly through country platforms and responding to national priorities. Details on the annual work plan agreed between the MCF are included in the annual Progress Report on the Long-Term Vision between the GCF and the GEF.[35]

71. At the Eighth GEF Assembly, the GEF co-hosted an event titled *Multilateral Climate Funds: Delivering Together for People and Planet* on June 5, 2026, bringing together senior representatives of the AF, the CIF, the GCF, and the FRLD with ministers and senior representatives from Sierra Leone, Panama, France, The Gambia, and the private sector. The event provided a space to discuss concrete progress achieved and areas requiring efforts under the MCF joint work program and to mark the launch of the Multi-Year Collaboration Framework on Adaptation and Resilience with the CIF, building on the Long-Term Vision with the GCF and ongoing coordinated programming with the AF in LDCs and SIDS. Discussions underscored the growing demand from countries for a more coherent MCF architecture and reaffirmed the shared commitment to advance collaboration in programming, enhancing access, and synergies in capacity building support.

72. Through the MCF Task Force and respective working groups, the MCF Secretariats continued technical level discussions on numerous issues. Consistent with the principles of the MCF Action Plan, targeted progress is being made, in some cases between a subset of the MCFs, depending on relevance to each and as practical opportunities permit. More significantly, meaningful bilateral and thematic collaboration accelerated in 2025 and early 2026, delivering concrete outputs including harmonized indicators, joint results reporting, and pilot programming collaborations. Specific areas of MCF collaboration during this reporting period include:

a) Aligning Results and Indicators: MCFs have successfully moved from conceptual agreement to the production of an aggregated impact report based on common indicators, the Multilateral Climate Funds Joint Results Report,[36] launched at COP 30

[35] GEF, 2026, Progress Report on the Long-Term vision on Complementarity, Coherence and Collaboration Between the Green Climate Fund and The Global Environment Facility 2026, GEF/C.71/Inf.10

[36] *Multilateral Climate Funds Joint Results Report.*

based on the work of the Collaborative Platform on harmonization of results metrics and indicators. The working group further convened in February and April 2026 in Washington, D.C., United States, to advance joint methodological work on shared guidance principles for key results areas.

b) Replenishment Level Strategic Dialogue: To better advance collaborative forward-looking strategy development, the CIF, GCF, and AF Secretariats attended the following meetings as observers: GEF-9 replenishment meetings (October 7 to 9, 2025 and January 19 and 20, 2026 in person, April 9, 2026 virtually); LDCF/SCCF programming strategy meetings (October 10, 2025 and January 21, 2026 in-person, April 14, 2026 virtually).

c) Gender: Under the MCF Action Plan, the AF, the CIF, the GCF, and the GEF, continued to share information and consult on recent developments and progress on gender mainstreaming and advancing gender equality, including as inputs to the development or update of gender strategy (GCF) and/or gender and social inclusion policy (CIF), promoting coherence, and enhancing synergies.

d) Country Platforms: Joint country-level engagement to seek alignment and enhanced impact are exemplified by the recent Climate Finance Roundtable in The Gambia, co-convened by the IMF and the World Bank Group at which both the GEF and the AF were present. More background on MCF engagement in country platforms is provided in section 3 above.

e) 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 30, and continues in preparation for COP 31.

73. As a result of replenishment level coordination, the GEF-9 Policy Directions reflect early findings from the gap analysis comparing accreditation standards and policies across the AF, the GCF, and the GEF, which informed the draft Agency expansion procedure submitted for consideration of the 71st Meeting of the GEF Council from May 31 to June 3, 2026.

74. In addition, the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 has concrete measures to further advance MCF collaboration, including a 10 percent target for programming resources to investments that advance MCF complementarity and coherence. This is designed to expand impact and promote tangible coordination among the funds, move towards methodological alignments on climate adaptation indicators, and MCF engagement in the Country Platforms. The document was presented to the 40th LDCF/SCCF Council on June 4, 2026 for its endorsement.

75. As in previous years, a joint institutional presence and engagement was facilitated through a joint pavilion and events at COP 30 at both strategic and technical levels, with the five funds co-hosting 24 joint events and organizing meetings addressing joint and respective priorities. In addition to coordinated and complementary engagement with partners and other

actors at COP 30, the joint pavilion and events aim to enable greater synchronization among the Secretariats.

76. 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 to complement and encourage overall collaboration among MCFs.

77. As part of these bilateral engagements, the GEF and the GCF work closely together 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."[37]

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 existing partnership between the GEF and the 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, the GEF and the GCF have engaged with the Secretariat and co-Chairs of the Task Force, including through joint participation on the annual Task Force Steering Committee. The GEF Secretariat was further invited to participate with the Task Force's Technical Working Group on the New Collective Quantified Goal, contributing to analytical work on measuring its access components.

79. The GCF and GEF teams also held a series of benchmark knowledge exchanges on risk management frameworks, country ownership principles, and on co-financing during this reporting period. These were used to share respective experiences of ongoing policy level reforms.

80. With regards to collaborative programming, the GCF and GEF Secretariats have continued to actively identify opportunities and explore complementary ways to directly finance specific projects. These include both parallel and sequential funding modalities. For example, during this reporting period, the Secretariats have been identifying and advancing potential for GCF sequential financing of several of the projects initially supported by the GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation[38] —which identifies and tests models for climate adaptation innovation with private sector and other non-traditional partners.

81. Bilateral collaboration between the GEF and the AF has continued to increase during the reporting period. This aims to bring alignment and enhanced impact through coordination on collaborative programming of funds and complementary support for projects. It builds on efforts in the previous reporting period to engage with a set of countries interested in exploring how the GEF-managed LDCF and the AF can work together more effectively to support them through

[37] 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.
[38] GEF, 2025, *Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation*.

coordinated upstream programming, streamlined access, and integrated adaptation solutions. In addition to the Climate Finance Roundtable engagement in The Gambia, there was a joint field visit to an on-going GEF-funded adaptation project and a joint meeting of focal points (AF Designated Authorities and GEF OFPs) to advocate for enhanced local coordination, complementarity, and coherence.

82. The AF Secretariat continued to collaborate with the GEF on issues related to knowledge management. The GEF participated in an AF-organized seminar on financing innovation in CCA September 30-October 1, 2025, which focused on current activities, shared challenges, and opportunities for more coordinated action across the adaptation innovation ecosystem. The AF Secretariat consulted the GEF Secretariat while preparing revisions to the AF's Strategic Results Framework for consideration by the AF Board. The AF also hosted an in-person workshop for the MCFs in Washington DC in February 2026 to develop joint guidance on the Number of Beneficiaries indicator.

83. The FRLD formally joined the MCF collaboration arrangements at both executive and technical level during the reporting period. The GEF maintains constant communication with the FRLD, providing information upon request on policies, procedures, and operational experiences as it advances the operationalization of the Barbados Implementation Modalities funding envelope in 2026.

84. Additionally, the GEF has deepened its cooperation with the CIF's new adaptation program, Accelerating Resilience Investments and Innovations for Sustainable Economies (ARISE), exploring a framework for collaboration in programming and private sector engagement and the LDCF and SCCF. Collaboration also progressed on climate change mitigation around the CIF Industry Decarbonization Investment Program approved in 2025. Recognizing that enabling policies and robust project pipelines are critical complements to such an ambitious blended finance program, GEF approved a global project in January 2026 aimed at building systemic readiness in developing economies. The GEF global project will provide flexible, targeted assistance in the cement, steel, and fertilizer sectors. In addition, two countries identified as needing further preparation to participate in subsequent CIF cohorts will receive support to enhance national readiness for cement sector decarbonization. This will be achieved through integrated data-driven planning, enabling policy frameworks, and financing strategies.

PART III: GEF PROGRAMMING

1. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Overview of Mitigation Support Provided by the GEF

85. Since its inception in 1991, the GEF has been funding projects with CCM objectives in

developing countries and countries with economies in transition. As of June 30, 2026,[39] the GEF has financed 1,548 CCM-focused projects or CCM-relevant multi-focal area (MFA) or MTF projects across 156 countries, providing $9.1 billion in total support—including project financing, project preparation grants (PPG), and agency fees. This funding has mobilized an additional $68.0 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 civil society organizations (CSO). The average co-financing ratio for CCM projects stands at 1 (GEF) to 8.3 (co-financing).[40] Additional information on GEF support for Enabling Activities[41] is provided in Part III, Section 4.

86. Of the 1,548 CCM projects funded by the GEF, 29.1 percent were implemented in Africa, 28.1 percent in Asia, 19.6 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and 14.0 percent in Europe and Central Asia (ECA), based on project count. Additionally, 143 projects with global or regional scope were supported, representing 9.2 percent of the total CCM portfolio (see Table 2). In terms of GEF funding allocation, 24.0 percent was programmed in Africa, 31.2 percent in Asia, 20.5 percent in LAC, 10.4 percent in ECA, and 13.8 percent in global or regional initiatives.

87. Seventeen GEF Agencies have been involved in the implementation of CCM projects. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (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 1.

88. 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, chemicals and waste, and international waters. 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 GEBs. Table 3 presents the distribution of CCM and MFA projects, along with the allocation of resources between standalone projects and programmatic approaches.

[39] Since the report of 2024, 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. Projects that were cancelled after their approval are excluded from the report. 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 in GEF-6, and funded through both the GEF Trust Fund and CBIT Trust Fund since GEF-7.

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

[41] Such projects are submitted following the modalities of Enabling Activities.

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

Region[a]	Projects		GEF Amount[c]		Co-financing[d]		Co-financing ratio
	Number[b]	Share (%)	$ million	Share (%)	$ million	Share (%)	
Africa	450	29.1	2,187.6	24.0	16,053.1	23.4	8.2
Asia	435	28.1	2,841.2	31.2	27,951.0	40.7	10.8
ECA	216	14.0	945.4	10.4	7,345.9	10.7	6.8
LAC	304	19.6	1,867.6	20.5	11,968.1	17.4	14.0
Global	130	8.4	1,168.9	12.8	4,258.9	6.2	2.5
Regional	13	0.8	87.0	1.0	1,036.3	1.5	13.1
Total	1,548	100	9,097.8	100	68,613.2	100	8.3

[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 CCM, including PPGs and agency fees.
[d] Co-financing figures include indicative contributions identified at the 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 Enabling Activities 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)	169	68	1,412.5	9	7	27	201.6
GEF-6 (2014-2018)	141	62	912.7	8	10	38	460.8
GEF-7 (2018-2022)	84	24	399.2	9	55	41	594.1
GEF-8[b] (2022-2026)	90	65	1,016.6	24	20	127	1,199.1
Total	603	230	4,363.1	0	157	257	2,864.6

[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, 2026, excluding program addendums.

89. Table 4 categorizes the 1,548 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 Program (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 GHG emission reductions. As illustrated in Figure 2, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects together represent a substantial share, approximately 36 percent of the total number of projects and 30 percent of total GEF funding allocated to CCM-related initiatives. The AFOLU sector accounts for 23 percent of projects and 31 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 3 shows the changes in sectoral distribution across the GEF phases.

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

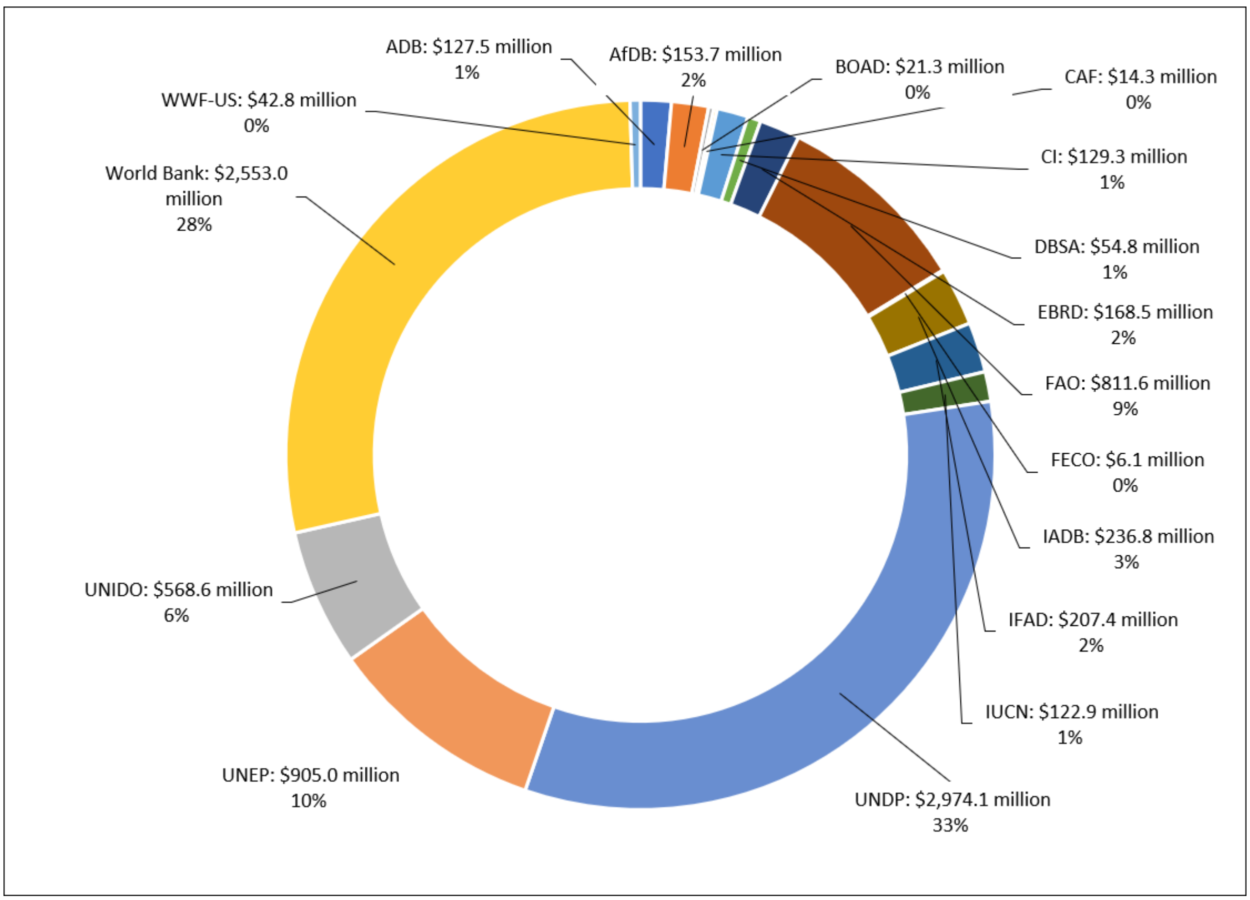
Phase		Technology transfer/ Innovative low-carbon technologies[a]	Energy efficiency	Renewable energy	Transport/ Urban	AFOLU[b]	Enabling Activity[c]	Small Grants Program[d]	Mixed and others[e]	Grand Total
GEF Pilot (1991-1994)	# Projects	2	7	12	2	2	3	0	3	31
	GEF amount	10.1	33.3	94.5	9.0	4.0	13.9	-	46.7	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	1,065.9	19.3	1.0	12.6	-	57.0	3,780.0
GEF-3 (2002-2006)	# Projects	4	29	54	13	3	4	0	20	127
	GEF amount	64.6	227.7	255.6	87.4	15.5	13.3	-	90.7	754.8

Phase		Technology transfer/ Innovative low-carbon technologies[a]	Energy efficiency	Renewable energy	Transport/ Urban	AFOLU[b]	Enabling Activity[c]	Small Grants Program[d]	Mixed and others[e]	Grand Total
	Co-financing	309.2	1,288.8	1,423.8	880.3	34.6	8.8	-	329.3	4,274.8
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	3,745.3	855.7	2,017.6	1,248.6	16.9	44.5	527.4	8,671.2
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	# Projects	37	36	55	25	73	12	10	24	272
	GEF amount	220.5	168.5	192.6	122.7	526.2	83.5	159.0	141.2	1,614.1
	Co-financing	1,787.9	3,087.6	1,994.4	2,226.8	2,378.1	86.4	160.5	1,212.2	12,934.0
GEF-6 (2014-2018)	# Projects	12	27	31	30	71	2	13	65	251
	GEF amount	32.8	114.1	163.5	234.6	587.0	22.5	76.0	143.0	1,373.5
	Co-financing	258.4	1,282.6	2,820.9	3,562.7	4,020.3	4.1	105.3	708.9	12,763.1
GEF-7 (2018-2022)	# Projects	19	21	22	44	35	0	8	55	204
	GEF amount	39.6	85.8	75.3	229.4	372.1	-	72.2	118.8	993.2
	Co-financing	280.9	930.9	1,123.0	2,774.1	3,792.8	-	95.1	203.3	9,200.1
GEF-8 (2022-2026)	# Projects	21	12	17	27	139	0	3	83	302
	GEF amount	102.9	76.0	90.0	143.2	1,141.6	-	237.2	424.8	2,215.7
	Co-financing	957.0	643.5	517.0	1,480.6	6,822.1	–	108.7	3,082.9	13,611.8
Total	**# Projects**	111	263	297	166	355	35	37	284	1548
	GEF amount	622.7	1,411.2	1,362.5	965.2	2,814.3	203.2	609.7	1,109.0	9,097.8
	Co-financing	4,636.0	13,389.9	11,847.6	12,963.5	18,297.5	129.1	514.1	6,215.5	67,993.3

Notes to Table 4:

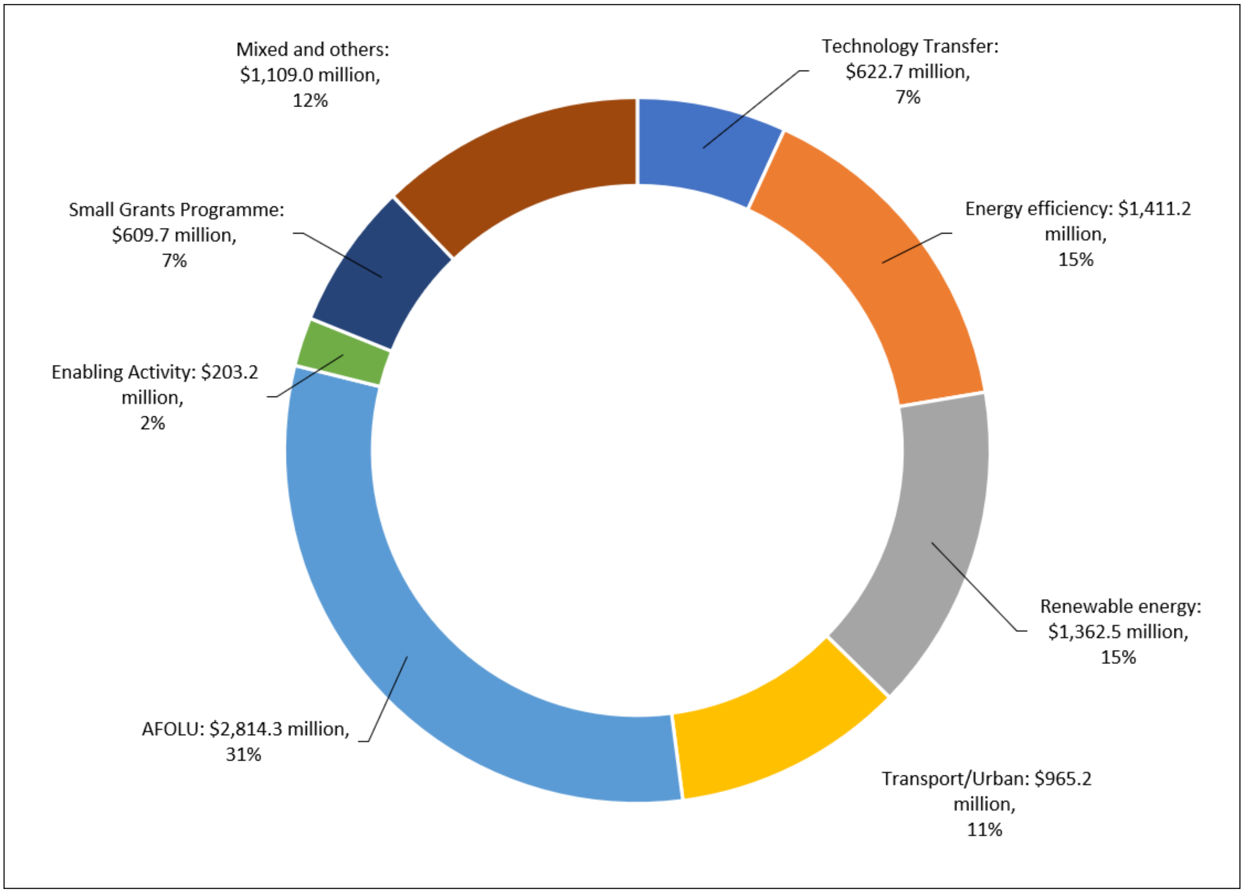
[a] Technology Transfer refers to the "special initiative on technology transfer" through GEF-4; "promoting innovative low-carbon technologies" in GEF-5; and "promoting timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and CCM options" in GEF-6 and GEF-7.
[b] Includes projects under the CCM focal area objective related to land use, land-use change, and forestry, climate-smart agriculture, and projects receiving sustainable forest management incentive funding in GEF-5 and GEF-6.
[c] These projects were submitted under the full-sized project (FSP) or MSP modalities, rather than through Enabling Activity modalities.
[d] Eleven 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 co-financing mobilized.
[e] Mixed projects refer to those with multiple CCM objectives.
[f] GEF funding figures in this table include PPGs and Agency fees.
[g] Co-financing figures include indicative contributions identified at the PIF stage and confirmed commitments reported at CEO Endorsement, from all relevant sources.

Figure 1: Cumulative Distribution of Approved GEF Climate Change Mitigation Projects and Programs by Agency



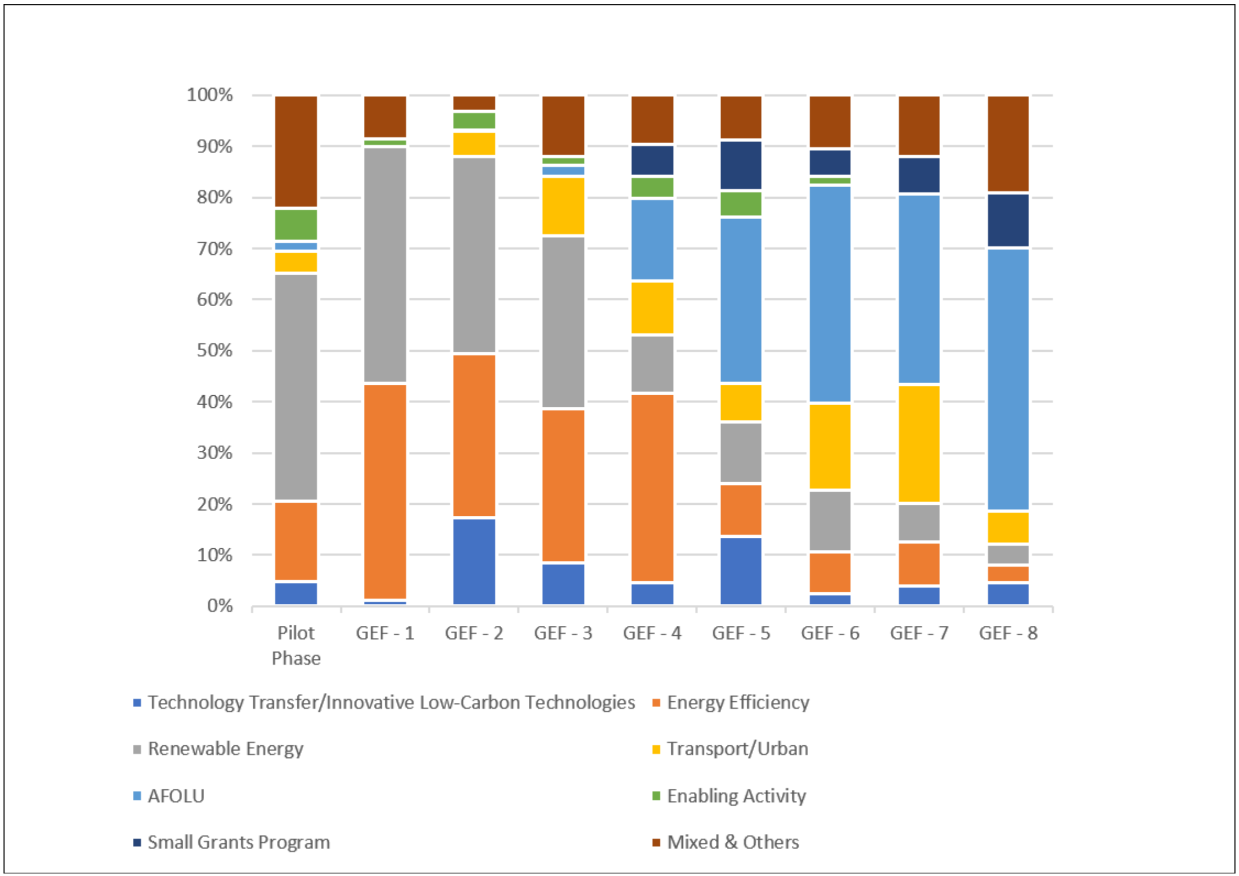
*Calculated based on GEF financing amounts

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



*Calculated based on GEF financing amounts

Figure 3: 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

90. During the reporting period, the GEF Trust Fund programmed a total of $379.2 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 4 of this report). Of this amount, $226.9 million (59.8 percent) was allocated directly from the CCM focal area, the CBIT set-aside, the NGI window, and the innovation window, while the remainder was sourced from other GEF focal areas and set-aside incentives. This distribution reflects, in large part, the approval of many MFA 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 GEF Trust Fund in this period.

91. A total of 89 GEF investments were approved during the reporting period, comprising 56 CCM-focused projects (including 28 CBIT projects), one child project associated with a previously approved CCM program, and 32 MFA or MTF projects. Altogether, these represent 89 standalone

projects and child projects, of which 67 were MSPs and 22 were FSPs. These newly approved investments with CCM potential are expected to avoid or sequester approximately 286.4 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e) over their lifetime.[42]

92. The 89 standalone projects and child projects approved during this period are anticipated to mobilize approximately $2.2 billion in co-financing, yielding an average co-financing ratio of 1 (GEF) to 6.6 (co-financing).[43] 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.

93. The 89 standalone projects and child projects originate from 66 countries spanning all regions and include both regional and global initiatives. Regionally, GEF CCM-relevant investments are distributed as follows: Africa – $111.2 million (29 percent), Asia and the Pacific – $159.3 million (42 percent), LAC – $61.9 million (16 percent), ECA – $30.4 million (8 percent), and Global – $16.4 million (4 percent).

94. Of the 89 standalone projects and child projects approved, 32 (36 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. Four projects address both CCA and CCM as a MTF investment: *Niue Infrastructure, Ecosystems, and Communities Integrated Project* (GEFID 12283); *Blue-Green Atolls: Addressing Land Degradation, Groundwater Salinization and Coastal Erosion in RMI via Climate Resilient Strategies* (GEFID 12087); *Enhancing and Sustaining Kiribati's Resilient Future: Integrating Green Economy Transformations to Strengthen Atolls Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Use Management* (GEFID 11759); and *Implementation of Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transport Solutions in Togo* (GEFID 11577).

95. Thematic distribution of the 89 projects includes: 11 on renewable energy; seven on energy efficiency; six on sustainable transport and urban systems; 28 on AFOLU; and 37 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.

96. Nine GEF Agencies are involved in implementing the projects and programs approved during the reporting period. Of the 69 initiatives, 66 are implemented by a single Agency, while three are joint efforts involving multiple Agencies. UNDP leads 28 single-Agency projects and programs (32 percent), followed by UNEP with 24, FAO with 13, UNIDO with ten, World Bank with five, and Conservation International (CI) and International Fund for Agricultural

[42] 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 this has been cleared. While some standalone projects and child projects financed solely through non-CCM GEF funding are also anticipated to contribute to CCM, their projected emission reductions have been conservatively excluded from this section. However, these contributions are accounted for in the section titled "GEF-8 Investments Directly and Indirectly Related to Climate Change Mitigation".

[43] 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).

Development (IFAD) with three each. The West African Development Bank (BOAD) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) each lead one project.

97. In addition to financing implementation, the GEF provides support for project and program preparation through PPGs. During the reporting period, the GEF Trust Fund allocated a total of $8.2 million in PPGs for the preparation of 78 out of the 89 approved projects.

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 (Million tCO_2e)	Number of Women	Number of Men	Total Number of Beneficiaries
AFOLU	208.5	1,438,012	1,908,040	3,346,052
Energy Efficiency	49.5	5,529,808	5,539,896	11,069,704
Mixed and Others	4.7	170,868	170,903	341,771
Renewable Energy	40.7	1,536,563	1,517,629	3,054,192
Small Grants Program	0.0	0	0	0
Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies	0.5	4,105	6,195	10,300
Transport/Urban	11.7	28,719	35,951	64,670
Total	315.6	8,708,075	9,178,614	17,886,689

GEF STAR Support for Key Mitigation Sectors in the Reporting Period

98. 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 MFA 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

99. The GEF approved eleven projects focused on contributing to decarbonized power systems in the reporting period, with $34.1 million in GEF STAR funding leveraging $235.6 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. Six of the projects focus on supporting SIDS to accelerate the transition to a resilient, equitable, and low-emission power system.

Box 1: Example of Objective 1.2 project

The *Tuvalu Rural Electrification Fund Project* (GEFID 12160). This project, implemented by UNDP, is supported by $3.50 million from the GEF Trust Fund, complemented by $20.5 million in co-financing. It aims to establish and capitalize a national rural electrification fund as the primary financing and delivery mechanism for outer-island energy systems. It will pool donors and domestic resources to create a sustainable platform for renewable electrification and long-term system operation and maintenance. Expected outcomes include about 29,225 tCO_2e mitigated over the lifetime of supported systems and benefits for more than 5,000 people, alongside stronger energy security, resilience, and inclusive access to sustainable energy.

Efficient Use of Energy and Materials

100. In the reporting period, the GEF approved seven 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.

Box 2: Example of Objective 1.1 project

The *Global Decarbonization Investment Accelerator for the Hard to Abate Sectors Project* (GEFID 12132). This project, implemented by UNIDO, is supported by $3.00 million from the GEF Trust Fund, complemented by $12.05 million in co-financing. It aims to build systemic readiness in developing economies by strengthening enabling policy frameworks and developing robust project pipelines. These efforts will complement blended finance provided under the CIF's newly approved $1 billion Industry Decarbonization Investment Program. The project will deliver harmonized global methodologies and data-driven planning tools, enabling policy frameworks and finance-ready investment pipelines. Expected outcomes include about 32.7 million tCO_2e in indirect emission reductions over 20 years, alongside reduced pollution, stronger industrial competitiveness, and support for inclusive green industrialization aligned with the Paris Agreement.

Zero-Emission Mobility

101. In the reporting period, the GEF supported six projects focusing on low-carbon transportation, 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.

Box 3: Example of Objective 1.3 project

The *Implementation of Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transport Solutions in Togo Project* (GEFID 11577). This MTF project, implemented by BOAD, is supported by $5.45 million from the

LDCF and $3.87 million from the GEF Trust Fund, complemented by $56.00 million in co-financing. It aims to promote climate-smart urban mobility in Lomé by embedding resilience and low-carbon standards into urban development while demonstrating scalable, finance-ready solutions. It strengthens policy and institutional frameworks through revised climate-smart building and transportation codes, a digital permitting and compliance system, and inter-ministerial coordination, while delivering on-the-ground investments including resilient drainage and zero-emission mobility corridors. Innovative financing mechanisms catalyze private sector engagement by de-risking investments in resilient infrastructure and clean transport, complemented by targeted capacity building and knowledge sharing. Expected results include direct adaptation benefits for 45,000 people and the avoidance of approximately 560,000 tCO_2e alongside energy savings and increased uptake of renewable energy technologies, positioning Lomé as a national model for integrated, low-carbon, climate-resilient urban development.

Nature-Based Solutions

102. In the reporting period, 28 GEF projects contribute to promoting 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.

Box 4: Example of Objective 1.4 project

Integrated Nature-Based Management of Jaflong-Dawki, Cox’s Bazar-Teknaf Peninsula and Sonadia Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh (GEFID 12033). This MFA project, implemented by FAO, is supported by $9.28 million from the GEF Trust, complemented by $50.00 million in co-financing. It aims to promote integrated approaches to restoration, sustainable use, and conservation of biodiversity in three ecologically critical areas. It employs a landscape approach by (i) improving enabling conditions, (ii) promoting integrated management, and (iii) enhancing access to knowledge and practices. It works with 55 village conservation groups to improve protection of ecosystems and reduce dependency on natural resources. Expected results include 20,135 hectares (ha) of improved terrestrial protected areas and 1,029 ha of marine protected areas, 12,000 ha of degraded areas restored, 20,164 ha of landscapes under improved practices, 3.103 million tCO_2e reduced, and 328,862 people benefitting.

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

103. The GEF-8 Policy Recommendations requested the Secretariat to monitor that GEF investments directly and indirectly related to climate change, including CCM and CCA, amounted to a minimum of 80 percent of all GEF funding commitments in the GEF-8 period based on Rio Markers. GEF investments directly and indirectly related to CCM were recommended to amount to a minimum of 65 percent of all GEF funding commitments in the GEF-8 period.

104. As presented in the GEF-8 Corporate Scorecard,[44] the 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 OECD DAC Rio Marker methodology. At the end of the reporting period, i.e., over the four 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 74 percent, expected to deliver 100 percent of the GEF-8 target of reducing 1,850 million tCO_2e GHG emissions.

2. INNOVATIONS IN BLENDED FINANCE

105. 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.

106. The GEF Trust Fund 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 Blended Finance Global Program identified priorities for blended finance that cover Convention requirements and that aim for multi-focal benefits, including new technologies and NbS. Due to limits in funding, the GEF Secretariat issues a biannual call for proposals for the Blended Finance Global Program until full of allocation of resources. This goal was reached during this reporting period, which also marks the end of the GEF-8 cycle.

107. As of June 2026, GEF-8 aggregate figures show the CCM focal area received $80 million excluding Agency fees, or 41 percent of the Blended Finance Program total resources, in eight projects, which include both MFA and CCM projects. CCM is therefore the focal area with highest representation in the Blended Finance Program-closely followed by Biodiversity. Risk mitigation instruments -such as guarantees- were the most prominent financial product used in highly innovative projects. Co-financing ratio in the CCM focal area reached 1:16 with 45 percent (or 1:7) coming from the private sector.

108. Innovative proposals received during this reporting period addressed CCM, land restoration, and agri-food systems, requesting a total of $118 million with $2.8 billion in co-financing. Of these proposals, the GEF selected and approved two projects for $28.9 million with co-financing of $1.35 billion. The two selected projects included CCM benefits (see Box 5 below).

Box 5: CCM blended finance projects selected in the reporting period

The *Regenerative Agriculture for Food and Supply Chains for Latin America and the Caribbean project* seeks to incentivize adoption of regenerative farming practices in agricultural value chains in Latin America, prioritizing Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, and Peru. The project focuses on corporate agricultural value chains of medium and large corporates that source food crops, with

[44] GEF, 2026, *GEF-8 Corporate Scorecard - June 2026*.

a particular emphasis on supporting smallholder farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) to produce food crops grown with regenerative agricultural techniques. GEF funds are used for sustainability-linked loans with interest rate reductions to incentivize regenerative practices or subordinated loans to de-risk the International Finance Corporation (IFC) loans. With a total GEF project financing of $15 million and co-financing mobilized of $202 million, the project is expected to mitigate 15,973,629 tCO_2, to regenerate 500,000 ha of degraded land and ecosystems, and to improve management of 500,000 ha of landscapes.

The *Uzbekistan Risk Mitigation Facility* aims to support the deployment of renewable energy and battery energy storage systems in Uzbekistan by mobilizing private capital. Uzbekistan's energy transition is driven by ambitious climate commitments while the country remains heavily dependent on natural gas and faces rising electricity demand. Private investment has been central to Uzbekistan's power-sector expansion but concerns around payment reliability and fiscal exposure persist. The GEF project financing of $13.9 million in the form of guarantees will support the establishment of the Uzbekistan Risk Mitigation Facility as a centralized platform for managing payment and liquidity risks and is expected to mobilize $150 million financing from the World Bank and at least $1 billion in private investment in renewable energy and battery storage projects. Indicative global environmental benefits include substantial lifetime GHG emission reductions -estimated at 37 million CO_2e- associated with the enabled clean-energy portfolio.

3. Climate Change Adaptation

109. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF has played a pioneering role in supporting CCA and has the longest-running portfolio of adaptation projects supported by a MCF. 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, even though this is not a requirement for these Trust Funds.

110. 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 GEF Trust Fund and through bilateral and multilateral sources.

111. In the GEF-8 Climate Adaptation Programming Strategy, the SCCF windows have the following focus: SCCF-A supports adaptation in non-LDC SIDS and SCCF-B 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-A. The initial access cap for each LDC increased from $10 million (in GEF-7) to $20 million in grant finance from the LDCF, reflecting the Glasgow Climate Pact decision to double adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025.

112. 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), NAPs, and NDCs, as well as other relevant sectoral 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.

113. 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 MTF programming, recognizing the potential to address systemic challenges faced by countries.

114. During this reporting period, the concepts selected in the third round of the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation have finalized project development, with certain initiatives now entering the implementation phase. The Challenge Program has proven highly successful in engaging with a broader set of partners and in promoting innovation with the private sector.

115. The GEF-8 Adaptation Strategy 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.

- **Dedicated Program 1 on "Communications and Visibility Enhancements**" supported major global events that provide key political and profiling opportunities for the LDCF and SCCF, including the Adaptation Futures Conference 2025, Seventh United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7), and UNFCCC COP 30. With continued MCF collaboration, a joint pavilion was hosted at COP 30 with a schedule of over 35 events, attracting more than 5,000 visitors. The development of the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-9 also included communication and knowledge management elements and alignment with the GEF-9 Communication Strategy.
- **Dedicated Program 2 on "Outreach and Capacity Support for Planning and Programming**" launched and completed six sub-regional LDCF and SCCF programming workshops for LDCs and SIDS earlier in the GEF-8 period. These workshops contributed to strengthening the knowledge and programming capacity of 69 countries to design country-driven climate adaptation projects. As noted in the GEF IEO's 2024 Annual Evaluation Report, the workshops enhanced countries' ability to develop effective and durable adaptation projects in collaboration with GEF Agencies, technical experts, the STAP, and the UNFCCC, fostering strong country ownership and engagement expected to translate into sustained outcomes.
- **Dedicated Program 3 on "Organizational Learning and Coordination**" leveraged the LDCF/SCCF portfolios as a key source of climate adaptation knowledge, with the aim of strengthening learning through the creation, sharing, and application of insights to improve programming and performance. During this reporting period, as part of Dedicated Program 3 on Organizational Learning and Coordination, the GEF Secretariat completed a Portfolio Learning Review of the LDCF/SCCF since inception. This learning review provides a set of specific insights and project examples structured around 14 topics across four thematic areas (promoting inclusion and empowering local actors, strengthening enabling

environments, leveraging partnerships and finance, and generating innovation, impact, learning, and sustainability) as well as a set of recommendations to inform future project design and portfolio strategy under GEF-9. The findings were presented in a series of webinars, and also as an information document at the 40th LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting in June 2026.[45]

116. Following COP guidance to support the NAP process,[46] the GEF continues to support countries t o 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.

117. The GEF continues to work with the LDC Group, the Adaptation Committee, the 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

118. As of June 30, 2026, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to $2,318 million from 28 donors, of which $2,238.8 million have been received (96.6 percent of total potential resources).

119. Since its inception, $2,474.98 million has been approved for 442 projects, programs, and Enabling Activities to meet the mandate of the LDCF. An additional $11,700.31 million has been mobilized in co-financing, despite this not being a requirement. The LDCF has supported 51 countries[47] to prepare their NAPAs, and funded two global NAPA projects, all of which have been submitted to the UNFCCC. As of June 30, 2026, $15.50 million of LDCF funding is available for new approvals.[48] 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.

120. The cumulative regional distribution of the LDCF funding presented in Figure 5 shows that the African region has received the largest share of the LDCF financing of $1,747.83 million, or 70.6 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 57.3 percent of LDCF resources were received by the African region followed by Asia with 31.7 percent (Figure 6).

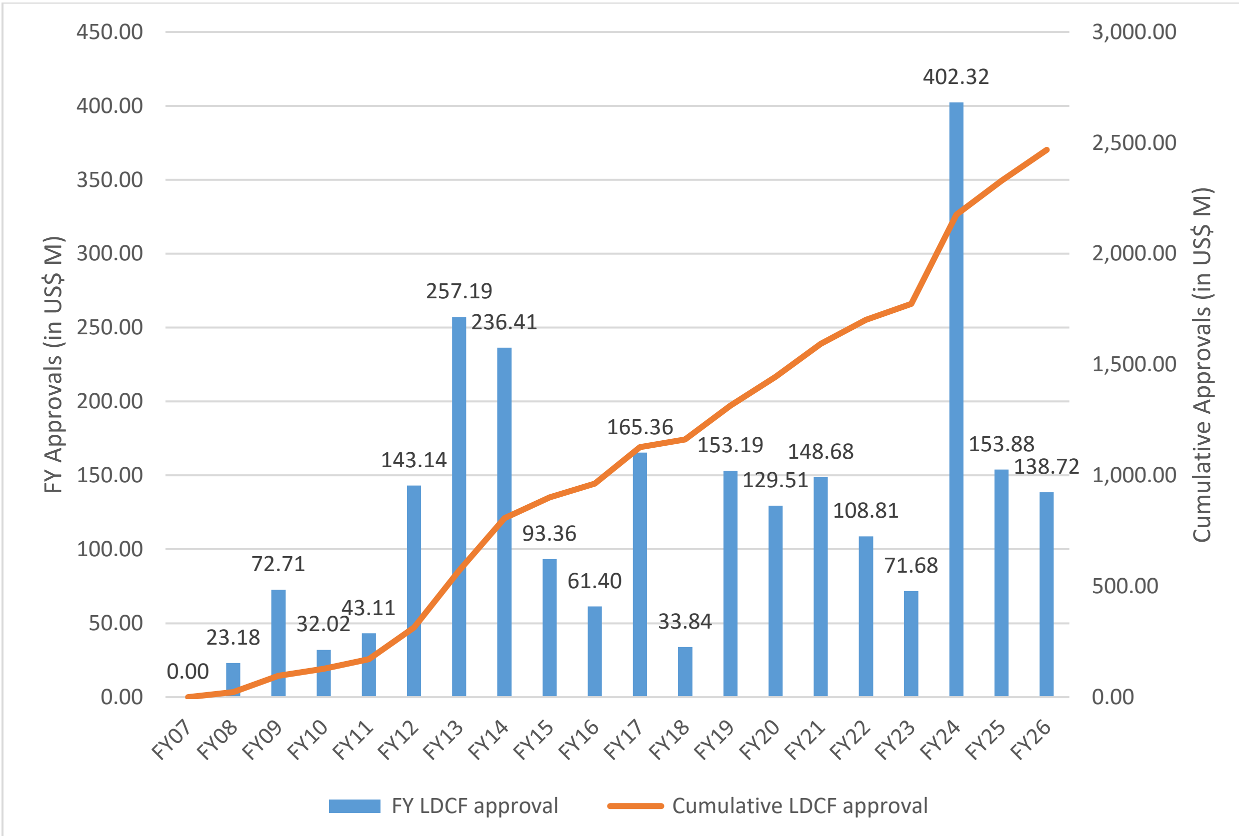
[45] GEF. (2026). Learning from the LDCF/SCCF Portfolio: Organizational Learning and Coordination. GEF/LDCF/SCCF.40/Inf.06

[46] UNFCCC, COP, 2012, decision 12/CP.18: National Adaptation Plans, FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.2.

[47] 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.

[48] This figure provided by the GEF Trustee factors in the interest gained on the Trust Fund.

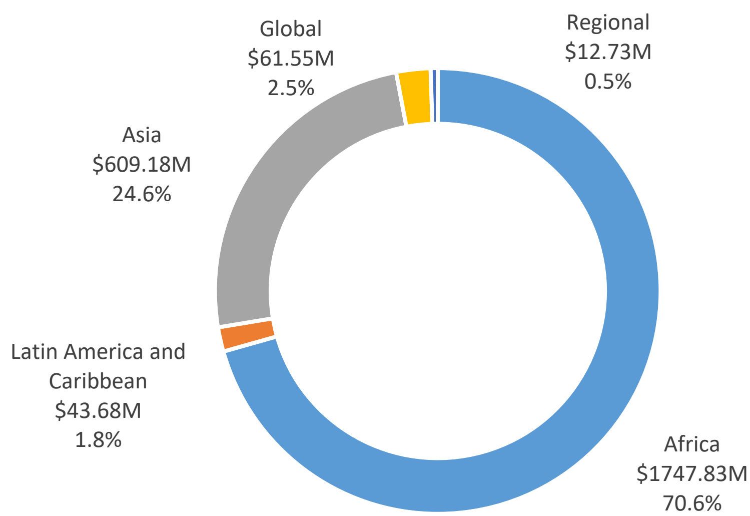
Figure 4: Annual and Cumulative Funding Approvals under the LDCF



Note: Includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

Figure 5: Cumulative Regional Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under LDCF ($

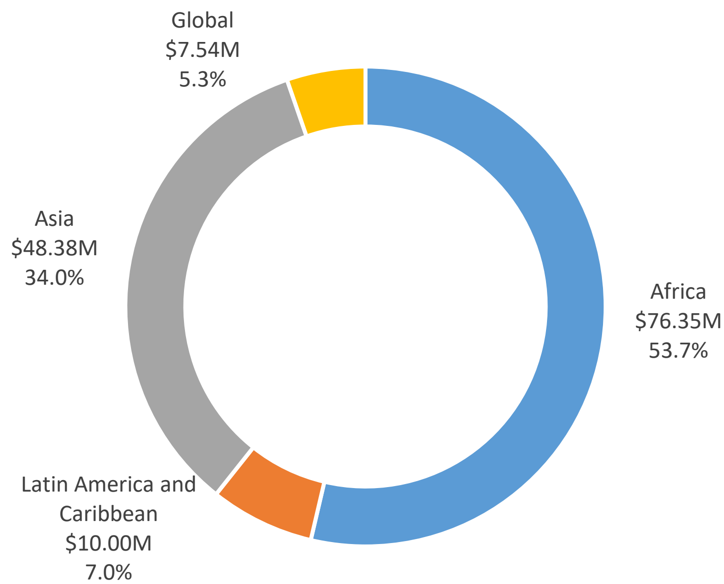
million)[49]



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

[49] 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.

Figure 6: Regional Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under the LDCF in the Reporting Period ($ million)

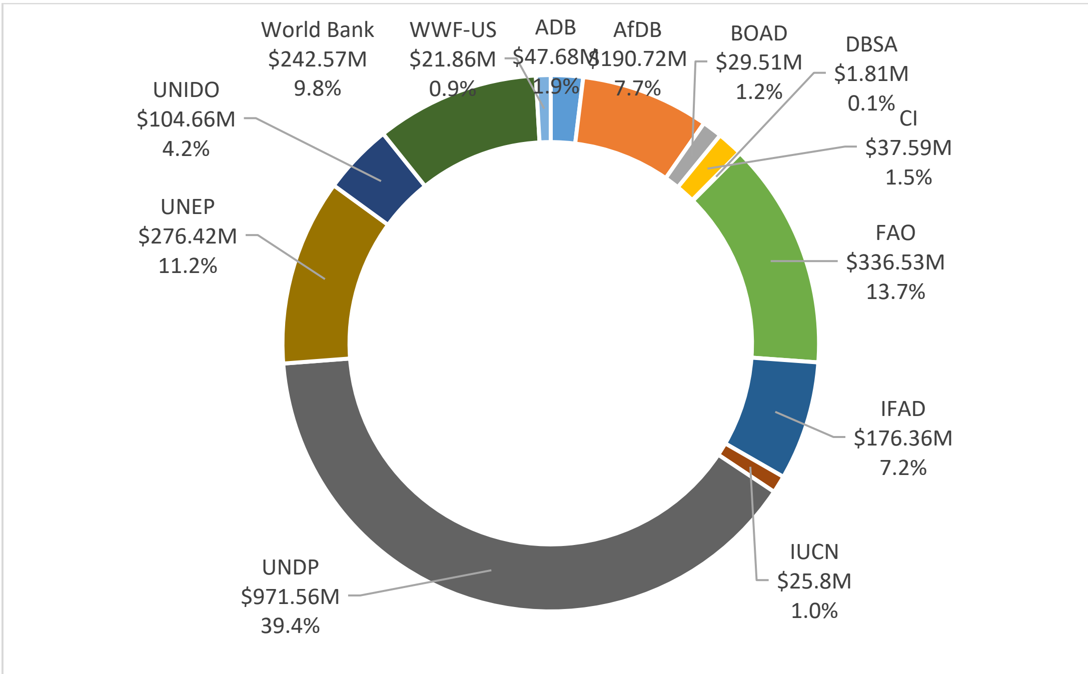


* Includes GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

121. The cumulative distribution of funding across GEF Agencies is shown in Figure 7. Since inception, cumulative funding decisions by Agencies show that UNDP has implemented the largest portion (39.4 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.

122. Over time, the number of GEF Agencies active in CCA has increased, contributing to more balanced programming. For example, the LDCF portfolio has seen a significant share of projects by MDBs and IFIs in GEF-8, which represent 37.0 percent. In this reporting period, for the LDCF six out of the 11 FSP PIFs/ Program Framework Documents and one of the two MSPs approved were submitted by an MDB/IFI; in total, 49.4 percent, or $68.58 million, of LDCF resources were programmed by MDB/IFIs. The distribution of funding across GEF Agencies in the reporting period is shown in Figure 8. This illustrates that nine GEF Agencies were engaged in LDCF programming. IFAD programmed 28.8 percent of LDCF resources, followed by UNDP with 16.8 percent, UNIDO with 14.4 percent, and the World Bank with 14.4 percent.

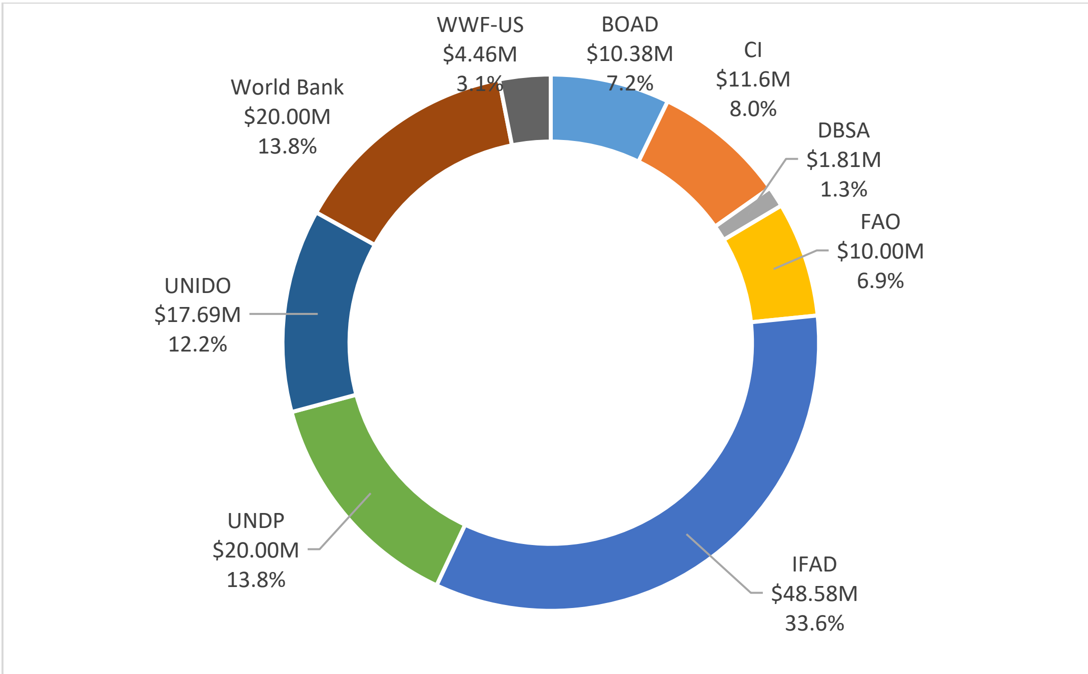
Figure 7: Cumulative Agency Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under the LDCF ($ million)



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

Figure 8: Agency Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under the LDCF in the

Reporting Period ($ million)



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

123. As of June 30, 2026, 407 LDCF projects were endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO and are in some stage of implementation or already completed. The projects will benefit 63.20 million people; manage 23.75 million ha of natural area to withstand the effects of climate change; develop or strengthen 4,311 policies, plans, and processes to integrate and manage climate risks; train 3.63 million people to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate CCA measures; and engage 8,587 private sector enterprises in CCA and resilience action. During the reporting period, the LDCF continued to serve all 45 eligible LDCs in addressing their urgent and immediate climate adaptation needs.[50] 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 concluded in June 2026, the utilization rate for LDCF resources for national projects had reached 78.5 percent.[51] Overall, 44 LDCs have benefitted from LDCF support in the GEF-8 period, with 27 countries[52] having reached the $20 million cap for GEF-8, while 17[53] LDCs have accessed LDCF resources under the $20 million cap. Table 6 presents a summary of the LDCF's

[50] São Tomé and Príncipe graduated from LDC status in December 2024.
[51] Based on $722.30 million LDCF programmed, out of the expected $920 million national programming, with $20 million initial cap per country.
[52] Angola, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Yemen, and Zambia.
[53] Bangladesh, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, and Uganda.

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, 2026 ($ million)[54]

Country	GEF-8 LDCF Resources Accessed ($ million)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed since inception ($ million)
Afghanistan	-	20.16
Angola	20.00	60.63
Bangladesh	9.80	48.19
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	38.24
Chad	20.00	59.95
Comoros	19.99	60.15
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10.00	50.11
Djibouti	20.00	52.22
Eritrea	10.00	30.22
Ethiopia	20.00	60.13
Global	26.97	61.28
Guinea	11.00	46.57
Guinea-Bissau	10.00	37.10
Haiti	10.00	43.68
Kiribati	20.00	52.50
Lao People's Democratic Republic	20.00	57.87
Lesotho	20.00	60.85
Liberia	10.00	38.11

[54] Including PPGs and Agency fees.

Country	GEF-8 LDCF Resources Accessed ($ million)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed since inception ($ million)
Madagascar	12.00	41.82
Malawi	15.00	55.15
Mali	20.00	59.16
Mauritania	20.00	55.27
Mozambique	10.00	42.06
Myanmar	-	7.45
Nepal	14.50	55.38
Niger	10.00	49.91
Regional	7.32	45.20
Rwanda	20.00	61.01
São Tomé and Príncipe	20.00	56.94
Senegal	20.00	60.18
Sierra Leone	20.00	56.78
Solomon Islands	20.00	53.33
Somalia	20.00	59.87
South Sudan	20.00	39.77
Sudan	10.00	52.15
Tanzania	19.91	46.05
The Gambia	20.00	59.64
Timor-Leste	10.00	47.27
Togo	20.00	50.20
Tuvalu	3.30	25.35
Uganda	16.00	56.20
Yemen	20.00	46.73
Zambia	20.00	57.29

Achievements in the Reporting Period

124. This reporting period is the last in the GEF-8 period—and of the implementation of the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for GEF-8. In this reporting period, the LDCF received

$111.31 million in new pledges.[55]

125. In the reporting period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 11 FSPs and 12 MSPs, totaling $138.72 million[56] of LDCF resources. The current slight decrease in the total Council approvals compared to previous reporting periods is attributed to resource constraints, as some projects that were technically cleared could not be considered for funding approval. Approved projects addressed sectors and themes including agriculture and food systems, coastal zone management, ecosystem-based adaptation, natural resources management, water resources management, disaster risk management, climate information services and health. Interventions are supported in both rural and urban landscapes integrated with policy measures, targeted capacity building, and engagement with multi-stakeholders comprising governments, community groups, Indigenous Peoples, local micro- and small enterprises led by women and youth, and microfinance institutions.

126. Seven of the 11 FSPs approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council were in Africa, three in Asia, and one in LAC. These activities expect to mobilize over $347.24 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 13 LDCs.[57]

127. 12 MSP projects were CEO endorsed/approved in the reporting period, totaling approximately $22.85 million[58] from LDCF resources. These projects expect to mobilize an additional $55.73 million in indicative co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF Agencies, and multilateral and bilateral agencies.

128. In terms of results and impacts from the LDCF projects and programs approved in the reporting period, the expected contributions of the 11 FSPs and 12 MSPs to the core indicators are as follows: 4.50 million direct beneficiaries, of whom 2.25 million (50.1 percent) are female. 9.08 million ha of land under climate-resilient management and 574,217 ha of coastal and marine areas managed for climate resilience. 136 policies and plans that mainstream climate resilience. 50,033 people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risks and/or engage in CCA measures, of whom 27,051 (54.1 percent) are female; and 1,718 private-sector enterprises engaged in climate adaptation and resilience action.

Special Climate Change Fund

129. As of June 30, 2026, cumulative pledges to the SCCF by 16 donors amounted to $465.62 million, of which $458.34 million has been received (98.4 percent of total potential resources). During the reporting period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026, Ireland and Switzerland made new pledges of $6.58 million.

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55 This includes pledges from Belgium, Ireland, Sweden, Slovenia, Germany and Switzerland.

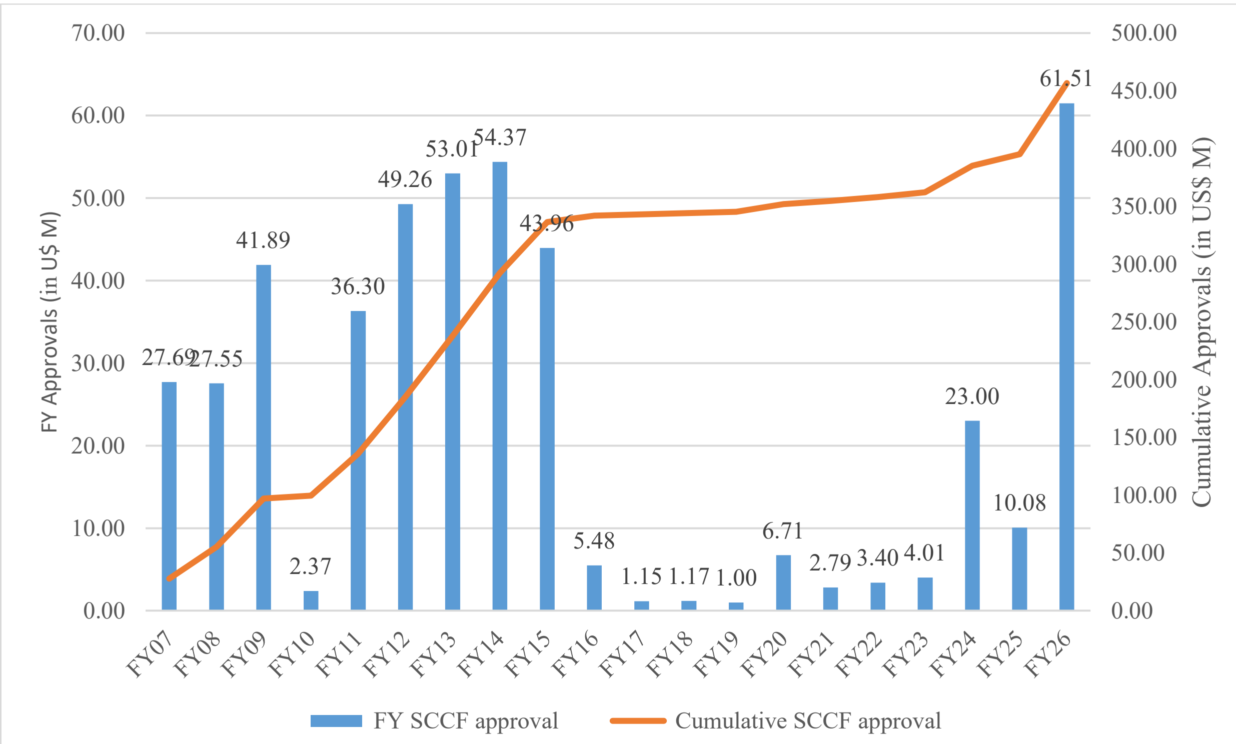
56 Including GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

57 Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Madagascar, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, and Zambia.

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

130. Since its inception, cumulative SCCF funding decisions by the Council and the CEO amounted to $457.81 million for 130 projects and programs (Figure 9), with an estimated $3,702.64 million in co-financing.[59] Of this, the SCCF-A (for climate change adaptation needs of SIDS) has supported 105 projects with approximately $380.53 million of GEF funding with an estimated $3,072.56 million in co-financing; and the SCCF-B (for technology transfer, private sector engagement, and innovation) has supported 26 projects with approximately $75.40 million in GEF funding with an estimated $664.44 million in co-financing.[60] Figure 9 presents the annual and cumulative SCCF funding approvals.

Figure 9: Annual and Cumulative SCCF Funding Approvals by Fiscal Year as of June 30, 2026 ($ million)[61]



131. The SCCF portfolio, since its inception, aims to reduce the vulnerability of an estimated 12.67 million people and better manage 39.50 million ha of land and marine area to withstand the effects of climate change. Further, 298,820 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 939 policies, plans, and frameworks to identify, prioritize, and integrate adaptation strategies and measures.

132. Projects in the active SCCF portfolio have continued to deliver particularly strong results.

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[59] Based on information from the GEF Portal.
[60] Based on information from the GEF Portal.
[61] The data reflected in this figure is updated based on information from the GEF Portal.

Of the 16 projects that submitted project implementation reports in FY25, 100 percent and 81.3 percent of the projects were rated as moderately satisfactory or higher in terms of their progress towards development outcomes and implementation progress, respectively.[62] During the GEF-8 period, SCCF-A was focused on supporting adaptation priorities for SIDS exclusively, and 28 out of 30 non-LDC SIDS accessed support from SCCF-A during that period. Meanwhile, the regional distribution of projects and programs approved under SCCF-B shows a significant portion (34.8 percent) going to global and regional projects (Figure 10). SCCF-B remains under-resourced despite recent contributions and despite its continued demonstration of strong potential for impact and engagement of non-traditional partners, including private sector. The cumulative distribution of funding across GEF Agencies is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 10: Cumulative Regional Distribution of Projects and Programs Approved under SCCF-B as of June 30, 2026 ($ million)[63]

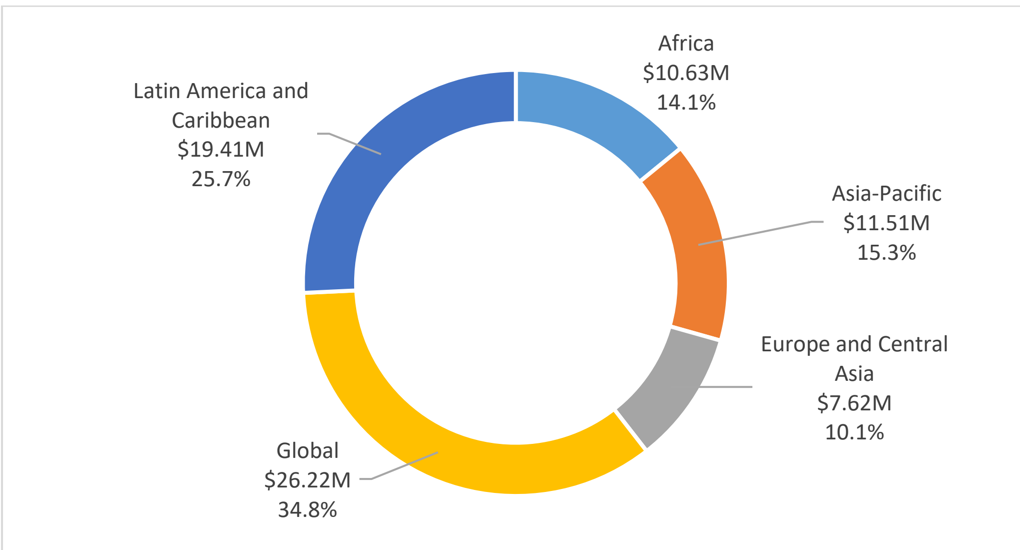
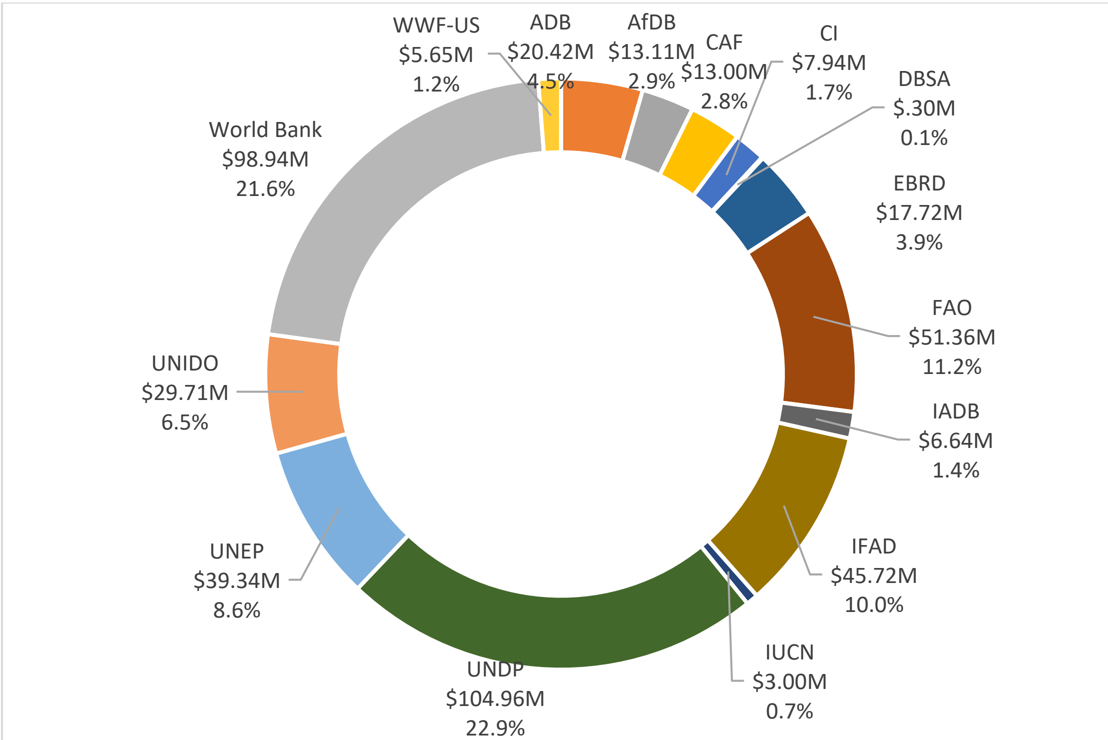


Figure 11: Cumulative Agency Distribution of SCCF Financing as of June 30, 2026 ($ million)[64]

[62] GEF, 2025, *FY25 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund*. GEF/LDCF.SCCF.39/04.
[63] Based on information from the GEF Portal.
[64] The data reflected in this figure is updated based on information from the GEF Portal.



Achievements in the Reporting Period

133. During the reporting period, two FSPs and 27 MSPs totaling $61.51 million in SCCF finance were approved. 11 of these projects were fully supported by SCCF-A, five by SCCF-B, and 11 were MTF projects. Together, these 27 new projects are expected to mobilize over $257.02 million in co-financing; benefit 487,397 people (49.3 percent female); manage 32.51 million ha of natural area for climate resilience; develop or strengthen 236 policies or plans to mainstream climate resilience; train 39,077 people (49.4 percent female); and encourage 1,005 private sector enterprises to engage in climate adaptation. $49 million in funding from SCCF-A is programmed for SIDS in the final year of GEF-8.

Support to LDC Work Program and the NAP Process

134. The LDCF and SCCF provides support to various NAP processes in response to COP guidance.[65] Total funding from the LDCF for activities to enable formulation of the NAP process for the LDCs was $60.3 million as of June 30, 2026,[66] 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-

[65] UNFCCC, COP, 2012, *COP 18 Report*, decision 12/CP.18, paragraph 1.
[66] 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.

driven processes to advance formulation of NAPs. Such support is in addition to targeted one-on-one technical assistance that continues to be provided through the LDCF-financed NAP Global Support Program (GSP).

135. In GEF-8, continuing a practice that began 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 this reporting period the LDCF and SCCF approved six projects[67] 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.

136. During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat participated in meetings and workshops with MCFs and other relevant organizations related to the LDC Work Program and the NAP Process. These included the 48th Meeting of the LEG from August 18 to 20, 2025 in Lusaka, Zambia, and the 49th Meeting of the LEG from February 24 to 27, 2026 in Nouakchott, Mauritania.

137. The projects funded during this period highlight diverse approaches and collaborative efforts undertaken to mitigate climate risks and foster sustainable development (see examples in Box 6). They reflect the 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.

Box 6: Examples of Projects Supporting CCA

Solomon Islands: Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement Project II (CAUSE II) (GEF ID: 12055); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $9,174,312 (LDCF); Cofinancing: $30,000,000. The project will leverage International Development Association resources to improve access to climate-resilient infrastructure and services, enhance economic inclusion, and strengthen the capacity of public authorities to deliver services in targeted urban centers. CAUSE II will scale up successful models for climate-resilient urban services through integrated flood mitigation, NbS, and community-based interventions in Honiara and key provincial towns. Expected results include direct benefits for 153,285 residents, of whom 50.0 percent are women,

Implementation of Sustainable Transport Solutions (GEF ID: 11577); GEF Agency: BOAD; GEF Project Financing: $9,321,280 (LDCF: $5,454,376; GEF Trust Fund: $3,866,904); Cofinancing: $28,970,000. The project will reduce flood risk and improve sustainability of urban mobility in Lomé by embedding resilience and low-carbon standards into urban development while demonstrating scalable, finance-ready solutions. Innovative financing mechanisms catalyze private sector engagement by de-risking investments in resilient infrastructure and clean transport, complemented by targeted capacity building and knowledge sharing. Expected results

[67] Togo, Timor-Leste, one global, and three regional projects.

include direct adaptation benefits for 45,000 people (with 51.1 percent female), and engaging 25 private sector enterprises in resilience.

Strengthening Climate-smart Agribusiness and Natural Resource Management for Adaptation and Resilient Livelihoods in Sudan's River Nile and Northern States (SCAN-2N) (GEF ID: 12075); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $8,932,420; Co-financing: $3,000,000. The project will reduce vulnerability and enhance the adaptive capacity of agro-pastoral communities, including smallholder farmers, pastoralists, agri-micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), women, and youth, in Sudan's River Nile and Northern States by scaling ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient agribusiness models. The project is expected to directly benefit 27,000 people, of whom 40.0 percent are women, place 15,000 ha of land under climate-resilient management, and engage 300 private sector enterprises in climate change adaptation and resilience.

I*nclusive and Resilient Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship in Democratic Republic of the Congo* (AVENIR) (GEF ID: 11883); GEF Agency: IFAD; GEF Project Financing: $8,932,420 (LDCF); Co-financing: $46,700,000. The project will build community resilience, reduce vulnerability, and strengthen adaptive capacities to climate hazards in the provinces of Congo Central, Kwilu, Kwango, and Haut Katanga by promoting resilient agriculture, sustainable natural resource management, and strengthened local capacities. It will support resilient agricultural production systems through the dissemination of drought-tolerant crop varieties, climate-smart and solar-powered irrigation, improved post-harvest practices, and gender-responsive livelihood opportunities, while enhancing community-based forest and land management through reforestation, agroforestry, restoration of degraded production landscapes, and promotion of non-timber forest products. The project is expected to deliver direct adaptation benefits to 200,000 people, of whom 50.0 percent are female; and engage 200 private sector enterprises in climate change adaptation and resilience..

Enhancing Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Bangladesh. This CI-implemented project has $8.84 million funding from LDCF. It will enhance coastal climate adaptation and resilience in Bangladesh through community-led mangrove restoration, strengthened subnational planning capacities, and improved access to finance and markets for climate-resilient livelihoods in the Greater Sundarbans area. The project is expected to deliver measurable adaptation results including 43,050 direct beneficiaries (50.0 percent women), benefiting from improved livelihoods and adaptive capacity.

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

138. The GEF-8 Policy Recommendations requested the Secretariat to monitor that a minimum of 80 percent of all GEF funding commitments in the GEF-8 period were directly or indirectly related to CCM and a minimum of 45 percent to CCA.

139. As presented in the GEF-8 Corporate Scorecard, the GEF tracks GEF-8 financing of projects with CCM and CCA as a principal or significant objective using indicative targets consistent with the OECD DAC Rio Marker methodology. As of July 1, 2026, approximately 85 percent of all GEF funding commitments are directly or indirectly related to climate change, exceeding the minimum target of 80 percent. GEF investments directly or indirectly related specifically 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.

Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation

140. 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 that the GEF has not been able to directly partner with through conventional programming.

141. All twenty projects from the first and second rounds of the Program have completed CEO endorsement and commenced implementation. Of these, three projects have completed their respective project activities and are undergoing the terminal evaluation.[68]

142. During this reporting period, all 13 new projects (Table 7) that were announced as winners of this Program at COP 29 in Azerbaijan have gained full CEO approval and are under or preparing for implementation.[69] The winning projects totaled approximately $20 million in grant-based GEF finance, of which $9.82 million is from the LDCF and $10.13 million from the SCCF. All 13 project proponents have successfully partnered with a GEF Agency in preparing, submitting, and gaining approval for a project through the one-step approach, consistent with all GEF project policies and procedures.

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

GEF ID	Title	Execution Entity	Geographic Focus	LDCF ($ million)	SCCF-B ($ million)	Total ($ million)
11849	Systemic Capital for Adaptation Localization and Expansion	The Lightsmith Group	Global	0.28	1.12	1.40

[68] Building Climate Resilience in Supply Chains for the Mobilization of Adaptation Funding (GEFID 10934), Executing entity: Heifer International, GEF Agency: CI; Financial Tools for Small Scale Fishers in Melanesia (GEFID 10437), Executing entity: WTW (formerly known as Willis Towers Watson), GEF Agency: WWF; Resilience for Peace and Stability, Food and Water Security Innovation Grant Program (GEFID 10430), Executing entity: Global Resilience Partnership; GEF Agency: UNDP.
[69] GEF, 2024, *GEF announces $20 million investment in climate adaptation innovators*.

GEF ID	Title	Execution Entity	Geographic Focus	LDCF ($ million)	SCCF-B ($ million)	Total ($ million)
11937	Outrigger Impact Technical Assistance Facility	Outrigger Impact	Global	0.36	1.44	1.80
11954	Resilient Infrastructure Fund: Structure and Launch	FS Impact Finance	Global	0.00	1.74	1.74
11978	Adaptation Innovation through Emissions Reductions Traditional Fire Management	International Savanna Fire Management Initiative	Angola, Mozambique, Zambia	1.81	0.00	1.81
11979	Valuing resilience: building capacity for smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in East Africa to monetize climate resilience outcomes	Farm Africa	Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania	0.70	0.30	1.00
12011	Climate Adaptation Financing and Economic Transformation	World Council of Credit Unions	Benin, Senegal, Global	1.80	0.00	1.80
12013	Catalyzing Women-Focused Climate-Smart Investments through Climate Adaptation Technologies and Climate Resilience Services (Women ADAPT)	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund	Benin, Burkina Faso	1.40	0.00	1.40
12098	Standards for climate action: advancing adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	Colombia, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago	0.00	1.00	1.00
12099	GAIA Technical Assistance Facility	Climate Fund Managers, Pollination, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, FinDev Canada	Global	0.85	0.85	1.70
12116	Adaptation and Resilience Implementation Accelerator	Climate Bonds Initiative	Cambodia, Regional	0.82	0.68	1.50
12119	Financial Inclusion and Resilience: Leveraging Risk-Tolerant Crowdfunded	Kiva Microfunds	Madagascar, Uganda	1.80	0.00	1.80

GEF ID	Title	Execution Entity	Geographic Focus	LDCF ($ million)	SCCF-B ($ million)	Total ($ million)
	Capital for Innovative Climate Adaptation					
12118	Climate Lending Demonstration for Financial Service Providers	GAWA Capital	Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic	0.00	1.80	1.80
12105	Pull Finance Facility for Climate Adaptation in the Caribbean	Instiglio	Dominican Republic, Bahamas	0.00	1.20	1.20
			Total	**9.82**	**10.13**	**19.95**

143. A comprehensive analysis of the status and learning gained through all three rounds to date of this Challenge Program was presented in an Information Document for the 38th LDCF/SCCF Council.[70]

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

144. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 523 climate change-related Enabling Activities with $674.8 million from the GEF Trust Fund and the LDCF, including Agency fees. According to both the Updated Co-Financing Policy and its previous iteration, co-financing is encouraged for Enabling Activities but is not required.[71]

145. The GEF Trust Fund has provided $664.6 million for 472 Enabling Activities in support of NCs, Biennial Update Reports (BUR), BTRs, TNAs (Table 8 and Table 9). These fulfill essential communication requirements under the UNFCCC and provide information to enable policy- and decision-making. The GEF significantly scaled up its support to BTRs under the Paris Agreement in the reporting period, providing both financial resources as well as awareness-raising and capacity-building activities. In addition, LDCF has supported the preparation of 51 NAPAs with the total amount of $10.2 million.

146. In the reporting period, the GEF Trust Fund financed 23 Enabling Activities (covering 69 countries) in the amount of $97.5 million, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. Annex 2 lists Enabling Activities approved under the GEF Trust Fund in the reporting period.

147. Since GEF's inception and as of June 30, 2026, a total of 203 BURs have been approved for funding in 131 countries; a total of 606 NCs have been approved for funding in 151 countries;

[70] GEF, 2024, *Update on the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under the Special Climate Change Fund*, GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/Inf.03.
[71] GEF, 2018, *Updated Co-Financing Policy*, Council Document GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01; GEF, 2014, *Co-Financing Policy*, Council Document GEF/C.46.09.

and a total of 254 BTRs have been approved for funding in 122 countries.[72] 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	127	61.6	21.3
Asia	109	122.9	101.1
Europe and Central Asia	72	39.7	6.8
Latin America and Caribbean	131	119.0	66.4
Global/Regional	33	321.4	19.7
Total	472	664.6	215.3

[a] Including Agency fees.

Table 9: GEF Trust Fund 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)	58	76.5	15.5
GEF-7 (2018-2022)	51	110.6	52.3
GEF-8 (2022-2026)	65	156.1	0.0
Total	472	664.6	215.3

[a] Including Agency fees.

148. The LDCF has supported the preparation of 51 NAPAs since its inception, in the total amount of $10.2 million. All were financed in previous reporting periods and no additional

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

requests were received in this reporting period.

Enhanced Transparency Framework

149. The 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 CBIT;

b) Support for reporting obligations under the Convention, i.e., NCs and BTRs;

Global support for the ETF

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

151. A summary of support modalities for the preparation of BTRs with updated indicative costs is as follows:[73]

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 Enabling Activity project.

152. 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 Enabling Activity funding application.

153. In the reporting period, the GEF approved BTR support for 44 countries with a total of $60.2 million in resources.

154. 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.[74] In the reporting period, 13 countries expressed their intention to submit their adaptation communication as part

[73] 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.

[74] UNFCCC, 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.

of their BTR or NC.

Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

CBIT Trust Fund Capitalization

155. The CBIT Trust Fund was established in September 2016 during GEF-6. From late 2016 to October 2018, the GEF approved 44 CBIT projects using resources from the CBIT Trust Fund. Within two years of its establishment, all available resources were successfully programmed – amounting to $58.3 million, or 95 percent of total contributions, including GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees. The remaining $3.2 million was set aside to cover administrative costs through to the Fund's closure. On April 10, 2025, the GEF Council approved the extension of the CBIT Trust Fund End Transfer Date until December 31, 2027, and the Termination Date until June 30, 2029, to allow the completion and closure of all 44 projects.[75]

156. The GEF-7 Programming Directions included specific provisions for CBIT support through the CCM focal area.[76] In line with the *Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency* document,[77] CBIT support became an integral part of the GEF's climate change support in GEF-7, financed by the GEF Trust Fund under regular replenishment. According to the agreed GEF-7 Resource Allocation Framework, $55 million was 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.

157. The GEF-8 Programming Directions also include specific provisions for CBIT support through the climate change focal area. According to the agreed GEF-8 Resource Allocation Framework, $75 million was notionally allocated to the CBIT, which was increased to $91 million towards the end of GEF-8– 65 percent higher than the initial allocation in GEF-7.[78] Resources are allocated based on country demands, and countries that have completed a CBIT project can request support for subsequent phases.

CBIT Portfolio Update

158. The total CBIT project portfolio as of June 30, 2026, comprises 127 projects in 109 countries – through 117 individual country projects, two regional projects that cover nine countries, and eight global projects. These 109 countries represent 72 percent of all 152 non-Annex I Parties that ratified the Paris Agreement. Total CBIT support amounts to $222 million, including GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees. Of the 127 projects to date, 44 were supported with CBIT Trust Fund resources and 83 were supported with GEF Trust Fund resources.

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[75] GEF, 2025, decision 1/2025, GEF/Council decisions/2025.

[76] GEF, 2018, *Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, Council Document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02.

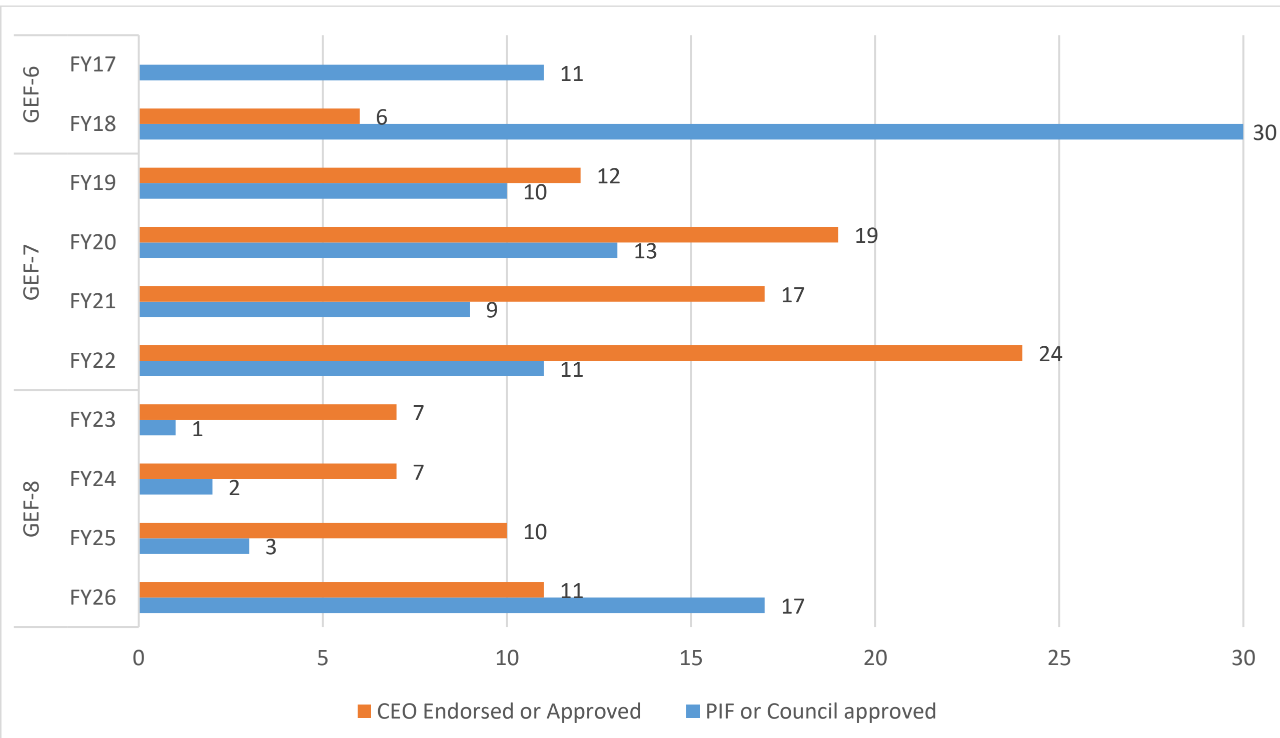
[77] GEF, 2016, *Establishment of a New Trust Fund for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency*, Council Document GEF/C.50/05.

[78] GEF, 2022, *Summary of the Negotiations of the Eight Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, Council Document GEF/C.62/03.

159. In the reporting period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026, 27 national projects and one regional project received CEO approval, including the first CBIT projects for Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Palau, Samoa, Senegal, Moldova, Sao Tome Principe, Mozambique, Djibouti, Niger, and Philippines, and the second CBIT projects for China, Ghana, Ethiopia, Georgia, Costa Rica, Armenia, Kenya, Cuba, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Liberia, Lebanon, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

160. In terms of project status, 44 have completed implementation and submitted their Terminal Evaluations, 60 Projects are under implementation, and 23 projects received CEO endorsement but were not yet under implementation as of June 30, 2026. Nearly 47 percent of projects are under implementation. The project status of the CBIT portfolio is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Project Status of CBIT Portfolio by Fiscal Year (FY17 to FY26)



161. Through these projects, 35 LDCs and 31 SIDS (of which six are both LDC and SIDS) have been supported in their efforts to enhance transparency.

162. The Africa region has the majority of approved CBIT projects (38 projects; $55 million), followed by LAC (34 projects; $64.6 million), Asia (30 projects; $48.8 million), and ECA (17 projects; $24.7 million). Eight CBIT projects ($28.9 million) with a global scope have been approved.

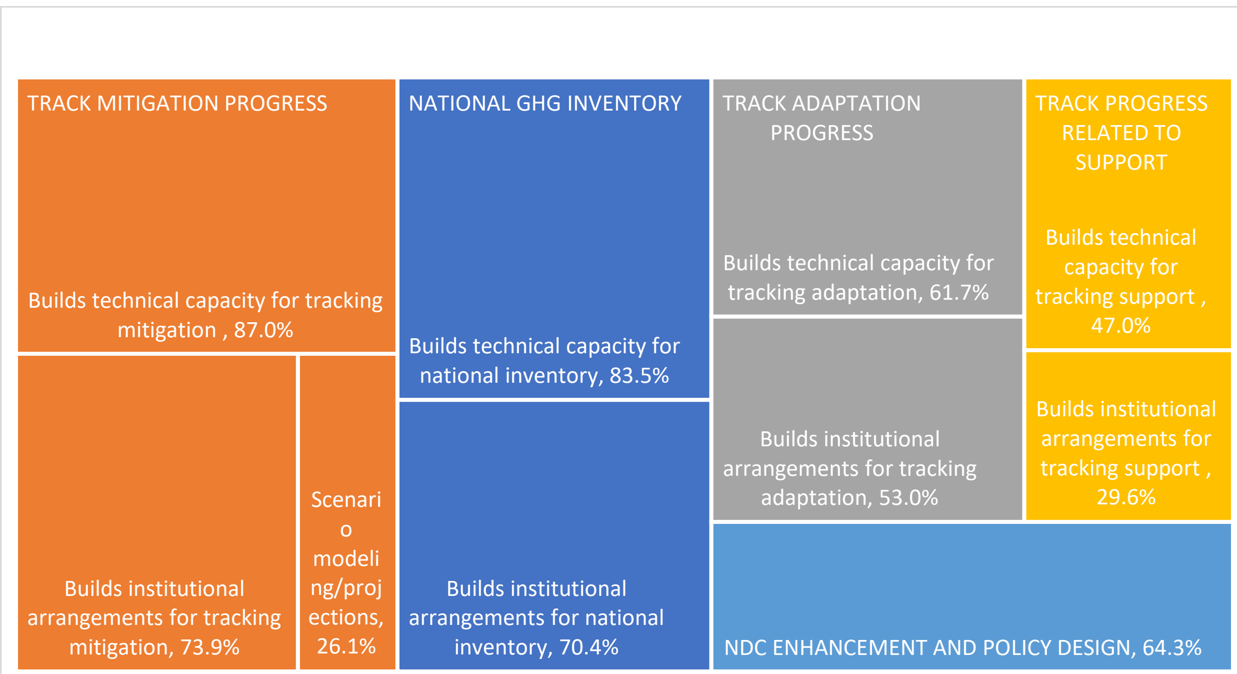
163. CBIT projects are implemented by seven out of the 18 GEF-accredited Agencies. The UNEP implements the most significant share, with 56 projects, followed by the UNDP (29 projects), the FAO (27 projects), CI (10 projects), the Inter-American Development Bank (three projects), the

Foreign Economic Cooperation Center Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO) (one project), and the World Wide Fund for Nature in the United States (WWF-US) (one project).

164. 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.[79]

165. Figure 13 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.

Figure 13: CBIT Project Priorities per Type of Activity



CBIT Coordination

166. 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

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

every Council meeting as an information document. The GEF's Transparency web page was regularly updated, including links to approved project documents.[80]

167. 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, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), the NDC Partnership, and others.

CBIT Outlook

168. The period from July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026, was a defining moment for global climate transparency. With the first round of BTRs now submitted and the countries focusing on second BTR preparation, due in December 2026, the CBIT has become increasingly mainstreamed in the transparency agenda.

169. The CBIT continues to play a critical role in linking transparency systems with enhanced climate ambition. By strengthening the generation and use of high-quality data, the CBIT supports evidence-based policymaking and facilitates the translation of transparency outputs into actionable insights. The GEF Secretariat anticipates a future period of dynamic progress, deepening country engagement, and expanded institutional capacity across all regions.

170. More than half of the CBIT-supported countries have completed their first BTR submissions, including SIDs and LDCs which have flexibility and can submit the report at their discretion. The CBIT will further engage with the remaining countries to prioritize submission, supported by the GEF Implementing Agencies. To accelerate the preparation and submission of second BTRs, the GEF has simplified access to enabling activity support by streamlining the expedited approval process and allowing countries to bundle multiple reporting cycles (BTR2, BTR3, and NCs) into a single project. The GEF has also allowed countries to submit new BTR project proposals without formally closing the ongoing project, provided that the related BTR has already been submitted to the UNFCCC.

171. Second-cycle projects (CBIT-2) represent a significant evolution in CBIT programming. Countries are moving beyond foundational capacity-building toward system enhancement, including the integration of advanced methodologies such as higher tier methodologies for GHG inventories, alignment of measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems with national planning and budgeting processes, and the use of transparency data to inform NDC enhancement. This progression reflects a broader shift toward embedding transparency within national governance frameworks.

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

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

[80] GEF, "Transparency," GEF website, https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/transparency.

a) World Café on Support for ETF Reporting and Capacity-Building: Reflections on Mandated Activities under decisions 18/CMA.5 and 21/CMA.6, November 10, 2025, Belém, Brazil and June 8, 2026, Bonn, Germany.

b) Side event during UNFCCC COP 30, Transparency for effective, realistic, and trackable NDC 3.0, November 12, 2025, Belém, Brazil.

c) GSP III Stakeholder Validation Workshop, March 19, 2026 (Virtual).

d) 8th Informal Forum of the Consultative Group of Experts: Exchange of experiences and best practices on participation in technical expert review and facilitative multilateral consideration of progress processes, March 3, 2026 (Virtual).

e) CBIT-GSP webinar series: Post-COP 30 Transparency Outlook Conversation Webinar, February 5, 2026 (Virtual); The BTR Journey: Country Experiences and Lessons from the Pacific, March 10, 2026 (Virtual); The Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework: A Refresher for the Pacific, January 20, 2026 (Virtual).

f) Mandated event: Facilitative dialogue to discuss the synthesis report reflecting information on progress, best practices and remaining challenges contained in the submissions, as well as information reported in developing country Parties' first BTRs, June 18, 2025, during SB62, Bonn, Germany.

g) Second Global Transparency Forum, September 3-5, 2025, organized under the #Together4Transparency banner by CBIT-GSP UNEP, UNEP-Copenhagen Climate Centre (CCC), UNDP, FAO, UNFCCC, ICAT, and PATPA, Songdo, Republic of Korea.

National Communications and Biennial Update Reports[81]

173. Since January 1, 2022, BUR support for Parties to the Paris Agreement has been phased out and replaced with support for BTRs.[82] 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.

174. In the reporting period, 17 non-Annex I Parties supported by the GEF submitted their NCs, 14 submitted their BURs to the UNFCCC, and 55 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.

175. 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

[81] 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.
[82] 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.

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

176. The 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.[83]

177. 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. It 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.

178. Capitalizing on experience from the previous GSP, the key support modality is through ten Regional Transparency Networks that provide targeted support to countries and that foster South-South exchange and learning within and across networks. They were 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 Lusophone, are coordinated by the UNDP's Climate Promise Initiative.

179. Several experience-sharing webinars have been held in different networks to share good practices and lessons learned on countries' transparency efforts, including addressing: 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, and support for institutional arrangements.

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

181. A new Climate Transparency Platform was developed and launched in June 2023 during subsidiary body meetings. This expands on the CBIT GCP and the GSP website to provide a one-stop shop for the global climate transparency community, with latest events, knowledge

[83] Global Environment Facility, 2022, GEF Report to the UNFCCC COP 27: July 2021 – June 2022, Para 229 to 234.

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.

182. From September 3 to 5, 2025, the second Global Transparency Forum took place in Songdo, Republic of Korea organized under the #Together4Transparency banner by CBIT-GSP UNEP, UNEP-CCC, UNDP, FAO, UNFCCC, ICAT, and PATPA. Country delegates participated from more than 80 developing countries, in addition to UNFCCC personnel, support providers, development partners, and contributors.

Capacity building

183. 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 Enabling Activities and fulfillment of Convention obligations is identified as a distinct objective in a large number of projects.

184. 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) GHG 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.

185. In the reporting period, the GEF Trust Fund, LDCF, and SCCF portfolios supported 155 standalone projects and programs (28 CBIT, 24 EA, four MTF projects contributing to both CCM and CCA, 57 CCM, and 42 CCA) targeting the capacity-building priorities in the form of technical assistance. Total GEF funding for these activities during the reporting period amounted to approximately $361.87 million.

186. These projects cut across 10 of the 15 UNFCCC-defined priority areas for capacity building (a, b, c, f, g, i, j, k, n, and o). 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 GHG inventories, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing, and utilizing activity data and emission factors. For CCA projects, efforts include capacity building for implementation of adaptation measures, institutional capacity building, enhancement and creation of enabling environment, development and transfer of technology, information and networking, and supporting activity related to education, training, and public awareness.

5. Technology Transfer

187. 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.

188. Similarly, the Programming Strategy for the LDCF/SCCF for the period 2022-2026 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”. SCCF-B is expected to support this priority area.

189. 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.[84]

190. For CCM in the reporting period, 25 projects with technology transfer objectives or elements were approved with $90.4 million in GEF funding, including PPGs and Agency fees, and $652.7 million in co-financing.[85] This amount includes two global projects. The main technology elements of these projects are electric mobility, renewable energy cooling systems, and energy efficiency. Detailed project descriptions are provided in Annexes 2 and 3.

191. For CCA, 14 projects were approved that included financing towards CCA Objective 1.3 and CCA Objective 2.2 with a total support of $56.64 million, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees. This leveraged $184.72 million in co-financing. Eight projects were financed through the LDCF and 10 through the SCCF, including four MTF projects that received funding from both LDCF and SCCF, one project that received funding from the LDCF and the GEF Trust Fund, and one project receiving funding from the SCCF and the GEF Trust Fund.

Box 7: Examples of Technology Transfer Projects in the Reporting Period

China's Green Shipping Transition Model and Demonstration project (GEFID: 12076). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $17,163,120; Co-financing: $158,286,380. This is a CCM project focused on technology transfer. It aims to accelerate the green transformation of China's maritime shipping industry by establishing coordinated national, regional, and local frameworks that integrate green fuels, clean technologies, and enabling policy mechanisms. The project implements demonstration activities to reduce GHG emissions while protecting marine and freshwater biodiversity. Expected results include emissions reductions of 2.6 million tCO_2e; improved management of 15,000 ha of marine protected areas and 4,500 ha of marine habitats; annual reductions of 30 tons of persistent organic pollutants; enhanced cooperative management of two shared water ecosystems; and direct benefits for 14,000–20,000 people through job creation and capacity building (at least 30% women).

Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso): *Catalyzing Women-Focused Climate-Smart Investments through Climate Adaptation Technologies and Climate Resilience Services* (Women ADAPT) (GEFID: 12013); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,228,539. This is an example of an approved CCA project. It is funded under the Challenge Program for Adaption Innovation window and implemented by UNIDO. It offers direct funding to women-led MSME, cooperatives, and farmer groups in Benin and Burkina Faso to promote the adoption of climate-smart technologies such as efficient irrigation, drought-resistant seeds, post-harvest storage, solar cold chains, drying equipment, and early warning kits. Targeted small grants help accelerate the adoption and scaling of proven solutions in agricultural value chains by reducing cost and delivery barriers.

[84] UNFCCC, COP, 2001, decision 4/CP.7: Development and transfer of technologies, FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1.
[85] 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.

Global Program on Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – Global-Regional Project (GEFID 12229). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $954,566; Co-financing: $6,749,000. This is a global program with financing from both the GEF Trust Fund and the SCCF. It aims to unlock integrated solutions that strengthen resilience, reduce emissions, and shift energy systems away from costly fossil fuel dependence. Through SIDS-to-SIDS cooperation, common standards, and blended finance, the program aims to reduce investment barriers and accelerate action at scale. This effort aligns with the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS, particularly the need to advance resilient and affordable energy transitions. The program begins in six partner countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia) while building a broader platform for collaboration and knowledge exchange across SIDS.

192. As countries transition toward implementing ETF under the Paris Agreement, there is a growing need for clear, practical, and accessible guidance on reporting technology development and transfer activities. In response, the GEF has approved a new activity during this reporting period to develop guidance and training materials that will assist developing countries in meeting their BTR reporting requirements in this area.

193. Beyond compliance support, this activity will raise the profile and impact of technology-related work carried out through the TNA process, while further strengthening the GEF's partnerships with the TEC and the CTCN. The activity will be implemented in close collaboration with the CBIT team to ensure a coordinated and coherent approach.

194. 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.

195. The CTCN continues to encourage all National Designated Entities 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 (see the following section on TNAs).

196. In the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat participated virtually in the following meetings of the TEC and the CTCN:

- 31st meeting of the TEC on September 9-12, 2025;
- 26th meeting of the CTCN Advisory Board on September 12-17, 2025;
- 32nd meeting of the TEC on April 14-17, 2026; and
- 27th meeting of the CTCN Advisory Board on April 17-22, 2026.

197. At UNFCCC COP 30 in Belém, Brazil, the GEF team participated in person at the event "Implementing NDCs 3.0: Technology Needs Assessments and Action Plans"[86] organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat and UNEP-CCC. This event aimed at showcasing the real-world impact of

[86] https://unfccc.int/event/implementing-ndcs-30-technology-needs-assessments-action-plans

TNAs in developing countries, highlighting how TNAs are being integrated into third-generation NDCs, support technology transfer and stakeholder engagement, and align policies to advance climate goals. The event also explored how TNAs can be utilized to help unlock climate finance and accelerate low-carbon, climate-resilient development.

Technology Needs Assessments

198. TNAs are long-standing and evolving processes under the UNFCCC that follow a comprehensive, country-driven, participatory, and action-oriented approach. They result in the identification and prioritization of technologies needed for climate change adaptation and mitigation across key sectors in developing countries and culminate in the formulation of Technology Action Plans (TAPs), which translate priority technologies into actionable project ideas and implementation roadmaps. The TNA Global 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.

199. 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 GHG emissions and adapting to climate change.

b) 2009-present: The second generation of TNAs, initially supported under the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer (PSP) and subsequently continued and expanded through the TNA Global Project, placed a greater emphasis on implementation, including translating prioritized technology needs into implementation-ready programs and projects.

200. The GEF began supporting TNA projects in 2009. The first TNA project under the PSP, TNA Global Project Phase I, was 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.

201. 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. Project implementation began in November 2014 and was completed in 2021. Two countries that had participated in TNA Global Project Phase I (Kazakhstan and Lao People's Democratic Republic) were supported in concluding their TAP reports. Total GEF funding for this project was $6.69 million, inclusive of project financing and Agency fees.

202. 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. This Phase drew upon the methodology developed under Phases I and II, and further refined it based on lessons and feedback from stakeholders. The TNA Step-by-Step guide was updated, including with new guidance on linking the TNA process with other national processes (e.g., NDCs,

NAPs). Total GEF financing 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:

a) 22 countries completed their TNAs and barrier analysis and enabling frameworks (BAEF) for mitigation and adaptation.
b) 20 countries completed their TAPs.
c) 17 countries completed the development of concept notes.
d) 18 countries completed policy briefs and held final workshops and roundtable events.

203. This reporting period corresponds to the implementation of TNA Global Project Phase IV and TNA Global Project Phase V. Phase IV was completed on July 31, 2025, and is currently subject to a Terminal Evaluation, expected to be completed in October 2026. Phase V is ongoing until December 2027.

204. There were 16 participating countries for Phase IV: Africa and the Middle East: Comoros, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen; Asia and the Pacific: Kiribati, Maldives, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Tuvalu; and LAC: Bahamas and Saint Kitts and Nevis. Total GEF financing was $5.0 million from the CCM set-aside, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. All resources were disbursed at the project completion date.

205. Under Output 1 of Phase IV, the project further developed and applied tools, methodologies, and capacity-building packages to strengthen and support the implementation of the TNA/TAP process. This included the development of new guidance addressing emerging and underrepresented areas, such as climate technologies in urban contexts, Indigenous Peoples and climate technologies, and guidance on transformational change within TNAs. In parallel, core TNA resources were further enhanced and updated, including the main TNA Step-by-Step guide and associated training materials, to remain relevant, practical, and aligned with evolving policy and implementation needs.

206. Capacity building was a central component of Output 1. Through a structured approach to strengthening national capacities, the project delivered one global training of trainers, supported extensive in-country engagement through two national workshops in each of the 17 participating countries, and facilitated knowledge exchange through four regional workshop series across three regions, complemented by two global workshops. These efforts equipped national experts and stakeholders with the skills and tools needed to conduct robust TNA/TAP processes. To amplify impact and promote uptake, the project also implemented a range of national, regional, and global dissemination activities, ensuring that methodologies, lessons learned, and results were widely shared among practitioners, policymakers, and the broader climate technology community.

207. Building on strengthened tools, methodologies, and national capacities under Output 1, the project delivered concrete, country-driven results through the completion of TNAs and TAPs under Output 2. Across the 16 participating countries, TNAs were finalized for both mitigation and adaptation, providing an evidence-based foundation for identifying and prioritizing climate

technologies aligned with national development and climate objectives.

208. To support implementation readiness, BAEF reports were completed for 15 of the participating countries, identifying key policy, institutional, financial, and capacity barriers to technology deployment and proposing targeted measures to address them. These analyses informed the development of TAPs, completed by 14 countries, which translated priority technologies into concrete, consensus-based actions, outlining responsibilities, timelines, and enabling conditions for implementation.

209. As a further step toward operationalization, 12 of the participating countries developed project concept notes linked to their prioritized technologies and TAPs, positioning these concepts for potential financing and further development. To ensure policy relevance and uptake, TNA results were actively communicated through policy briefs and broader dissemination activities, supporting national decision-making and stakeholder engagement.

210. Phase V of the TNA Global Project was CEO endorsed in September 2025 and began implementation in January 2026. The project supports a total of 17 countries in developing or updating their TNAs, including TAPs. Total GEF financing for this project is $5.6 million, $3.9 million from STAR allocation and $1.7 million from the CCM focal area set-aside, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. Phase V builds on the four previous phases and includes:

a) Countries that conducted a TNA in a previous phase which requires updating as new technologies become relevant and new national priorities and opportunities arise. The project supports updating and re-prioritizing technologies, assessing market conditions and enabling frameworks, and developing revised TAPs 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 yet conducted a TNA in a previous phase and therefore lack analysis of 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.

211. The 17 countries taking part in Phase V 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) recruited national TNA consultants and are in the process of completing their TNA reports. The TNA Step-by-Step guide has again been updated.[87]

212. The first Phase V regional capacity building workshops, together with a TNA capacity-building package available in English, French, and Spanish, have been successfully developed and delivered, with participation from most supported countries. These workshops

[87] https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2025/01/tna-step-by-step-guidebook-2024.pdf

facilitate the establishment of cross-country networks and enable national teams to exchange knowledge and share experiences from the implementation of their national projects. The workshops have encouraged further country-initiated collaboration following the regional events.

213. Phase V has been amended to include a new activity aimed at strengthening the capacity of developing countries to report on technology development and transfer. This involves the development of targeted guidance and training materials, in close collaboration with the CBIT team at UNEP and UNEP-CCC, to support reporting on technology development and transfer in BTRs. It helps countries to implement the ETF under the Paris Agreement and enhances the visibility of technology-related actions undertaken through the TNA process.

214. The TNA Global Project Phases IV and V have engaged in regular exchanges with the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism—namely the TEC and the CTCN—to explore how countries can be supported in implementing TNA outputs, including TAPs.

215. The UNFCCC TEC provides strategic policy guidance and serves an advisory role to the TNA Global Project through the TNA Steering Committee, ensuring alignment with the objectives and guidance of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. As the policy arm of the Mechanism, the TEC supports the TNA process by providing high-level guidance on technology policy issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including enabling environments, innovation, and technology development and transfer. The TEC also promotes knowledge sharing and the dissemination of TNA outcomes through its events, dialogues, and publications. In collaboration with the UNEP-CCC, the TEC helps strengthen synergies between policy guidance and technical implementation, supporting countries in translating TNA and TAP results into actionable and scalable interventions. At COP 30, the UNFCCC Secretariat, together with UNEP-CCC, organized an official side event entitled *"Implementing NDCs 3.0: Technology Needs Assessments and Action Plans."* In 2025, the TEC developed a new TNA guidebook, *"Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation in Developing Countries: Renewable Energy"* [88] in collaboration with UNIDO and UNEP-CCC.

216. The CTCN is also a member of the Steering Committee for the TNA Global Project. In Phase IV, the CTCN provided in-kind resources of $910,000 through staff expertise to support workshops, respond to technical assistance requests, facilitate access to knowledge, and disseminate TNA results and promote TAP implementation. In Phase V, the CTCN will continue its advisory role and provide in-kind co-financing of $800,000 to support technical assistance, knowledge sharing, networking, and implementation of TNA and TAP outcomes.

217. Many countries have used the results of the TNA process as a foundation to both scale up and implement climate technology actions to meet national emission reduction targets and to build resilience to climate change–related risks. An overview of proposals approved by the GCF, the GEF, and the AF is available in the TNA Implementation Tracking Note.[89] This overview

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[88] https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2025/06/technologies-for-climate-change-mitigation-in-developing-countries-renewable-energy.pdf

[89] https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2025/11/tna-implementation-tracker-25.pdf

demonstrates that TNAs and TAPs have strong potential to provide an effective and robust basis for scaling up and implementing mitigation and adaptation technologies. It also shows that, following the completion of a TNA and TAP, several years are typically required to further elaborate and obtain approval for project proposals building on these outputs. In addition to the projects implemented with GCF, AF, and GEF support, many more implemented TNA/TAP-based projects are presented in six brochures 'From Needs to Implementation."[90]

218. Overall, the GEF has supported 100 developing countries to undertake TNAs through the TNA Global Project, which has been implemented in five phases. Under Phase V, 12 of these countries rejoined to update their TNAs 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, while other countries may continue to use their national STAR allocations. Preparations for a TNA Global Project Phase VI are currently ongoing, and countries are invited, through their GEF OFP, to express their interest in participating to UNEP and UNEP-CCC.

The Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer

219. After COP 14 welcomed and renamed the GEF's PSP, the GEF submitted a plan for the long-term implementation of the PSP to COP 16.[91] The GEF submission included the following elements to further scale up investments in environmentally sound technologies 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 engagement as a catalytic supporting institution for technology transfer.

220. The GEF initially funded the PSP under GEF-4 (2006-10). This funding totaled $50 million, with $30 million from GEF Trust Fund country allocations, $5 million from the GEF Trust Fund set-aside, and $15 million from the SCCF. Co-financing of $228.8 million was leveraged. 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.

221. 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 must demonstrate alignment to national priorities included in national climate strategies and plans, as

[90] Available at https://tech-action.unepccc.org/publications/stories-from-the-technology-needs-assessments-2025/
[91] 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.

well as TNAs.

222. Under the PSP, the GEF has supported four regional projects and the CTCN through a global project. These five projects have been completed.[92] They received funding from the GEF Trust Fund for CCM as well as from the SCCF-B for CCA. The funding from the GEF Trust Fund 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; 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 Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UNEP project; and targeted support to address specific barriers to adoption of climate technologies in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change project (completed in this reporting period, the terminal evaluation is expected by the end of 2026).

223. The PSP also supported 11 national climate technology projects in the reporting period, in accordance with guidance from COP Decision 2/CP.14. The funding from the GEF Trust Fund 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.

224. As of June 30, 2026, 10 projects, in Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Eswatini, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, were completed with one project, in Côte d'Ivoire, still under implementation.[93] The diverse projects have addressed both CCM and CCA, including renewable energy (solar, biomass, wind), energy efficiency (insulation materials, efficient and hydro-chlorofluorocarbon-free appliances), transport ("green" trucks), and composting. Membrane drip irrigation, flood- and drought-resistant crops with sustainable land management practices were included as CCA-related technologies.

225. The project in Côte d'Ivoire has experienced significant delays in project implementation due to: a) change in project scope and business model; b) closure of the initial project site and challenges in the relocation of the site; and c) delays in the fulfillment of first disbursement conditions and a particularly protracted procurement process. "*Construction of 1,000 Ton per Day Municipal Solid Waste Composting Unit in Akouedo, Abidjan*" was originally conceived to support a biogas-to-electricity initiative at the Akouédo landfill. It aims to address an insufficiency of available biogas to meet contractual electricity supply obligations. The project initially involved the construction of a pilot composting facility for municipal waste in Abidjan as part of a public-

[92] For information on completed global and regional climate technology projects, refer to previous GEF Reports to the UNFCCC.
[93] For information on national climate technology projects completed in other reporting periods, refer to previous GEF Reports to the UNFCCC.

private partnership with the Autonomous District of Abidjan. When the Government of Côte d'Ivoire decided in 2019 to close and repurpose the Akouédo site, the project was redirected to procure a 2.4 Ha pilot composting plant site with a capacity of 40 tons per day. The contracting process is underway and assembly of the composting unit is expected to begin in September/October 2026, with completion anticipated by mid-2027, at which point the facility will enter its operational phase. Project closure is scheduled for December 2027.

6. GEF Small Grants Program

226. The GEF-8 replenishment reaffirmed the vital role of local innovation, civil society, and coalitions in achieving GEBs, emphasizing the importance of the 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.

227. Since 1992, the SGP core global program has supported 5,223 climate change projects, providing $153 million in grants and an additional $201 million in co-financing.

228. During this reporting period, the GEF SGP supported low-carbon energy transformation at the community level in 31 country programs, through the introduction of low GHG technologies with proven environmental and economic co-benefits contributing to multiple Sustainable Development Goals and improved livelihoods. A total of 176 projects were completed, introducing a diverse range of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions leading to successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication. These included solar-based technologies, biogas and biomass solutions, energy-efficient stoves, and improved cooking solutions. Several projects integrated agroforestry, reforestation, and sustainable land management, demonstrating links between energy access and environmental restoration. Additionally, some hybrid or integrated solutions combined multiple energy sources, such as solar and biogas, and included innovations like flood warning systems, highlighting multifunctional approaches that support water, energy, and productive uses in rural communities.

229. Additionally, during this reporting period, two $10 million pilot initiatives under SGP 2.0 supporting youth, women, and IPLCs were launched: a) the CSO Challenge Program (implemented by the IUCN) funds innovative, high-impact civil society environmental projects, prioritizing youth-led, women, and Indigenous groups, supporting at least 30 initiatives across 25 countries, and; b) the Microfinance Initiative (implemented by the World Bank) which enhances financial access for small enterprises in seven countries by integrating innovative microfinance solutions into World Bank programs. Both projects are planned to begin implementation in the first semester of 2026 and are expected to generate climate-related results despite having no direct climate funding.

PART IV: GEF ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

1. WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY APPROACHES

230. The GEF Secretariat has continued to advance its whole-of-society agenda in the reporting period, 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

231. The GEF Secretariat has continued to strengthen the meaningful participation of youth in climate policy processes and international negotiations. Recently, these efforts focused on engagement with established youth constituencies, regional capacity-building, and direct support for youth participation at COP 30.

232. The GEF Secretariat actively collaborated with YOUNGO, the official children and youth constituency of the UNFCCC, to ensure that youth perspectives were reflected in GEF processes. Youth representatives were included in Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECWs) held across multiple regions, including Western and Eastern Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific Islands, providing opportunities for young climate representatives to engage directly with national focal points and GEF partners. Youth also participated in CSO consultations convened ahead of GEF Council meetings. In addition, the GEF and YOUNGO maintained regular monthly coordination meetings aimed at strengthening collaboration, improving understanding of GEF policies and replenishment processes, and supporting more informed and effective youth engagement in GEF-related discussions.

233. At the regional level, the GEF partnered with the Caribbean Youth Environment and Climate Change Conference 2025, co-hosted by the Caribbean Youth Climate Council and the Children and Youth Major Group to UNEP. The conference brought together youth leaders, policymakers, and environmental advocates from across the Caribbean. The meeting resulted in two key youth-led outcomes: the Caribbean Youth Declaration on Environment and Climate Justice and the Caribbean Youth Strategy (2025–2027).

234. The GEF also supported youth engagement at the global level through its participation in the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Abu Dhabi in October 2025. At the GEF Pavilion, the GEF co-organized the session "Children and Youth at the Forefront: Leveraging Science and Social Inclusion for Sustainable Development," together with YOUNGO, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Youth Caucus, the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, and the Chemicals and Waste Youth Platform. This brought together young leaders, policymakers, and financing partners to discuss opportunities and challenges related to financing youth-led implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, highlighting pathways to strengthen collaboration and inclusive access to climate and environmental finance.

Sponsorship to COPs

235. In preparation for COP 30, the GEF further supported youth participation through a

partnership with the Young Negotiators Academy. Following a year-long training program, eight young negotiators from Mongolia, Palau, Nigeria, Morocco, South Sudan, Lesotho, Indonesia, and Mauritania joined their national delegations at COP 30 with GEF support. These youth contributed to negotiations on key issues including Article 6.2, NDCs, adaptation, water security, agriculture, and GHG inventories and MRV. During the conference, the GEF Secretariat facilitated exchanges between the youth negotiators and senior GEF leadership, including a dedicated dialogue with the GEF CEO.

236. In addition, and in line with its Country Engagement Strategy, the GEF supported the participation of government delegations from the Dominican Republic and Haiti at COP 30, contributing to more inclusive representation in the negotiations and ensuring that diverse national perspectives were reflected in the UNFCCC process.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

237. IPLCs engage in the 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:

238. Indigenous Peoples and local communities are actively engaged in advising the GEF's program direction and decision-making process. A key example is the establishment of the IPAG in 2012 and the undergoing expansion from seven to ten members in 2026 and increasing two working languages to Spanish and French. This enables Indigenous leaders to advise the GEF on policy, strategy, and program implementation. It also promotes knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and ensures that Indigenous Peoples voices inform the GEF's direction, including the application of FPIC. IPAG members also participate in GEF Council sessions, with the next session scheduled for January 2027. An IPAG member served as an observer during the GEF-9 replenishment process in 2025 and 2026.

239. Respecting IPLCs' 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 UNDRIP, ILO Convention 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the other conventions for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism. The GEF ensures the implementation of FPIC through the whole project development cycle and execution, including during PIF 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. As part of the GEF-9 package, these Principles and Guidelines will be updated and a policy on Indigenous Peoples will be developed.

240. 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 initially targeting the GEF biodiversity portfolio, are relevant for climate action and environmental benefits:

241. A portfolio-level aspirational target of 20 percent has been set for actions by IPLCs across the GBFF portfolio. Support to IPLCs also features as one of the six selection criteria for the GBFF's competitive process. 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 FPIC. By 2026, the GBFF has overshot this target, with close to a third (31.9 percent) of its financing supporting actions by IPLCs. 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, with the aim to design guidelines 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. The resulting guidelines, released the same year, provides one of the most progressive approaches to date on engaging with IPLCs, and stands to form a basis for the future Indigenous Peoples' Policy of the GEF as a whole.

Box 8: Example of GBFF-funded project with Indigenous Peoples Focus

In Brazil, the project *Biodiversity Conservation in Indigenous Lands*, GEFID 11508, implemented by Funbio and also known as the "Ywy Ipuranguete" initiative[94]—meaning "Beautiful Land" in the Tupi-Guarani language—was launched on March 18, 2026, 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 ha and benefiting over 57,000 Indigenous Peoples distributed across the Amazon, Atlantic Forest, Cerrado, Caatinga, and Pantanal biomes.

242. The GEF ICI 1.0 was developed within GEF-7 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 $25 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 in 2024 called the HCI with a $25 million budget. The call for proposals for component one of HCI launched on May 30, 2025 and closed on June 30, 2025. Four different information 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

[94] GEF, 2024, Biodiversity Conservation in Indigenous Lands (GEFID 11508).

Peoples to participate.

243. 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, and 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.

244. In 2026, the GEF participated in the GCF's first Global Conference with Indigenous Peoples in Songdo, Republic of Korea, co-convened by the GCF, the Government of Malaysia, and the GCF's Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group. The conference brought together over 80 Indigenous Peoples representatives from across regions, providing a platform for the GEF, GCF, and partner funders to exchange experiences and strengthen funding mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples.

245. In 2026, during the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the GEF engaged in multiple events to share with Indigenous Leaders the multiple modalities of engagement with Indigenous Peoples. This included an information session on GEF-9 highlighting: the aspirational target of 20 percent of GEF-9 financing directed to IPLCs, $100 million set-aside for IPLCs in the Biodiversity Focal Area, and a commitment to develop a dedicated IPLCs policy during GEF-9.

Gender

246. 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 the 70th 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.

247. Working closely with the Gender Team of the UNFCCC Secretariat and the sister climate funds the AF, the CIF, and the GCF, the GEF Secretariat participated in capacity-building and awareness-raising activities during the Africa Climate Week and at the sidelines of COP 30, where the GEF Secretariat elaborated on entry points for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the GEF's programming cycle.

248. In the context of the MCFs' 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 deliverables on inclusion and gender equality. The MCF gender leads regularly meet to share information and consult on recent development and progress on gender mainstreaming and advancing gender equality, including as inputs to the development or update of gender strategy (the GCF) and/or gender and social inclusion policy (the CIF), promoting coherence, and enhancing synergies.

249. At the ECWs in Western and Coastal Africa and Eastern Africa, focal points of the Conventions from participating governments and CSO representatives following the UNFCCC process benefited from presentations on the GEF's whole-of-society approach, which includes its gender equality policy and programming. The learning stations at these ECWs featured best practices on women's empowerment and gender equality integration.

250. At the start of the GEF-9 replenishment cycle, the GEF Secretariat, working with its Implementing Agencies, will raise awareness on the application of the new core indicator on women's empowerment and leadership in natural resources governance and management.

2. Country Engagement

251. The GEF continues to place significant emphasis on supporting recipient 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.[95]

252. ECWs provide participants with up-to-date baseline information on activities financed by the GEF Family of Funds and to disseminate information on the GEF's integrated programming approach, designed to maximize impactful, scalable, and sustainable outcomes. The workshops also facilitate the exchange of lessons learned and good practices on cross-cutting themes such as gender equality, stakeholder engagement, and private sector participation. Furthermore, they offer opportunities for bilateral discussions to review national priorities and adaptively manage GEF portfolios and deliver targeted capacity-building sessions for GEF OFPs and political focal points to strengthen coordination and strategic engagement. These meetings are important opportunities for countries to interact directly with GEF Secretariat staff, to receive information on GEF programming strategies and policies and operational modalities, and to benefit from South-South exchanges with other countries within the region. The ECWs include Convention focal points, with special sessions organized for different focal points to address specific themes.

Box 9: Examples of recent ECWs

Four ECWs have been held since July 2025:

- in Banjul, The Gambia for 17 West African and Sahel countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and The Gambia);
- in Panama City, Panama attended by 14 Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, El Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Ecuador);

[95] GEF, 2025, *GEF-8 Corporate Scorecard – June 2025*.

- in Nadi, Fiji for 15 Pacific countries (Fiji, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu); and
- in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for 14 East African countries (Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda).

253. The GEF regularly works to support OFPs, and implements various activities targeted to building OFP capacity including operational and financial support. OFP project oversight trainings are designed to: (i) strengthen OFP understanding of their roles and responsibilities, including opportunities to enhance impact through a whole-of-government approach; (ii) build OFP capacity to review and oversee their portfolio of GEF-funded projects throughout the project cycle, from design to implementation; and (iii) enhance OFP ability to efficiently use the resources provided under this agreement. The training is also intended to build visibility of the GEF's work as well as sharing project oversight related lessons and experiences among OFPs as well as GEF Council Members who may not be OFPs.

Box 10: Examples of recent OFP project oversight training

Since July 2025, four OFP project oversight trainings were held:
- Egypt, September 2025. Participants: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, and Tunisia.
- Philippines, September 2025. Participants: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
- Türkiye, January 2026. Participants: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Syria, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Yemen. Serbia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Cuba, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) received GEF support but were unable to participate in the training.
- Malaysia, February 2026. Participants: Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka.

3. Partnerships to Enhance Action on Adaptation

254. The GEF continues to be engaged in partnerships to enhance action and thought leadership on climate adaptation and resilience.

255. The GEF is a member of the World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP), joining a partnership with GCF, IPCC, UNEP, UNFCCC, UN University, and the World Meteorological Organization. The GEF also serves on the WASP management group.

256. As an Advisory Council member of the Global Resilience Partnership (GRP), the GEF participated in the GRP Advisory Council meeting on April 29, 2026. The GRP is a partnership of diverse organizations (currently, more than 60) working towards a world where vulnerable people and places can thrive in the face of shocks, uncertainty and change.

257. The GEF is an active member of the Working Group on Access to Climate Finance

convened by the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor.

258. As detailed in Part II section 5 of this report on Complementarity with other Climate Funds, the GEF actively coordinates with the AF, the CIF, the GCF, and the FRLD to continue to strengthen coherence and complementarity.

259. The GEF is strengthening the capacity of the LDC Group to advance adaptation action across LDCs through its project "*Support to the Least Developed Countries Group on Climate Change for Impactful and Just Climate Action*." The project is establishing a comprehensive support framework, encompassing tools and guidance to assist LDCs in translating global climate policy decisions into inclusive national and regional adaptation actions. This effort aims to foster an enabling environment for gender-responsive, youth-inclusive, and locally grounded adaptation actions, while strengthening the ability of LDCs to implement adaptation priorities in line with national plans and the goals of the Paris Agreement.

PART V: EVALUATIONS BY THE GEF INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE

260. From July 2025 through June 2026, the GEF IEO completed three evaluations with direct relevance to the GEF's climate work: the Eighth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS-8), the LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report 2026, and the Evaluation of the Sustainable Cities Program. Taken together, these evaluations assess alignment with UNFCCC guidance and contributions to addressing climate change, and they identify key results, constraints, and lessons to inform future programming.

The Eighth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS-8)

261. OPS-8 finds that the adaptation portfolio has shifted from targeted vulnerability reduction in GEF-5 (2010–2014) to more integrated, system-level approaches aligned with national planning frameworks in GEF-8 (2022–2026). The portfolio remains well aligned with UNFCCC COP guidance and the Paris Agreement, with GEF-8 programming responsive to COP 27–29 priorities on country ownership, gender-responsive adaptation, and coherence across climate funds. Results include early-warning coverage reaching more than 60 percent of vulnerable populations in LDCs and yield increases of 25 to 40 percent among farmers trained in drought-tolerant techniques in Niger and Burkina Faso. For completed projects, outcome achievement improved from 81 percent rated moderately satisfactory or higher (through GEF-4) to 90 percent under GEF-6 (based on a small number of completed GEF-6 projects). Over the same period, sustainability ratings declined from 71 percent to 56 percent, which may partly reflect the growing share of LDCs and SIDS in the portfolio, where financial constraints and institutional capacity gaps are more pronounced. OPS-8 also points to a recurring execution gap between innovative design and effective implementation and notes that pathways to scale successful pilots remain underdeveloped.

262. OPS-8 finds that as larger multilateral climate funds increasingly finance large-scale mitigation investments, the GEF has repositioned its mitigation support toward (i) programmatic, integrated approaches and (ii) Enabling Activities that build institutional capacity and support compliance with Paris Agreement obligations, including the ETF. Programmatic modalities increased from 5 percent of mitigation financing in GEF-5 to a provisional 58 percent in GEF-8. While country-identified financing needs and GEF priorities are broadly aligned, gaps persist—particularly on fossil fuel reduction: GEF-8 Integrated Programs largely prioritize AFOLU mitigation while overlooking opportunities in non-AFOLU areas. Outcome achievement improved from 77 percent rated moderately satisfactory or higher under GEF-1 to GEF-4 to 84 percent under GEF-6; sustainability ratings also improved from 69 percent to 80 percent over the same period.

Evaluation of the GEF Sustainable Cities Program

263. The IEO's Evaluation of the Sustainable Cities Program reviews the design, implementation, and results of a program launched in GEF-6 (2014–2018). To date, the program has provided $480 million in GEF financing and leveraged $6.0 billion in co-financing across more

than 90 cities in 33 countries. The evaluation finds the program relevant and aligned with key multilateral environmental agreements, including strong alignment with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, as all child projects pursue mitigation, adaptation, or both. Over time, the program strengthened its focus on socioeconomic objectives, with the share of projects targeting such benefits increasing from 39 percent in GEF-6 to 69 percent in GEF-8. The program's co-financing ratio (13.7) exceeds the GEF portfolio average (7.6), though it has declined across cycles, partly due to a shift toward LDCs and SIDS and a reduced share of MDB-implemented country projects.

264. The evaluation finds the program can act as a catalytic entry point for urban transformation, with results including GHG abatement from transit-oriented development in China, flood reduction in Dakar, and lake restoration in Chennai. However, it has not consistently delivered transformation at scale. Sustainability is strongest where outputs are anchored in government policy and budgets (for example, in China and India) and is most at risk where institutional anchoring is weak. Converting integrated urban plans into investable pipelines—and scaling pilots to citywide or national levels—remains a central challenge. The Global Platform has been effective in producing knowledge products and convening stakeholders, but its support is often misaligned with country project timelines and local contexts. The evaluation also notes that current results frameworks are output-focused and do not yet measure whether urban systems are on a trajectory toward long-term, systemic transformation.

LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report 2026

265. The LDCF/SCCF Annual Evaluation Report 2026, prepared by the IEO, synthesizes evidence on adaptation performance from the GEF-8 period, including OPS-8 and recent thematic evaluations. It covers 180 completed LDCF/SCCF projects and includes a focused review of 30 projects spanning multiple replenishment periods. Outcomes remain strong, with 83 percent rated moderately satisfactory or higher. However, only 61 percent were rated moderately likely or above for sustainability, underscoring persistent challenges after project closure. This gap reflects constraints in institutional capacity, financial continuity, and long-term policy integration.

266. The Annual Evaluation Report 2026 introduces a typology to classify LDCF/SCCF adaptation results, capturing both their scope and how they are delivered. It finds that resilience measures, capacity building, and policy support are generally integrated across the portfolio, and that the strongest and most sustainable results occur when these result types reinforce one another rather than operate in isolation. A persistent gap remains in finance and market-access outcomes: fewer than half of projects included such components, and where they did, coverage was often partial. This gap points to where pilot mechanisms have yet to transition toward self-sustaining viability.

Annex 1: GEF-9 Funding Envelopes and Allocations

The following table presents the initial STAR country allocations for all countries that receive an allocation in GEF-9.[96]

Table A1.1: Initial GEF-9 STAR Country Allocations ($ million)[97]

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Special Window on Blended Finance	Total STAR Allocation
Afghanistan	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Albania	0.21	4.44	1.31	-	5.96
Algeria	1.12	4.44	1.58	-	7.14
Angola	1.17	4.68	3.12	-	8.97
Antigua and Barbuda	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Argentina	1.97	7.97	1.05	-	10.99
Armenia	0.22	4.44	1.04	-	5.70
Azerbaijan	0.64	4.44	1.32	-	6.40
Bahamas	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Bangladesh	0.84	4.46	3.12	-	8.42
Barbados	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Belarus	1.15	4.44	1.03	-	6.62
Belize	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Benin	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00

[96] GEF, 2026, *Initial GEF-8 STAR Country Allocations*, Council Document, GEF/C.72/Inf.05.
[97] 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	Special Window on Blended Finance	Total STAR Allocation
Bhutan	0.21	4.44	1.11	-	5.76
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.78	6.37	0.95	-	8.09
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.34	4.44	1.28	-	6.06
Botswana	0.39	4.44	1.40	-	6.23
Brazil	5.32	29.40	0.55	4.81	40.08
Burkina Faso	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Burundi	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Cambodia	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Cameroon	0.47	8.43	0.96	-	9.87
Central African Republic	0.75	4.46	3.12	-	8.33
Chad	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Chile	0.71	8.52	1.11	-	10.35
China	5.32	20.78	0.91	3.68	30.70
Colombia	1.43	18.47	0.64	2.80	23.34
Comoros	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Congo	0.83	4.44	0.69	-	5.96
Cook Islands	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Costa Rica	0.21	5.70	0.85	-	6.75
Côte d'Ivoire	0.28	4.44	1.01	-	5.73
Cuba	0.48	4.99	3.12	-	8.59
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.19	13.15	3.12	-	21.45

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Special Window on Blended Finance	Total STAR Allocation
Djibouti	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Dominica	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Dominican Republic	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Ecuador	0.61	15.42	0.80	-	16.82
Egypt	1.11	4.44	1.45	-	7.00
El Salvador	0.21	4.44	0.82	-	5.47
Equatorial Guinea	0.21	4.44	0.55	-	5.20
Eritrea	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Eswatini	0.21	4.44	1.64	-	6.29
Ethiopia	2.11	5.71	3.12	-	10.93
Fiji	0.42	7.81	3.12	-	11.35
Gabon	0.21	4.44	0.35	-	5.00
Gambia (Republic of the)	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Georgia	0.48	4.44	0.77	-	5.69
Ghana	0.37	4.44	1.36	-	6.17
Grenada	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Guatemala	0.24	4.44	0.66	-	5.34
Guinea	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Guinea-Bissau	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Guyana	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Haiti	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Special Window on Blended Finance	Total STAR Allocation
Honduras	0.22	5.41	0.84	-	6.48
India	5.32	23.32	1.27	4.08	34.00
Indonesia	3.27	33.12	0.62	5.05	42.06
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.00	4.44	0.61	-	6.04
Iraq	0.60	4.44	1.01	-	6.05
Jamaica	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Jordan	0.24	4.44	1.44	-	6.12
Kazakhstan	1.78	4.44	1.32	-	7.55
Kenya	0.69	6.36	2.14	-	9.18
Kiribati	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Kyrgyz Republic	0.38	4.44	1.37	-	6.19
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.46	4.46	3.12	-	8.04
Lebanon	0.21	4.44	1.15	-	5.80
Lesotho	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Liberia	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Madagascar	0.58	22.48	3.12	-	26.17
Malawi	0.42	5.55	3.12	-	9.09
Malaysia	0.77	11.57	0.66	-	13.01
Maldives	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Mali	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Marshall Islands	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Special Window on Blended Finance	Total STAR Allocation
Mauritania	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Mauritius	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Mexico	2.49	19.86	1.04	3.19	26.58
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Mongolia	0.98	4.44	1.50	-	6.92
Montenegro	0.21	4.44	0.98	-	5.63
Morocco	0.54	4.44	1.96	-	6.94
Mozambique	1.02	9.37	3.12	-	13.51
Myanmar	0.79	6.41	3.12	-	10.32
Namibia	0.30	4.44	1.85	-	6.59
Nauru	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Nepal	0.46	4.46	3.12	-	8.04
Nicaragua	0.33	4.44	0.78	-	5.55
Niger	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Nigeria	1.93	4.73	1.37	-	8.03
Niue	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Pakistan	1.55	4.44	1.63	-	7.62
Palau	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Panama	0.26	5.31	0.66	-	6.23
Papua New Guinea	0.65	12.02	3.12	-	15.79
Paraguay	0.54	4.44	1.21	-	6.20

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Special Window on Blended Finance	Total STAR Allocation
Peru	1.44	15.17	0.75	-	17.37
Philippines	1.03	17.02	0.76	2.57	21.38
Republic of Cabo Verde	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Republic of Moldova	0.38	4.44	1.70	-	6.52
Republic of North Macedonia	0.21	4.44	1.04	-	5.69
Russian Federation	6.05	4.44	0.35	-	10.84
Rwanda	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Saint Lucia	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Samoa	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
São Tomé and Principe	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Senegal	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Serbia	0.64	4.44	0.64	-	5.72
Seychelles	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Sierra Leone	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Solomon Islands	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Somalia	0.42	4.61	3.12	-	8.15
South Africa	2.63	11.55	1.77	2.18	18.13
South Sudan	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Sri Lanka	0.33	9.93	0.87	-	11.13

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Special Window on Blended Finance	Total STAR Allocation
State of Libya	0.24	4.44	0.50	-	5.18
Sudan	0.54	4.46	3.12	-	8.12
Suriname	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Syrian Arab Republic	0.65	4.44	1.01	-	6.10
Tajikistan	0.28	4.44	1.57	-	6.30
Thailand	1.36	7.96	0.71	-	10.03
Timor-Leste	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Togo	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Tonga	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Trinidad and Tobago	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Tunisia	0.30	4.44	1.75	-	6.48
Türkiye	1.28	4.44	0.96	-	6.68
Turkmenistan	0.74	4.44	1.03	-	6.21
Tuvalu	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Uganda	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Ukraine	3.76	4.44	0.86	-	9.06
United Republic of Tanzania	1.04	11.98	3.12	-	16.14
Uruguay	0.31	4.44	0.78	-	5.53
Uzbekistan	1.51	4.44	1.84	-	7.79
Vanuatu	0.42	4.46	3.12	-	8.00
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.17	5.81	0.35	-	7.33

Country	Climate Change	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Special Window on Blended Finance	Total STAR Allocation
Viet Nam	0.89	9.71	0.72	-	11.32
Yemen	0.42	5.36	3.12	-	8.90
Zambia	1.13	4.46	3.12	-	8.71
Zimbabwe	0.90	4.44	2.39	-	7.74

Table A1.2: GEF-9 Resource Allocation[98]

	Agreed Reference Allocation Table		*Initial Pro-rated Allocation Table* [1,2]	
	GEF-9 $4.5 Billion		GEF-9 $3.9 Billion	
FOCAL AREA	**$**	***% of total***	**$**	***% of total***
Total BD	***1,575***	***35.0%***	***1,362***	***35.0%***
BD STAR Country Allocations	***1,062***	***23.7%***	***922***	***23.7%***
Integrated Landscape/Seascape Management	392	*8.8%*	342	*8.8%*
Biosafety & Access and Benefit Sharing	36	*0.8%*	31	*0.8%*
Realign Financial Flows & Mobilize Domestic Resources	112	*2.5%*	97	*2.5%*
Integrated Programs	522	*11.6%*	451	*11.6%*
BD STAR Set Aside	***513***	***11.3%***	***440***	***11.3%***
EAs	145	*3.2%*	125	*3.2%*
Global and Regional Programs*	137	*3.0%*	117	*3.0%*
IP Global Platforms	57	*1.3%*	49	*1.3%*
IP Country Project Incentive	174	*3.9%*	150	*3.9%*
Total CCM	***405***	***9.0%***	***350***	***9.0%***
CCM STAR Country Allocations	***140***	***3.1%***	***121***	***3.1%***
Integrated long-term net-zero planning	10	*0.2%*	9	*0.2%*
Resource efficiency and circular economy	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*
Power systems and energy access	20	*0.4%*	17	*0.4%*
Integrated and zero-emission mobility	20	*0.4%*	17	*0.4%*
Nature-based solutions	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*
Integrated Programs	90	*2.0%*	78	*2.0%*
CCM STAR Set Aside	***265***	***5.9%***	***229***	***5.9%***
CBIT	*75*	*1.7%*	*65*	*1.7%*
EAs	*145*	*3.2%*	*125*	*3.2%*
Global and Regional Programs	0	***0.0%***	0	*0.0%*
IP Global Platforms	15	***0.3%***	13	*0.3%*
IP Country Project Incentive	30	***0.7%***	26	*0.7%*

[98] On an exceptional basis for GEF-9, the allocation table will be adjusted annually, as needed, to proportionally reflect any additional resources received during the replenishment cycle, in line with the allocation of resources agreed for the USD 4.5 billion envelope.

Total LD	***509***	***11.3%***	***440***	***11.3%***
LD STAR Country Allocations	***359***	***8.0%***	***310***	***8.0%***
Sustainable Land Management & Livelihoods	70	*1.6%*	61	*1.6%*
Restoration of Production Landscapes	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*
Support Implementation of National Drought Plans	54	*1.2%*	47	*1.2%*
Inclusive Governance & Enabling frameworks	25	*0.6%*	22	*0.6%*
Integrated Programs	210	*4.7%*	182	*4.7%*
LD STAR Set Aside	***150***	***3.3%***	***130***	***3.3%***
EAs	30	*0.7%*	26	*0.7%*
Global/Regional Programs	10	0.2%	9	0.2%
IP Global Platforms	40	0.9%	35	0.9%
IP Country Project Incentive	70	1.6%	61	1.6%
Total CW	***698***	***15.5%***	***603***	***15.5%***
Stockholm Convention	***319***	***7.1%***	***276***	***7.1%***
EAs	25	*0.6%*	22	*0.6%*
Other Programming	294	*6.5%*	254	*6.5%*
Minimata Convention	***213***	***4.7%***	***184***	***4.7%***
EAs	*20*	*0.4%*	*17*	*0.4%*
Other Programming	193	*4.3%*	167	*4.3%*
Montreal	***12***	***0.3%***	***10***	***0.3%***
SAICM	***32***	***0.7%***	***28***	***0.7%***
IP Global Platforms	*32*	*0.7%*	*28*	*0.7%*
IP Country Project Incentive	*90*	*2.0%*	*78*	*2.0%*
Total IW	***509***	***11.3%***	***440***	***11.3%***
Marine	***201***	***4.5%***	***173***	***4.5%***
BBNJ	***50***	***1.1%***	***43***	***1.1%***
Freshwater	***169***	***3.8%***	***146***	***3.8%***
IP Global Platforms	*14*	*0.3%*	*12*	*0.3%*
IP Country Project Incentive	*50*	*1.1%*	*43*	*1.1%*
BBNJ EA support	*25*	*0.6%*	*22*	*0.6%*
TOTAL FOCAL AREA RESOURCES	***3,695***	***82.1%***	***3,193***	***82.1%***
Non-Grant Instruments Window	***450***	***10.0%***	***389***	***10.0%***
Innovations Window	***0***	***0.0%***	***0***	***0.0%***
Small Grants Program	***135***	***3.0%***	***117***	***3.0%***
Country Engagement Strategy	***23***	***0.5%***	***20***	***0.5%***
TOTAL PROGRAMMING	***4,302***	***95.6%***	***3,717***	***95.6%***
Corporate Budgets	***203***	***4.5%***	***175***	***4.5%***
GEFSEC	***140***	*3.1%*	***121***	*3.1%*
IEO	***36***	*0.8%*	***32***	*0.8%*
Trustee	***15***	*0.3%*	***13***	*0.3%*
STAP	***13***	*0.3%*	***11***	*0.3%*
GRAND TOTAL	***4,500***	***100.0%***	***3,900***	***100.0%***

[1] This pro-rated allocation table will be recalculated as new donor contributions are made to GEF-9

[2] In cases of discrepancies due to rounding, the agreed % allocations will be used for the final allocations

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	Co-financing	Total
					($ million)[b]	($ million)	($ million)
CCM standalone projects and child projects							
11885	China	UNIDO	Transforming China's Cooling Sector for Low-Carbon Development	EE	12.32	135.48	147.79
11929	Pakistan	UNIDO	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by enhancing efficiency and transparency in Pakistan's leather industry	EE	3.00	10.00	13.00
11949	Egypt	UNDP	Advancing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Low-Emission Buildings in Egypt	EE	4.25	34.90	39.15
11952	Global	UNEP	A Food Waste Breakthrough: Methane Mitigation	Mixed	3.00	11.46	14.46
11960	Global	UNEP	Nature for Cooling Challenge (NCC)	Mixed	3.34	30.67	34.01
11980	Jordan	UNDP	Building a Sustainable EPC Management Cell for Super Energy Service Company (ESCO)	Mixed	1.50	15.00	16.50
11985	Djibouti	UNDP	Promoting productive use of renewable energy for MSME and local development in Obock Region	RE	2.37	11.10	13.47
11986	India	UNDP	Enabling Pathways for Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies for the Built Environment in India	EE	5.62	25.05	30.67
11994	Uzbekistan	World Bank	Uzbekistan Risk Mitigation Facility	RE	13.90	152.00	165.90
12007	Madagascar	UNEP	Electric buses and transit-oriented corridors for innovative urban mobility in Antananarivo	TU	2.00	4.45	6.45

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type[a]	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Total
12092	Uruguay	UNDP	Sustainable Construction Uruguay: Strategic platform for the development of a national policy on sustainable, resilient, and low-emission construction in Uruguay.	EE	1.62	9.00	10.62
12093	Uruguay	UNDP	Just Energy Transition in Hard-to-Abate Sectors: Cement, Residential LPG Cooking, and Thermal Energy Uses	EE	1.00	12.26	13.26
12100	Kazakhstan	UNDP	Demand-driven digital smart grids	Mixed	2.50	18.02	20.52
12122	Georgia	FAO	Pathways to Low-Emission Livestock Development: Advancing Sustainable Practices in Georgia's Agriculture Sector	AFOLU	1.00	6.00	7.00
12132	Global	UNIDO	Global decarbonization investment accelerator for the hard to abate sectors	EE	3.45	12.05	15.50
12160	Tuvalu	UNDP	Tuvalu Rural Electrification Fund (TREF)	RE	4.00	20.50	24.50
12219	Albania	UNIDO	E-mobility and energy solutions in Albania	TU	1.44	4.70	6.14
12227	Cuba	UNIDO	Accelerating Cuban low-carbon and circular solutions for micro- , small and medium-sized enterprises	RE	2.09	8.88	10.97
12229	Global	UNIDO	Global program on renewable energy systems in SIDS – global-regional project	RE	1.10	6.75	7.85
12230	Barbados	UNIDO	Global Program on Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – National Project in Barbados: Establishment of an Integrated Knowledge and Technology Support Platform to Promote Innovation in Micro-, Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises	RE	1.99	6.54	8.54
12231	St. Kitts and Nevis	UNIDO	Global program on climate-resilient renewable energy systems in SIDS – national project in Saint Kitts and Nevis	RE	1.10	5.55	6.65
12263	Nauru	UNDP	Power System Modernization for Clean Energy Integration in Nauru	RE	2.00	7.11	9.11

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type[a]	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Total
12268	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	FAO	Support for the management and reduction of food waste in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Mixed	1.75	7.98	9.73
12284	Regional	UNEP	South-south cooperation for strengthening and establishing climate finance units	Mixed	0.75	0.10	0.85
12303	Vanuatu	UNDP	Enabling Next Generation Energy Finance for Vanuatu's National Green Energy Fund (eNGEF)	RE	2.00	9.00	11.00
12305	Somalia	UNDP	Promoting low-carbon energy access through integrated renewable electricity, e-cooking, and productive use solutions in Somalia	RE	2.00	4.32	6.32
12312	Chad	UNDP	Rural Electrification for Community well-being in Chad	RE	1.50	3.85	5.35
12315	Tunisia	UNDP	The agri-food industrial cold chain in Tunisia	TT	3.00	16.15	19.15
12326	Burundi	World Bank	Burundi e-mobility - Solar Energy in Rural Communities	TU	4.31	64.05	68.36
			CCM standalone projects and child projects subtotal		**89.89**	**652.92**	**742.81**
Multi-focal area or multi-trust fund projects and programs							
11577	Togo	BOAD	Implementation of Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transport Solutions in Togo	TU	10.38	56.00	66.38
11403	India	FAO	Enabling resilience of livestock keepers through integrated landscape management	AFOLU	9.90	63.37	73.27
11668	Viet Nam	UNDP	Strengthening Nature-Based Solutions to Restore Ecosystems, and Conserve and Enhance Blue Carbon Stocks and Biodiversity in Viet Nam	AFOLU	4.00	23.00	27.00
11716	Ukraine	FAO	Resilient Ukrainian Forest Landscapes: Combating Land Degradation, Climate Change, and Economic Setbacks through Landscape-Level Forest Restoration.	AFOLU	6.09	42.64	48.73

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type[a]	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Total
11759	Kiribati	IFAD	Enhancing and Sustaining Kiribati's Resilient Future: Integrating Green Economy Transformations to strengthen Atolls Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Use Management	AFOLU	28.58	25.00	53.58
11828	Burkina Faso	UNEP	Operationalizing the Nagoya Protocol Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Burkina Faso (ONATRAB)	AFOLU	3.00	9.00	12.00
11843	Regional	World Bank	Accelerating Integration, Policy Coherence, and Food Systems Investment with the TCC – Learning from Africa's Food Systems Vanguard Countries	AFOLU	1.90	0.90	2.80
11866	Regional	World Bank	Regenerative Agriculture for Food Supply Chains (RASC)	AFOLU	15.00	202.20	217.20
11879	Madagascar	UNEP	Establishing sustainable wetland management cornerstones in Madagascar	AFOLU	7.20	34.84	42.03
11918	Uruguay	FAO	Sustainable Transformation of Agriculture in Uruguay	AFOLU	1.00	6.90	7.90
11951	Morocco	FAO	Integrated Soil Management for Resilience and Sustainability in Morocco	AFOLU	3.13	26.30	29.43
11989	China	UNDP	Integrated Management of Permafrost Peatland in Northern China for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Actions	AFOLU	8.00	42.00	50.00
12033	Bangladesh	FAO	Integrated Nature-Based Management of Jaflong-Dawki, Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Peninsula and Sonadia Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) in Bangladesh	AFOLU	10.38	50.00	60.38
12063	Mexico	FAO	Mexico's first national policy for deforestation-free and low-emission: transforming the livestock sector	AFOLU	9.00	64.20	73.20
12064	Brazil	UNDP	Promoting Policy Coherence through support for Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan	AFOLU	9.00	44.22	53.22

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type[a]	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Total
12066	India	IUCN	Accelerating Community-Led Actions for Ecosystem Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation Through Integrated Landscape Management (ACT)	AFOLU	7.28	50.96	58.24
12072	Malawi	IFAD	Resilient Integrated Livestock and Aquaculture Project (RILAP)	AFOLU	6.02	33.00	39.02
12076	China	UNIDO	China's Green Shipping Transition Model and Demonstration	TU	19.03	158.29	177.32
12080	Eritrea	UNDP	Promoting Sustainable Land Management to Achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), Enhance Livelihoods, and Strengthen the Farming Communities in the Aylagundet Watershed, Debub Region, Eritrea	AFOLU	9.42	30.60	40.02
12083	Democratic Republic of the Congo	FAO	Healthy and productive ecosystems for healthy and productive rural communities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	AFOLU	6.80	20.80	27.60
12086	South Sudan	UNDP	Resilient landscapes and Livelihoods through Integrated Landscape Management and Nature-Based Solutions in South Sudan	AFOLU	7.57	52.98	60.55
12087	Marshall Islands	UNDP	Blue-Green Atolls: Addressing Land Degradation, Groundwater Salinization and Coastal Erosion in RMI via climate resilient strategies	AFOLU	9.57	38.50	48.07
12112	Global	World Bank	Advancing global maritime decarbonization through financing sustainable maritime transport	TU	5.48	326.39	331.87
12140	Dominican Republic	FAO	Securing Forest Landscapes in the Dominican Republic through Integrated Governance and Climate Finance	AFOLU	5.45	23.01	28.46
12163	Lao People's Democratic Republic	FAO	Sustainable management of landscapes around Hin Nam No National Park	AFOLU	2.40	3.30	5.70

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type[a]	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Total
12168	Guyana	CI	Integrated Ecosystem Assessment and Biodiversity financing in Guyana's new Acarai-Rupununi Corridor (ARC) Conservation Forests	AFOLU	3.07	3.51	6.58
12179	Tanzania	UNEP	Restoring Biodiversity in the Rufiji Delta, Tanzania	AFOLU	3.03	18.98	22.01
12283	Niue	UNDP	Niue Infrastructure, Ecosystems, and Communities Integrated Project (Niue IECI)	Mixed	9.00	27.19	36.19
12291	Botswana	UNDP	Restoring the ecosystem integrity of the degraded Bobirwa-Tswapong ecosystem to sustain livelihoods and effectively respond to human-wildlife conflict and biodiversity management requirements	AFOLU	7.10	31.17	38.27
12295	Sudan	IFAD	Sustainable Natural Resource and Livelihood Project – North (SNRLP-North)	AFOLU	8.26	30.00	38.26
12342	Tuvalu	UNDP	Vaitupu Coastal Adaptation Project (VCAP)	AFOLU	5.00	11.45	16.45
12359	Algeria	UNIDO	Promoting cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in Algeria	TT	2.90	6.33	9.23
Multi-Focal Area Projects and Programs Subtotal					**243.93**	**1557.02**	**1800.94**

[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 low-carbon technologies.

[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 ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
11947	Cambodia	UNEP	Preparation of the combined Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (BTR2/NC4) and the Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) of Cambodia under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1.4	-	1.4
11959	Timor-Leste	FAO	Enabling Timor-Leste to prepare its First Biennial Transparency Report with a combined Third National Communication (BTR1/NC3) and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2)	1.4	-	1.4
11974	Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Benin, Tuvalu, Global	UNEP	Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Communications (NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Tuvalu.	5.4	-	5.4
11982	India	UNDP	Preparation of India's Second and Third Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR 2 and 3)	5.3	-	5.3
11991	Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi, Turkmenistan, Central African Republic, Global	UNEP	Preparation of the Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and the combined Third Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication (BTR3/NC5) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	5.4	-	5.4

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12077	Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, The Gambia, Guinea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mozambique, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Global	UNEP	Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined National Communications/ Biennial Transparency Reports (NC/BTRs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	34.6	-	34.6
12120	China	UNDP	Enabling China to Prepare Its Fifth National Communication, Second and Third Biennial Transparency Reports on Climate Change	5.0	-	5.0

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12128	Ecuador, Maldives, Rwanda, Uganda, Global	UNEP	Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined BTR/National Communications (BTR/NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	5.4	-	5.4
12129	Peru	UNDP	Peru’s Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR) and the combined Fifth National Communication and the Third Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/3BTR) to the UNFCCC	1.4	-	1.4
12130	Mexico	UNDP	Mexico’s Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and the combined Eight National Communication and the Third Biennial Transparency Report (NC8/BTR3) to the UNFCCC	1.4	-	1.4
12166	Pakistan	FAO	Enabling Pakistan to prepare its second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and third BTR with a combined fourth National Communication (BTR3/NC4)	1.4	-	1.4
12180	Ghana, Kenya, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Global	UNEP	Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined BTR/National Communications (BTR/NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	5.4	-	5.4
12266	Indonesia	UNDP	Strengthening Indonesia’s Preparation on Second and Third Biennial Transparency Reports to the UNFCCC (BTR 2 and BTR3 Indonesia)	1.3	-	1.3
12281	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	FAO	Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2), Fourth National Communication (NC4), and Third Biennial Transparency Report (BTR3) of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the UNFCCC	1.4	-	1.4

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12286	Azerbaijan, Iraq, Liberia, Malawi, Global	UNEP	Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined BTR/National Communications (BTR/NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	5.4	-	5.4
12299	Georgia	UNDP	Development of the Second Biennial Transparency Report and Combined Third Biennial Transparency Report and Sixth National Communication of Georgia to the UNFCCC	1.4	-	1.4
12308	Cabo Verde, Somalia, Montenegro, Global	UNDP	GEF 8 Umbrella Programme for development of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and combined Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications (BTRs/NCs) to the UNFCCC for Cabo Verde, Montenegro and Somalia	4.1	-	4.1
12316	Oman	UNIDO	Preparation of Oman's Second Biennial Transparency Reports under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	0.7	-	0.7
12318	Morocco	UNDP	Development of the Second Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Sixth National Communication and Third Biennial Transparency Report of Morocco under the UNFCCC (BTR2 + BTR3/NC6)	1.4	-	1.4
12329	Tonga	UNEP	Preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) of Tonga to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	0.7	-	0.7
12366	Equatorial Guinea	UNDP	Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Second Biennial Transparency and Second National Communication	1.4	-	1.4

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12367	Suriname	UNDP	Suriname's First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports under the PA and the Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC (BTR1/NC4/BTR2)	1.4	-	1.4
12358	Dominica, Eritrea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Global	UNEP	Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Combined BTR/National Communications (BTR/NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	5.4	-	5.4
Enabling Activities Subtotal				**97.5**	**-**	**97.5**

[a] GEF amount includes GEF project financing and Agency fees (there are no PPGs for Enabling Activities).

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 ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12101	Costa Rica	UNEP	Strengthening Costa Rica's National Climate Change Metrics System (SINAMECC) - CBIT II	1.6	0.3	1.9
12091	Armenia	UNDP	Strengthening the National Framework for Climate Transparency in Armenia – CBIT 2	1.5	0.5	2.1
11984	Sao Tome and Principe	UNDP	Enhancing institutional and technical capacities for an effective implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework in São Tomé and Príncipe.	1.5	0.4	2.0
11983	Bosnia-Herzegovina	UNDP	Strengthening Enhanced Transparency Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina – CBIT 2	1.0	0.2	1.2

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
11961	Senegal	UNEP	Strengthening the Capacity of Senegal to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement	1.6	0.3	1.9
11950	Philippines	CI	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Philippines to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	1.9	2.2	4.1
11934	Georgia	UNEP	Transparency in action: advancing Georgia's national climate reporting system.	1.4	0.7	2.1
11922	Namibia	UNDP	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency of an Enhanced Transparency Framework for Namibia under the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (CBIT II Namibia)	1.3	0.3	1.6
11911	Palau	UNEP	Strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Palau	1.5	0.2	1.7
11846	Samoa	UNEP	Strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Samoa	1.5	0.2	1.7
11659	Moldova	FAO	Strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Moldova to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement	1.9	0.9	2.8
11972	Niger	UNEP	Building Niger's national capacities to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	1.6	0.1	1.7
11973	Djibouti	UNEP	Building Djibouti's national capacities to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	1.2	0.2	1.4
12089	Ghana	UNEP	Transparency in Action: Enhancing Ghana's National Transparency Framework (CBIT Ghana 2)	1.4	0.3	1.7

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12090	Mozambique	UNEP	Building Mozambique's National Capacity to Implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement	1.3	0.1	1.3
11956	China	FECO	China Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency Phase II	4.1	1.4	5.5
12269	Ethiopia	UNDP	Capacity Building Program to comply with the Paris Agreement and implement its Transparency requirements at the national level Phase II	1.3	1.2	2.5
12331	Kenya	UNEP	Transparency in Action: Enhancing Kenya's national climate transparency framework (CBIT Kenya 2)	1.3	0.1	1.4
12333	Liberia	CI	Strengthening the capacity of institutions in Liberia to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT Liberia Phase II)	1.5	1.9	3.4
12336	Trinidad and Tobago	UNEP	Strengthening National Capacities for Implementing the enhanced Transparency Framework in Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	0.2	1.6
12337	Marshall Islands	UNEP	Strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) in the Republic of Marshall Islands.	1.5	0.2	1.7
12338	Cuba	UNEP	Strengthening national capacity for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Cuba	1.4	0.2	1.6
12339	Peru	UNEP	Strengthening Peru´s Monitoring of Adaptation and Mitigation Measures System -SIMOM- (CBIT 2 Project)	1.2	0.2	1.4
12340	Tuvalu	UNEP	Strengthening national capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework in Tuvalu	1.5	0.1	1.6
12346	Dominican Republic	UNEP	Strengthening the National Capacity for Implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Dominican Republic (CBIT II Project)	1.6	-	1.6

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF amount ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12348	Argentina	UNEP	Strengthening national capacity for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Argentina	2.2	0.3	2.5
12352	Lebanon	UNDP	Enhancing Lebanon's Institutional and Technical Capacities for Compliance with the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (CBIT2)	1.2	0.8	2.1
12361	Timor-Leste	FAO	Strengthening capacity for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Timor-Leste's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	2.1	0.5	2.6
CBIT Subtotal				**44.7**	**14.0**	**58.7**

[a] GEF amount includes GEF project financing and Agency fees

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

Pakistan. *Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Enhancing Efficiency and Transparency in Pakistan's Leather Industry* (GEFID 11929). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $2,639,726; Co-financing: $10,000,000. The project supports a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and transparent leather industry in Pakistan, focused on the Sialkot Tannery Zone. It does so by introducing cleaner production technologies, renewable energy, and digital MRV and traceability systems through six demonstration tanneries, while strengthening policy, emissions baselines, access to green finance, and institutional coordination. Expected outcomes include direct mitigation of 1,512,000 tCO_2e and indirect mitigation of 3,024,000 tCO_2e, alongside reduced pollution and benefits for 2,800 people (including 800 women).

China. *Transforming China's Cooling Sector for Low-Carbon Development* (GEFID 11885). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $11,000,000; Co-financing: $135,476,600. The project accelerates low-carbon cooling in China by creating an enabling environment for cleaner space cooling and cold chain systems. It does so by validating advanced and passive cooling technologies, district cooling, building retrofits, and refrigerant innovations, while promoting financing models such as Cooling-as-a-Service, energy service company approaches, Pay-As-You-Save, and microfinance for SMEs and MSMEs. Expected outcomes include mitigation of about 38 million tCO_2e and direct benefits for 11 million people (50 percent women).

Albania: *E-mobility and energy solutions in Albania* (GEFID: 12219); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,381,977; Co-financing: $4,704,000. This initiative will establish a nationally transferable e-mobility model for Albania's protected areas, moving beyond isolated pilots to support nationwide scale-up. It will strengthen enabling policies, technical standards, and incentives; develop and validate a smart, solar-powered, grid-flexible EV charging model with Albania's electricity distribution operator (OSHEE); and build market demand and financing mechanisms through training, partnerships, and investment tools. Demonstration activities in the Vjosa Wild River National Park and its gateway municipalities will test and showcase the approach, generating evidence and practical experience for replication across Albania's protected-area system. Supported by national guidelines and a Ministry of Environment instruction mandating their adoption, the project will advance climate-smart conservation, sustainable tourism, green skills, and low-carbon transport, while contributing to Albania's NDC, biodiversity, and EU accession objectives.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): *Support for the management and reduction of food waste in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela* (GEFID: 12268); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $1696807; Co-financing: $7980000. Focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, this project will prevent food loss and waste and promote resource efficiency and circularity across the agri-food system. It will establish a National Food Loss and Waste Prevention Policy, strengthen institutional, legal, and financial frameworks, and align sectoral actions with national climate targets and the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework. At the local level, it will build technical capacity and implement pilot interventions in three municipal wholesale markets, focusing on cold-chain optimization, improved logistics, and food donation systems with a gender-responsive approach. These pilots will serve as scalable models for nationwide adoption, reaching 60 municipalities and over 5,300 community organizations. Over 20 years, the project is expected to avoid 3.4 million tCO_2e and directly benefit 10,000 people, half of whom are women.

Vanuatu: *Enabling Next Generation Energy Finance for Vanuatu's National Green Energy Fund (eNGEF)* (GEFID: 12303); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,945,250; Co-financing: $9,000,000. In Vanuatu, the project will unlock financing for the clean energy transition and strengthen the country's ability to achieve its energy and climate goals under the National Energy Roadmap (2016–2030). By addressing barriers that limit the effectiveness of the National Green Energy Fund (NGEF), it will catalyze investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency, delivering an estimated 8,959 tCO_2e in emission reductions over 20 years while expanding sustainable energy access to nearly 40,000 beneficiaries. The project combines institutional strengthening, capacity building, and market development to enhance NGEF's governance and investment readiness, improve access to inclusive renewable energy and energy efficiency financing, and support the identification and uptake of priority clean energy investments.

Somalia: *Promoting low-carbon energy access through integrated renewable electricity, e-cooking, and productive use solutions in Somalia* (GEFID: 12305); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,945,250; Co-financing: $4,324,000. This project will expand access to affordable and reliable renewable energy through standalone solar photovoltaic (PV) systems that support household electricity, electric cooking, and productive energy use. To create the conditions for wider uptake, it will advance policy and regulatory reforms, innovative financing mechanisms, stakeholder coordination, and knowledge systems, while demonstrating commercially viable solar, e-cooking, and productive-use energy solutions in pilot locations. The project will deploy solar home systems, electric cooking technologies, and productive-use renewable energy solutions, delivering over 32,000 MWh of clean energy over 20 years. It is expected to achieve direct emission reductions of nearly 60,000 tCO_2, with total cumulative reductions of about 119,000 tCO_2 through replication, while directly benefiting more than 11,000 people, including over 5,500 women, and strengthening the capacities of government institutions, private sector actors, and development partners.

Chad: *Rural Electrification for Community well-being in Chad* (GEFID: 12312); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,445,250; Co-financing: $3,852,000. In Chad, the project will expand access to clean and affordable energy by increasing the viability and scale of private investment in solar PV mini-grids, particularly in underserved rural areas where electricity access remains extremely low. It will support the deployment of innovative business models, strengthen the enabling environment for private-sector participation, and demonstrate cost-effective solar PV-battery mini-grid solutions. Building on lessons from previous GEF and UNDP initiatives, the project will install two solar PV-battery mini-grids with a combined capacity of 100 kWp, providing reliable renewable energy to rural communities. Expected results include approximately 9,500 direct beneficiaries and estimated emission reductions of 2,720 tCO_2 directly and 227,011 tCO_2 indirectly.

Tunisia: *The agri-food industrial cold chain in Tunisia* (GEFID: 12315); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $2,890,500; Co-financing: $16,150,000. Designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Tunisia's agri-food cold chain, the project will promote energy-efficient and renewable energy-based cooling solutions and create the conditions for their large-scale adoption. It will improve policies, data systems, and coordination mechanisms; demonstrate low-carbon cooling technologies across key cold-chain segments; and establish financing mechanisms to support market uptake and replication. By addressing regulatory, technical, and financial barriers, the project will catalyze private-sector investment, enhance institutional capacity, and drive the transformation of the cold chain sector. It is expected to achieve approximately 275,180 tCO_2e in direct emission reductions over its lifetime and directly benefit around 10,000 people, while supporting Tunisia's energy transition and climate commitments under its NDC and national energy strategy.

Burundi: *Burundi e-mobility - Solar Energy in Rural Communities* (GEFID: 12326); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $4,307,058; Co-financing: $64,050,000. This initiative will enable safe, scalable, and environmentally sound electric mobility in Burundi while unlocking private-sector investment in the e-mobility sector. It will support the development of solar- and battery-powered charging infrastructure, establish standards and systems for battery end-of-life management through an Extended Producer Responsibility framework, and strengthen institutional and technical capacities to ensure long-term sustainability. By addressing key barriers such as limited charging infrastructure readiness, weak regulatory frameworks, and low investor confidence, the project seeks to create the conditions for large-scale adoption of electric mobility. It is expected to catalyze the transition from internal combustion engine vehicles to electric vehicles, resulting in estimated emission reductions of 305,520 tCO_2e, while improving charging system safety, strengthening national institutions, and promoting sustainable battery management practices.

Burkina Faso: *Operationalizing the Nagoya Protocol Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Burkina Faso (ONATRAB)* (GEFID: 11828); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $2,890,500; Co-financing: $9,000,000. The ONATRAB project is intended to strengthen national capacity for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS). It will support the development of legal, policy, and institutional frameworks for ABS, enhance awareness and negotiation capacities among stakeholders, including holders of traditional knowledge, and pilot gender-responsive ABS agreements that demonstrate best practices in Prior Informed Consent, Mutually Agreed Terms, and benefit-sharing. The project will develop a national ABS strategy and action plan, build the capacity of 300 stakeholders, support research and development initiatives on high-value genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and establish practical ABS models and business approaches for priority value chains. It will also promote community participation, women's economic empowerment, and improved management of 450 ha of land to support the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources.

Regional: *Regenerative Agriculture for Food Supply Chains (RASC)* (GEFID: 11866); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $15,000,000; Co-financing: $202,200,000. The Regenerative Agriculture for Food Supply Chains (RASC) project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, combat land degradation, and restore productive landscapes by promoting regenerative and climate-smart agriculture across global agricultural value chains. Working through existing and potential IFC clients, including aggregators, processors, and farmers, will support investments in sustainable agricultural practices that improve soil health, enhance resilience, and maintain productivity under changing climate conditions. The project will focus primarily on Latin America and the Caribbean, with priority activities in Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, and Peru, targeting key food crops such as maize, rice, wheat, and soy. By increasing access to knowledge, technologies, and financing for regenerative agriculture, the project seeks to reduce pressure on forests, improve land productivity, and contribute to global food security and climate goals.

India: *Accelerating Community-Led Actions for Ecosystem Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation Through Integrated Landscape Management (ACT)* (GEFID: 12066); GEF Agency: IUCN; GEF Project Financing: $7,062,000; Co-financing: $50,960,000. This project will strengthen local co-governance and capacities for integrated landscape management (ILM) to support forest restoration, biodiversity conservation, and forest-fire mitigation in India. Focusing on Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, it addresses interconnected drivers of forest degradation, including human-induced fires, invasive species, encroachment, unsustainable resource extraction, and infrastructure development, all of which are being exacerbated by climate change. The project will institutionalize cross-sectoral ILM approaches by integrating them into state policies, planning instruments, and budgeting processes, while strengthening coordination across sectors and governance levels. It will also enhance community-led landscape management by linking national early warning systems with local response mechanisms, improving forest resilience, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, watershed protection, and the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.

Tanzania: *Restoring Biodiversity in the Rufiji Delta, Tanzania* (GEFID: 12179); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $2,917,682; Co-financing: $18,981,050. In the Rufiji Delta, the project will restore ecological integrity, strengthen climate resilience, and improve sustainable livelihoods through an integrated, participatory landscape approach. It will combine inclusive governance, NbS, equitable benefit-sharing, and the integration of scientific and traditional knowledge to support long-term ecosystem management. Key interventions include restoring degraded mangrove and wetland ecosystems through community-led reforestation, promoting climate-resilient livelihood diversification to reduce pressure on natural resources, strengthening gender-responsive and multi-stakeholder governance systems, and applying evidence-based approaches for adaptive wetland management. The project is expected to restore over 23,000 ha of wetlands, improve management practices across 37,000 ha of marine habitats, and sequester more than

8.8 million tCO_2e, while enhancing biodiversity conservation, governance systems, and community resilience.

Botswana: *Restoring the ecosystem integrity of the degraded Bobirwa-Tswapong ecosystem to sustain livelihoods and effectively respond to human-wildlife conflict and biodiversity management requirements* (GEFID: 12291); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $6,879,750; Co-financing: $31,167,890. This project will restore the Bobirwa–Tswapong landscape in Botswana to strengthen biodiversity conservation, improve ecosystem services, and support sustainable livelihoods while reducing human–wildlife conflict. It will apply an integrated landscape management approach supported by sustainable land management practices to address drivers of degradation such as unsustainable land use, overharvesting, and climate change impacts. By strengthening natural resource governance, enhancing restoration efforts, and promoting nature-based enterprises and climate-resilient value chains, the project seeks to improve both ecological integrity and local economic opportunities. It is expected to place 410,000 ha under restoration, benefit approximately 180,000 people, and contribute to the mitigation of over 7.9 million tCO_2e, while supporting national and global biodiversity, land degradation neutrality, and climate targets.

Sudan: *Sustainable Natural Resource and Livelihood Project – North (SNRLP-North)* (GEFID: 12295); GEF Agency: IFAD; GEF Project Financing: $8,038,766; Co-financing: $30,000,000. The SNRLP-North project addresses land degradation, desertification, biodiversity loss, and climate variability in Sudan's arid and semi-arid regions, particularly River Nile and Northern States, by strengthening sustainable agropastoral landscape management and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods. It will support a shift from reactive crisis response to anticipatory drought management through improved early warning systems, planning, and preparedness, while advancing integrated landscape restoration that combines ecological rehabilitation with inclusive livelihood development. The project will strengthen institutional coordination and policy frameworks, restore degraded lands through NbS, promote climate-smart agro-pastoral systems and improved water management, and enhance monitoring through GIS-based systems and knowledge management. It is expected to rehabilitate 20,000 ha, improve management of 8,000 ha, mitigate 3.06 million tCO_2e, and directly benefit around 8,000 people, including women and youth, while strengthening drought governance and climate resilience.

Tuvalu: *Vaitupu Coastal Adaptation Project (VCAP)* (GEFID: 12342); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $4,835,750; Co-financing: $11,450,000. This project will reduce storm-wave and coastal flooding risks to people, infrastructure, and land while enhancing biodiversity in highly vulnerable atoll ecosystems. It will promote a sequenced and locally managed portfolio of hybrid adaptation measures that combine NbS with engineered approaches under an integrated coastal zone management framework. By strengthening island-level planning, decision-making, and implementation systems, the project will address critical gaps between risk information, design, and long-term maintenance of coastal protection measures. It will support site-specific hybrid interventions that reinforce natural storm barriers using vegetation and structural stabilization, improve management of locally managed marine areas to protect biodiversity, and establish community-based monitoring and adaptive management systems. Co-developed with local authorities and communities, the project is expected to strengthen resilience to climate impacts while conserving globally significant marine and coastal ecosystems.

Algeria: *Promoting cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in Algeria* (GEFID: 12359) GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $2,791,995; Co-financing: $6,330,000. In Algeria, the project will accelerate the development, commercialization, and scale-up of high-impact cleantech innovations that support climate change mitigation, a just energy transition, and biodiversity conservation. It will strengthen the national cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem, enabling MSMEs and startups to develop and deploy solutions that reduce emissions, alleviate pressure on ecosystems, and promote sustainable economic growth. The project will support early-stage innovations through acceleration programs, innovation challenges, and tailored business and investment support to bring climate and biodiversity-positive technologies to market. It will also enhance policy frameworks, institutional capacity, and ecosystem coordination to improve adoption and scaling of cleantech solutions, while establishing knowledge management and impact measurement systems to track results, support replication, and inform policy uptake.

Togo. *Implementation of Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transport Solutions in Togo* (GEFID 11577). GEF Agency: BOAD; GEF Project Financing $9,321,280 (GEF Trust Fund: $3,866,904; LDCF: $5,454,376); Co-financing: $56,000,000 (GEF Trust Fund: $27,030,000; LDCF: $28,970,000). The project reduces flood risk and decarbonizes urban mobility in Lomé. It does so through climate-smart building and transport codes, flood-resilient drainage and wetland restoration, zero-emission bus rapid transit-ready corridors, safer walking and cycling infrastructure, and a shift from petrol motor-taxis to electric models, supported by a Partial Credit Guarantee Facility to mobilize private investment. Expected outcomes include about 560,000 tCO_2e emissions avoided over 20 years, reduced flood losses for around 45,000 vulnerable residents, and the creation of a scalable model for integrated, climate-resilient and low-carbon urban development that can be replicated across Togo and the wider West African coastal region.

Uganda (Regional Africa). *South-South Cooperation for Strengthening and Establishing Climate Finance Units* (GEFID 12284). GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $634,932; Co-financing: $100,000. The project strengthens countries' capacity to mobilize and manage climate finance by consolidating Uganda's Climate Finance Unit and promoting South-South cooperation across Africa. It does so through technical assistance, support for strategic climate finance planning and project pipelines, and peer exchange among participating countries. Expected outcomes include stronger capacity to finance mitigation and adaptation investments aligned with NDCs, improved regional cooperation, and direct benefits for 96 participants (50 percent women).

Niue: *Niue Infrastructure, Ecosystems, and Communities Integrated Project* (GEFID 12283). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $8,031,759; Co-financing: $27,188,000. The project strengthens resilience, reduces emissions, and supports biodiversity protection in Niue. It does so through risk-informed planning, climate-resilient infrastructure, ecosystem-based adaptation, and sustainable finance, including support to the Niue Ocean Wide Trust and marine protected areas. Expected outcomes include 11,188 tCO_2e in emission reductions, restoration of 60 ha of coastal ecosystems, improved management of 31.8 million ha of marine protected areas, and enhanced resilience for about 70 percent of the population.

Nauru. *Power System Modernization for Clean Energy Integration in Nauru* (GEFID 12263). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,776,485; Co-financing: $7,105,940. The project strengthens renewable energy integration in Nauru by addressing storage, regulatory, and institutional barriers. It does so by installing a 0.6 megawatt / 1.2 megawatt-hour battery energy storage system and supporting the regulatory, technical, and capacity framework needed for long-term operation and future smart-grid applications. Expected outcomes include 11,659 tCO_2e in direct emission reductions, about 9,932 tCO_2e in consequential reductions, lower diesel dependence, stronger energy security, and support for resilient clean energy transitions in Nauru and other SIDS.

Saint Kitts and Nevis. *Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – National Project* (GEFID 12231). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,045,250; Co-financing: $5,553,900. The project accelerates climate-resilient distributed solar energy and energy efficiency in Saint Kitts and Nevis, where high fossil fuel dependence drives costs, emissions, and vulnerability to hurricanes. It does so by strengthening policy, regulatory, and quality infrastructure; expanding blended finance and de-risking instruments; and demonstrating hurricane-resistant solar energy systems for vulnerable households, MSMEs, and community institutions, supported by capacity building and an MRV framework. Expected outcomes include an estimated 255,836 tCO_2e in direct and indirect emission reductions over 20 years, alongside improved affordability, energy security, and climate resilience. Implemented as part of the UNIDO-led Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems for SIDS, the project establishes a scalable model for resilient, inclusive, and low-carbon energy transitions in Saint Kitts and Nevis and other SIDS.

Barbados. *Global Program on Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – National Project in Barbados* (GEFID 12230). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,770,478; Co-financing: $6,543,900. The project accelerates Barbados' transition to a climate-resilient, low-carbon economy by enabling MSMEs to adopt and supply renewable energy, energy efficiency, circular economy, and other clean technology solutions in tourism, agri-food, and the blue economy. It does so by strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks, deploying blended finance, building technical skills and quality infrastructure, and establishing a clean technology transfer and cluster platform at the University of the West Indies to support innovation, entrepreneurship, applied research and development, and MSME investment readiness. Expected outcomes include about 240,830 tCO_2e mitigated over 20 years, together with stronger MSME competitiveness and inclusive participation, with a focus on women and youth.

Global. *Global Program on Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – Global-Regional Project* (GEFID 12229). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $954,566; Co-financing: $6,749,000. The project accelerates climate-resilient, low-carbon energy systems across SIDS by addressing dependence on imported fossil fuels, high energy costs, and climate vulnerability. It does so by strengthening regional policies, standards, quality infrastructure, and capacity building; mobilizing investment through regional pipelines and de-risking mechanisms; and supporting BLOOM clean technology clusters to foster MSME innovation and supply. Expected outcomes include about 514,800 tCO_2e mitigated over 20 years, alongside stronger energy security, market development, and inclusive participation, with a focus on women and youth.

Cuba. *Accelerating Cuban Low-Carbon and Circular Solutions for Micro-, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises* (GEFID 12227). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,858,676; Co-financing: $8,875,372. The project accelerates Cuba's transition to a low-carbon and circular economy by enabling MSMEs to develop, adopt, and scale innovative decarbonization solutions, materials, and business models. It does so by strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks, piloting low-carbon material value chains such as waste valorization, biomaterials, and bioenergy, and supporting knowledge sharing, innovation challenges, and incubation mechanisms to boost MSME competitiveness and scaling. Expected outcomes include about 5,286 tCO_2e mitigated and direct benefits for around 1,650 people (at least 40 percent women), alongside broader gains in resource efficiency and circular business models.

Tuvalu. *Tuvalu Rural Electrification Fund* (GEFID 12160). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $3,502,974; Co-financing: $20,500,000. The project accelerates Tuvalu's shift from diesel-based electricity to climate-resilient, renewable rural electrification. It does so by establishing the Tuvalu Rural Electrification Fund, piloting a 100 percent renewable minigrid in Vaitupu, preparing investments for seven outer islands, and strengthening regulatory, institutional, digital, and workforce systems through a joint-venture delivery model with island councils, private providers, and the national utility. Expected outcomes include about 29,225 tCO_2e mitigated over the lifetime of supported systems and benefits for more than 5,000 people, alongside stronger energy security, resilience, and inclusive access to sustainable energy.

Global. *Global Decarbonization Investment Accelerator for Hard-to-Abate Sectors* (GEFID 12132). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $3,000,000; Co-financing: $12,050,000. The project accelerates industrial decarbonization in hard-to-abate sectors, starting with cement, by addressing weak enabling environments, limited finance, fragmented knowledge, and insufficient demand for low-carbon materials. It does so by developing harmonized methodologies, policy and regulatory frameworks, planning tools, and finance-ready investment pipelines, applying these in pilot countries, and providing rapid technical assistance through a Just-in-Time Country Support Facility. Expected outcomes include about 32.7 million tCO_2e in indirect emission reductions over 20 years, alongside reduced pollution, stronger industrial competitiveness, and support for inclusive green industrialization aligned with the Paris Agreement.

Georgia. *Pathways to Low-Emission Livestock Development: Advancing Sustainable Practices in Georgia's Agriculture Sector* (GEFID 12122). GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $863,243; Co-financing: $6,000,000. The project reduces methane intensity and greenhouse gas emissions from Georgia's livestock sector while enhancing climate resilience and rural livelihoods. It does so by strengthening policies, standards, and gender-responsive financing; demonstrating improved manure management, feeding practices, and climate-resilient herd management; and building capacity through training, Farmer Field Schools, and knowledge systems. Expected outcomes include about 11,730 tCO_2e mitigated over 20 years, improved sustainable management across 35,875 ha, and direct benefits for around 300 people (at least 40 percent women).

Kazakhstan. *Demand-Driven Digital Smart Grids* (GEFID 12100). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $2,185,100; Co-financing: $18,020,000. The project accelerates decarbonization and improves the efficiency and resilience of Kazakhstan's electricity system through digital smart-grid technology and demand-side management. It does so by strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks, advancing grid digitalization and smart metering, developing business models and financial incentives, and demonstrating smart-grid solutions with utilities and consumers. Expected outcomes include about 87,750 tCO_2e in direct and indirect emission reductions over 10 years and benefits for about 20,000 people directly and up to 1 million indirectly, alongside stronger renewable integration, lower losses, and improved system reliability .

Uruguay. *Just Energy Transition in Hard-to-Abate Sectors* (GEFID 12093). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $863,243; Co-financing: $12,258,212. The project accelerates decarbonization in Uruguay's cement, residential liquefied petroleum gas cooking, and thermal energy sectors. It does so through policy reform, capacity building, and pilot projects that demonstrate low-carbon cement, electrified heat, and electric cooking, while strengthening regulations, incentives, and technical knowledge to support a just transition. Expected outcomes include about 3.4 million tCO_2e mitigated and direct benefits for around 1,227 people, alongside broader uptake of low-emission technologies across sectors.

Uruguay. *Sustainable Construction: National Policy and Platform for Low-Emission and Resilient Construction* (GEFID 12092). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,428,151; Co-financing: $9,000,000. The project establishes a national policy and enabling framework for sustainable, resilient, and low-emission construction in Uruguay. It does so by creating a multi-stakeholder platform, developing regulations and certification systems, introducing policy and financial incentives, and strengthening technical capacity through training and pilot projects that integrate energy efficiency, circular materials, NbS, and climate resilience. Expected outcomes include about 214,648 tCO_2e in indirect emission reductions by 2050, alongside stronger governance, innovation, and investment for sector transformation.

Uzbekistan. *Risk Mitigation Facility for Renewable Energy and Storage* (GEFID 11994). GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $12,750,000 (non-grant); Co-financing: $152,000,000. The project accelerates Uzbekistan's energy transition by mobilizing private investment in renewable energy and battery energy storage systems through the Uzbekistan Risk Mitigation Facility. It does so by providing standardized payment guarantees and liquidity support to improve project bankability, reduce financing costs, and replace fragmented transaction-based risk mitigation. Expected outcomes include mobilization of at least $1 billion in private capital and about 37 million tCO_2e in avoided emissions, alongside stronger energy security, grid resilience, and institutional capacity for long-term decarbonization.

India. *Enabling Pathways for Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies for the Built Environment* (GEFID 11986). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $4,982,110; Co-financing: $25,050,000. The project strengthens national and sub-national capacity to deliver climate action in India's built environment in line with the country's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy and net-zero target. It does so by combining policy development, pilot investments, capacity building, knowledge platforms, and MRV systems to support low-carbon construction materials, energy and material efficiency, NbS, and financing mechanisms across states. Expected outcomes include about 1.12 million tCO_2e mitigated directly and 3.35 million tCO_2e indirectly, with benefits for about 48,667 people, alongside improved urban resilience, lower pollution, and stronger institutional capacity.

Jordan. *Building a Sustainable EPC Management Cell for Super ESCO* (GEFID 11980). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,319,863; Co-financing: $15,000,000. The project accelerates energy efficiency investment in public buildings and street lighting in Jordan by creating an enabling framework for energy performance contracting and energy service companies through a Super ESCO model. It does so by advancing regulatory reform, institutional strengthening, ESCO accreditation, financing mechanisms, and pilot implementation in public healthcare centers. Expected outcomes include about 40,600 tCO_2e in direct emission reductions and about 253,880 tCO_2e including replication effects, with benefits for approximately 300,000 people, alongside stronger energy security, service quality, and institutional capacity.

Global. *Nature for Cooling Challenge* (GEFID: 11960). GEF Agency: UNEP (Cool Coalition); GEF Project Financing: $3,000,000; Co-financing: $30,670,000. The project accelerates the adoption and scale-up of NbS for cooling to address rising urban heat and cooling demand globally. It does so through global knowledge sharing, capacity building, pilot investments, policy and procurement support, and financing frameworks, including demonstration projects in Brazil, Cambodia, and Côte d'Ivoire. Expected outcomes include about 736,640 tCO_2e mitigated over 20 years, support for 12 pilot initiatives, and direct benefits for around 620 professionals, alongside reduced energy demand, stronger urban resilience, and biodiversity and public health benefits.

Global. *A Food Waste Breakthrough: Methane Mitigation* (GEFID: 11952). GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $2,639,726; Co-financing: $11,455,000. The project accelerates food waste prevention and methane mitigation through global collaboration and pilot interventions. It does so by establishing a Global Community of Practice, supporting behavior change, supply-chain collaboration, and policy development, and piloting upstream prevention solutions in Colombia and Mauritius. Expected outcomes include about 201,985 tCO_2e reduced over four years and direct benefits for around 3,080 people, alongside lower methane emissions, improved food security, and more efficient food systems.

Global (**Madagascar**). *Electric Buses and Transit-Oriented Corridors for Innovative Urban Mobility in Antananarivo – under the Global Programme to Support Countries to Upscale Integrated Electric Mobility Systems* (GEFID: 12007). GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $1,784,862;

Co-financing: \$4,450,000. The project contributes to the GEF-UNEP Global Electric Mobility Programme, which seeks to accelerate the transition to zero-emission transport systems in low- and middle-income countries while addressing lifecycle challenges, including end-of-life electric vehicles (EVs), battery management, and circularity. It transforms urban mobility in Antananarivo through electric buses and transit-oriented corridors by supporting enabling policies, institutional capacity, financing and business models, and investment in charging systems and related urban improvements. Expected outcomes include about 80,309 tCO_2e mitigated directly and 182,121 tCO_2e indirectly over 10 years, with direct benefits for around 1,450 people (including 580 women), alongside improved air quality and urban livability . By linking national-level interventions to a global program framework, the project supports scalable and replicable pathways for decarbonizing the transport sector in Madagascar and across low- and middle-income countries.

Djibouti. *Promoting Productive Use of Renewable Energy for MSMEs and Local Development in the Obock Region* (GEFID 11985). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,116,237; Co-financing: \$11,100,000. The project accelerates low-carbon and inclusive economic development in Djibouti's Obock region by expanding access to clean, reliable, and affordable renewable energy for productive uses. It does so by strengthening the policy and institutional environment, supporting decentralized solar systems and productive-use applications, and developing financing models such as pay-as-you-go, Islamic microfinance, and blended finance, with demonstration projects in cold storage, irrigation, agro-processing, e-mobility, and health services. Expected outcomes include about 36,560 tCO_2e mitigated directly and 109,680 tCO_2e indirectly over 20 years, with direct benefits for approximately 14,320 people (50 percent women), alongside improved energy security, climate resilience, and economic diversification.

Egypt. *Advancing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Low-Emission Buildings* (GEFID 11949). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,777,626; Co-financing: \$34,900,000. The project addresses the rapidly growing GHG emissions from Egypt's building sector, which account for a significant share of national energy consumption and emissions due to rapid urbanization, inefficient construction practices, and reliance on fossil fuel–based electricity. It transforms Egypt's building sector by promoting energy efficiency and distributed renewable energy in low-emission buildings. It does so by strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks, establishing a National Sustainable Energy Center, supporting pilot low-emission buildings through innovative financing, and building knowledge and capacity among policymakers, developers, financiers, and end-users. Expected outcomes include about 760,313 tCO_2e reduced directly and 223,622 tCO_2e indirectly, energy savings of about 1,193 gigawatt-hours, 8 megawatts of distributed renewable energy installed, and direct benefits for about 10,000 people (50 percent women). By linking demonstration, policy reform, and financing mechanisms, the project provides a scalable pathway for decarbonizing Egypt's building sector and advancing a low-emission, climate-resilient economy.

Madagascar. *Establishing Sustainable Wetland Management Cornerstones in* Madagascar (GEFID 11879). GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,372,314; Co-financing: \$34,836,165. The project conserves, restores, and sustainably manages Madagascar's wetlands, where habitat degradation, biodiversity loss, pollution, and invasive species threaten ecosystems and livelihoods. It does so by strengthening governance, restoring ecosystems, promoting sustainable livelihoods and eco-enterprises, and developing innovative financing, including a national wetland investment case, through inclusive and gender-responsive approaches. Expected outcomes include improved management of 81,482 ha of protected areas, restoration of 82,141 ha, mitigation of 17.5 million tCO_2e, and stronger resilience to floods, drought, and climate shocks.

Uruguay. *Sustainable Transformation of Agriculture: Towards a Biodiverse and Resilient System* (GEFID: 11918). GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $860,000; Co-financing: $6.000,000. The project transforms Uruguay's agricultural production system into a sustainable, biodiverse, and climate-resilient model. It does so by strengthening institutional capacity and governance, piloting and scaling sustainable agriculture approaches at farm and landscape levels, enhancing knowledge management, and supporting monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management. Expected outcomes include restoration of 5,000 ha of degraded land, sustainable management of 11,000 ha, mitigation of about 2.6 million tCO_2e, and direct benefits for 3,180 people through capacity building and knowledge transfer.

Regional Africa (Malawi, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania). *Accelerating Integration, Policy Coherence, and Food Systems Investment with the TCC* (GEFID: 11843). GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $1,735,160; Co-financing: $900,000. The project strengthens integrated, coherent, and investment-ready food systems transformation in four African countries through the Technical Cooperation Collaborative. It does so by improving policy coherence, aligning food systems, climate, biodiversity, and development agendas, developing at least one bankable flagship investment per country, and using analytical tools and multi-stakeholder platforms to support coordination and finance. Expected outcomes include direct benefits for approximately 2 million people through flagship programs and indirect influence on up to 66 million people, alongside stronger governance, more resilient food systems, and integrated consideration of gender and youth.

Kiribati. *Enhancing and Sustaining Kiribati's Resilient Future: Integrating Green Economy Transformations to strengthen Atolls Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Use Management* (GEFID: 11759). GEF Agency: IFAD; GEF Project Financing: $25,922,298 (including $7,783,594 from the GEF Trust Fund and $18,138,704 from LDCF); Co-financing: $25,000,000. The project, implemented by IFAD with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development, strengthens national and community resilience through integrated investments in ecosystem restoration, sustainable livelihoods, and adaptive governance. It does so by building institutional capacity for climate-resilient land use and coastal planning, restoring terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, conserving biodiversity through community-based management and nature-based livelihoods, and enhancing water, agriculture, and energy resilience through decentralized solar systems, climate-smart farming, and stronger water infrastructure. Expected outcomes include stronger biodiversity protection, improved carbon sequestration, and enhanced resilience, health, and livelihoods through gender-responsive action and integrated ecosystem management.

Ukraine. *Resilient Ukrainian Forest Landscapes: Combating Land Degradation, Climate Change, and Economic Setbacks through Landscape-Level Forest Restoration* (GEFID: 11716). GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $5,412,817; Co-financing: $42,640,000. This project restores forest and agroforestry systems across Ukraine to strengthen climate resilience, enhance ecosystem services, and support green recovery. It does so by improving planning, financing, and decision-making for forest restoration, strengthening the enabling environment for forest landscape restoration, establishing demonstration sites, improving nursery and seed systems, and developing green finance strategies. Expected outcomes include 50,000 ha under improved management, including restoration of 10,700 ha of forests and 1,000 ha of shelter belts, mitigation of about 7,827,733 tCO_2e, and direct benefits for 113,800 people (53 percent women).

Viet Nam. *Strengthening Nature-Based Solutions for Blue Carbon and Ecosystem Restoration* (GEFID: 11668). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $3,500,000; Co-financing: $23,000,000. The project scales up NbS to restore coastal ecosystems and enhance blue carbon in Viet Nam's Mekong Delta, where climate change and unsustainable resource use are degrading biodiversity, livelihoods, and carbon stocks. It does so through policy reform, capacity building, private sector engagement, and pilot investments in mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs, supported by knowledge sharing and scaling. Expected outcomes include improved coastal ecosystem management, wider adoption of sustainable practices, carbon sequestration of about 468,000 tCO_2e, and direct benefits for about 1,500 people, with indirect benefits for up to 450,000.

India. *Enabling Resilience of Livestock Keepers through Integrated Landscape Management* (GEFID: 11403). GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $8,841,096; Co-financing: $63,371,744. The project reduces land degradation and enhances the climate and livelihood resilience of smallholder livestock keepers in India through gender-responsive integrated silvopastoral systems and landscape restoration. It does so by mobilizing Dairy Cooperative Societies and Milk Producer Organizations to promote indigenous trees, fodder grasses and legumes, soil and water conservation, improved waste management, and greener dairy value chains. Expected outcomes include restoration and sustainable management of 93,750 ha of land, mitigation of 4,960,775 tCO_2e, and benefits for 75,000 people (70 percent women).

Guyana. *Integrated Ecosystem Assessment and Biodiversity Financing* (GEFID: 12168). GEF Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing: $2,700,000; Co-financing: $3,500,000. The project strengthens biodiversity monitoring, valuation, and finance in Guyana by establishing a National Biodiversity Information System and piloting biodiversity finance in the Acarai-Rupununi Corridor. It does so through biodiversity assessments, institutional capacity building, monitoring systems, valuation tools, and knowledge management. Expected outcomes include improved biodiversity management across about 700,000 ha of landscapes, establishment of a national biodiversity monitoring system, avoided emissions of about 431,000 tCO_2e, and direct benefits for about 680 people.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: *Sustainable Management of Landscapes around Hin Nam No National Park* (GEFID: 12163). GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $2,090,000; Co-financing:

$3,300,000. The project advances Land Degradation Neutrality and ecosystem integrity in and around Hin Nam No National Park by scaling community-led restoration, sustainable land management, and climate-resilient livelihoods. It does so through landscape diagnostics, policy reform, governance strengthening, community-led restoration, livelihood enterprises, and knowledge management. Expected outcomes include restoration or improved management of about 23,000 ha of degraded land, mitigation of about 120,000 tCO_2e, and benefits for about 8,000 people through restoration-based livelihoods and better land use practices.

Dominican Republic. *Securing Forest Landscapes through Integrated Governance and Climate Finance* (GEFID: 12140). GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $4,830,000; Co-financing: $23,000,000. The project transforms forest landscape management in the Dominican Republic by enabling Land Degradation Neutrality and climate resilience through integrated territorial governance, stronger capacities, sustainable finance, and restoration models. It does so by establishing a participatory masterplan and governance system, building institutional and community capacity, developing finance mechanisms such as a Forest Fund and payments for ecosystem services, and piloting climate-resilient restoration in priority watersheds. Expected outcomes include restoration of 1,500 ha of degraded forest, improved management of 66,369 ha through land-use planning, mitigation of about 531,658 tCO_2e, and direct benefits for about 52,000 people.

Global. *Advancing Global Maritime Decarbonization through Financing Sustainable Maritime Transport* (GEFID: 12112). GEF Agencies: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $5,000,000; Co-financing: $326,400,000. The project accelerates investment in maritime decarbonization by strengthening institutional capacity, fostering cross-sector collaboration, and developing scalable financing solutions for low- and zero-emission shipping. It does so through the FIN-SMART+ global platform, development of bankable project pipelines, technical assistance, investor matchmaking, and country-level support for blended finance and de-risking instruments. Expected outcomes include stronger institutional and financial capacity in developing countries, more investment-ready maritime decarbonization projects, and mobilization of large-scale capital for sustainable maritime transport.

Republic of Marshall Islands: *Blue-Green Atolls: Addressing Land Degradation, Groundwater Salinization and Coastal Erosion in RMI via Climate-Resilient Strategies* (GEFID: 12087). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $8,537,093 including $5,860,082 from the GEF Trust Fund and $2,677,011 from the SCCF; Co-financing: $38,500,000. This project strengthens climate resilience and addresses integrated land-water challenges in the Republic of Marshall Islands, where low-lying atolls face drought, saltwater intrusion, coastal erosion, and land degradation. It does so by securing water resources through climate-smart water and drought-resilient land management, restoring coasts and agricultural land through NbS and soil rehabilitation, and strengthening knowledge management for scaling. Expected outcomes include restoration of agricultural land, mangroves, and coastal areas, improved management of 5,300 ha, avoided emissions of about 4,258 tCO_2e, and direct benefits for at least 12,000 people (50 percent women).

South Sudan. *Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods through Integrated Landscape Management and Nature-Based Solutions in South Sudan* (GEFID: 12086). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $6,711,633; Co-financing: $52,977,666. The project enhances the resilience of landscapes and livelihoods in South Sudan through integrated landscape management and NbS in four priority counties. It does so by strengthening institutional and technical capacities, restoring degraded ecosystems, improving natural resource governance, and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods through a participatory approach that balances competing land uses. Expected outcomes include restoration of 27,000 ha of degraded land, improved management of 10,000 ha, avoidance of more than 1,674,882 tCO_2e emissions, and direct benefits for 100,000 people (50 percent women).

Democratic Republic of the Congo. *Healthy and Productive Ecosystems for Healthy and Productive Rural Communities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo* (GEFID: 12083). GEF Agency: FAO. GEF project financing: $6,010,046; co-financing: $20,800,000. The project restores degraded forest and production landscapes in Haut-Katanga and Kwango to strengthen resilient rural livelihoods. It does so by building an enabling environment for forest and landscape restoration, supporting assisted natural regeneration, erosion control, community forestry, agroecological practices, and biodiversity-friendly enterprises, and strengthening knowledge and monitoring through universities and provincial observatories. Expected outcomes include restoration of 15,537 ha of forests and woodlands, improved biodiversity management across 100,000 ha, sustainable land management on 119,136 ha of production landscapes, and direct benefits for 50,000 people (50 percent women).

Eritrea. *Promoting Sustainable Land Management to Achieve Land Degradation Neutrality in the Aylagundet Watershed* (GEFID: 12080). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $8,400,000; Co-financing: $30,600,000. The project promotes integrated sustainable land management in Eritrea's Aylagundet Watershed to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality, improve livelihoods, and strengthen resilience. It does so by strengthening institutional and community governance, implementing ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient agriculture, and building knowledge, monitoring, and learning systems for scaling. Expected outcomes include restoration of 6,294 ha of degraded land, improved management of 11,851 ha, sequestration of about 1.65 million tCO_2e, and direct benefits for about 25,830 people, with strong gender inclusion.

China. *China's Green Shipping Transition Model and Demonstration* (GEFID: 12076). GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $17,163,120; Co-financing: $158,286,380. The project accelerates China's transition to green shipping by creating coordinated national frameworks that integrate clean fuel technologies, sustainable practices, and biodiversity protection across inland waterways, coastal routes, and international corridors. It does so by developing policy frameworks, standards, incentives, and inter-ministerial coordination systems; demonstrating clean fuel vessels and enabling port infrastructure; and establishing national knowledge platforms and capacity-building programs. Expected outcomes include mitigation of 10.6 million tCO_2e, improved management of 15,000 ha of marine protected areas and 4,500 ha of marine habitat, enhanced governance of two shared water ecosystems, and direct benefits for 20,000 people (at least 30 percent women).

Malawi. *Resilient Integrated Livestock and Aquaculture Project* (GEFID: 12072). GEF Agency: IFAD; GEF Project Financing: $5,344,124; Co-financing $33,000,000. The project scales up resilient aquaculture and livestock systems in Malawi through integrated farming systems, sustainable land management, and climate-smart technologies. It does so by strengthening institutional and policy frameworks, scaling best practices for agrobiodiverse aquaculture and livestock systems, and improving the knowledge base to support environmental and production benefits. Expected outcomes include restoration of more than 50,000 ha of land, improved management of 59,000 ha, mitigation of 100,000 tCO_2e, and direct benefits for 30,000 people (50 percent women).

Brazil. *Promoting Policy Coherence through Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan* (GEFID: 12064). GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $8,019,179; Co-financing: $44,224,489. The project strengthens policy coherence in Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan by aligning regional public financing with environmental, social, and economic priorities, especially for sustainable agriculture and bioeconomy. It does so by developing targeted policy recommendations, restructuring credit and incentives for nature-positive investment, and building capacity and knowledge on environmental finance, sustainable agriculture, and bioeconomy. Expected outcomes include restoration of 13,000 ha, improved management of 1.068 million ha of landscapes, mitigation of 60.4 million tCO_2e, and direct benefits for 48,400 people (50 percent women).

Mexico. *Mexico's First National Policy for Deforestation-Free and Low-Emission Livestock: Transforming the Livestock Sector* (GEFID: 12063); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $8,019,180; Co-financing: $64,200,000. The project develops Mexico's first national livestock policy to align national and subnational planning, public incentives, and private investment for deforestation-free and low-emission livestock production. It does so by harmonizing intersectoral public policies, institutionalizing financial and non-financial incentives, strengthening monitoring, traceability, and verification systems, and piloting climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly livestock models. Expected outcomes include sustainable management of 459,090 ha, avoidance of loss across 79,188 ha of high-conservation-value forest, mitigation of 63.7 million tCO_2e, restoration of 111,229 ha of degraded land, and direct benefits for 150,000 people.

Bangladesh. *Integrated Nature-Based Management of Jaflong-Dawki, Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Peninsula and Sonadia Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh* (GEFID: 12033). GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $9,279,452; Co-financing: $50,000,000. The project promotes integrated restoration, sustainable use, and conservation of biodiversity in three ecologically critical areas in Bangladesh, where unsustainable resource use, pollution, tourism, and climate change threaten ecosystems and livelihoods. It does so by improving enabling conditions, promoting integrated landscape management, enhancing access to knowledge and practices, and working with 55 Village Conservation Groups to reduce dependence on natural resources. Expected outcomes include improved management of 20,135 ha of terrestrial protected areas and 1,029 ha of marine protected areas, restoration of 12,000 ha of degraded land, improved practices across 20,164 ha of landscapes, mitigation of 3.103 million tCO_2e, and benefits for 328,862 people.

China. *Integrated Management of Permafrost Peatland in Northern China for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Actions* (GEFID: 11989); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $7,105,936; Co-financing: $42,000,000. The project strengthens peatland conservation in northern China by linking national reform with landscape-level implementation and community incentives. It does so by embedding peatlands in planning, developing restoration and carbon-accounting guidelines, integrating peat-sensitive safeguards, mobilizing finance, restoring hydrology, improving protected area management, and promoting sustainable grazing and land use. Expected outcomes include a new 20,000 ha protected area, improved management of 293,646 ha, restoration of 10,800 ha of degraded peatlands, sustainable practices on 500,000 ha of adjacent landscapes, and mitigation of 1.8 million tCO_2e.

Morocco. *Integrated Soil Management for Resilience and Sustainability* (GEFID 11951). GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $2,760,000; Co-financing: $26,300,000. The project establishes a sustainable soil management system in Morocco to enhance agricultural resilience and productivity under worsening drought conditions. It does so by creating a stronger policy and institutional framework, piloting regenerative soil management and agroecological practices, strengthening data and knowledge systems, and supporting monitoring and adaptive management. Expected outcomes include restoration of 65,000 ha of degraded land, sustainable management of 200,000 ha, mitigation of about 3.2 million tCO_2e, and benefits for 45,000 people (40 percent women).

5. Summaries of CBIT Projects Approved in the Reporting Period

Moldova: *Strengthening the Capacity of the Republic of Moldova to Comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement* (GEFID: 11659); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $2,000,000; Co-financing: $900,000. The project strengthens Moldova's sustained capacity for climate transparency reporting under the ETF by addressing gaps identified in national climate policies and UNFCCC technical reviews. It does so by designing and operationalizing a comprehensive training program, developing Knowledge Management and Climate Change Communication Plans, linking climate transparency data with national disaster risk information systems, and supporting gender-sensitive reporting through innovative tools such as micro-narrative perception studies. Expected outcomes include stronger institutional capacity for climate transparency and direct benefits for at least 483 people (at least 50 percent women), including representatives of government, local authorities, academia, the private sector, civil society, and SMEs.

Samoa: *Strengthening National Capacity for Implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Samoa* (GEFID: 11846); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $1,502,532; Co-financing: $206,730. The project strengthens Samoa's capacity to comply with the ETF by addressing weak institutional arrangements, data management systems, and stakeholder capacity. It does so by formalizing gender-responsive institutional mechanisms for NDC coordination and greenhouse gas inventory preparation, integrating ETF considerations into national planning frameworks, establishing data-sharing arrangements, developing an information technology-based database management system for greenhouse gas inventory and NDC tracking, and building stakeholder awareness through structured capacity development and a knowledge and experts hub. Expected outcomes include stronger national systems for climate transparency, greenhouse gas inventory management, and NDC tracking.

Palau: *Strengthening National Capacity for Implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Palau* (GEFID: 11911); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $1,506,990; Co-financing: $215,873. The project strengthens Palau's capacity to meet ETF requirements by addressing inadequate institutional arrangements, weak data management systems, and limited stakeholder capacity. It does so by formalizing institutional coordination mechanisms for NDC implementation and greenhouse gas inventory preparation, strengthening greenhouse gas inventory MRV through information technology-based data systems and quality assurance and quality control protocols, and enhancing MRV frameworks for NDC tracking and climate support monitoring. Expected outcomes include a more functional, transparent, and nationally owned climate reporting system capable of delivering accurate and timely climate information.

Namibia: *Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency of an Enhanced Transparency Framework for Namibia under the Implementation of the Paris Agreement–CBIT 2* (GEFID: 11922); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,293,260; Co-financing: $300,000. The project strengthens Namibia's national framework for NDC tracking and climate change mainstreaming while developing country-specific emission factors, datasets, and tools for higher-tier emissions estimation under the ETF. It does so by building on progress under the first Biennial Transparency Report and fifth National Communication to shift from outsourced to in-house reporting capacity and improve climate information for national reporting and the Global Stocktake. Expected outcomes include stronger national climate transparency systems and direct benefits for 200 people (including 80 women).

Georgia: *Transparency in Action: Advancing Georgia's National Climate Reporting System* (GEFID: 11934); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $1,410,688; Co-financing: $693,615. The project builds on CBIT 1 to strengthen Georgia's compliance with the ETF. It does so by developing and operationalizing a National Transparency Platform, enhancing ETF-aligned reporting modules, integrating the platform into national planning and UNFCCC reporting processes, and closing critical information gaps while promoting good governance and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. Expected outcomes include stronger national climate reporting systems and direct capacity-building benefits for 450 people (50 percent women).

Philippines: *Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Philippines to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement* (GEFID: 11950); GEF Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing: $2,000,000; Co-financing: $2,152,860. The project strengthens the Philippines' institutional and technical capacity to meet ETF requirements by addressing weak institutional arrangements for greenhouse gas data collection, limited technical capacity, and insufficient data management tools. It does so by improving institutional arrangements for transparency reporting, enhancing technical capacities for greenhouse gas data collection, creating robust knowledge-sharing platforms, and strengthening compliance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement through training, policy development, and system upgrades. Expected outcomes include stronger MRV systems, improved cross-sector data sharing, greater policy oversight capacity, and direct benefits for at least 200 people (at least 40 percent women).

Senegal: *Strengthening the Capacity of Senegal to Comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement* (GEFID: 11961); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $1,645,292; Co-financing: $260,000. The project strengthens Senegal's climate transparency framework to meet ETF requirements by closing information gaps, supporting gender equality, and improving governance and data management for UNFCCC reporting and national decision-making. It does so by establishing an integrated National Transparency Platform and related institutional arrangements, developing platform modules and templates for greenhouse gas inventories, adaptation, NDC tracking, and support needed and received, and embedding the platform in national planning and UNFCCC reporting through roadmaps, protocols, and tools. Expected outcomes include stronger national climate transparency systems and direct benefits for 120 people (40 percent women).

Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Strengthening Enhanced Transparency Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina – CBIT 2* (GEFID: 11983); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $999,341; Co-financing: $200,000. The project strengthens Bosnia and Herzegovina's institutional and technical capacity to operationalize the ETF under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by addressing legal, governance, data, and capacity gaps that remain after CBIT 1. It does so by finalizing and adopting legal frameworks for effective MRV, strengthening institutional and administrative capacity, improving data management systems and collection methodologies for more accurate NDC tracking, and supporting development of a national greenhouse gas inventory. Expected outcomes include stronger climate transparency systems and direct benefits for at least 550 people (including 280 women).

São Tomé and Príncipe: *Enhancing Institutional and Technical Capacities for Effective Implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework in São Tomé and Príncipe* (GEFID: 11984); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,547,300; Co-financing: $448,503. The project strengthens institutional and technical capacities for effective implementation of the ETF in São Tomé and Príncipe through a demand-driven approach that builds knowledge, networking, and institutional coordination. It does so by delivering targeted training, recruiting and strengthening climate reporting expertise, improving inclusive and gender-responsive communication, and developing digital tools and systems for data collection, analysis, storage, reporting, and publication. Expected outcomes include stronger national climate reporting systems and direct benefits for 170 people (including 85 women).

Armenia: *Strengthening the National Framework for Climate Transparency in Armenia – CBIT 2* (GEFID: 12091); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,533,000; Co-financing: $540,000. The project builds on CBIT 1 to strengthen Armenia's institutional and technical capacities for long-term compliance with the ETF. It does so by strengthening institutional and legal arrangements for transparency, improving UNFCCC reporting, advancing capacity building and knowledge management, enhancing MRV-related regulations, linking climate data with disaster risk systems, promoting gender-sensitive reporting, and improving public awareness through Knowledge Management and Communication Plans. Expected outcomes include stronger national climate transparency systems and direct benefits for 300 people (at least 51 percent women).

Costa Rica: *Strengthening Costa Rica's National Climate Change Metrics System–CBIT 2* (GEFID: 12101); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $1,697,250; Co-financing: $300,000. The project builds on the first CBIT project to strengthen Costa Rica's national framework for complying with the ETF. It does so by institutionalizing and systematizing climate transparency, improving greenhouse gas inventories and climate action data, streamlining climate information so that data generated by SINAMECC is more useful for reporting and policy implementation, and strengthening institutional capacity and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Expected outcomes include stronger national climate transparency systems and direct benefits for 234 people (50 percent women).

Ethiopia: *Capacity Building Program to Comply with the Paris Agreement and Implement Its Transparency Requirements at the National Level, Phase II* (GEFID: 12269); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $1,314,000; Co-financing: $1,200,000. The project builds on CBIT 1 to strengthen Ethiopia's implementation of the ETF by addressing remaining barriers to full compliance. It does so by establishing a legal and institutional framework for climate transparency, improving the quality of the national greenhouse gas inventory through country-specific emission factors, strengthening the national transparency platform to support climate action planning and UNFCCC reporting, and building capacity across national and subnational institutions. Expected outcomes include stronger national climate transparency systems and direct benefits for 824 government staff (40 percent women).

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)
11577[b]	Togo	BOAD	Implementation of Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transport Solutions in Togo	6.07	56.00	62.07
11759[b]	Kiribati	IFAD	Enhancing and Sustaining Kiribati’s Resilient Future: Integrating Green Economy Transformations to Strengthen Atolls Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Use Management	20.00	25.00	45.00
11883	Democratic Republic of the Congo	IFAD	Inclusive and Resilient Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship in Democratic Republic of the Congo	10.00	46.70	56.70
11886	Eritrea	IFAD	Community Based Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Restoration	10.00	22.27	32.27
11887	Senegal	FAO	Enhanced Climate Resilience for Coastal Communities and Marine Ecosystems: Strengthening Adaptation Capacities to Climate Change and Variability Through Sustainable Management of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Natural Habitats	10.00	15.00	25.00
11890	Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	Resilient Futures: Safeguarding Guinea-Bissau’s Coastlines and Urban Areas from Climate Risks	10.00	42.00	52.00

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	LDCF Amount[a] ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
11891	Haiti	World Bank	Additional Financing for the Resilient Productive Landscapes II	10.00	50.00	60.00
11919	Global	UNIDO	Support to the Least Developed Countries Group on Climate Change for Impactful and Just Climate Action	2.24	0.73	2.98
11924	Zambia	WWF-US	Kafue Flats Climate Resilience and Adaptation Project (KaF-Adapt)	2.76	5.59	8.35
11937[b]	Global	CI	Outrigger Impact Technical Assistance Facility	0.36	3.79	4.15
11978	Regional (Angola, Mozambique, Zambia)	DBSA	Adaptation Innovation through Emissions Reductions Traditional Fire Management	1.81	0.80	2.61
11979	Regional (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania)	DBSA	Valuing resilience: building capacity for smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in East Africa to monetize climate resilience outcomes	0.70	0.94	1.64
12011	Global (Benin, Senegal)	UNIDO	Climate Adaptation Financing and Economic Transformation	1.80	4.07	5.87

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	LDCF Amount[a] ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12013	Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso)	UNIDO	Catalyzing Women-Focused Climate-Smart Investments through Climate Adaptation Technologies and Climate Resilience Services (Women ADAPT)	1.40	3.62	5.02
12014	Bangladesh	CI	Enhancing Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Bangladesh	9.80	7.63	17.43
12055	Solomon Islands	World Bank	Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement Project II	10.00	30.00	40.00
12075	Sudan	UNIDO	Strengthening Climate-Smart Agribusiness and Natural Resource Management for Adaptation and Resilient Livelihoods in Sudan’s River Nile and Northern States	10.00	3.00	13.00
12082	Senegal	UNDP	Integrated Project to Strengthen the resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in a Changing Climate	10.00	49.60	59.60
12099[b]	Global	WWF-US	GAIA Technical Assistance Facility	0.85	3.30	4.15
12116[b]	Regional	UNIDO	Adaptation and Resilience Implementation Accelerator	0.80	8.60	9.40
12119	Regional	WWF-US	Financial Inclusion and Resilience (FIRE): Leveraging Risk-Tolerant Crowdfunded Capital for Innovative Climate Adaptation	1.80	2.48	4.28
12311	Madagascar	UNIDO	Climate Resilient Seaweed Blue Economy in Madagascar (SeaBlue)	5.00	10.35	15.35

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	LDCF Amount[a] ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12342[b]	Tuvalu	UNDP	Vaitupu Coastal Adaptation Project (VCAP)	3.30	11.45	14.75
LDCF projects and programs Subtotal				**138.72**	**402.93**	**541.65**

[a] Includes GEF project financing, PPGs and Agency fees.
[b] This is an MTF project/program. Only the LDCF component 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)
11937[b]	Global	CI	Outrigger Impact Technical Assistance Facility (OTAF)	1.44	3.79	5.23
11954	Global	UNEP	Resilient Infrastructure Fund: Structure and Launch	1.74	0.52	2.26
11979[b]	Regional	DBSA	Valuing resilience: building capacity for smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in East Africa to monetize climate resilience outcomes	0.30	0.94	1.24
11990	Belize	WWF-US	Resilient Bold Belize: Improving Stewardship and Sustainable Livelihoods	3.00	4.17	7.17
12084[b]	Suriname	UNDP	Introduction of climate-smart agricultural technologies in the District of Coronie to increase climate resilience	3.00	0.50	3.50
12087[b]	Marshall Islands	UNDP	Blue-Green Atolls: Addressing Land Degradation, Groundwater Salinization and Coastal Erosion in RMI via climate resilient strategies	3.00	38.50	41.50
12095	Global	World Bank	Scaling Adaptation and Resilience through Financial Institutions (SARFI): Phase I	1.50	11.21	12.71
12098	Global	UNIDO	Standards for climate action: advancing adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean	1.00	1.15	2.15
12099[b]	Global	WWF-US	GAIA Technical Assistance Facility	0.85	3.30	4.15
12105	Regional	CAF	Pull Finance Facility for Climate Adaptation in the Caribbean	1.20	7.39	8.59
12116[b]	Regional	UNIDO	Adaptation and Resilience Implementation Accelerator	0.68	8.60	9.28
12118	Regional	CAF	Climate Lending Demonstration for Financial Service Providers	1.80	23.66	25.46
12233	St. Lucia	UNIDO	Global program on climate-resilient renewable energy systems in SIDS – national project in Saint Lucia	3.00	6.44	9.44

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	SCCF Amount[a] ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12254	Cook Islands	ADB	Water Security, Alternative Energy, and Vital Ecosystems Restoration (WAVE) Project	3.00	17.00	20.00
12265[b]	Tonga	IFAD	Tonga Rural Innovation Project Phase III (TRIP III)	3.00	10.17	13.17
12283[b]	Niue	UNDP	Niue Infrastructure, Ecosystems, and Communities Integrated Project (Niue IECI)	3.00	27.19	30.19
12296	Palau	UNIDO	Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – National Project in the Republic of Palau	3.00	4.90	7.90
12297	Papua New Guinea	UNIDO	Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – National Project in the Independent State of Papua New Guinea	3.00	4.90	7.90
12302[b]	Guyana	CI	Strengthening land use planning for sustainable land management	1.00	13.68	14.68
12334	Mauritius	IUCN	Blue Carbon Horizons: Strengthening Climate-Resilient Coastal Planning in Mauritius through Blue Carbon for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation	3.00	0.83	3.83
12341	Fiji	UNDP	Climate Adaptation in the Rewa Delta (CARE)	3.00	8.00	11.00
12343	Vanuatu	UNDP	Sustainable Climate-Resilient Electric Power Systems in Vanuatu (SCREPS)	3.00	13.42	16.42
12347[b]	Global	UNIDO	Strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of the Alliance of Small Island States	2.00	3.93	5.93
12350	Micronesia	UNDP	Strengthening Climate-Informed Early Warning and Community Resilience Systems in the Federated States of Micronesia	3.00	10.15	13.15
12356[b]	Seychelles	World Bank	Enhancing island resilience through improved ecosystem management and sustainable agriculture practices	3.00	10.00	13.00
12357	Antigua and Barbuda	UNIDO	Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – National Project in Antigua and Barbuda	3.00	4.20	7.20

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	SCCF Amount[a] ($ million)	Co-financing ($ million)	Total ($ million)
12369	Cuba	UNIDO	Global program on climate-resilient renewable and efficient systems in small island developing States – national project in Cuba	3.00	18.48	21.48
SCCF projects and programs Subtotal				**61.51**	**257.02**	**318.53**

[a] Includes GEF project financing, PPG, and Agency fees.
[b] This is an MTF project/program. Only the SCCF component is included.

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

Togo: *Implementation of Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Transport Solutions* (GEFID: 11577); GEF Agency: BOAD; GEF Project Financing: $9,321,280 (LDCF: $5,454,376; GEF Trust Fund: $3,866,904); Cofinancing: $28,970,000. The project reduces flood risk and improves the sustainability of urban mobility in Lomé, where growing climate and urbanization pressures call for integrated, low-carbon, climate-resilient solutions. It does so by strengthening policy and institutional frameworks, including climate-smart building and transport codes, a digital permitting and compliance system, and interministerial coordination, while financing resilient drainage infrastructure and zero-emission mobility corridors. It also catalyzes private investment through innovative financing mechanisms and targeted capacity building. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 45,000 people (51.1 percent women), five strengthened policies, plans, or institutional frameworks, 3,205 people trained or reached through awareness activities (50 percent women), 37 private sector enterprises engaged, and approximately 560,000 tCO_2e avoided over a 20-year accounting period.

Kiribati: *Enhancing and Sustaining Kiribati's Resilient Future: Integrating Green Economy Transformations to Strengthen Atolls Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Use Management* (GEFID: 11759); GEF Agency: IFAD; GEF Project Financing: $25,922,298 (LDCF: $18,138,704; GEF Trust Fund: $7,783,594; Co-financing: $25,000,000 (LDCF: $17,495,000; GEF Trust Fund: $7,505,000). The project strengthens national and community resilience in Kiribati, where acute climate risks threaten atoll ecosystems, livelihoods, and long-term development prospects. It does so, with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development as an executing partner, by building institutional capacity for climate-resilient land use and coastal planning, restoring degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, conserving biodiversity through community-based habitat management, and improving water, agriculture, and energy resilience through decentralized solar-powered systems and climate-smart farming. It also integrates traditional knowledge, gender-responsive action, and centralized data systems to support long-term decision-making. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 65,000 people (50 percent women), 3,000 ha of land and 500,000 ha of marine area under climate-resilient management, 5,000 people trained (50 percent women), five strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 10 private sector enterprises engaged.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: *Inclusive and Resilient Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship in Democratic Republic of the Congo* (GEFID: 11883); GEF Agency: IFAD; GEF Project Financing: $8,932,420; Co-financing: $46,700,000. The project builds community resilience and strengthens adaptive capacity in Congo Central, Kwilu, Kwango, and Haut Katanga, where climate shocks threaten food security, ecosystems, and inclusive rural development. It does so by supporting drought-tolerant crops, climate-smart and solar-powered irrigation, improved post-harvest practices, and gender-responsive livelihoods, while promoting reforestation, agroforestry, restoration of degraded production landscapes, and community-based forest management. It also strengthens institutional capacity, knowledge management, and climate resilience in local development planning. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 200,000 people (50 percent women), 4,000 ha of land under climate-resilient management, six strengthened policies, plans, or institutional frameworks, 3,000 people trained (50 percent women), and 200 private sector enterprises engaged.

Eritrea: *Community Based Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Restoration Project* (GEFID: 11886); GEF Agency: IFAD; GEF Project Financing: $8,932,420; Co-financing: $22,271,000 ($15,396,000 in co-finance investment from IFAD's baseline project Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods project). The project builds adaptive capacity and improves the resilience of fisherfolk in Eritrea, where healthy coastal and marine ecosystems are critical to livelihoods, food security, and long-term climate resilience. It does so by strengthening conservation of climate-resilient fisheries resources and ecosystems, supporting climate-adaptive and nutrition-sensitive fish value chain development, and enhancing knowledge management for learning, adaptive management, and replication. It also empowers local communities to restore and conserve ecosystems while promoting sustainable fishing and aquaculture practices. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 18,320 people (40 percent women), 1,000 ha of coastal and marine area under climate-resilient management, four strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and two private sector enterprises engaged.

Senegal: *Enhanced Climate Resilience for Coastal Communities and Marine Ecosystems: Strengthening Adaptation Capacities to Climate Change and Variability Through Sustainable Management of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Natural Habitats* (GEFID: 11887); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: $8,932,420; Co-financing: $15,000,000. The project enhances the climate resilience of marine ecosystems and coastal communities in Senegal, where rising climate variability increasingly threatens livelihoods, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. It does so by improving the data, information, and planning capacity needed for climate-resilient management of coastal and marine ecosystems, restoring productive marine and coastal habitats, and strengthening the adaptive capacity of fishing communities through sustainable value chains, early warning systems, climate-proofed infrastructure, and diversified livelihoods. It also supports stakeholder coordination and local agency in managing ecosystem services and resources. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 48,850 people (51.1 percent women), 1,900 ha of land and 25,614 ha of marine area under climate-resilient management, 6,580 people trained (51.1 percent women), six strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 54 private sector enterprises engaged.

Guinea-Bissau: *Resilient Futures: Safeguarding Guinea-Bissau's Coastlines and Urban Areas from Climate Risks* (GEFID: 11890); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $8,932,420; Co-financing: $42,000,000. The project strengthens the adaptive capacity of coastal and urban communities, critical infrastructure, and ecosystems in Guinea-Bissau, where coastal erosion, flooding, and climate-related disasters threaten lives, livelihoods, and development. It does so by delivering risk-informed spatial planning and climate risk assessments, implementing priority climate-resilient infrastructure and ecosystem-based measures in urban, peri-urban, and coastal areas, strengthening community-based disaster risk management and early warning systems, and improving institutional coordination, knowledge management, and access to innovative finance. It also engages the private sector in blue economy adaptation opportunities. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 120,000 people (53 percent women), 32,400 ha of coastal and marine area under climate-resilient management, three strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, 1,200 people trained, and five private sector enterprises engaged.

Haiti: *Additional Financing for the Resilient Productive Landscapes II* (GEFID: 11891); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $9,175,000; Co-financing: $50,000,000. The project improves agricultural productivity and strengthens the resilience of Haiti's agri-food system in selected landscapes, where food security and rural livelihoods depend on more climate-resilient production systems and better-managed natural resources. It does so by strengthening landscape management capacity for sustainable agriculture, supporting smallholder access to markets, developing business plans, and scaling up NbS and other climate-resilient agricultural technologies. It is fully blended with the World Bank's Resilient Productive Landscapes II grant and coordinated with broader IDA-financed agricultural operations in Haiti. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 45,800 people (45 percent women), 3,700 ha of land under climate-resilient management, 4,700 people trained (45 percent women), three strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and five private sector enterprises engaged.

Global: *Support to the Least Developed Countries Group on Climate Change for Impactful and Just Climate Action* (GEFID: 11919); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,999,000; Co-financing: $732,000. The project strengthens the institutional capacity of the LDC Group, which faces acute climate vulnerability and often limited capacity to translate global climate commitments into effective national and regional action. The LDC Secretariat lacks legal standing and sustainable funding, limiting its support capacity, while negotiators lack resources to engage effectively in climate forums and the national translation of climate decisions into inclusive, gender-responsive policies remains a critical gap. Implemented in partnership with Climate Analytics and the International Institute for Environment and Development, the project aims to (i) strengthen the LDC Secretariat through legal recognition, fiduciary standards, and a gender-responsive support framework; (ii) build LDC Group members' capacity through eight training programs and 12 knowledge tools, including a Resource Mobilization Strategy and climate finance access toolkits; (iii) enhance national capacities to translate climate decisions into policy through inter-ministerial dialogues and at least one pilot country initiative; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation. The project expects to benefit 15,028 people (50% female); strengthen 9 policies, plans, or frameworks; and engage 7 private sector enterprises.

Zambia: *Kafue Flats Climate Resilience and Adaptation Project* (GEFID: 11924); GEF Agency: WWF-US; GEF Project Financing: $2,432,110; Co-financing: $5,587,200. The project, implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, International Crane Foundation, Solidaridad, and Self Help Africa, reduces the vulnerability of communities in the Kafue Flats, where climate-driven water scarcity and land degradation are undermining livelihoods and ecosystem health. It does so by strengthening the enabling environment through awareness raising and integration of adaptation into district and landscape plans, improving water security and rangeland management through solar-powered boreholes, irrigation schemes, and rotational grazing systems, and diversifying climate-resilient livelihoods and value chains, including support to women's cooperatives and livestock-based enterprises. It also captures and shares knowledge on evolving climate hazards and lessons learned. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 7,560 people (48 percent women) and 25,000 ha of rural rangeland landscape under climate-resilient management.

Global: *Outrigger Impact Technical Assistance Facility* (GEFID: 11937); GEF Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing: $1,601,376 (LDCF/SCCF); Co-financing: $3,790,375. The project, implemented in partnership with the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance and the Commonwealth Blue Charter program, enhances blue economy interventions for climate adaptation in SIDS, where acute climate risks and limited investment readiness constrain adaptation-oriented business development. It does so by establishing legal and operational systems, identifying and assessing a pipeline of blue economy projects, and issuing grants to strengthen the investment readiness of small and medium-sized enterprises. It also supports gender-sensitive impact reporting, monitoring, and knowledge sharing. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 1,382 people (40 percent women), 10,000 ha of coastal and marine area under climate-resilient management, and $5,000,000 mobilized in private sector investment.

Regional (Angola, Mozambique, Zambia): *Adaptation Innovation through Emissions Reductions Traditional Fire Management* (GEFID: 11978); GEF Agency: DBSA; GEF Project Financing: $1,812,000; Co-financing: $800,000. The project, implemented by the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative in partnership with the FAO, the Kalahari Wildlands Trust, and national universities, strengthens institutions and community capacities for Emissions Reduction Traditional Fire Management across Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia, where uncontrolled savanna fires drive ecosystem degradation and heighten climate vulnerability. It does so by advancing technology transfer for traditional fire management through capacity building, pilot site identification, and fire operations plans, while facilitating South-South knowledge exchange through a subregional SADC plan and engagement with other Lusophone LDCs. It also promotes institutional uptake of a proven, low-cost adaptation approach to landscape management. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 3,200,000 people (50 percent women), 9,000,000 ha of land under climate-resilient management, 15 strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 21 private sector enterprises engaged.

Regional (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania): *Valuing Resilience: Building Capacity for Smallholder Farmers and Agribusinesses in East Africa to Monetise Climate Resilience Outcomes* (GEF ID: 11979); GEF Agency: DBSA; GEF Project Financing: $917,342; Co-financing: $942,000. East Africa's smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists face escalating climate risks — prolonged droughts, flooding, and erratic rainfall — compounded by high debt burdens, limited access to climate-resilient technologies, and fragmented market linkages that hinder adaptation action across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania. The project aims to strengthen climate resilience of smallholder farmers and vulnerable rural communities by promoting nature-based livelihoods, expanding access to climate-linked financial services, and generating evidence to scale adaptation practices. Component 1 supports climate-smart agricultural practices, pilots insurance and input bundles for 200 households, and strengthens 30 community savings groups and 60 women- and youth-led enterprises. Component 2 develops monitoring frameworks and knowledge products to monetize resilience outcomes for agribusinesses and financial institutions. Farm Africa serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 11,000 people (63 percent female), support climate-resilient management of 600 ha, train 267 individuals, and engage 29 private sector enterprises across the three countries.

Regional (Benin, Senegal): *Climate Adaptation Financing and Economic Transformation* (GEFID: 12011); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,593,836; Co-financing: $4,074,100. The project, implemented by the World Council of Credit Unions and YAPU Solutions in partnership with the FECECAM and UM-PAMECAS credit union networks, enhances the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin and Senegal, where localized climate risks are rising and access to adaptation finance through rural credit institutions remains limited. It supports climate risk assessment and climate-resilient lending through the operationalization of the YAPU digital platform. It aims to strengthen rural credit institutions through digital tools, training approximately 300 loan officers, and establishing a $250,000 Performance-Based Resilience Facility to incentivize credit unions, while generating knowledge and best practices for replication across West Africa including awareness workshops and development of a pitch deck for a regional $100 million funding structure. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 65,300 people (45 percent women), 1,250 ha of land under climate-resilient management, eight strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 100 private sector enterprises engaged.

Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso): *Catalyzing Women-Focused Climate-Smart Investments through Climate Adaptation Technologies and Climate Resilience Services* (GEFID: 12013); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,228,539; Co-financing: $3,620,000. The project, executed by the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund, supports climate adaptation for women-led MSMEs, cooperatives, and smallholder farmers in Benin and Burkina Faso, where women producers and entrepreneurs face compounded barriers to climate resilience, information, technology, and finance. It does so by expanding women's access to climate information and markets through digital platforms, delivering tailored training and targeted subsidies for climate-smart agriculture technologies, and integrating climate risk management into financial institutions, cooperatives, and MSMEs through toolkits and action plans. It also improves access to finance and institutional support for women-focused climate-smart investment. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 4,600 women, 90 ha of land under climate-resilient management, more than 4,600 people trained (100 percent women), and at least 20 private sector enterprises engaged.

Bangladesh: *Enhancing Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Bangladesh* (GEFID: 12014); GEF Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing: $8,840,826; Co-financing: $7,625,163. The project enhances coastal climate adaptation and resilience in Bangladesh's Greater Sundarbans, where growing climate risks threaten livelihoods, ecosystems, and long-term development. It does so by restoring mangrove ecosystems using ecosystem- and hydrological-based approaches, supporting diversified climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable coastal households, integrating ecosystem-based adaptation measures into Union-level development plans, and strengthening financial literacy, enterprise development, and market linkages for ecosystem-based value chains. It also promotes institutional capacity for ecosystem-based adaptation in line with national planning priorities. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 43,050 people (50 percent women), 430 ha of land and approximately 118.3 ha of coastal and marine area under climate-resilient management, two strengthened policies, plans, or institutional frameworks, and 2,270 people trained or reached through awareness activities (50 percent women).

Solomon Islands: *Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement Project II* (GEFID: 12055); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $9,174,312; Co-financing: $30,000,000. The project improves access to climate-resilient infrastructure and services in the Solomon Islands' urban centers, where climate risks and rapid urbanization are increasing pressure on communities, infrastructure, and public systems. It does so by scaling up climate-resilient urban services through flood mitigation, NbS, and community-based interventions in Honiara and key provincial towns, while rehabilitating transport and coastal infrastructure, upgrading stormwater drainage, expanding waste management services, and providing training and short-term employment opportunities. It also modernizes land administration and implements citizen-centered revenue collection systems to improve urban management. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 153,285 people (50 percent women), 750 people trained or reached through awareness activities (50 percent women), six private sector enterprises engaged, and strengthened institutional capacity for risk-informed urban planning.

Sudan: *Strengthening Climate-smart Agribusiness and Natural Resource Management for Adaptation and Resilient Livelihoods in Sudan's River Nile and Northern States* (GEFID: 12075); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $8,932,420; Co-financing: $3,000,000. The project reduces vulnerability and strengthens the adaptive capacity of agro-pastoral communities in Sudan's River Nile and Northern States, where climate stress is undermining livelihoods, natural resources, and food systems in fragile dryland areas. It does so by strengthening policy and institutional frameworks, restoring and sustainably managing rangelands, forests, and water resources, promoting climate-smart agriculture and resilient value chains, and enhancing knowledge systems, innovation, disaster risk management, and climate information services. It also catalyzes private sector engagement through climate-smart agrifood transformation hubs and improved access to finance. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 27,000 people (40 percent women), 15,000 ha of land under climate-resilient management, four strengthened policies, plans, or institutional frameworks, 800 people trained (40 percent women), and 300 private sector enterprises engaged.

Senegal: *Integrated Project to Strengthen the Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in a Changing Climate* (GEFID: 12082); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $8,932,420; Co-financing: $49,600,000. The project strengthens the resilience of agricultural communities in the Niayes area and populations in urban and peri-urban Dakar, where flood risk, ecosystem degradation, and urban pressure are increasing vulnerability. It does so by integrating NbS into local and territorial planning frameworks, restoring and rehabilitating retention basins, wetlands, and degraded landscapes, and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods and green entrepreneurship through stronger value chains and private sector engagement. It also supports communication, knowledge management, and monitoring to strengthen institutional capacity, coordination, and learning. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 362,882 people (50 percent women), 25,000 ha of land under climate-resilient management, 15 strengthened policies, plans, frameworks, or institutions, 2,000 people trained or reached through awareness activities (50 percent women), and 200 private sector enterprises engaged.

Regional (Cambodia, South Asia): *Adaptation and Resilience Implementation Accelerator (ARIA)* (GEF ID: 12116); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,319,863; Co-financing: $8,604,000. Cambodia and South Asia face intensifying climate hazards such as floods, prolonged droughts, heatwaves, and glacial melt that are compounded by a global adaptation finance gap estimated at $365 billion annually through 2035. A critical barrier is the absence of standardized taxonomies for adaptation and resilience investments, limiting private sector participation and the uptake of sustainable debt instruments across emerging markets. The project aims to accelerate private sector investment in adaptation and resilience by creating a replicable, gender-responsive framework for adaptation and resilience bonds. Component 1 develops a global ARIA methodology through sector-specific Technical Working Groups, producing toolkits and investment criteria applicable across emerging markets. Component 2 tests and localizes the ARIA framework in South Asia and Cambodia, providing direct technical assistance to structure at least one demonstration bond issuance and publishing localized guidelines. The Climate Bonds Initiative serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 500 people (50 percent women), train 300 individuals, engage 100 private sector enterprises, and mobilize at least one demonstration adaptation and resilience bond across the target regions.

Regional (Madagascar, Uganda): *Financial Inclusion and Resilience Expansion (FIRE): Leveraging Risk-Tolerant Crowdfunded Capital for Innovative Climate Adaptation* (GEF ID: 12119); GEF Agency: WWF-US; GEF Project Financing: $1,601,376; Co-financing: $2,481,857. Smallholder farmers and low-income borrowers in Madagascar and Uganda are caught in a cycle of financial exclusion driven by escalating climate hazards such as cyclones, droughts, floods, and soil erosion that elevate credit risk and cause financial institutions to withdraw from vulnerable communities. With 89% of Ugandan farming smallholder-based and Madagascar facing severe land degradation, access to climate-adaptive finance remains critically constrained. The project aims to strengthen community climate resilience by expanding access to risk-tolerant, crowdfunded finance for adaptation. Component 1 builds lending partner capacity through a "Climate Compass" diagnostic tool and technical assistance to microfinance institutions (MFIs) for designing climate-smart financial products. Component 2 identifies borrower-level vulnerabilities through participatory surveys and co-develops targeted adaptation interventions. Component 3 pilots a "Climate Crisis Support Loan" to maintain MFI lending during acute climate shocks, while Component 4 disseminates best practices to promote replication. Kiva Microfunds serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 3,572 people (40 percent female), assess at least 500 borrowers, build capacity in 3 MFI lending partner institutions, and develop at least 3 new or improved climate-smart financial products across the two countries.

Madagascar: *Climate Resilient Seaweed Blue Economy in Madagascar (SeaBlue)* (GEF ID: 12311); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $4,476,210; Co-financing: $10,350,000. Madagascar's coastal communities face escalating climate threats, intensifying cyclones, storm surges, sea-level rise, marine heatwaves, and ocean acidification, that directly damage seaweed farms, a vital livelihood for women, while eroding coastal ecosystems and driving harmful coping strategies such as mangrove cutting. Compounding these risks, a low-value export model, market volatility, and limited access to finance leave communities with few alternatives for building adaptive capacity. The project aims to transform seaweed-based livelihoods from a climate-sensitive commodity into a diversified, climate-resilient driver of the blue economy. Component 1 introduces climate-adaptive cultivation techniques, digital climate information services, and restores 2,000–2,500 ha of mangroves as natural storm buffers. Component 2 establishes solar post-harvest facilities, quality standards, and seaweed-based product innovation to diversify income streams. Component 3 strengthens regulatory frameworks and pilots shock-triggered community finance mechanisms. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 60,000 people (60 percent female), manage and restore 6,000 ha of coastal habitat, train 3,000 individuals, engage 400–600 MSMEs and cooperatives, and strengthen 5–7 national and sub-national policy instruments.

Tuvalu: *Vaitupu Coastal Adaptation Project (VCAP)* (GEF ID: 12342); GEF Agency: UNDP; LDCF Financing: $2,914,699; Co-financing: $11,450,000. Vaitupu Island, Tuvalu's most populated atoll island with an average elevation of just 1.75 meters above sea level, faces existential threats from sea-level rise, wave-driven flooding, storm surges, and coastal erosion. These hazards disrupt communities, critical infrastructure including the country's largest secondary school, and access routes, with mid-century projections showing a dramatic increase in the frequency and severity of inundation events. The project aims to reduce climate-induced coastal flooding risks and enhance biodiversity on Vaitupu through sustainable hybrid NbS. Component 1 builds institutional and community capacity through island-wide consultations, integration of coastal resilience into the Island Strategic Plan, and development of Standard Operating Procedures for hybrid NbS design. Component 2 delivers on-the-ground protection by installing Berm-Top Barriers along high-exposure shorelines and rehabilitating coastal vegetation under long-term stewardship agreements. Component 3 establishes a community-based monitoring framework and develops a transferable Tuvalu atoll hybrid NbS toolkit for scaling. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Climate Change and Environment serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 1,200 people (50 percent female), manage 20 ha for climate resilience, protect 35 ha of coastal and marine area, train 120 individuals (minimum 40 percent women), and engage 3 private sector enterprises.

4. Summaries of SCCF Projects Approved in the Reporting Period

Global: *Resilient Infrastructure Fund: Structure and Launch* (GEFID: 11954); GEF Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: $1,586,618 (SCCF-B); Co-financing: $523,333. The project is executed by the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management through the Frankfurt School-UNEP Collaborating Centre, with Frankfurt School Financial Services GmbH serving as the licensed fund manager. It establishes and mobilizes capital for the Resilient Infrastructure Fund, addressing the shortage of long-term adaptation finance for brownfield infrastructure in emerging and developing countries that is increasingly exposed to climate risk. It does so by developing a standardized investment assessment framework, conducting market assessments and taxonomy work, structuring a blended finance fund, identifying priority projects, and launching investor engagement and communication efforts to secure initial capital commitments. It also creates a pipeline of bankable adaptation investments in infrastructure. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 267,312 people (48 percent women), 2,432 ha under climate-resilient management, six strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 30 private sector enterprises engaged.

Belize: *Resilient Bold Belize: Improving Stewardship and Sustainable Livelihoods* (GEFID: 11990); GEF Agency: WWF-US; GEF Project Financing: $2,891,000 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $4,172,209. The project, implemented by the Belize Fund for a Sustainable Future in partnership with the Ministry of Blue Economy, Belize Fisheries Department, and conservation organizations, strengthens the resilience of fisherfolk and fishing communities along Belize's coast, where intensifying storms, coral bleaching, and declining fish stocks threaten livelihoods and food security. It does so by strengthening fisher associations through formalization, strategic planning, staffing, and training in climate-smart fishing practices, while improving climate-smart livelihoods through scholarships for women and youth and the development of financial products such as retirement and insurance schemes. It also supports knowledge management, coordination, and communication to sustain implementation and learning. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 7,316 people (49 percent women), 14 strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and engagement of private sector financial institutions in co-developing climate-resilient financial products for fisherfolk.

Suriname: *Introduction of Climate-Smart Agricultural Technologies in the District of Coronie to Increase Climate Resilience* (GEFID: 12084); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $2,822,374 (SCCF-A: $2,689,726; GEF Trust Fund: $132,648); Co-financing: $500,000. The project, implemented by the Ministry of Oil, Gas and Environment in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, CELOS, the University of Suriname, and regional bodies including FAO and IICA, enhances the resilience of communities in Suriname's Coronie District, where drought and saline intrusion increasingly threaten agricultural livelihoods and food security. It does so by building institutional and technical capacity for resilient adaptation management, rehabilitating irrigation systems and rainwater harvesting infrastructure, testing climate-smart agricultural technologies through demonstration plots, and strengthening value chains for coconut-based bioproducts. It also improves coordination and replication through an intersectoral platform and knowledge-sharing mechanisms. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 3,391 people (48 percent women), 7,375 ha under climate-resilient management, and at least 50 private sector enterprises engaged.

Marshall Islands: *Blue-Green Atolls: Addressing Land Degradation, Groundwater Salinization and Coastal Erosion in RMI via Climate Resilient Strategies* (GEFID: 12087); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $8,537,093 (SCCF-A: $2,677,011; GEF Trust Fund: $5,860,082); Cofinancing: $38,500,000 (SCCF-A: $12,072,604; GEF Trust Fund: $26,427,396). The project strengthens climate resilience and prevents land degradation in the Marshall Islands, where chronic water insecurity, groundwater salinization, coastal erosion, and land degradation threaten vulnerable atolls. It does so by upgrading rainwater harvesting and filtration systems, rehabilitating community wells, piloting managed aquifer recharge, deploying solar-powered pumps and reverse osmosis units, restoring mangroves, beaches, and berms, and introducing climate-smart agriculture and organic waste-to-compost measures. It also improves ecosystem health and water security across vulnerable atolls. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 12,000 people (50 percent women), 5,300 ha of land and 40 ha of coastal and marine area under climate-resilient management, six strengthened policies, plans, frameworks, or institutions, 120 people trained (50 percent women), and three private sector enterprises engaged.

Global: *Scaling Adaptation and Resilience through Financial Institutions Phase I* (GEFID: 12095); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $1,500,000 (SCCF-B); Co-financing: $11,207,500. The project, executed by IFC's Financial Institutions Group in partnership with UNEP Finance Initiative, the Global Adaptation and Resilience Investment Group, and the Climate Bonds Initiative, promotes climate adaptation and resilience investments by financial institutions in emerging markets and developing economies, where many institutions, especially in LDCs and SIDS, still lack the tools and capacity to assess and scale adaptation finance. It does so by developing an adaptation and resilience investment toolkit for financial institutions, strengthening stakeholder engagement through an advisory council and outreach, improving knowledge dissemination through global events, and enhancing impact measurement and reporting through the Climate Assessment for Financial Institutions tool. It also builds a stronger ecosystem for adaptation finance across institutions and markets. Expected outcomes include 400 people trained (50 percent women), seven strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 100 private sector financial institutions engaged in climate adaptation action.

Regional (Colombia, Costa Rica, Trinidad and Tobago): *Standards for Climate Action: Advancing Adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean* (GEFID: 12098); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $863,242 (SCCF-B); Co-financing: $1,151,180. The project, executed by the ISO in partnership with national standards bodies, strengthens climate resilience in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Trinidad and Tobago, where public and private actors often lack standardized methodologies for climate risk assessment and adaptation investment. It does so by building capacity for risk-based climate adaptation planning through training-of-trainers and technical assistance, supporting SMEs in applying ISO climate standards, and promoting outreach and multi-stakeholder engagement to integrate standards into infrastructure, agriculture, and water management. It also strengthens national policy processes linked to National Adaptation Plans. Expected outcomes include 66 people trained (40 percent women), nine strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 15 SMEs engaged in climate resilience action.

Regional (Dominican Republic, The Bahamas): *Pull Finance Facility for Climate Adaptation in the Caribbean* (GEFID: 12105); GEF Agency: CAF; GEF Project Financing: $1,100,918 (SCCF-B); Co-financing: $7,391,873. The project, executed by Instiglio Inc. in partnership with the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Caribbean Development Bank, CARICOM, and national ministries, establishes a facility to launch pull finance transactions for climate adaptation in the Caribbean, where acute climate vulnerability and limited private investment constrain adaptation technologies and services. It does so by conducting landscape analyses and stakeholder mapping, designing pull finance frameworks and buyer engagement processes, launching the facility through capacity-building and proposal collection, and supporting implementation through knowledge products and regional dissemination. It also demonstrates pull finance as a practical mechanism for adaptation markets. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 25,600 people (50 percent women), 1,129 ha under climate-resilient management, seven strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and eight private sector enterprises engaged.

Regional: *Adaptation and Resilience Implementation Accelerator (ARIA)* (GEF ID: 12116); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $678,243 (SCCF-B); Co-financing: $8,604,000. Cambodia and South Asia face intensifying climate hazards prolonged droughts, flooding, glacial melt, cyclones, and sea-level rise that threaten agriculture, water security, and economic stability. An estimated annual adaptation finance gap of $365 billion through 2035, compounded by the absence of standardized metrics for adaptation and resilience investments and limited connectivity between issuers and investors, severely constrains private sector participation in climate adaptation across emerging markets. The project aims to accelerate private sector investment in adaptation and resilience by creating a replicable, gender-responsive framework for adaptation and resilience bonds applicable globally. Component 1 develops a global ARIA methodology across two priority sectors — such as agriculture and transport — through Technical and Industry Working Groups, producing investment criteria toolkits for issuers and investors. Component 2 tests and localizes the ARIA framework in South Asia and Cambodia, providing direct technical assistance to at least one issuer to structure a demonstration bond issuance and delivering localized toolkits and training modules in local languages. The Climate Bonds Initiative serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 500 people (50 percent female), train 300 individuals (50 percent female), strengthen 2 policy and regulatory frameworks, support at least 1 demonstration adaptation and resilience bond issuance, and engage 100 private sector enterprises across the target regions.

Regional (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador): *Climate Lending Demonstration for Financial Service Providers* (GEFID: 12118); GEF Agency: CAF; GEF Project Financing: $1,651,376 (SCCF-B); Co-financing: $23,658,195. The project, executed by Gawa Capital in partnership with Dalberg and the Kuali Fund, demonstrates that blended finance can reduce the cost and risk of climate lending in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and El Salvador, where vulnerable smallholder farmers and MSMEs need greater access to climate-resilient finance. It does so by providing tailored debt investments and blended finance instruments, strengthening the capacity of financial service providers to develop climate lending strategies and products, and producing knowledge products and peer-learning exchanges to support replication. It also shows that climate-resilient lending can be commercially viable and scalable. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 37,500 people (45 percent women), 25,600 ha under climate-resilient management, 21 strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 15 private sector actors engaged.

Saint Lucia: *Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – National Project in Saint Lucia* (GEFID: 12233); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $2,639,726 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $6,439,315. The project, executed by the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in partnership with Saint Lucia Electricity Services

Limited, the Saint Lucia Development Bank, and the Ministry of Tourism strengthens the adaptive capacity of Saint Lucia's tourism sector, where a climate-exposed, tourism-dependent economy requires more resilient renewable energy and resource-efficient solutions for MSMEs. It does so by strengthening the policy and regulatory framework, establishing an investment framework through the BLOOM cleantech cluster and demonstration projects, developing quality infrastructure and technical skills, and supporting knowledge management and SIDS-to-SIDS exchange. It also promotes gender- and youth-responsive approaches to tourism and energy transition. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 2,500 people (50 percent women), 15 ha under climate-resilient management, five strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 100 MSMEs engaged in adopting climate-resilient solutions.

Niue: *Niue Infrastructure, Ecosystems, and Communities Integrated Project* (GEFID: 12283); GEF Agency: UNDP and CI; GEF Project Financing: \$8,031,759 (SCCF-A: 2,681,395; GEF Trust Fund: 5,350,364); Co-financing: \$27,188,000. The project enhances Niue's climate adaptation, mitigation, and biodiversity protection through an integrated approach suited to a small island system facing overlapping climate, biodiversity, and infrastructure risks. It does so by strengthening climate, energy, and biodiversity risk information and institutional capacity, establishing climate-resilient water, energy, and shelter infrastructure, restoring degraded coastal terraces and ecosystems through NbS and community stewardship, and capitalizing the Niue and Ocean Wide Trust to support durable financing for marine protected areas. It also helps ensure continuity of essential services during climate shocks while supporting tourism and community livelihoods. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 1,142 people (49 percent women), 60 ha of land and 31,814,000 ha of coastal and marine area under climate-resilient management, five strengthened policies, plans, or institutional frameworks, 250 people trained or reached through awareness activities (52 percent women), and five private sector enterprises engaged.

Palau: *Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS – National Project in the Republic of Palau* (GEFID: 12296); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: \$2,639,726 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: \$4,900,000. The project, implemented by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Industries and the Palau Energy and Water Administration, in partnership with the Palau Public Utilities Corporation, the Office of Climate Change, the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, and the University of the South Pacific, strengthens the adaptive capacity of Palau's electricity system and dependent economic value chains, where island infrastructure and climate-sensitive sectors such as tourism and fisheries are increasingly exposed to extreme weather disruptions. It does so by assessing climate vulnerability across national utility assets, preparing a climate resilience strategy and implementation plan, delivering energy resilience training for utility staff and MSMEs, and upgrading the existing renewable energy mini-grid on Peleliu with grid-forming inverters and battery energy storage systems. It also improves energy security for communities and key economic sectors. Expected outcomes include direct adaptation benefits for 16,696 people (50 percent women; 30 percent youth), 15 ha under climate-resilient management, three strengthened policies, plans, or frameworks, and 30 MSMEs engaged in tourism and fisheries value chains.

Papua New Guinea: *Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS — National Project in the Independent State of Papua New Guinea* (GEF ID: 12297); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $2,639,726 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $4,900,000. Papua New Guinea's rural coastal communities face a compounding resilience deficit with electricity access below 15 percent and safe water access at roughly 33 percent exacerbated by intensifying tropical cyclones, extreme heat, variable rainfall, sea-level rise, and saline intrusion. Aging infrastructure in flood-prone zones and hydro-climatic volatility from El Niño and La Niña cycles further threaten the food-energy-water nexus for agriculture and fisheries-dependent communities. The project aims to strengthen climate-adaptive capacity of rural communities and key value chains by advancing sustainable, climate-resilient renewable energy and water utility models. Component 1 establishes climate risk standards, creates a gender- and youth-responsive community utilities support desk, and develops guidelines for off-grid small power systems regulation. Component 2 installs two solar PV mini-grids with integrated water systems engineered for Category 5 cyclones and 1-in-100-year flood events, and conducts feasibility studies for a Beyond the Grid Fund to de-risk private investment. The National Energy Authority serves as lead executing partner. The project will directly benefit 5,000 people (50 percent female, 30 percent youth), train 200 individuals, adopt 3 national policy frameworks, enable 30 MSMEs to use resilient renewable energy, and reduce 80,732 tCO_2e over a 20-year horizon.

Guyana: *Strengthening Land Use Planning for Sustainable Land Management* (GEF ID: 12302); GEF Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing: $884,099 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $13,680,672. Guyana faces rising temperatures, sea-level rise advancing 2–5 times the global average, and erratic precipitation causing frequent flooding, droughts, and saltwater intrusion that threaten agriculture and food security. Poor land-use planning compounded by unsustainable mining, forestry, oil and gas expansion, and urban sprawl accelerates land degradation and deepens climate vulnerability, particularly across Regions 3 and 4. The project aims to build resilience to climate change by strengthening land-use planning in support of sustainable land management across Guyana. Component 1 strengthens Spatial Data Infrastructure, facilitates multi-stakeholder groups, and formulates an updated National Land Use Plan with gender-responsive approaches. Component 2 conducts capacity needs assessments, develops participatory planning manuals, updates regional land-use plans for Regions 3 and 4, and establishes a pilot sustainable land management site to demonstrate climate-resilient practices. Component 3 establishes a nationwide monitoring system and knowledge management platform. The Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 1,050 people (40 percent female), bring 598,700 ha under improved land management, engage 6 key sectors, train 90 percent of personnel from key agencies, and produce 10 knowledge products.

Mauritius: *Blue Carbon Horizons: Strengthening Climate-Resilient Coastal Planning in Mauritius through Blue Carbon for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation* (GEF ID: 12334); GEF Agency: IUCN; GEF Project Financing: $2,652,295 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $826,300. Mauritius' coastal ecosystems — mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs — are rapidly degrading under rising sea temperatures, ocean acidification, coastal erosion, and development pressure, eroding critical natural defenses for a SIDS with a vast Exclusive Economic Zone. Fragmented ecosystem data, the absence of national blue carbon standards and MRV systems, and weak integration of natural capital into policy and investment frameworks limit the country's adaptive capacity. The project aims to strengthen adaptive capacity of Mauritius' coastal communities and ocean-based sectors by generating and applying blue carbon evidence to support climate-resilient planning, management, and investment. Component 1 develops a National Blue Carbon Strategy and Action Plan, integrates blue carbon into NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs, and establishes multi-sectoral coordination and digital MRV data systems. Component 2 undertakes high-resolution national mapping of mangroves and seagrass meadows and establishes a national blue carbon inventory. Component 3 integrates blue carbon into marine spatial planning, implements 500–1,000 ha of priority restoration demonstrations, and develops a national blue finance roadmap. The Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 10,000 people (50 percent female), manage 5,000 ha for climate resilience, train 1,000 individuals, and strengthen 5 national policy frameworks.

Fiji: *Climate Adaptation in the Rewa Delta (CARE)* (GEF ID: 12341); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $2,639,726 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $8,000,000. Fiji's Rewa River Catchment is among the country's most flood-prone and climate-exposed areas, facing intensifying cyclones, sea-level rise, flooding, and saltwater intrusion that disrupt livelihoods and critical water infrastructure. Aging floodgates, limited hydrological data, and fragmented institutional coordination have left communities unable to effectively manage escalating climate risks to water security and agricultural productivity. The project aims to enhance inclusive resilience and adaptive capacity of targeted communities in the Rewa River Catchment through climate-resilient infrastructure, ecosystem restoration, and institutional strengthening. Component 1 develops a water supply master plan for the Suva-Nausori Scheme, conducts a comprehensive river hydrological study, and trains 13 institutions on local adaptation planning. Component 2 rehabilitates 17 floodgates using climate-resilient materials and constructs an intake weir with Coanda screen technology at Savura to address flood risks and siltation. Component 3 raises climate adaptation awareness among 1,500 community members and develops two digital knowledge products. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 3,573 people (50 percent female), restore 1,529 ha of degraded ecosystems including 500 ha of mangroves, rehabilitate 17 floodgates, and engage 4 private sector enterprises.

Vanuatu: *Sustainable Climate-Resilient Electric Power Systems in Vanuatu (SCREPS)*; (GEF ID: 12343); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $2,639,726 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $13,420,000. Vanuatu's electricity sector relies heavily on diesel with system losses of 15–20 percent, while renewable energy infrastructure on the islands of Malekula and Espiritu Santo remains highly vulnerable to intensifying cyclones, storm surges, flooding, and saltwater intrusion. Limited grid storage and forecasting capacity, combined with unstable integration of growing renewable energy generation, threaten the country's 2030 target of 100 percent renewable electricity. The project aims to enable reliable, sustainable, and climate-resilient renewable energy-based power systems with stable grid integration across Malekula and Espiritu Santo. Component 1 climate-proofs renewable energy infrastructure, deploys supervisory control and data acquisition and battery energy storage systems to stabilize grids, and implements site hardening including elevated substations and drainage works. Component 2 trains and certifies local technicians and integrates climate risk into provincial energy planning.

Component 3 harmonizes national energy and climate policies and mobilizes risk-sharing instruments to attract independent power producers. Component 4 establishes technology transfer agreements and knowledge-sharing platforms for SIDS replication. The Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Energy, Environment and Disaster Management serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 25,000 people (50 percent female), manage 2,000 ha for climate resilience, train 600 individuals, reduce 45,000 tCO_2e, and achieve a greater than 70 percent renewable energy share in target provinces.

Global: *Strengthening the Institutional and Technical Capacities of the Alliance of Small Island States* (GEF ID: 12347); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $1,751,484 (SCCF-B); Co-financing: $3,925,000. The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), representing 39 highly climate-vulnerable SIDS across the Caribbean, Pacific, and Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions, faces intensifying cyclones, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, ocean warming, and saline intrusion. A rotating chairmanship, lack of legal standing, and an under-resourced Secretariat weaken institutional continuity, limiting SIDS' collective capacity to shape and implement multilateral climate adaptation frameworks. The project aims to strengthen the institutional, technical, and fiduciary capacities of the AOSIS Secretariat to effectively support SIDS in coordinating and implementing multilateral frameworks on climate adaptive solutions and ocean governance. Component 1 strengthens AOSIS governance, legal and fiduciary status, and financial sustainability through a multi-year Strategic Management Framework. Component 2 establishes four internal technical desks covering Climate Adaptation, Adaptation Finance, Ocean Governance, and Marine Plastics, delivering advisory services and regional training. Component 3 deploys an AI-supported knowledge repository, facilitates SIDS-SIDS ministerial dialogues, and establishes triangular partnerships. The AOSIS Secretariat serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 1,000 technical and diplomatic personnel (50 percent female, 30 percent youth), bring 5,000 ha of marine ecosystems under improved management, mainstream climate resilience across 39 national policies, engage 50 MSMEs, and catalyze avoidance of approximately 507,000 tCO_2e.

Micronesia (Federated States of): *Strengthening Climate-Informed Early Warning and Community Resilience Systems in the Federated States of Micronesia* (GEF ID: 12350); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: $2,648,402 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $10,150,000. The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), a highly dispersed Small Island Developing State, faces escalating climate hazards including typhoons, droughts, flooding, storm waves, sea-level rise, and saltwater intrusion. Remote outer island communities remain critically underserved by early warning systems, facing unreliable last-mile communications, outdated infrastructure, and limited community capacity to translate warnings into protective action during climate emergencies. The project aims to strengthen climate-informed early warning, last-mile communication reliability, and inclusive early-action readiness for vulnerable communities across FSM. Component 1 verifies and fills gaps in existing early warning assets and updates Standard Operating Procedures for warning dissemination. Component 2 strengthens AM emergency broadcast systems in Kosrae and Pohnpei, repairs HF radio networks for outer islands, and installs priority sirens in Yap and Chuuk with backup power sustainment packages. Component 3 develops warning-to-action materials and trains community focal points, women's groups, and persons with disabilities to translate warnings into preparedness action. The Department of Environment, Climate Change, and Emergency Management serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 7,000 people (50 percent female), achieve 90 percent emergency broadcast coverage across Kosrae and Pohnpei, train at least 80 community focal points (50 percent women), and deliver a 15 percent reduction in community climate-risk vulnerability scores in target areas.

Seychelles: *Enhancing Island Resilience through Improved Ecosystem Management and Sustainable Agriculture Practices* (GEF ID: 12356); GEF Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: $2,739,727 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $10,000,000. Seychelles faces compounding climate stressors, intensifying tropical storms, rising sea levels, coral bleaching, and shifting rainfall causing droughts and flash floods that erode arable land, strain freshwater resources, and threaten the agricultural and marine ecosystems underpinning a food-import-dependent economy. With 90 percent of food imported and limited arable land, climate shocks disproportionately affect smallholder farmers and coastal communities. The project aims to strengthen local capacities for climate resilience, food security, and ecosystem health in vulnerable rural and coastal regions. Component 1 delivers capacity building, mentorship, grants, and demonstration plots to enable smallholders to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices. Component 2 distributes drought-tolerant seeds, installs efficient irrigation infrastructure, and promotes agroforestry systems for water conservation. Component 3 restores mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds through community-based stewardship and ecological monitoring. The Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Blue Economy serves as lead executing partner. The project will directly benefit 500 people (50 percent female), manage 200 ha of land for climate resilience, restore 400 ha of mangrove wetlands, bring 800 ha of Marine Protected Areas under improved management, and engage 300 private sector enterprises.

Antigua and Barbuda: *Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable Energy Systems in SIDS — National Project in Antigua and Barbuda* (GEF ID: 12357); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $2,639,726 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $4,200,315. Antigua and Barbuda faces intensifying Category 4 and 5 hurricanes, storm surges, sea-level rise projected up to 0.8 meters, and prolonged droughts that inflict recurrent damage on centralized electricity grids, disrupting essential services. High dependence on imported fossil fuels representing 13.7 percent of GDP and a financing gap where local credit unions have liquidity but lack risk-sharing mechanisms, leave households unable to access climate-resilient solar and storage solutions. The project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of Antigua and Barbuda's electricity system by addressing financial, technical, and market barriers to climate-resilient solar PV and battery storage. Component 1 establishes legal frameworks for salary-deduction-backed lending and harmonizes hurricane-proof technical quality standards. Component 2 capitalizes a Partial Credit Guarantee Facility to de-risk credit union lending, implements regional pooled procurement to reduce technology costs by an estimated 30 percent, and deploys the first round of resilient installations. Component 3 delivers institutional training for credit unions, certified vocational training for national installers, and SIDS-to-SIDS knowledge exchange. The Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) serves as executing partner. The project will directly benefit 3,000 people (50 percent female, 25 percent youth), train 200 individuals, strengthen 5 policy frameworks, facilitate approximately 6.5 MW of distributed renewable energy capacity, and engage 100 MSMEs and community businesses.

Cuba: *Global Program on Climate-Resilient Renewable and Efficient Energy Systems in SIDS — National Project in Cuba* (GEF ID: 12369); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: $2,639,726 (SCCF-A); Co-financing: $18,478,082. Cuba's aging electricity infrastructure is highly vulnerable to increasingly frequent and intense hurricanes, extreme rainfall, flooding, and sea-level rise, causing widespread and prolonged power outages that disrupt healthcare, water supply, and communications for millions. Compounding these climate risks, limited institutional capacity for climate vulnerability assessments and an absence of resilience planning frameworks hinder the country's ability to systematically integrate adaptation into its energy sector. The project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of Cuba's electricity system and energy-dependent critical services by integrating climate-resilient renewable energy, grid, and storage solutions. Component 1 conducts climate vulnerability assessments for energy infrastructure and develops priority resilience action roadmaps. Component 2 delivers training on climate adaptation and establishes institutional coordination mechanisms for national stakeholders. Component 3 identifies and develops priority demonstration sites, deploying climate-resilient solutions including wind repowering and community-scale mini-hydro and solar installations, with lessons documented for national replication. CUBAENERGIA serves as lead executing partner alongside the Ministry of Energy and Mines and Unión Eléctrica de Cuba. The project will directly benefit 24,000 people (50 percent female), train 300 individuals, strengthen 3 policy frameworks, and engage 1 private sector enterprise across demonstration sites.

ANNEX 4: STATUS REPORT ON THE LDCF AND THE SCCF FOR FY26[99]

1. The LDCF was established in November 2002 to address the needs of the LDCs whose economic and geophysical characteristics make them especially vulnerable to the impact of global warming and climate change. The 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

2. **Status of Pledges and Contributions.** As of June 30, 2026, 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 $2.32 billion eq.[100] and signed contribution agreements for $2.31 billion eq. Of this, payments amounting to $2.24 billion eq. have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A4.1 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions[101] and payments made to the LDCF since inception.

3. During the period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026, the LDCF Trust Fund received pledges amounting to approximately $111.31 million eq. This includes pledges from Belgium, Ireland, Sweden, Slovenia, Germany and Switzerland. The Trustee has received $67.36 million eq. against signed contribution agreements during this period.

4. **Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers.** As of June 30, 2026, cumulative net funding decisions by the Council and the CEO amounted to $2.49 billion, of which $2.24 billion was for projects and project preparation activities, $215.87 million was for fees, and $35.58 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 $2.25 billion, of which $2.06 billion relates to projects and project preparation activities, $150.82 million to fees, and $35.58 million to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses.

6. Cash transfers were made to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet their projected

[99] This status report was provided by the Trustee of the LDCF and the SCCF (World Bank). The GEF Secretariat did not edit this report.
100 US Dollar Equivalent
[101] Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

disbursement requirements. Out of the cumulative commitments of $2.25 billion, upon request from Agencies, the Trustee has transferred $1.48 billion as of June 30, 2026. As a result, $766 million remains payable to Agencies. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A4.2.

7. **Schedule of Funds Available**. Funds held in trust without restrictions total $1.03 billion, comprising of cash and investments. Of this amount, $1.01 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 $15.53 million. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2026 can be found in Table A4.3.

8. **Investment Income.** Pending cash transfers to Agencies, cash contributions paid to LDCF Trust Fund 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 the trust funds administered by the World Bank. LDCF had cumulative investment returns from funds held in trust of $262.45 million as of June 30, 2026.

Special Climate Change Fund

9. **Status of Pledges and Contributions.** As of June 30, 2026, 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 $465.62 million eq. and signed contribution agreements for $463.34 million eq. Of this, payments amounting to $458.34 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund.

10. During the period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026, the SCCF Trust Fund received pledges amounting to approximately $6.58 million eq. from Ireland and Switzerland. The Trustee has received $29.75 million eq. against signed contribution agreements during this period.

11. Table A4.4 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions[102] and payments made to the SCCF since its inception; Table A4.5 presents the contributions and payments information broken down by program.

12. **Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers.** As of June 30, 2026, cumulative net funding decisions taken by the Council and the CEO amounted to $473.98 million, of which $415.25 million was for projects and project preparation activities, $40.70 million was for fees, and $18.03 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 $473.98 million, the Trustee committed $417.53

[102] Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

million, of which $368.40 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, $33.30 million to fees, and $15.83 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, 2026, out of total cumulative commitments of $417.53 million, the Agencies have requested, and the Trustee has transferred $360.51 million. As a result, $57.01 million remains payable to Agencies, pending their request. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A4.6.

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 $140.11 million eq. Of this amount, $110.66 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 $29.45 million. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2026 can be found in Table A4.7 which shows the funding status by program.

16. **Investment Income.** Its overall investment return was $39.80 million from inception to June 30, 2026.

Table A4.1: LDCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2026 (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	USDeq. a/	Amount in Currency	USDeq.	Total Contributions in Currency	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq.	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq.
Australia	AUD	46.5	43.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	46.5	43.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	EUR	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.0
Belgium b/	EUR	278.0	319.9	2.3	2.6	275.7	225.7	260.3	50.0	57.0
Canada c/	CAD	111.0	90.1	0.0	0.0	111.0	111.0	90.1	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	EUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	DKK	1,136.4	173.5	0.0	0.0	1,136.4	1,136.4	173.5	0.0	0.0
Estonia	EUR	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Finland	EUR	44.6	55.7	0.0	0.0	44.6	44.6	55.7	0.0	0.0
France	EUR	110.9	124.7	0.0	0.0	110.9	100.9	113.3	10.0	11.4
Germany	EUR	478.0	567.2	0.0	0.0	478.0	478.0	567.2	0.0	0.0
Hungary	EUR	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Iceland	USD	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Ireland	EUR	29.7	34.1	3.0	3.4	26.7	26.7	30.7	0.0	0.0
	USD	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	USD	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	USD	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	EUR	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
	USD	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	EUR	55.2	73.2	0.0	0.0	55.2	55.2	73.2	0.0	0.0
	USD	100.2	100.2	0.0	0.0	100.2	95.5	95.5	4.8	4.8
New Zealand	NZD	8.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	8.1	5.8	0.0	0.0
Norway	NOK	280.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	280.0	280.0	39.9	0.0	0.0
	USD	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Qatar	USD	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Romania	EUR	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	EUR	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Spain	EUR	11.4	12.7	0.0	0.0	11.4	11.4	12.7	0.0	0.0
Sweden	SEK	2,027.0	234.9	0.0	0.0	2,027.0	2,027.0	234.9	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	CHF	42.4	45.4	0.0	0.0	42.4	42.4	45.4	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	GBP	122.0	186.8	0.0	0.0	122.0	122.0	186.8	0.0	0.0
United States	USD	183.2	183.2	0.0	0.0	183.2	183.2	183.2	0.0	0.0
			2,318.0		**6.0**			**2,238.8**		**73.2**

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, 2026.
b/ Includes contribution of EUR 24.8 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 by Government of the Walloon Region

Table A4.2: LDCF Summary of Allocation, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2026 (amount in USD eq. Million)

	Cumulative Net Amounts			
Entity	Approved Allocations	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects				
ADB	43.9	43.7	24.3	19.4
AfDB	169.9	165.6	153.1	12.5
BOAD	27.1	21.6	2.5	19.1
CI	34.5	19.0	2.3	16.7
DBSA	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7
FAO	309.9	281.3	178.0	103.3
IBRD	214.4	184.7	90.4	94.3
IFAD	153.7	117.5	50.6	66.8
IUCN	27.4	27.4	8.3	19.2
UNDP	887.5	843.7	632.8	210.8
UNEP	247.5	247.5	140.0	107.5
UNIDO	103.4	87.3	24.7	62.5
WWF	21.6	21.6	1.6	20.0
Sub-total	2,242.3	2,062.5	1,308.6	753.9
Fees				
ADB	3.8	2.3	2.2	0.1
AfDB	16.3	13.5	5.4	8.2
BOAD	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
CI	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.0
DBSA	0.1			
FAO	29.9	21.0	20.1	0.9
IBRD	20.4	10.9	10.7	0.2
IFAD	15.2	7.8	6.0	1.8
IUCN	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.3
UNDP	86.5	71.1	70.8	0.3
UNEP	24.2	19.1	19.1	0.0
UNIDO	9.4	2.4	2.3	0.1
WWF	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.1
Sub-total	215.9	150.8	138.7	12.1
Corporate Budget [a/]				
Secretariat	26.7	26.7	26.7	0.0
Evaluation	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
STAP	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Trustee	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0
Sub-total	35.6	35.6	35.6	0.0
Total for LDCF	2,493.8	2,248.9	1,482.9	766.0

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

Table A4.3: LDCF for Climate Change Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2026 (amount in USD eq. Million)

		(in USD eq. mns.)
1. Funds held in Trust		**1,026.7** *a/*
Cash and investments	1,026.7	
Promissory notes	0	
2. Restricted Funds		**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)		**1,026.7**
4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**1,011.2**
Amounts Trustee Committed	766.0	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	239.9	
Umbrella Set-aside	5.3	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		**15.5**

a/ Amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2026.

Table A4.4: SCCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2026 (amount in USD eq. Million)

		Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized a/		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	USDeq. b/	Amount in Currency	USDeq.	Total Contribution in Currency	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq.	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq.
Belgium	EUR	31.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	31.0	31.0	41.2	0.0	0.0
Canada	CAD	47.7	37.7	0.0	0.0	47.7	47.7	37.7	0.0	0.0
	USD	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Denmark	DKK	125.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	125.0	125.0	19.9	0.0	0.0
Finland	EUR	13.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	13.9	13.9	17.9	0.0	0.0
	USD	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Germany	EUR	120.0	153.6	0.0	0.0	120.0	120.0	153.6	0.0	0.0
Ireland	EUR	8.2	9.1	2.0	2.3	6.2	6.2	6.8	0.0	0.0
	USD	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Italy	USD	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0 c/	5.0
Netherlands	EUR	2.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	3.1	0.0	0.0
Norway	NOK	198.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	198.0	198.0	34.6	0.0	0.0
Portugal	EUR	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	EUR	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Spain	EUR	11.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	14.5	0.0	0.0
Sweden	SEK	40.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	CHF	21.6	22.4	0.0	0.0	21.6	21.6	22.4	0.0	0.0
	USD	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	GBP	24.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	36.3	0.0	0.0
United States	USD	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
			465.6		**2.3**			**458.3**		**5.0**

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, 2026.
c/ Contribution past due.

Table A4.5: SCCF Status of Contributions by Program as of June 30, 2026 (amount in USD eq. Million)

	Total Pledges Outstanding & Contributions Finalized a/			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	Amount	USDeq. b/	Amount	USDeq.	Total Contributions	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq.	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq.
I. Program for Adaptation										
Canada	CAD	31.00	24.89	-	-	31.00	31.00	24.89	-	-
Denmark	DKK	115.00	18.14	-	-	115.00	115.00	18.14	-	-
Finland	USD	0.37	0.37	-	-	0.37	0.37	0.37	-	-
	EUR	13.52	17.52	-	-	13.52	13.52	17.52	-	-
Germany	EUR	120.02	153.57	-	-	120.02	120.02	153.57	-	-
Ireland	USD	1.28	1.28	-	-	1.28	1.28	1.28	-	-
	EUR	8.19	9.11	2.00	2.28	6.19	6.19	6.83	-	-
Italy	USD	5.00	5.00	-	-	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00 c/	5.00
Netherlands	EUR	2.40	3.13	-	-	2.40	2.40	3.13	-	-
Norway	NOK	181.50	31.59	-	-	181.50	181.50	31.59	-	-
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	10.00	13.23	-	-	10.00	10.00	13.23	-	-
Sweden	SEK	37.00	5.69	-	-	37.00	37.00	5.69	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	15.22	15.94	-	-	15.22	15.22	15.94	-	-
	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	-	-
			387.49		**2.28**			**380.21**		**5.00**
II. Program for Technology Transfer										
Belgium	EUR	31.00	41.21	-	-	31.00	31.00	41.21	-	-
Canada	CAD	7.50	12.81	-	-	7.50	7.50	12.81	-	-
	USD	4.82	4.82	-	-	4.82	4.82	4.82	-	-
Denmark	DKK	10.00	1.81	-	-	10.00	10.00	1.81	-	-
Finland	EUR	0.35	0.42	-	-	0.35	0.35	0.42	-	-
Ireland	USD	0.85	0.85	-	-	0.85	0.85	0.85	-	-
Italy	USD	5.00	5.00	-	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-
Norway	NOK	16.50	3.00	-	-	16.50	16.50	3.00	-	-
Spain	EUR	1.00	1.30	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.30	-	-
Sweden	SEK	3.00	0.43	-	-	3.00	3.00	0.43	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	6.43	6.47	-	-	6.43	6.43	6.47	-	-
			78.13		-			**78.13**		-
TOTAL			**465.62**		**2.28**			**458.34**		**5.00**

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 2026.
c/ Contribution past due since February 2008.

Table A4.6: SCCF Summary of Allocations, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2026 (amount in USD eq. Million)

	Cumulative Net Amounts			
Entity	Approved Allocations	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects				
ADB	22.4	13.7	10.9	2.8
AfDB	12.1	12.1	9.0	3.1
CAFVE	11.7	11.7	9.0	2.8
CI	7.2	6.3	4.9	1.4
EBRD	16.1	16.1	15.9	0.2
FAO	46.5	46.5	27.4	19.1
IADB	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
IBRD	86.3	83.5	73.2	10.4
IFAD	39.0	39.0	36.3	2.7
UNDP	100.0	84.0	80.9	3.1
UNEP	32.8	32.8	31.2	1.6
UNIDO	27.1	12.1	6.5	5.7
WWF	5.2	4.4	1.7	2.7
IUCN	2.8			
Sub-total	415.2	368.4	312.9	55.5
Fees				
ADB	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.2
AfDB	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6
CAFVE	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0
CI	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1
EBRD	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0
FAO	4.2	2.5	2.4	0.1
IADB	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
IBRD	9.2	8.9	8.8	0.1
IFAD	4.1	3.8	3.7	0.1
UNDP	9.8	8.4	8.1	0.2
UNEP	3.3	3.0	3.0	0.0
UNIDO	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.2
WWF	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
IUCN	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total	40.7	33.3	31.8	1.5
Corporate Budget a/				
Secretariat	12.7	10.9	10.9	0.0
Evaluation	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
STAP	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
Trustee	3.2	3.1	3.1	0.0
Sub-total	18.0	15.8	15.8	0.0
Total for SCCF	**474.0**	**417.5**	**360.5**	**57.0**

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

Table A4.7: SCCF Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2026 (amount in USD eq. Million)

		(in USDeq. Mn.)
Program for Adaptation		
1. Funds held in Trust		**106.0** *a/*
Cash and investments	106.0	
Promissory notes	0.0	
2. Restricted Funds		**0.0**
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0.0	
Set aside for approved activities pending requirements	0.0	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		**106.0**
4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**88.6**
Amounts Trustee Committed	38.6	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	47.0	
Umbrella Set-aside	3.0	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		**17.4**
Program for Transfer of Technology		
6. Funds held in Trust		**34.1** *a/*
Cash and investments	34.1	
Promissory notes	0.0	
7. Restricted Funds		**0.0**
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0.0	
Set aside for approved activities pending requirements	0.0	
8. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (8 = 6 - 7)		**34.1**
9. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**22.1**
Amounts Trustee Committed	18.4	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	3.7	
10. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (10 = 8 - 9)		**12.1**
Total SCCF Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 + 10)		**29.4**

a/ Amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2026.

ANNEX 5: STATUS REPORT ON THE CBIT TRUST FUND FOR FY26 (UP TO JUNE 2026) [103]

Table A5.1: CBIT Status of Contributions as of June 30, 2026

(amount in USD eq. Million)

			Paid (Receipts)	
Contributing Participant	Currency	Contribution in Currency	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
				61.59

a/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions

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

Table A5.2: CBIT Trust Fund Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2026

(amount in USD eq. Million)

Trust Fund for Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
Schedule of Funds Available as of
June 30, 2026

		(in USDeq. mns)
1. Funds held in Trust		**7.15**
Cash and investments	7.15	
2. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**0.65**
Amounts Trustee Committed	0.65	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	0.00	
3. Unused Funds (3 = 1 -2)		**6.49**