Entry points for climate finance and peacebuilding in Afghanistan

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RESEARCH REPORT

Berghof Foundation

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ABSTRACT

Afghanistan sits at the intersection of climate vulnerability, humanitarian crisis, and political isolation, making climate action both urgent and complex. Since 2021, the country has experienced economic collapse, deepening food insecurity and recurrent climate-induced disasters that now displace more people than conflict. Yet, despite these challenges, climate finance offers one of the few viable pathways for constructive engagement that supports resilience, livelihoods and regional stability.

This report examines the current climate finance landscape in Afghanistan, analysing funding trends before and after 2021 and identifying entry points for action under current political constraints. It explores how political constraints and institutional gaps have reshaped access, delivery, and co-financing dynamics, while identifying emerging models for indirect implementation through UN agencies, NGOs, and regional mechanisms. Comparative case studies from Haiti, Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo illustrate how other fragile states have mobilised climate finance amidst instability.

Building on these insights and interviews, the report outlines practical ways to advance gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive, and community-led climate resilience, including opportunities for innovative financing partnerships, regional cooperation, and phased engagement with national frameworks.

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1 Introduction

Afghanistan is at the nexus of climate vulnerability, humanitarian crisis and political instability, making it one of the most challenging contexts for international engagement. The country faces compounded crises, including severe droughts and worsening food insecurity. Since the Taliban takeover in 2021, Afghanistan has experienced a near-total economic collapse, with international financial restrictions limiting access to critical funding for both humanitarian and development initiatives.[1] The situation is further exacerbated by Afghanistan's high exposure to climate change, ranking it among the top 10 countries most at risk from climate-induced disasters.[2] Recurring droughts, flooding and desertification threaten the livelihoods of millions, especially in rural communities dependent on agriculture.

Afghanistan's climate crisis is also deeply intertwined with patterns of migration and displacement. Recent findings from the Afghanistan Climate Vulnerability Assessment (ACVA)[3] conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) show that in 2024 alone, nearly nine million people experienced livelihood, housing or health impacts from climate hazards, with over 500,000 displaced by floods, droughts and other disasters. Disasters such as extreme weather events have now overtaken conflict as the main driver of displacement in the country, worsening an already acute humanitarian crisis. Between 2021 and 2024, nearly three million Afghans experienced climate-related displacement, while damage to shelters, assets and livelihoods reached hundreds of thousands of cases.

At the same time, governance challenges and donor hesitancy have created a funding bottleneck that restricts the ability to implement effective climate adaptation strategies.[4]

Despite these challenges, climate change presents an opportunity for renewed engagement between international climate finance institutions and Afghan stakeholders. Climate finance mechanisms, including funding from the vertical climate funds (the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)), have historically supported Afghanistan's environmental resilience. Access to these funds, however, has largely stalled since August 2021 due to the lack of international recognition of the de facto government and stringent donor restrictions, although limited activities continue through non-governmental channels and indirect implementation models.[5] The World Bank-administered Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund (ARTF), previously a major vehicle for climate finance and development, has been largely suspended, although recent efforts to find alternative ways to channel funds are taking place.[6] Emerging solutions include direct implementation by UN agencies and NGOs, regional collaboration on transboundary climate risks, and leveraging existing climate finance instruments that minimise, but do not entirely eliminate, the need for direct engagement with the Taliban.[7]

National climate policies, plans and strategies do, however, remain essential in defining and prioritising climate action in Afghanistan. These frameworks (not donor preferences) should guide what climate action means for the country. While political constraints complicate formal adoption or endorsement of such policies in the current context, pre-2021 commitments and technical planning documents provide a baseline for aligning interventions with Afghan priorities. This includes the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the

Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF), all of which articulate adaptation, resilience and low-carbon development pathways. Grounding climate finance engagement in these national frameworks not only ensures coherence but also maintains Afghan ownership of climate priorities, even in the absence of direct government-to-government programming. These policy baselines also provide an important lens for understanding how climate impacts intersect with Afghanistan's broader socio-economic challenges.

A critical dimension of this crisis is its disproportionate impact on women. Afghanistan's economic collapse has resulted in the loss of income for many women entrepreneurs and workers, particularly in sectors such as textiles and education.[8] Women and girls, moreover, are among the most vulnerable to climate shocks, as they are more likely to be involved in agricultural production and water collection while facing significant barriers to mobility, economic participation and participation in decision-making.[9] The gender restrictions imposed by the Taliban further complicate efforts to ensure equitable access to climate resilience initiatives. While climate finance institutions typically require gender-inclusive programming (ensuring equitable participation, benefits and decision-making opportunities for women and men), alternative approaches, such as community-led projects, decentralised resilience efforts and engagement with semi-autonomous regions, may provide viable pathways for action.[10] Indeed, some of these approaches have already shown success in enabling women's participation in climate change initiatives at the local or decentralised level, for example, through women-led water user associations, reforestation efforts, or involvement in community-based disaster risk reduction.[11]

Despite Afghanistan's political isolation, regional cooperation and innovative financing strategies offer potential entry points for climate action. The World Bank's latest phase of engagement in Afghanistan, announced in

February 2024, will provide additional funding through UN agencies and NGOs, with a focus on basic human needs, including agriculture and climate resilience.[12] Similarly, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has maintained a presence through its Special Financing Facility, which has supported infrastructure and climate-related initiatives in Afghanistan without direct engagement with the de facto authorities (DFA)[13] (see Box 1). Regional collaboration on shared climate challenges, such as water resources management and disaster preparedness, could also serve as a depoliticised mechanism for engagement. Droughts, floods and glacial melt in Afghanistan have already begun to spill over into neighbouring countries like Iran, Pakistan and Uzbekistan, exacerbating tensions over transboundary water flows and contributing to instability. These shared shocks reveal the need for joint infrastructure investments, early warning systems and basin-level cooperation, areas where Afghanistan's limited institutional capacity could be bolstered through regional initiatives. This also aligns with broader peacebuilding strategies that emphasise cross-border cooperation to manage climate-related fragility.[14]

In this context, climate change presents an opportunity for constructive engagement, regional cooperation and long-term stability-building in Afghanistan and the wider region. In the framework of the Infrastructures for Peace project, launched in 2024 and funded by the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands, the Berghof Foundation is developing future project portfolios in Afghanistan, and the planned support outlined in this report will help to inform project design and entry points. The report provides an analysis of climate finance flows to Afghanistan before and after 2021, explores comparative case studies from other fragile and conflict-affected states, and assesses existing climate finance mechanisms that may be leveraged in the current context. It also synthesises insights from key informant interviews with stakeholders in climate finance to identify viable pathways for engagement. Finally, the report outlines potential recommendations for innovative financing

approaches, partnerships and policy frameworks that could support conflict-sensitive, sustainable climate action while navigating the operational and political challenges of working in Afghanistan.

BOX 1: DEFINING "ENGAGEMENT" IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE FINANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN

In this report, "engagement" refers to interaction between international actors (donors, multilateral development banks, UN agencies, INGOs) and the de facto authorities (DFA) in Afghanistan in the context of climate finance. This engagement can take multiple forms, ranging from minimal contact to full project execution.

For clarity:

- **DIRECT ENGAGEMENT** refers to substantive government involvement in project execution, management or fiduciary control, including channelling funds through government systems, contracting works, or managing project infrastructure. This may also apply when vertical funds require formal project endorsement by the DFA and project delivery relies on government systems or personnel.

- **INDIRECT ENGAGEMENT** refers to approaches where the DFA is not involved in fiduciary management or direct execution. In these cases, funds are managed by third-party entities (e.g. UN agencies, INGOs, MDB-managed trust funds) and activities are implemented off-budget, with minimal or no operational role for the DFA.

- **POLITICAL SENSITIVITY** is high in situations where projects involve the DFA in decision-making over assets or infrastructure that will ultimately be controlled or maintained by government agencies.

2 Methodology

2.1 Overview

To better understand the climate finance context for Afghanistan before and after 2021 and how that context compares to other similar countries, and to identify key opportunities and entry points for philanthropic capital, four key activities were implemented (detailed individually below):

- Comparative assessment of climate finance flows in Afghanistan
- Comparison country deep-dives
- Key informant interviews for climate finance in Afghanistan
- Landscape assessment for international actors in Afghanistan climate finance

2.1.1 Climate finance assessment

Climate finance projects and flows to Afghanistan from 2014–2024 were catalogued to understand the climate finance context in-country and how that has changed over time. Two key financing mechanisms/partners were considered:

- **Vertically integrated climate funds (VIFs)** – Climate change projects from the, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and Climate Investment Funds (e.g. the four major funds under the UNFCCC climate agreements). Project-level information was sourced from the individual project portfolios from each of the funds – augmented where available by funding flows from the Climate Funds Update Tracker which includes smaller UNFCCC mechanisms as well.

- **Multilateral development banks (MDBs)** – High-level flows from the group of multilateral development banks based on combined MDB self-reporting in the annual "Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance".[15] It is important to note that the raw data for these flows is not publicly available in aggregate and that some of these flows are also included in the VIF totals above when, for example, an MDB is an implementation partner.[16] The MDB definition of climate finance is included in Annex 1.

Bilateral climate finance flows, with funding provided directly by individual donor governments to Afghanistan, are excluded from this analysis due to significant methodological and data availability challenges. Specifically, bilateral finance data is not aggregated in a standardised way to clearly indicate climate relevance, and publicly available reporting often lacks the granularity required to accurately determine project-specific climate components. Variations in reporting standards and climate finance definitions among donor countries also create inconsistencies, making accurate comparisons and aggregations challenging. Given these limitations, the analysis instead focused primarily on VIFs and MDBs, where standardised definitions and project-level tagging enabled clearer aggregation and analysis. Relevant policy positions from select bilateral organisations have been included in the policy landscape section of this report.[17]

Based on these flows, two major comparisons were developed to better understand the climate finance landscape in Afghanistan. First, the climate finance flows to Afghanistan were compared over time, with a particular focus on the time period before 2021 (2014–2020) compared to 2021 and beyond. Second, the climate finance context for Afghanistan was compared to two different cohorts:

- **Other conflict / fragile states** – Comparison of magnitude and timing of climate finance flows to the other top 10 countries in the Fund for Peace Fragile States Index (Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Yemen, Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Haiti and Chad)

- **Regional neighbours** – Comparison of magnitude and timing of climate finance flows to key regional neighbouring countries (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Pakistan).

2.1.2 Comparison country deep-dives

Based on the analysis above, a deeper-dive review of three conflict-affected countries (Somalia, Haiti, Democratic Republic of the Congo) was undertaken to better understand how certain countries have been able to mobilise climate finance despite challenging circumstances and timelines.

2.1.3 Key informant interviews

To complement the analytical findings, seven confidential interviews were conducted with key stakeholders involved in climate finance, development and humanitarian work in fragile contexts. Each interview lasted approximately one hour and was conducted online. The discussions provided valuable insights into institutional dynamics, policy constraints, and practical opportunities for expanding climate finance access in Afghanistan. To protect the confidentiality of respondents and encourage candid input, interviewee names and individual summaries are not included in this version of the report. Insights from these interviews have been synthesised and integrated throughout the analysis.

2.1.4 Policy landscape assessment

Based on the assessments above, relevant international actors, including contact points, for climate finance in fragile contexts (e.g. climate finance institutions, multilateral development banks, national governments) were recorded. Leveraging internet research and the key informant interviews, a high-level summary of the relevant policies and positions for these actors regarding climate finance in Afghanistan was developed.

3 Climate finance assessment

An analysis of climate finance flows to Afghanistan can identify gaps, trends and opportunities for engagement, particularly in a post-2021 context where direct international financing has been significantly constrained. This assessment examines climate finance trends for Afghanistan over the past decade, comparing them to regional neighbours and other conflict-affected states to provide a clearer picture of Afghanistan's relative positioning. Given the structural challenges posed by Afghanistan's political landscape, security risks and governance issues, this analysis highlights both the limitations of existing funding mechanisms and potential entry points for future climate finance initiatives.

The analysis focuses on two primary sources of climate finance: vertically integrated climate funds (VIFs) and multilateral development banks (MDBs). These sources were selected due to their structured financing mechanisms, trackable project pipelines and established reporting frameworks. As mentioned in the methodology section above, while bilateral aid also plays a significant role in Afghanistan's broader financial landscape, challenges in disaggregating climate-specific funding within bilateral flows made it difficult to systematically incorporate into this analysis. Bilateral funding does,

however, contribute to some trust funds supporting climate-related efforts in Afghanistan and select donor policy positions have been considered in the policy landscape section. Box 3 below also provides some details for the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Afghanistan Trust Fund.

3.1 Vertically integrated climate funds (VIFs)

VIFs have been a key mechanism for channelling climate finance globally, particularly in low-income and fragile contexts. These funds, which include the GEF, GCF, AF and Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), provide financing for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting climate initiatives. VIFs often operate through accredited entities such as UN agencies, multilateral development banks and international NGOs, offering a potential pathway for continued engagement in Afghanistan despite governance-related constraints.

From 2014 to 2024, Afghanistan received **15 projects totalling USD 56.7 million** in committed financing from VIFs (excluding co-financing).[18] These figures place Afghanistan at the lower end of the conflict-affected cohort, ranking it ahead of only Yemen and Syria in terms of total funding (see Tables 1 and 2). Annex 2 includes a complete list of these projects.

TABLE 1: TOTAL VIF PROJECTS AND FINANCE 2014–2024 (MILLION US DOLLARS; CONFLICT STATES HIGHLIGHTED IN DARK GREY; REGIONAL COHORT HIGHLIGHTED LIGHT GREY; RANKED FROM HIGHEST TO LOWEST)

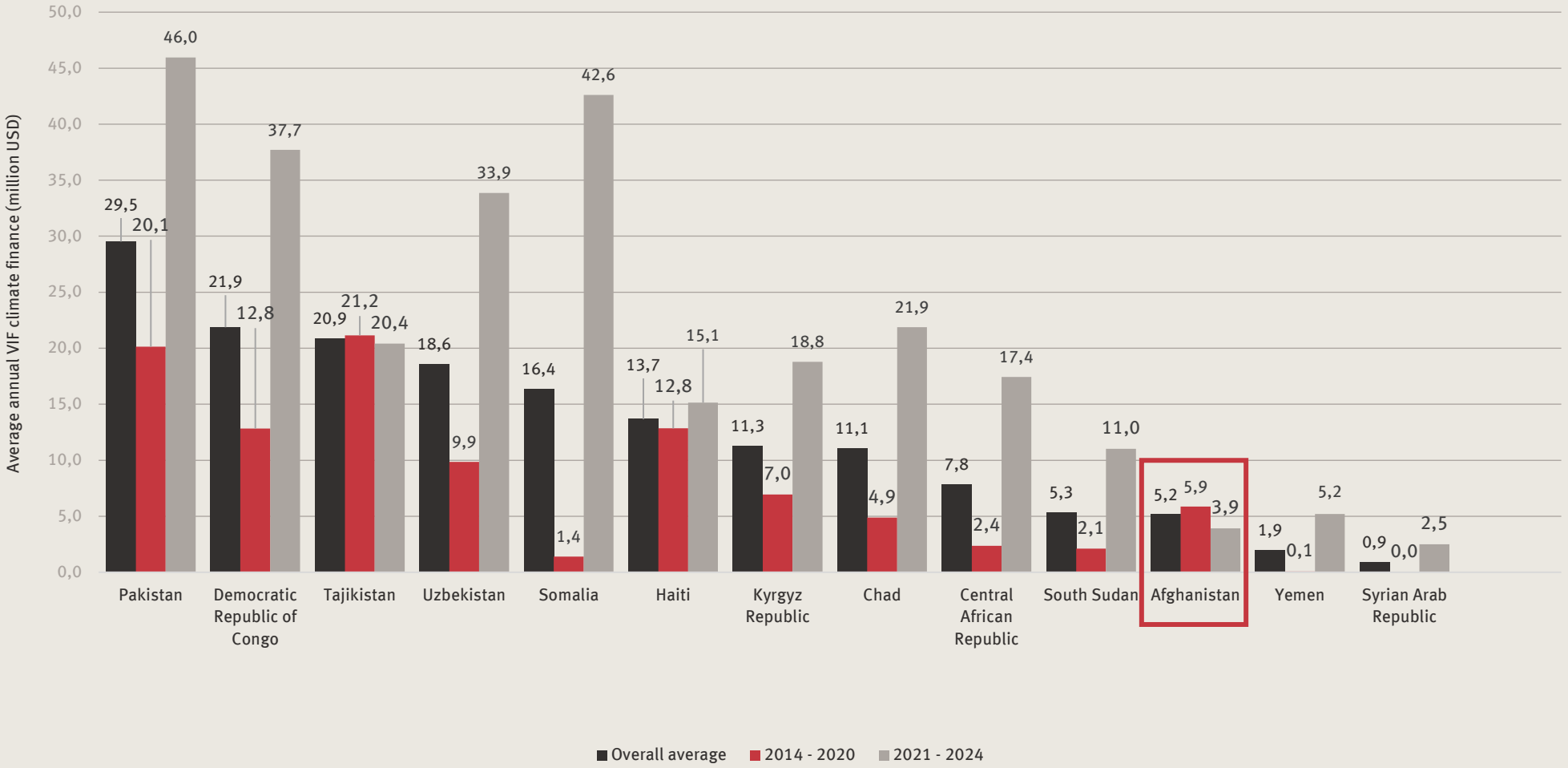
COUNTRY	AF		CIF		GCF		GEF		TOTAL	
	PROJECTS	USD	PROJECTS	USD	PROJECTS	USD	PROJECTS	USD	PROJECTS	USD
PAKISTAN	1	6.1	0	0.0	10	297.4	8	21.2	19	324.7
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	0	0.0	2	42.9	10	116.1	21	81.5	33	240.6
TAJIKISTAN	2	10.1	4	21.6	8	183.7	6	14.2	20	229.7
UZBEKISTAN	1	5.4	0	0.0	7	157.5	10	41.5	18	204.4
SOMALIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	149.2	7	31.0	12	180.2
HAITI	1	9.9	10	72.7	4	36.4	11	31.4	26	150.5
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	1	10.0	1	3.6	5	96.0	6	14.3	13	123.9
CHAD	1	0.0	0	0.0	6	77.2	12	44.5	19	121.7
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1	10.0	2	0.7	1	40.0	8	35.6	12	86.2
SOUTH SUDAN	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	30.2	7	28.6	8	58.8
AFGHANISTAN	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	17.2	13	39.4	15	56.7
YEMEN	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	21.4	4	21.4
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0

TABLE 2: VERTICALLY INTEGRATED CLIMATE FUND FLOWS 2014–2024 (MILLION US DOLLARS; CONFLICT STATES HIGHLIGHTED IN DARK GREY; RANKED FROM HIGHEST TO LOWEST)

COUNTRY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL	OVERALL ANNUAL AVERAGE	AVG ANNUAL: 2014–2020	AVG ANNUAL: 2021–2024
PAKISTAN	0.0	0.0	37.0	2.7	59.6	35.0	6.7	0.0	12.2	88.4	83.3	324.7	29.5	20.1	46.0
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	37.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	24.6	8.6	13.1	58.1	14.7	51.3	26.8	240.6	21.9	12.8	37.7
TAJIKISTAN	16.0	2.0	101.5	1.8	16.8	10.0	0.0	1.8	2.6	19.1	58.1	229.7	20.9	21.2	20.4
UZBEKISTAN	5.4	0.0	21.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	60.9	7.3	0.0	67.2	204.4	18.6	9.9	33.9
SOMALIA	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.6	17.4	4.0	38.9	110.1	180.2	16.4	1.4	42.6
HAITI	8.0	25.5	0.0	28.4	6.5	7.5	14.0	11.7	23.8	22.4	2.7	150.5	13.7	12.8	15.1
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	0.2	4.1	4.0	1.8	8.6	30.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	17.8	43.3	123.9	11.3	7.0	18.8
CHAD	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.3	19.0	0.0	9.7	43.8	17.1	18.4	8.1	121.7	11.1	4.9	21.9
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	7.6	40.4	0.8	19.2	9.4	86.2	7.8	2.4	17.4
SOUTH SUDAN	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	9.0	0.9	9.4	3.5	30.4	58.8	5.3	2.1	11.0
AFGHANISTAN	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.6	14.5	0.0	20.4	5.9	0.8	0.0	9.0	56.7	5.2	5.9	3.9
YEMEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	16.8	4.0	0.0	21.4	1.9	0.1	5.2
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.9	0.0	2.5

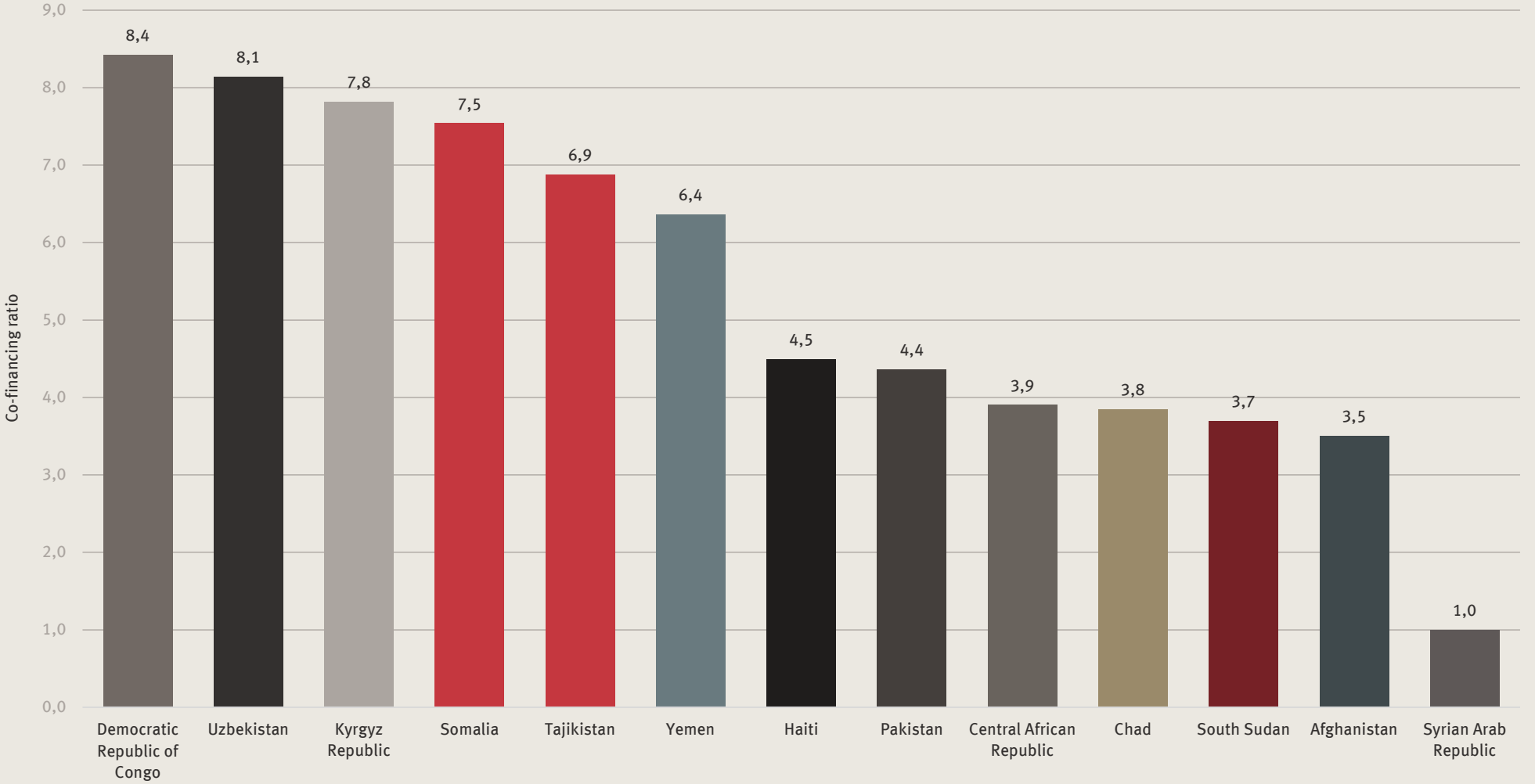
Most countries in the comparison cohorts experienced a rise in average annual VIF funding between 2021 and 2024, whereas Afghanistan saw a decline during this period, reflecting the impact of shifting donor priorities, governance challenges and international sanctions. The stagnation of climate finance in Afghanistan, compared to rising funds in other fragile states, highlights the need for innovative financing and alternative delivery methods to support climate resilience (see Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: AVERAGE ANNUAL VIF CLIMATE FUNDING 2014–2020 | 2021–2024



Looking at co-financing for the VIF projects, Afghanistan has the second lowest co-financing ratio[19] among comparator countries. This provides an indication that the country faces challenges in mobilising partners and domestic contributions (Figure 2). Co-financing is a requirement for the GEF, with different ratios required depending on the focal area. Generally, a project-level ratio of 1:5 is expected, often posing a barrier for fragile and conflict-affected states. The AF does not have a formal co-financing requirement and the GCF falls somewhere in the middle: it encourages co-financing but allows greater flexibility, particularly for LDCs and vulnerable countries, through policy exceptions or concessional financing structures. Given these varied expectations, Afghanistan's low co-financing ratio may constrain access to certain windows (such as GEF or large GCF funding proposals) but also provides an indication that there may be a need for international partners to take a more flexible, context-sensitive approach.[20] Afghanistan's co-financing potential could be enhanced through coordination with donors, leveraging in-kind contributions from UN agencies, or pooling trust fund resources.

FIGURE 2: AVERAGE VIF CO-FINANCING RATIO



BOX 2: RECENTLY ENDORSED GEF-LDCF PROJECT IN AFGHANISTAN*

The GEF-LDCF-funded, UNDP-implemented project Community-Based Climate-Responsive Livelihoods and Forestry Project (GEF Grant: USD 8.89 million, approved in 2024), has commitments of over USD 20 million:

- USD 14 million (in-kind) from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
- USD 5 million (in-kind) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- USD 1 million (grant) from UNDP

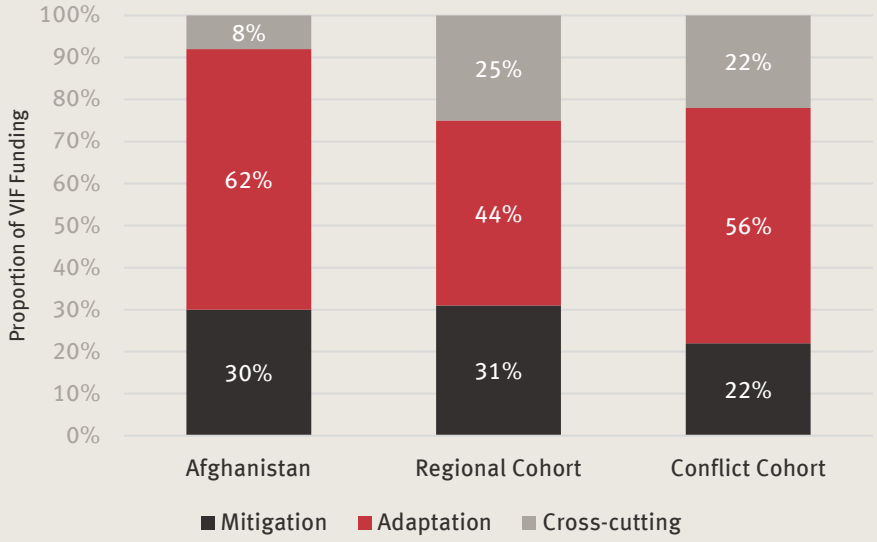
Source: UNDP (www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/community-based-climate-responsive-livelihoods-and-forestry-afghanistan)

On the GEF website (www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10312), the CEO Endorsement Project Document indicates that the total co-finance is closer to USD 16 million with most of the co-finance being generated as follows:

- USD 3 million (in-kind, recurrent expenditures) UNDP Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development-All (CBARDALL)
- USD 12 million (in-kind, recurrent expenditures) UNDP (ABADEI project)
- USD 1 million (grant) from UNDP

*According to website links above and a recent LinkedIn post by Jessica Young (15 March 2025), the CBCRLF project, approved as a concept in 2024, was successfully endorsed by the GEF in March 2025. See also Facebook post by UNAMA: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1030476855793326&id=100064930622576&__rdr

FIGURE 3: SPLIT OF VIF FUNDING ACROSS AFGHANISTAN, REGIONAL COHORT AND CONFLICT COHORT



Comparing across mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting project flows, Afghanistan had a higher proportion of funding for mitigation projects compared to the conflict cohort but a substantially lower proportion of cross-cutting projects, in part due to receiving limited support under broad TA programmes for NDC updates and other policy funding (Figure 3).

Looking more closely at the sectoral distribution of projects, Afghanistan had two thirds of its VIF funding for renewable energy and energy access / forestry and sustainable land use projects (34 per cent and 32 per cent respectively) followed by biodiversity (16 per cent) and climate information (10 per cent) projects (Figure 4). The conflict cohort had a similar distribution with nearly one third of VIF funding allocated to renewable energy and energy access projects (particularly mini-grids), but a much higher focus on agriculture and food security projects (28 per cent of funding). However, the conflict cohort also includes some mobilisation of other sectors, including WASH, finance, infrastructure and buildings, and transport (Figure 5). The regional cohort has a much more balanced distribution of projects across sectors, including a significant mobilisation for sectors including WASH, finance, infrastructure and buildings, and transport (Figure 6). These under-mobilised sectors may highlight potential key entry points for philanthropic support.

FIGURE 4: AFGHANISTAN VIF FINANCE BY SUBSECTOR

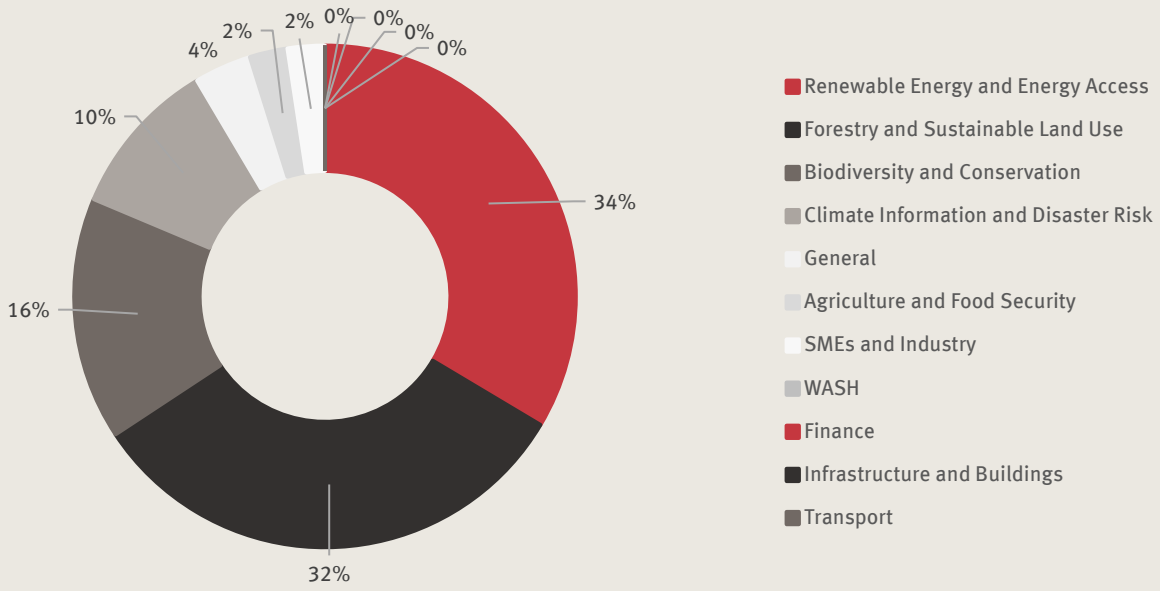


FIGURE 5: CONFLICT COHORT VIF FINANCE BY SUBSECTOR

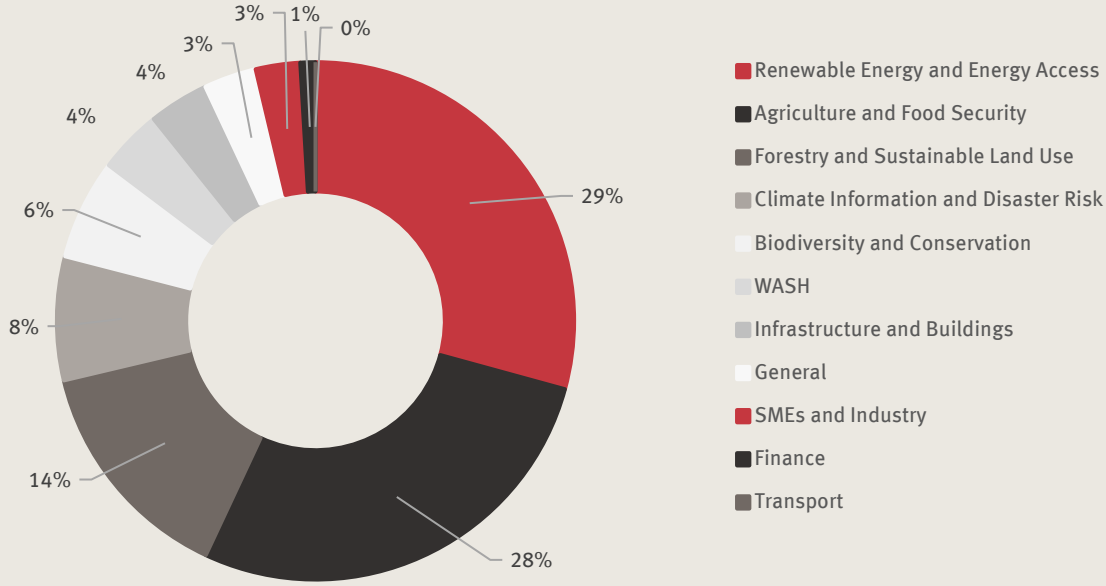
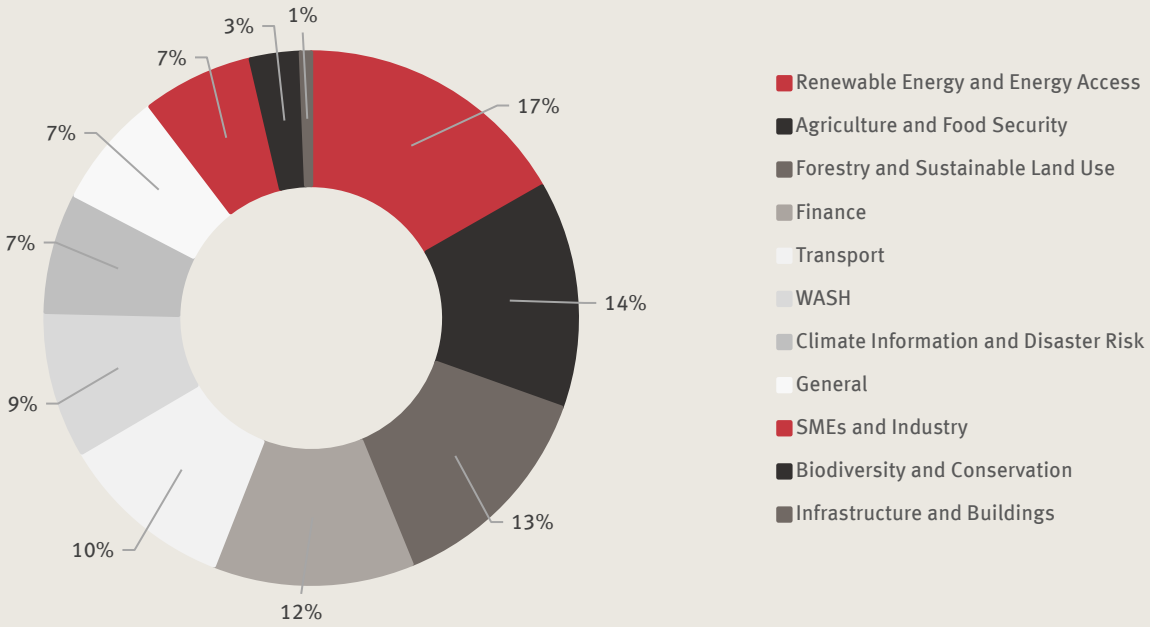


FIGURE 6: REGIONAL COHORT VIF FINANCE BY SUBSECTOR



A full list of the analysed projects is included in Annex 2.

3.2 Multilateral development banks

The MDBs[21] reported[22] a total of USD 1.8 billion dollars in climate finance flows to Afghanistan between 2015[23] and 2023 (see Table 3). The average annual climate finance in this period was USD 228 million, with a notable increase in flows from 2021 onwards. The pre-2021 period (2015–2020) saw average annual flows of USD 162 million, while **post-2021 (2021–2023)** flows increased significantly to **USD 337 million.**[24] Afghanistan received less climate finance than Pakistan (USD 12.2 billion) and Uzbekistan (USD 7.8 billion), which have more established MDB engagement and infrastructure for project implementation. Afghanistan did, however, outperform Tajikistan (USD 1.38 billion) and the Kyrgyz Republic (USD 1.04 billion), indicating that while limited, MDB engagement in

Afghanistan was stronger than in some neighbouring states.

In terms of conflict-affected states: Afghanistan's USD 1.82 billion in reported MDB climate finance was higher than all other fragile and conflict-affected countries, except the Democratic Republic of the Congo (USD 2.51 billion). Countries such as Somalia (USD 809 million), Yemen (USD 778 million) and Chad (USD 754 million) received significantly lower MDB climate financing than Afghanistan.

Afghanistan's MDB climate finance peaked in 2021, reaching USD 485 million, likely reflecting emergency adaptation funding following the political transition. However, flows declined in 2022 (USD 415 million) and dropped sharply in 2023 (USD 111 million), potentially signalling challenges in sustaining MDB financing amid governance uncertainties.

TABLE 3: REPORTED MDB CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS 2015–2023 (MILLION US DOLLARS; CONFLICT STATES HIGHLIGHTED IN LIGHT RED; REGIONAL COHORT HIGHLIGHTED IN GREY; RANKED FROM HIGHEST TO LOWEST)

COUNTRY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL	OVERALL ANNUAL AVERAGE	AVG ANNUAL: 2015–2020	AVG ANNUAL: 2021–2023
PAKISTAN	1,161	673	1,018	1,305	1,294	944	2,704	1,043	2,071	12,213	1,357	1,066	1,939
UZBEKISTAN	61	55	270	1,162	823	1,005	1,029	1,650	1,791	7,846	872	563	1,490
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	10	153	128	6	98	305	835	91	885	2,511	279	117	604
AFGHANISTAN		173	147	144	281	65	485	415	111	1,821	228	162	337
TAJIKISTAN	149	34	232	192	116	214	150	210	85	1,382	154	156	148
HAITI	41	4	143	234	107	100	153	258	65	1,105	123	105	159
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	73	179	55	118	189	101	109	1	215	1,040	116	119	108
SOMALIA		8		1	27	228	147	303	95	809	116	66	182
YEMEN				78	131	23	169	246	131	778	130	77	182
CHAD	6			41	58	101	40	311	197	754	108	52	183
SOUTH SUDAN		1	39		28	15	70	184	81	418	60	21	112
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	7		10	23	99	8	106	118	22	393	49	29	82
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC					1					1	1	1	N/A

3.2.1 Asian Development Bank (ADB)

BOX 3: AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN TRUST FUND (AHTF), MANAGED BY THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (ISDB)

AHTF is a multi-donor trust fund structured as a contractual arrangement between the Trustee (IsDB) and the Donors. It aims to mobilise financial resources from international donors wishing to contribute to pooled funds to provide humanitarian assistance and basic services to the people of Afghanistan. Examples of specific projects related to climate change are included in the tables below:

PROJECT 1	CLIMATE-RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY SERVICES IN REMOTE RURAL COMMUNITIES
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S)	To contribute to increased access to safe and sustainable water for underserved communities in rural Afghanistan through climate-resilient and sustainable water systems.
PROJECT COST AND FINANCING	**Total Cost: USD 4,000,000** — USD 1,000,000 AHTF Grant (Saudi Fund for Development – SFD) — USD 1,000,000 AHTF Grant (Kuwait Society for Relief – KSR) — USD 2,000,000 Grant (UNICEF matching funds)
PROJECT LOCATION(S)	Faryab, Helmand and Farah Provinces
PROJECT IMPACTS / KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	— Provision of safe drinking water through climate-resilient and sustainable water supply systems. — Establishment and training of 32 Water User Committees (WUCs) for sustainable management of the water supply system. — Training of 64 mechanics (2 per community) for O&M of the constructed water supply system

Box 3 continues below.

ADB has remained engaged in Afghanistan following the Taliban's takeover in August 2021 but has had to significantly adjust its approach to align with and reflect prevailing donor positions and operational constraints regarding engagement with the de facto authorities. As part of these adaptations, ADB does not channel funds through the government and instead works exclusively through UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to implement projects. According to ADB staff, the bank follows a structured process where funds are allocated to UN implementing partners such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which then directly execute the projects. This structure ensures that resources are disbursed effectively while avoiding direct engagement with the DFA.

ADB's current priorities in Afghanistan include sustaining essential services, improving food security, and supporting climate resilience through these partnerships. Its

BOX 3: AFGHANISTAN HUMANITARIAN TRUST FUND (AHTF), MANAGED BY THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (ISDB)

(CONTINUED)

PROJECT 2	IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINING RURAL LIVELIHOOD IN AFGHANISTAN
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC)
PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S)	To support vulnerable households in rural communities by improving food security, sustaining rural livelihoods and enhancing resilience through the construction of agricultural infrastructure.
PROJECT COST AND FINANCING	**Total Cost: USD 1,139,334** — USD 938,065 AHTF Grant (Saudi Fund for Development – SFD) — USD 201,269 Grant (NAC contribution)
PROJECT LOCATION(S)	Badakhshan, Faryab and Ghazni Provinces
PROJECT IMPACTS / KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	— 6,250 HHs, including female smallholder farmers, will experience improved food security through agricultural best practices and infrastructure development. — 59,250 smallholder farming HH members will benefit from improved farmer livelihoods. — Construction of small-scale agricultural infrastructure in 45 villages will improve irrigation for 21,541 hectares of land.

programming includes targeted interventions in agriculture, health and energy access, with implementation taking place under a strict framework that prevents financial support from reaching the de facto authorities. For example, a recent ADB-supported agricultural initiative was implemented through UN agencies that worked directly with local communities, bypassing government ministries. ADB staff emphasised that while this workaround allows for some level of engagement, challenges remain in monitoring financial flows and ensuring effective oversight in a high-risk environment. The inability to engage directly with Afghan institutions also raises concerns about long-term sustainability, as UN agencies and NGOs operate on shorter-term project cycles, limiting their ability to establish lasting governance structures. Despite these constraints, ADB continues to work within its mandate to address urgent humanitarian and development needs while maintaining compliance with international restrictions.[25] [26]

3.2.2 World Bank

Following the Taliban's ascent to power in August 2021, the World Bank has restructured its engagement in Afghanistan to operate within donor-agreed parameters that avoid direct dealings with the DFA. In February 2024, the World Bank's Board of Directors endorsed "Approach 3.0", enabling the provision of International Development Association (IDA) grants directly to United Nations agencies and other public international organisations, thereby ensuring that funds remain outside the control of the Interim Taliban Administration.[27]

This strategic shift aims to sustain the delivery of essential services, including health, education and food security, to the Afghan populace. Projects funded through the Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund (ARTF) provide urgent necessities such as food, livelihoods, health services, water and education. Additionally, these projects focus on enhancing financing for micro and small enterprises, with a particular emphasis on women's entrepreneurship, and on building the capacity of non-governmental organisations to deliver services effectively.[28]

Insights from the World Bank interview reveal additional complexities in navigating Afghanistan's current context. The World Bank is unable to work directly with any ministries under the de facto administration, and instead channels funds through UN agencies and non-governmental entities. The interview confirmed that donor hesitancy remains a key barrier, as some governments remain cautious about inadvertently legitimising the Taliban. The World Bank's approach is therefore structured to ensure that financial flows do not pass through government systems, with strict oversight mechanisms in place to prevent misuse of funds. One key focus of the Bank's current efforts is to support community-driven development projects, which allow for localised decision-making and minimise the risk of political interference. Challenges do, however, persist in terms of accessing technical expertise, as many former government officials with critical skills have either fled the country or are unable to work due to political constraints.[29]

BOX 4: EVOLVING VERTICAL FUND POLICIES FOR FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES (FCAS)

Over the past two years, key climate finance institutions have begun acknowledging the need for tailored approaches to fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS). While these policy shifts are still in development, they represent a critical opportunity for countries like Afghanistan to shape and benefit from more inclusive access frameworks.

- **Adaptation Fund (AF)**
  In March 2025, the Adaptation Fund published a landmark report – "Addressing Climate Change Adaptation in Fragile Settings and Conflict-Affected Countries" – highlighting operational challenges and proposing flexible modalities to engage in FCAS contexts. The study includes recommendations on endorsement requirements, fiduciary risk and gender safeguards, offering a foundation for potential reform.

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF)**
  The GCF is currently developing a dedicated fragility strategy. Although not yet public, interviews confirm that Secretariat staff are working to formalise lessons from countries like Somalia and Sudan where internal champions within the Secretariat played a decisive role in facilitating project approvals despite political complexity.

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
  In 2024, the GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel and Evaluation Office published "Environmental Security: Achieving Durable Outcomes in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations". The report offers an analytical framework to better integrate environmental peacebuilding and security risk into project design and monitoring, reinforcing the rationale for continued investment in FCAS contexts.

4 Comparison country spotlights

4.1 Rationale for selected case studies

The three countries chosen for deeper analysis – Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Somalia – were selected based on their unique contexts and relevance to Afghanistan's challenges in mobilising climate finance in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Each country spotlight is structured to give an overview of the conflict situation, a snapshot of VIF funding (to compare to Afghanistan above), an example of philanthropic climate finance, examples of bilateral support, and an overview of potential learnings.

4.2 Haiti

4.2.1 Background

Haiti has faced a multitude of natural disasters and conflict-driven instability. The current bout started in 2018 following protests in response to a fuel crisis in the country which ultimately led to calls for the resignation of then President Jovenel Moïse (who came to power in a highly contentious election in 2016). In July 2021, following years of protest, President Jovenel Moïse was assassinated and just one month later a large earthquake hit the southern peninsula, crippling infrastructure and exacerbating the instability in the country.

An acting prime minister was appointed, but the government had essentially collapsed, and the vacuum then escalated ongoing armed conflicts with a federation of gangs in the country to a country-wide gang war which continues to this day. Through this conflict, the acting prime minister has been forced from power and the

appointed Transition Council and various international actors have been unable to fully restore stability and peace in the country. As of August 2024, over 600,000 people had been displaced by the conflict.

VIF climate finance

From 2014–2024, there were 28 VIF projects in Haiti totalling almost USD 155 million in VIF financing. The projects were larger compared to the Afghanistan projects, with an average co-financing ratio for the VIF funding of 4.6 (Figure 7). Most of the projects were focused on adaptation, but a handful of larger projects to develop solar, energy storage and mini-grids brought in higher funding which increased the overall split of mitigation financing to about 1/3 of total finance flows (Figure 8). It is important to highlight that following the conflict, there was a substantial increase in climate finance from VIFs. Some of this related to lagged projects in the VIF pipeline, but a proportion was provided in direct response to the earthquake and conflict.

FIGURE 7: FLOW OF VIF FUNDING (USD MILLIONS) TO HAITI 2014–2024

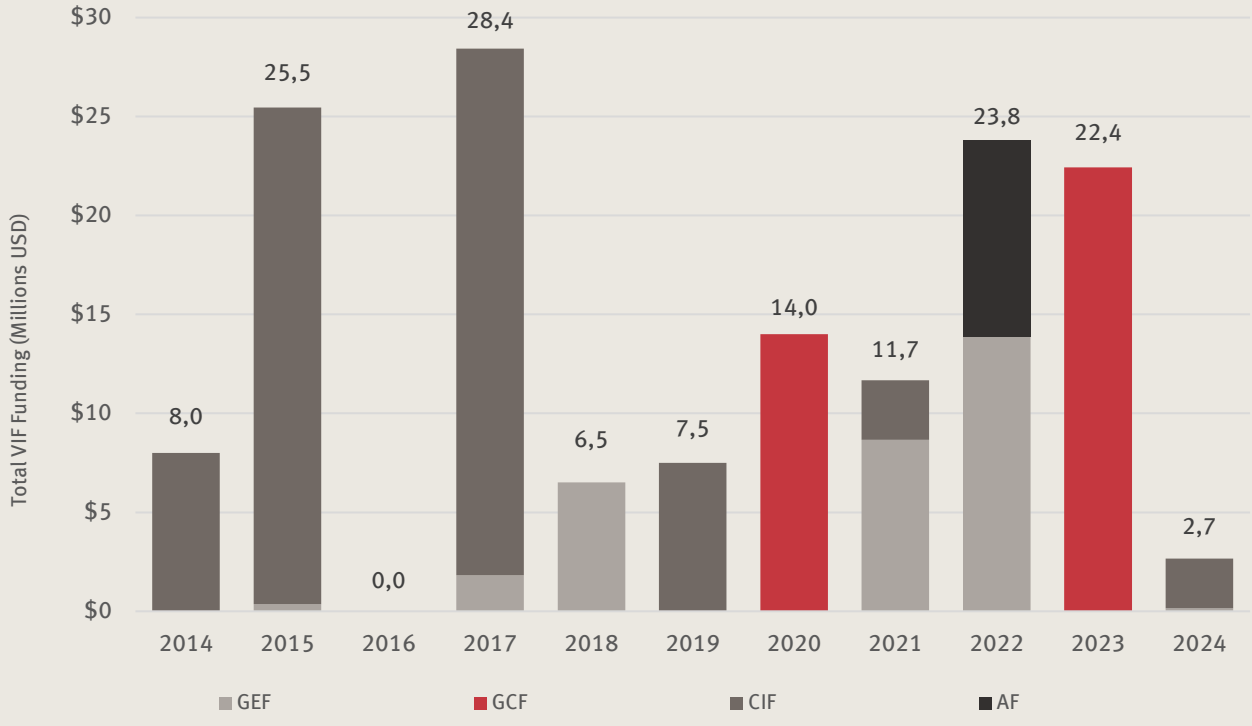
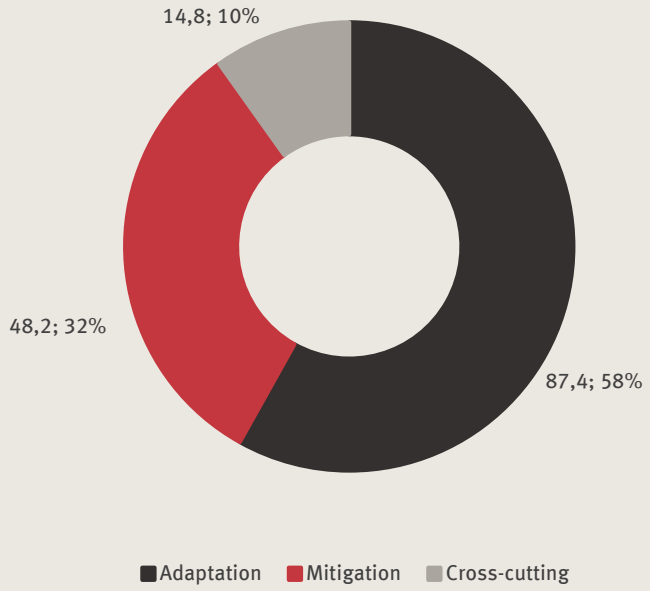
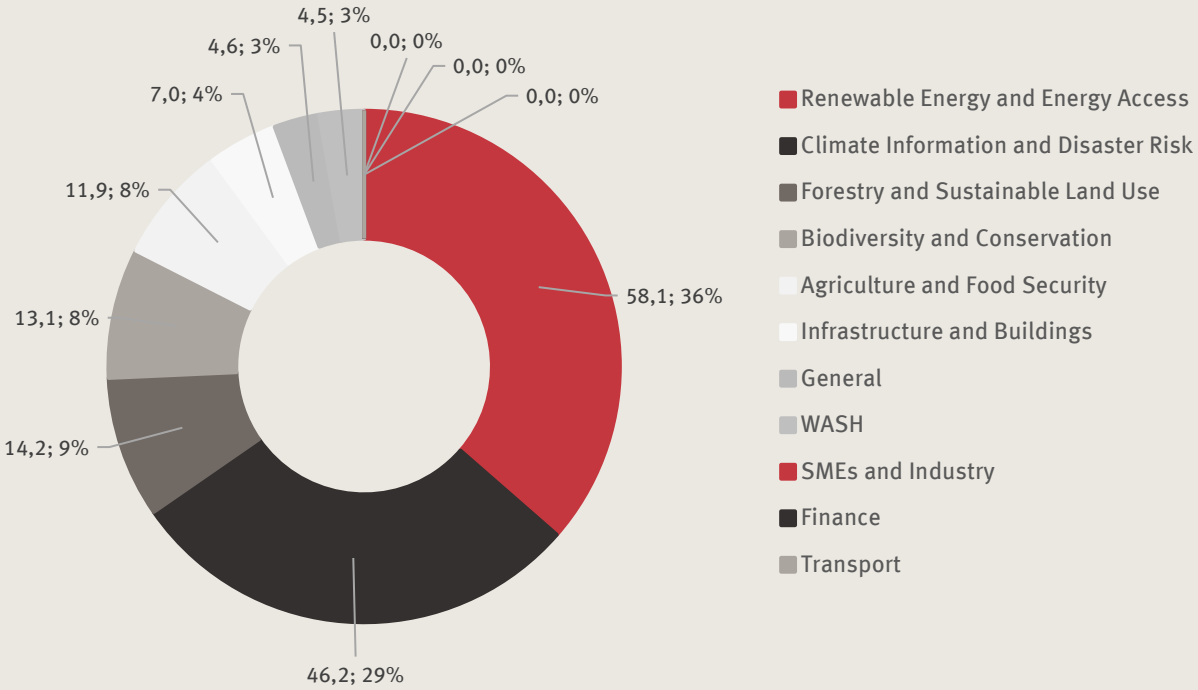


FIGURE 8: SPLIT OF VIF FUNDING (USD MILLIONS) TO HAITI 2014–2024



Looking more closely at a subsector of VIF projects, Haiti has a noticeably large portion of projects for climate information and disaster risk in response to hurricane- and earthquake-related natural disaster impacts (Figure 9).

FIGURE 9: HAITI VIF FINANCE BY SUBSECTOR



Example: climate philanthropic support (GEAPP)

Website: https://energyalliance.org/haiti/

Climate philanthropies have also taken a key interest in Haiti and have maintained support through the conflict and instability. An example of this is the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) which is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, Ikea Foundation and Bezos Earth Fund. GEAPP has focused on supporting decentralised energy in Haiti as a pathway to improving livelihoods and community resiliency to conflict. For example, GEAPP is working with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to provide support for solar developer Okra Solar and local Haitian enterprise Alina Eneji to develop the country's first solar mesh grid in the community of Cite Lucame in Anse Rouge. A key enabling element of this support has been development of local partnerships and patient capital.

Example: bilateral climate finance projects (Global Affairs Canada)

The Government of Canada has been one example of bilateral support flowing into Haiti despite ongoing conflict and instability. Many of the projects have prioritised working with decentralised community-level associations, particularly focusing on adaptation and agricultural value chains. Some example projects are linked below:

- Transforming the Market for Stoves and Clean Energy in Haiti
- Cashew, Mango and Gardening Value Chains Development for the Benefit of Women and Youth
- Creole Garden Revalorization
- Productive, Inclusive and Adapted to Climate Change Coffee Value Chains
- Farmers' Knowledge
- Climate Adaptation and Economic Development of Agricultural Sectors in Haiti
- Support to School Feeding Program in Haiti
- Haiti Clean Energy Action Plan
- Haiti Trust Fund at the World Meteorological Organization
- Canadian Climate Adaptation Facility: Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Address Climate Change Threats on Sustainable Development Strategies for Coastal Communities in Haiti
- Contribution to Food Security – Adaptation to Climate Change

- Artibonite River Watershed Rehabilitation
- Adaptation to Climate Change in Haiti

4.2.2 Overall implications for Afghanistan

Haiti's experience highlights how specific enabling conditions can catalyse climate finance flows, even in highly fragile and politically unstable contexts. In the aftermath of the 2021 earthquake and the broader political crisis, donors mobilised quickly, channelling resources into disaster risk reduction, climate information systems, and early warning infrastructure. This alignment of climate finance with urgent humanitarian needs helped unlock a substantial pipeline of VIF investments, despite weak governance systems and prolonged instability.

For Afghanistan, there are several important takeaways. First, crises, whether climatic or political, can become moments of opportunity if funding proposals are timely and grounded in immediate recovery needs. In Haiti's case, the humanitarian imperative created a window for deploying adaptation-focused resources that otherwise may have been more difficult to justify. Second, investments in climate and disaster risk systems present a relatively neutral entry point for donors. These systems are essential for protecting lives and livelihoods, can often be implemented off-budget, and are less politically sensitive than infrastructure or institutional capacity-building. Lastly, Haiti's VIF portfolio demonstrates that high co-financing ratios are not always a prerequisite. Moderately scaled projects with strong humanitarian justification can still attract international finance, especially when aligned with recovery and resilience narratives.

These lessons suggest that Afghanistan could benefit from a similar strategy: positioning climate resilience intervention, particularly in water, agriculture and early warning, as components of humanitarian relief and stability-building. This framing can facilitate engagement with vertical funds and bilateral donors, even in a constrained political environment.

4.3 Somalia

4.3.1 Background

VIF climate finance

From 2014–2024, there were 12 VIF projects in Somalia, totalling USD 180.1 million in VIF grant financing.[30] The projects were much larger compared to the Afghanistan projects, with an average co-financing ratio for the VIF funding of 7.5 (Figure 10). This co-financing ratio was primarily due to the significant co-financing attached to the 2024 GEF Africa Minigrids Program for Somalia (over USD 171 million in co-finance). Most of the projects were focused on adaptation, but the Africa Minigrids

Program in Somalia and some other energy projects on renewables de-risking and cooling did raise mitigation values (Figure 11). The important thing to note is how the VIF portfolio grew over time from nothing in 2018 to over USD 100 million in 2024.

FIGURE 10: FLOW OF VIF FUNDING (USD MILLIONS) TO SOMALIA 2014–2024

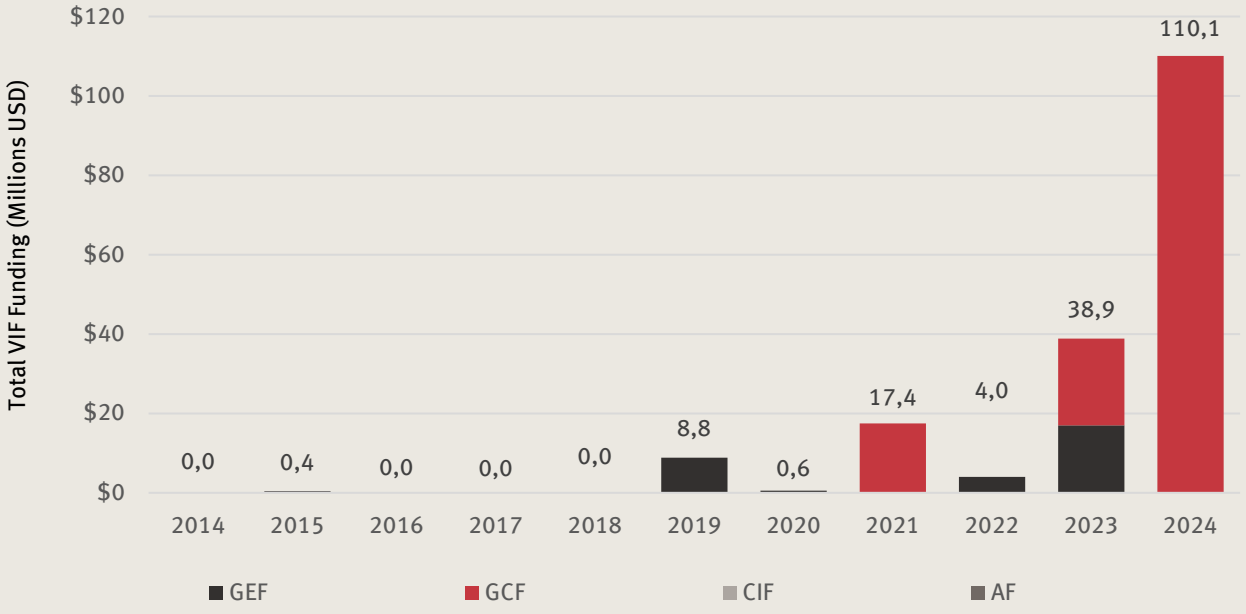
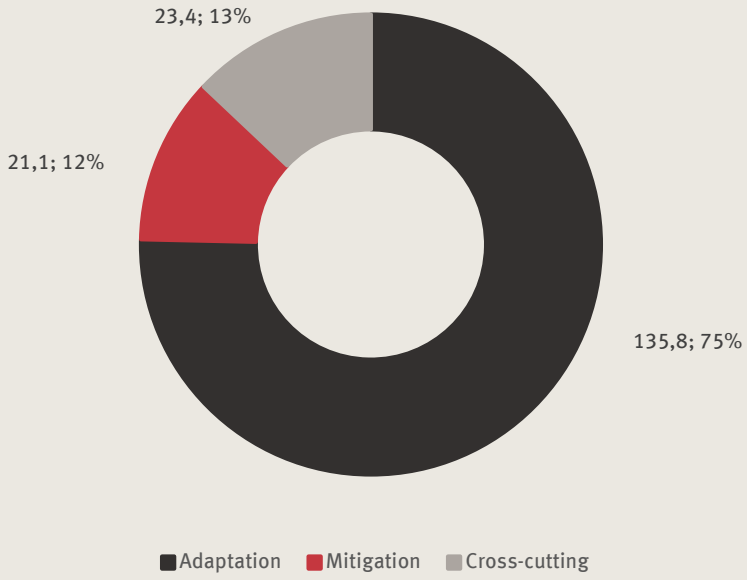
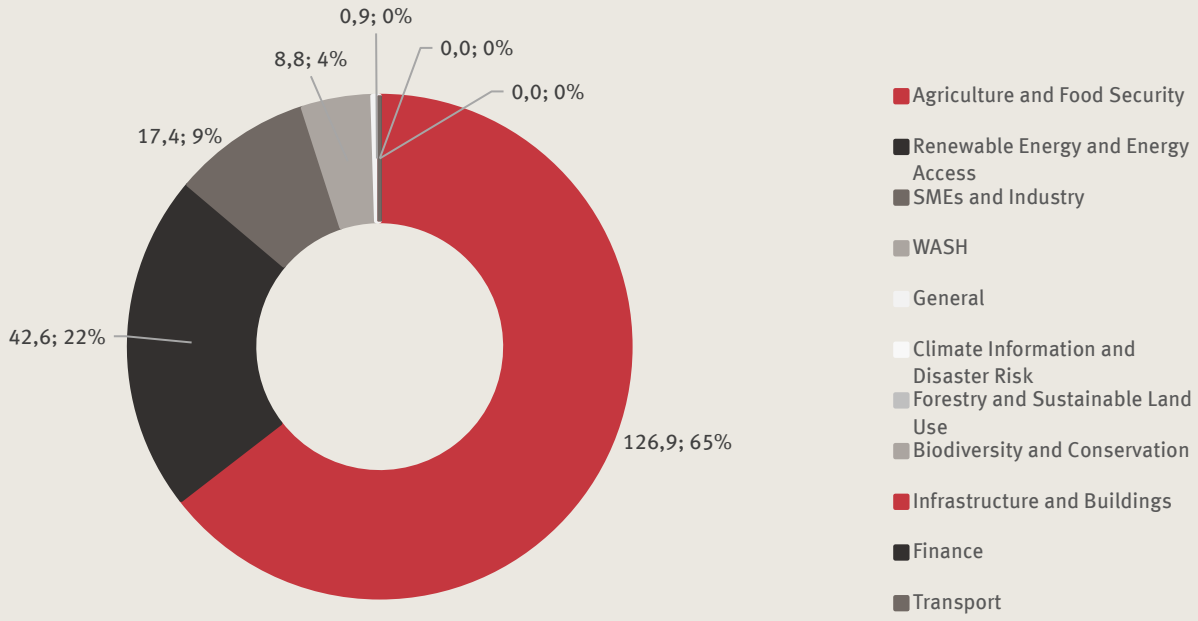


FIGURE 11: SPLIT OF VIF FUNDING (USD MILLIONS) TO SOMALIA 2014–2024



Looking more closely at a subsector of VIF projects, the vast majority of Somalia's VIF funding comes from agriculture and food security projects as well as renewable energy and energy access projects (Figure 12).

FIGURE 12: SOMALIA VIF FINANCE BY SUBSECTOR



4.3.2 Observations

- **Prolonged fragility and climate vulnerabilities:** Somalia's prolonged state of fragility, compounded by droughts and climate-induced food insecurity, parallels Afghanistan's challenges.
- **Innovative climate financing models:** Somalia has demonstrated some success in leveraging climate finance through regional and multilateral partnerships, such as the Green Climate Fund and regional African initiatives.
- **Policy and capacity gaps:** The country's experience highlights how capacity-building and flexible funding models can address gaps in governance and implementation, providing a blueprint for Afghanistan.

4.3.3 Somalia's climate finance pathways: leveraging regional platforms and strategic allies

Somalia's ability to attract significant volumes of climate finance, despite ongoing conflict and weak central governance, offers some parallels for Afghanistan. A key enabler has been its participation in regional climate programmes, most notably the GEF's Africa Minigrids Program.[31] This allowed Somalia to benefit from pooled access and technical support, circumventing some of the political and institutional constraints that can hamper national project development. For Afghanistan, this suggests that actively seeking inclusion in regional or multi-country climate programmes could be a strategic workaround where direct engagement remains difficult, particularly where implementation modalities engage non-governmental actors, academic institutions, or other entities not requiring intergovernmental arrangements.

Somalia has also leveraged strong partnerships with UN agencies and international NGOs to serve as implementing entities, avoiding direct government execution while still delivering at scale. This model has enabled the country to remain a viable recipient for financing from vertical funds.

Another critical, although less visible, success factor has been the presence of internal champions within climate funds themselves. In Somalia, this was complemented by the active role of the UN Climate, Peace and Security Advisor within UNSOM (now UNTMIS), who facilitated engagement with the GCF, a contribution publicly acknowledged by the Fund at COP29. These kinds of relationships, both within fund secretariats and through trusted intermediaries, can be decisive in accelerating or unblocking proposals for fragile contexts. Afghanistan could similarly combine internal champions across the GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund with coordinated outreach through existing climate–peace–security networks to play this role.

Finally, Somalia's experience provides insight into a beneficial sectoral strategy. Projects focused on agriculture, food security and decentralised energy systems were successful, not only because they met urgent national needs, but also because they resonated with donors' dual interests in climate adaptation and humanitarian impact. For Afghanistan, aligning project proposals to similar cross-cutting sectors may offer a persuasive case to risk-averse funders.

4.4 Democratic Republic of the Congo

4.4.1 Background

VIF climate finance

From 2014–2024, there were 33 VIF projects in the DRC totalling USD 240.5 million in VIF financing. The projects were much larger compared to the Afghanistan projects, with an average co-financing ratio for the VIF funding of 8.4. It should be noted that the DRC is also included in a number of regional programmes which account for a portion of its finance stack (Figure 13). The projects included a much higher proportion of cross-cutting projects (particularly forestry and livelihoods projects) (Figure 14).

FIGURE 13: FLOW OF VIF FUNDING (USD MILLIONS) TO DRC 2014–2024

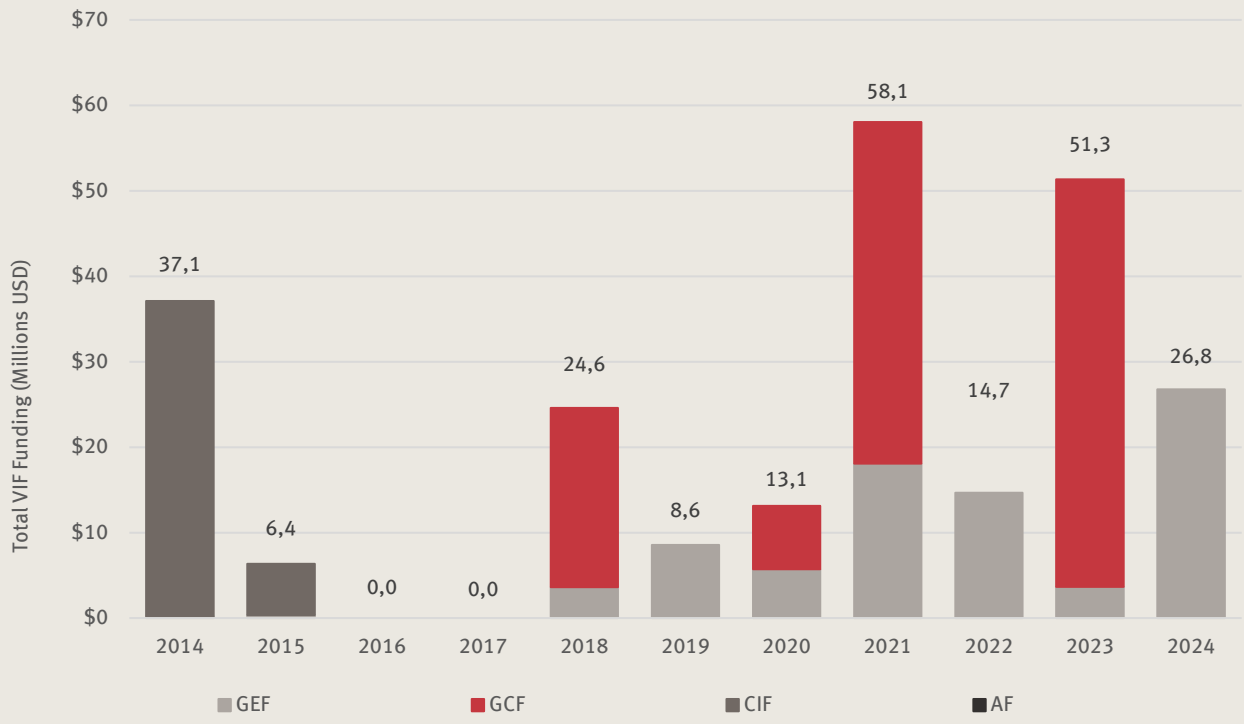
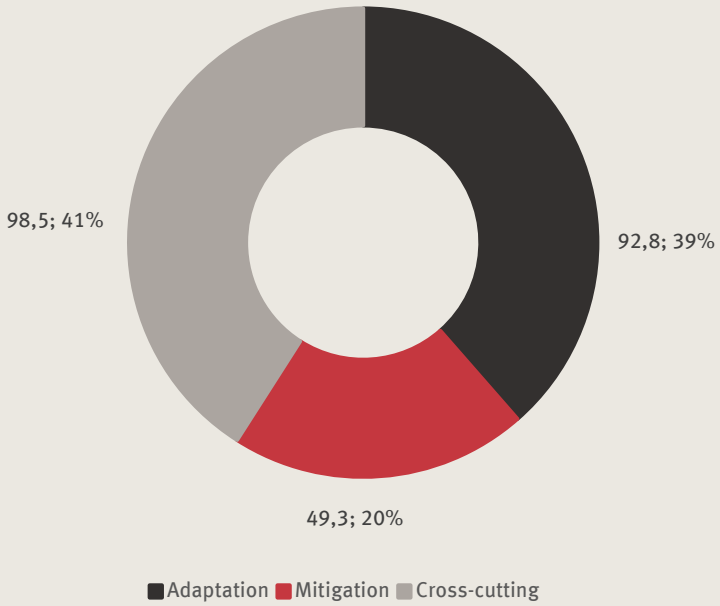
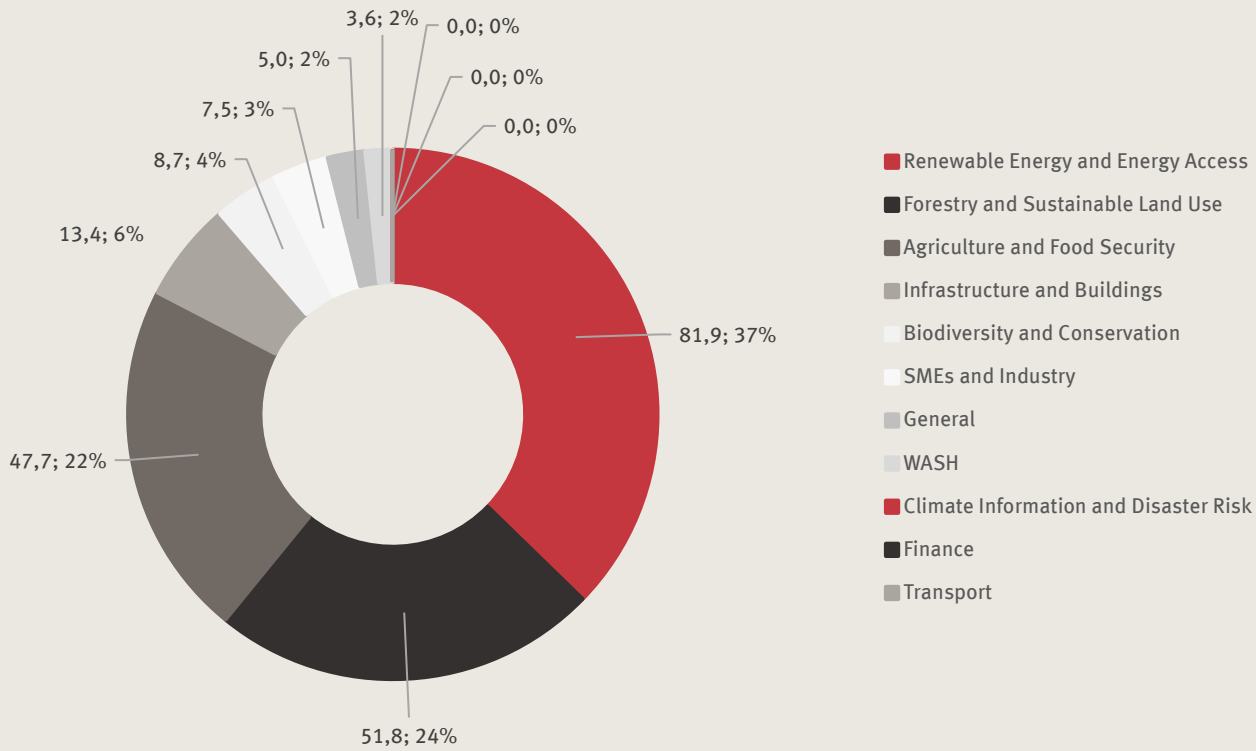


FIGURE 14: SPLIT OF VIF FUNDING (USD MILLIONS) TO DRC 2014–2024



Looking more closely at subsectors of VIF projects, DRC's VIF projects focus on renewable energy and energy access, particularly mini-grids, and on forestry and agriculture (Figure 15).

FIGURE 15: DRC VIF FINANCE BY SUBSECTOR



Example: climate philanthropic support

Website: https://energyalliance.org/democratic-republic-congo/

4.4.2 The DRC experience: leveraging global priorities for climate finance access

The DRC demonstrates how fragile states can become significant recipients of climate finance by aligning national challenges with global climate priorities. Central to the DRC's success has been its positioning as a key global provider of public goods, particularly its role in preserving forests and biodiversity. Through active participation in REDD+ and related land-use financing initiatives, the DRC has been able to tap into targeted windows within the GCF, GEF and other vertical funds that prioritise emissions reductions from deforestation and land degradation.

The DRC has also successfully cultivated partnerships beyond traditional bilateral donors and multilateral banks. Foundations, NGOs and non-traditional climate actors have become increasingly engaged in supporting both forest protection and community-based resilience initiatives. This diverse ecosystem of partners has helped the country mobilise substantial co-financing, often by anchoring proposals around globally resonant narratives such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity preservation and nature-based solutions.

For Afghanistan, DRC's approach illustrates the strategic advantage of aligning project concepts with global climate agendas. Even in the absence of large-scale forest coverage, Afghanistan could frame initiatives around nature-based solutions (e.g. rangeland restoration, water catchment protection or climate-resilient agriculture) to appeal to similar funding streams. Importantly, the DRC case shows that high co-financing ratios are possible when large-scale partners, whether philanthropic or multilateral, see opportunities to advance their global mandates through work in fragile contexts. By crafting proposals that highlight global benefits while remaining grounded in local resilience needs, Afghanistan may be able to attract a broader coalition of funders.

4.5 Conclusion

Across the three case studies, a common thread emerges: while institutional fragility, political instability and limited government legitimacy present steep challenges, they do not preclude meaningful engagement on climate finance. In Somalia, strategic donor coordination and risk-informed engagement with selected ministries have enabled targeted capacity-building and pipeline development. In the DRC, intermediary structures, such as UN agencies and international NGOs, have been instrumental in sustaining project implementation amidst governance volatility. Meanwhile, Haiti provides an example of the importance of continuity and adaptability in delivery mechanisms during periods of crisis. These cases demonstrate that with appropriate risk management, flexible implementation modalities, and strong emphasis on locally grounded partnerships, international actors can maintain climate programming even in constrained environments. For Afghanistan, they offer practical models of engagement that navigate political sensitivities while still advancing resilience objectives, particularly through trusted intermediaries, community-based structures and phased institutional support.

5 Summary from stakeholder interviews

As highlighted in the methodology section, seven interviews were conducted with key stakeholders relevant to climate finance, fragility and other programming for Afghanistan. Engagement in climate finance for Afghanistan is highly constrained by the country's political situation, donor restrictions, and governance challenges. Despite this, stakeholders recognise climate resilience as a critical issue for Afghanistan's long-term stability and see it as a potential entry point for continued humanitarian engagement. However, the implementation of climate finance programmes requires navigating complex political and operational barriers. Key observations from the interviews are summarised below.

1 **Climate finance as a viable entry point for engagement:** Climate change is widely seen as a non-political entry point for development interventions in Afghanistan, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, water security and disaster resilience. While most international development finance institutions have withdrawn from direct engagement with the de facto authorities, climate-focused programmes provide a way to support vulnerable communities without engaging in politically sensitive governance issues. Climate resilience is also being explored as a confidence-building measure, allowing some dialogue with the DFA without formal recognition.

2 **Challenges in funding implementation and access to climate finance:** Since August 2021, nearly all direct financing to Afghanistan through multilateral climate funds has been suspended. Afghanistan lacks formal access to the GCF, the AF and the GEF due to the non-recognition of its government. Many funds require a Designated Authority (DA) endorsement, which Afghanistan currently cannot provide under the UNFCCC framework. In response, the GCF, AF and GEF have either suspended or cancelled their pipeline projects, with only a few remaining under third-party implementation through UN agencies and INGOs.

3 **The role of MDBs and alternative financing models:** Multilateral development banks such as the **World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)** have adapted their funding models to bypass the DFA while continuing to provide critical support. The **"Yemen model"**, which channels funds through UN agencies and NGOs instead of national institutions, has been widely adopted. This model ensures that development finance remains accessible but prevents direct government engagement. However, some climate finance mechanisms, particularly vertical funds, are **not structured to operate without government approval**, creating additional barriers.

4 **Gender and social safeguards as a barrier to funding:** Many international climate funds require projects to adhere to **environmental, social and gender policies**. Given Afghanistan's **current restrictions on women's participation in education and the workforce**, compliance with donor and climate fund requirements is increasingly difficult. Some stakeholders have proposed **incremental engagement strategies** that prioritise rural areas or alternative project structures, but significant concerns remain over whether such projects would meet international safeguarding standards.

5 **Donor hesitancy and coordination challenges:** Donor countries remain deeply divided on how to support Afghanistan. While some, like Switzerland and Sweden, have expressed interest in funding climate projects, they have strict requirements on gender equality, which complicates implementation. The **Afghanistan Coordination Group (ACG)**, comprising key donors such as Germany, the Netherlands and Japan, has played a central role in shaping the international response. Most donors remain cautious, fearing that engagement (even through indirect mechanisms) could be perceived as **legitimising the DFA**.

6 **Emerging solutions and recommendations:**

- **Expanding third-party implementation:** The use of **UN agencies, INGOs and local NGOs** as intermediaries remains the most viable model for delivering climate finance in Afghanistan. This approach could be further expanded.

- **Regional and thematic programming:** Stakeholders have discussed the **potential for regional projects** that include Afghanistan but minimise or avoid formal engagement with its central authorities. In practice, this would require implementation modalities that work through non-governmental actors, academic or technical institutions and regional networks, rather than intergovernmental structures, an approach that has been successfully adapted in other fragile contexts.[32]

- **Alternative funders and private sector involvement:** The **Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)** has indicated an interest in exploring grant-based funding, and Gulf countries such as **Saudi Arabia and Qatar** could be alternative sources of climate finance. However, engagement with these actors remains limited.

- **Creative workarounds for climate fund access:** Some stakeholders have suggested **workarounds**, such as seeking **non-objection letters** instead of formal government endorsements, but these approaches have not yet been approved by major funds. Lessons can be learned from other fragile states, including Yemen, where MDBs have successfully channelled funds through third-party implementers like UN agencies and NGOs.

Despite severe constraints, climate finance remains a viable pathway for international actors, such as MDBs, UN agencies and bilateral partners, to engage in Afghanistan's climate agenda without formal recognition of or direct collaboration with the de facto authorities. Accessing and implementing climate projects requires navigating political sensitivities, adapting financing structures, and ensuring compliance with international safeguards.

In this context, local organisations offer an essential complement to these external financing efforts, acting as trusted intermediaries capable of translating high-level commitments into locally grounded action. Local organisations, especially those with demonstrated neutrality, operational presence in hard-to-reach areas and a history of community engagement, can play a vital role in bridging the gap between international climate finance mechanisms and on-the-ground implementation. While many such organisations operate under the radar, they often possess deep contextual knowledge and trusted networks that are crucial for navigating Afghanistan's complex political and security landscape.

6 Landscape assessment

Based on the assessments and interview above, a high-level overview of key international actors active in the climate finance and fragility space, particularly in Afghanistan, is highlighted in Table 4.

TABLE 4: LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTORS IN CLIMATE FINANCE AND AFGHANISTAN

ORGANISATION	TYPE	OVERVIEW OF ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE FINANCE AND FRAGILITY CONTEXTS	KEY ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Development Partner	UNDP Climate Promise includes work on climate, peace and security. UNDP has also led key research frameworks on mobilising climate finance in context settings: — We Adapt – Making Climate Finance Work for Conflict-Affected and Fragile Contexts — UNDP – Climate Finance for Sustaining Peace	UNDP has a number of development activities in Afghanistan, including microfinance, humanitarian aid, HIV/AIDS, and refugee support. UNDP is implementing the recently approved GEF project: Community-Based Climate-Responsive Livelihoods and Forestry in Afghanistan One of the UN specialised agencies that channels funding from MDBs (World Bank and ADB) Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan: One of the participating UN organisations

WORLD BANK	Multilateral Bank	The World Bank leads projects and provides a research framework for adaptation financing and fragile and conflict states: — World Bank – Closing the Gap: Trends in Adaptation Finance for Fragile and Conflict-affected Settings — World Bank – Opportunities for Scaling Access to Climate Finance in Fragile & Conflict-affected Settings - 'Insights from a 'Solutions Workshop'	The World Bank is working in close coordination with the international community, development partners and the Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund (ARTF) donors to support the people of Afghanistan with critical health, education and livelihoods services, and is creating opportunities for Afghan businesses. This support is specifically designed to reach women and girls. A full project list can be viewed here.
MERCY CORPS	NGO	Mercy Corps is active in climate finance and humanitarian response globally. It recently published two reports outlining pathways for mobilising climate finance more equitably to support peacebuilding. — Mercy Corps – Overcoming the Fragility Barrier — Mercy Corps – Breaking the Cycle Report	Four key focus areas for support in Afghanistan: — Agricultural development — Job skills for young people — Natural resource management — Affordable renewable energy
ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	Multilateral Bank	The Islamic Development Bank is a multilateral development bank (MDB) working to improve the lives of those it serves by promoting social and economic development in member countries and Muslim communities worldwide, delivering impact at scale.	IsDB has 9 active projects in Afghanistan (as of November 2025), including: — Agricultural Livelihoods, Climate Change, and Community Development in Yaftal-e-Payan District of Badakhshan[33] Afghanistan Humanitarian Trust Fund (UNHCR, IsDB-managed)

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE	NGO	IRC helps people affected by humanitarian crisis to rebuild their lives and communities. IRC has also published recent work outlining pathways for mobilising climate finance for conflict-affected areas. IRC – How to Make the New Climate Finance Target Work for Conflict-Affected Communities	In Afghanistan, IRC: — provides family support programming to women and children who are at risk of violence and exploitation, and who are often also the head of the household with the responsibility of feeding their families; — implements education programmes aimed at children under the age of 12, reaching boys and girls in Helmand, Kunduz, Khost and Logar provinces; — delivers critical support to Afghanistan's health care system, including the establishment of 35 mobile health and nutrition teams that provide services in hard-to-access regions of the country and enhance the capacity of nine static health facilities; — enrols Afghans who are experiencing malnutrition in the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition programme, which has a remarkable 93.5 per cent cure rate; — provides cash for work, and support to small businesses in Herat, Helmand, Badghis, Logar and Paktia provinces, particularly those owned by women, by providing start-up grants to enable them to purchase core business items.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY	Vertically Integrated Climate Fund	The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a multilateral family of funds dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution and supporting land and ocean health. Its financing enables developing countries to address complex challenges and work towards international environmental goals. The partnership includes 186 member governments as well as civil society, Indigenous Peoples, women and youth, with a focus on integration and inclusivity.	— Community-based Climate-Responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF)[34] — GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)[35] — Combating land degradation and biodiversity loss by promoting sustainable rangeland management and biodiversity conservation in Afghanistan — Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, land-use and other sectors for monitoring and reporting on Afghanistan's mitigation and adaptation targets — Investing in energy efficiency to strengthen the cold value chain of small and medium enterprises — Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) — Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan — Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan — GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase – Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources, Tranche 2 (Part IV) — Technology Needs Assessments – Phase III (TNA Phase III) — Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks — Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

			— Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
GREEN CLIMATE FUND	Vertically Integrated Climate Fund	Mandated to support developing countries raise and realise their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) ambitions towards low-emissions, climate-resilient pathways.	Afghanistan Rural Energy Market Transformation Initiative – Strengthening Resilience of Livelihoods Through Sustainable Energy Access (2020) – currently suspended An FAO Readiness-approved proposal (28 January 2021) appears to also be suspended. Currently, GCF does not have a National Designated Authority (NDA) approved and available on website (vs the AF and GEF who have the DFA focal point for Afghanistan on website).
ADAPTATION FUND	Vertically Integrated Climate Fund	The Adaptation Fund finances projects and programmes that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. Initiatives are based on country needs, views and priorities.	South-South Cooperation Grant (SSC) Limited – unclear what this grant resulted in.

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS	Vertically Integrated Climate Fund	The Climate Investment Funds accelerate climate action in developing countries through programmes funding energy transitions, resilience and nature-based solutions. Several key global funds (not conflict-focused): — Accelerating Coal Transition — Clean Technology Fund — Global Energy Storage Program — Forest Investment Program — Industry Decarbonization Program — Nature, People, And Climate — Pilot Program for Climate Resilience — Renewable Energy Integration Program — Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries — Climate Smart Cities Program — Technical Assistance Facility	Nothing to date – Afghanistan excluded.
AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK	Development Partner	The Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) is dedicated to improving the quality of life of those in need, mainly in Asia and Africa, irrespective of their origin, faith or gender. Its multifaceted development approach aims to help communities and individuals become self-reliant.	Key areas of engagement across Afghanistan include: — Agriculture and Food Security — Cultural Development — Disaster Preparedness and Response — Early Childhood Development — Economic Development — Education — Habitat — Health — Microfinance

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	Multilateral Bank	ADB mobilises billions of dollars in climate finance across member countries, including in conflict settings.	DB placed its regular assistance to Afghanistan on hold effective 15 August 2021, but since 2022 has supported the Afghan people through a special arrangement with the United Nations to address basic human needs, including critical food support and health and education services (Sustaining Essential Services Delivery Project (Support for Afghan People)): A variety of active projects, mostly focused on readiness support and knowledge management with several water and energy projects in the pipeline.
NORWEGIAN AFGHANISTAN COMMITTEE (NAC)	NGO	Founded in 1979, NAC continues to support the Afghan people in the development of a peaceful, democratic and egalitarian society where universal human rights are respected, through long-term development programmes and initiatives and a focus on environment and sustainability.	NAC has a Food Security and Natural Resource Management programme. NAC has also provided funding to IsDB's project Improving Food Security and Sustaining Rural Livelihood in Afghanistan (see above).

7 Potential next steps and entry points

Based on comparative case studies, stakeholder interviews and the political and operational context in Afghanistan, this section outlines strategic options to advance international discourse and action on climate finance in the country. The following recommendations aim to expand Afghanistan's access to and use of climate finance under current political and operational constraints. While much of the near-term focus will remain on indirect delivery mechanisms, building widespread and lasting climate resilience will ultimately require the engagement and capacity of national institutions, including the DFA. Such engagement can be approached in a phased and conditional manner, prioritising technical cooperation, capacity-building, and alignment with national climate frameworks, while carefully managing risks and avoiding premature or unconditional political recognition. This balanced approach can help maintain momentum in the short term while laying the groundwork for Afghan-led, nationally anchored climate action over the longer term.

1 Strengthen policy and institutional pathways for climate finance access

Despite severe constraints, climate finance remains a viable pathway for international actors, including MDBs, UN agencies and bilateral partners, to engage in Afghanistan's climate agenda without formal recognition of or direct collaboration with the de facto authorities. Accessing and implementing climate projects requires navigating political

sensitivities, adapting financing structures, and ensuring compliance with international safeguards.

i Engage climate funds on flexible approaches to FCAS

Encourage vertical climate funds (e.g. GCF, AF, GEF) to adopt more adaptable engagement models for fragile states. This includes easing co-financing and government endorsement requirements, expanding delegated authority to accredited entities, and considering conditional or technical engagement with relevant Afghan institutions.

ii Expand participation in global climate dialogues

Support participation of Afghan technical experts and institutions (e.g. NEPA) in UNFCCC processes and regional climate platforms through flexible modalities that safeguard political neutrality. This helps retain institutional readiness, builds capacity, and connects Afghan actors to evolving global climate discussions.

iii Promote climate finance dialogue platforms

2 Adapt climate project design to political realities

i Leverage intermediary implementation models

Prioritise delivery models that operate through UN agencies, INGOs, and Afghan NGOs with proven neutrality and community trust. Where appropriate, technical roles can be identified for Afghan institutions (e.g. data-sharing or permit-granting) under clear safeguards and without formal recognition.

ii Replicate operational models from other FCAS

Draw lessons from countries like Yemen, Somalia and Myanmar, where climate-relevant programming has proceeded without engaging central authorities. It includes off-budget approaches, regional projects, and direct implementation through UN or NGO channels.

iii Focus on community-based entry points

Support community-based climate resilience efforts in sectors such as early warning systems, climate-smart agriculture, water conservation and disaster risk reduction. These interventions can deliver tangible climate adaptation benefits through locally driven models (such as farmer field schools, community-managed water points and village-level disaster preparedness committees) that operate independently of central government infrastructure or sensitive data systems. This approach minimises political friction while empowering communities to lead resilience-building efforts in ways which are contextually appropriate and scalable.

iv Advance gender-inclusive strategies

Develop locally grounded, practical gender approaches that safeguard women and reflect operational constraints. This requires balancing donor ambitions with on-the-ground feasibility and maintaining close coordination with fund secretariats to manage expectations.

3 Broaden the climate finance landscape beyond vertical funds

i Engage alternative public and philanthropic funders

Mobilise interest from Gulf donors and Islamic finance institutions (e.g. IsDB, Qatar Fund) with a track record of supporting FCAS. Align engagement around water, food security and disaster resilience as shared priorities.

ii Utilise MDB-managed climate-related trust funds

Encourage the use of World Bank and ADB trust funds operating under basic human needs frameworks to channel climate finance, potentially incorporating technical inputs from Afghan institutions over time.

iii Explore localised and regional financing avenues

Given Afghanistan's fiscal and poverty constraints, direct domestic revenue mobilisation for climate action is likely to remain limited in the near term. However, opportunities exist to engage Afghan private sector actors, including traders, cooperatives and local service providers, in small-scale, climate-relevant initiatives where there is a direct livelihood benefit or reputational incentive. Regionally, collaboration with neighbouring countries on shared resource challenges (e.g. transboundary water resources, drought resilience or climate-resilient trade corridors) could unlock technical cooperation or co-financing channels through cross-border programmes or regional institutions. These partnerships may not generate large-scale financing immediately, but they can lay the groundwork for Afghan participation in regional climate adaptation strategies and demonstrate early progress toward locally led resilience-building.

iv Tap into diaspora support

The Afghan diaspora may offer remittances, philanthropic contributions or technical expertise to support climate resilience, especially if trust-building mechanisms are in place.

While the political and operational constraints in Afghanistan are profound, they are not insurmountable. By building on existing delivery models, forging practical alliances and focusing on localised and regional entry points, international actors can sustain climate engagement without compromising principles or effectiveness. Rather than waiting for broader political conditions to shift, stakeholders can begin laying the groundwork now for resilient, adaptive systems that centre Afghan expertise, community leadership and long-term sustainability.

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[16] Includes the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDBG), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the New Development Bank (NDB) and the World Bank Group (WBG).

[17] Note: USAID has been removed from the current analysis. USAID previously prioritised Afghanistan, making it the largest recipient of US assistance in the region and the fourth largest among low-income countries globally, with substantial funding directed towards emergency food assistance. As of early 2025, all USAID operations have been suspended following the agency's dismantlement under the current US administration.

[18] Co-financing often includes "in-kind financing" and can be less firm than the specific commitments from the VIFs themselves. This figure includes those that were suspended in 2021, including the one GCF project (USD 17.2 million).

[19] Total project funding divided by VIF funding for a given project.

[20] Note: A study I conducted for the GEF, interviewing GEF Operational Focal Points (OFPs) about operational challenges they face in accessing GEF resources, highlighted the complexity of securing co-financing. This is seen by the OFPs interviewed as a significant barrier to project implementation. (Annex I of: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/EN_GEF.68.05_Rev.01_Streamlining%20the%20GEF%20Project%20Cycle_0.pdf). Two specific recommendations from the OFPs on co-financing were (i) introduce a more flexible co-financing mechanism that accommodates countries with limited capacity (SIDS, LDCs); and (ii) increase the ambition and transparency in co-financing contributions from IAs and formalise their commitments.

[21] Includes the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDBG), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the New Development Bank (NDB) and the World Bank Group (WBG).

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[23] Tracking for the biannual update reports began in 2015, so 2014 data is not included

[24] The climate finance flows provided in the MDB 2023 Joint Report (2024) does not provide a breakdown of agencies or projects included. From web research only, a portion of what is counted in the USD 337 million may come from the WB Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (ARTF) project, which includes a grant of USD 265 million from the ARTF to provide livelihoods support and services in rural and urban areas, provide social grants for women and the most vulnerable, and strengthen community institutions for inclusive service delivery (source: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/04/24/afghanistan-world-bank-artf-provide-additional-financing-to-the-afghanistan-community-resilience-and-livelihoods-project).

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[34] Concept note was approved in 2023 and full proposal recently approved (March 2025).

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ANNEX 1 MDB CLIMATE FINANCE DEFINITIONS

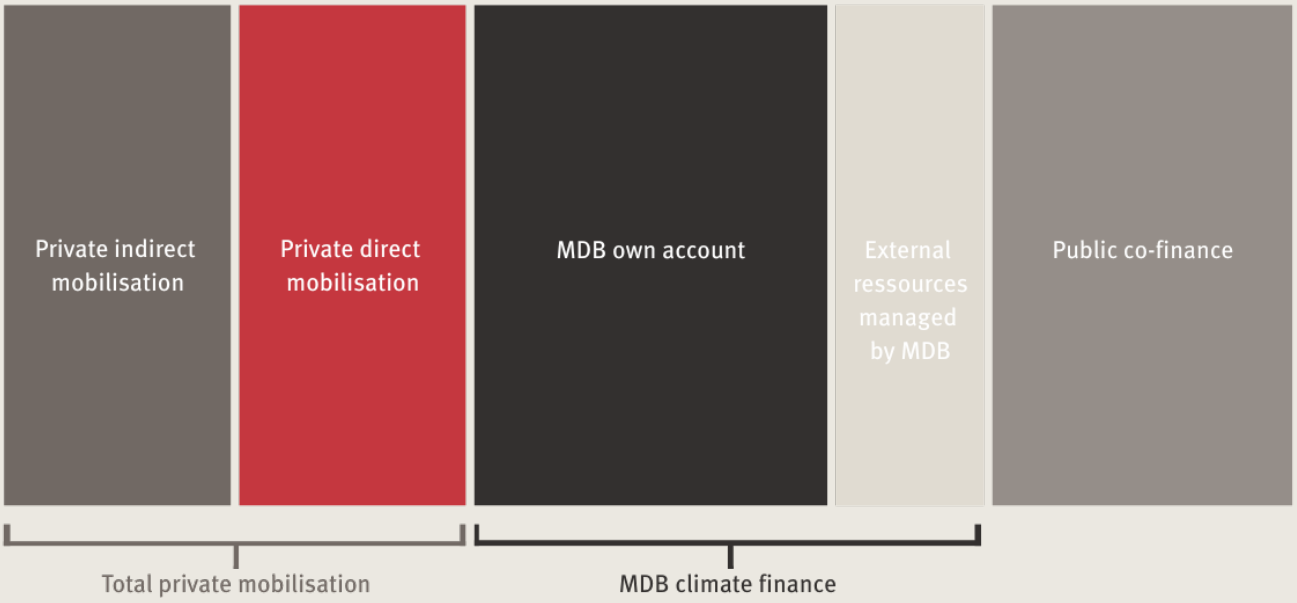
The MDBs define climate finance broadly:

Adaptation – For a project to be counted either fully or partially towards MDB adaptation finance, it must: 1) Set out the project's context of vulnerability to climate change; 2) Make an explicit statement of intent to address this vulnerability as part of the project; 3) Articulate a clear and direct link between the vulnerability and the specific project activities.

Mitigation – Within the MDB/IDFC "Common Principles for Climate Mitigation Finance Tracking" methodology, an activity can be classified as climate change mitigation where the activity, by avoiding or reducing greenhouse gas emissions or increasing their sequestration, contributes substantially to the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system consistent with the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement. The common principles recognise that a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation can involve the following three categories of climate change mitigation activities: 1) Negative or very low-emission activities, which result in negative, zero or very low greenhouse gas emissions and are fully consistent with the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, for example carbon sequestration in land use or some forms of renewable energy; 2) Transitional activities, which are still part of greenhouse gas emissions/emissive systems, but are important for and contribute to the transition towards a climate-neutral economy, such as energy efficiency improvement in manufacturing that directly or indirectly uses fossil fuels; 3) Enabling activities, which are instrumental in enabling other activities to make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, such as the manufacture of very low-emission technologies.

Co-finance – In 2015, the multilateral development banks began reporting on climate co-finance (CCF) flows in line with the harmonised definitions and indicators that had been established to estimate them. Tracking of climate co-finance aims to estimate the volume of financial resources invested by public and private external parties alongside multilateral development banks' financing for climate mitigation and adaptation activities. This approach presents sources of climate co-finance in the following categories: (i) other multilateral development banks; (ii) IDFC member institutions, including bilateral and multilateral members; (iii) other international public entities such as donor governments; (iv) contributions from

other domestic public entities such as recipient country governments (for example, financing by local counterparts); and (v) all private entities (defined as those with at least 50 per cent of their shares held privately), split into private direct mobilisation and private indirect mobilisation. This level of granularity enables multilateral development banks to present an increasingly nuanced picture of co-finance flows used for climate change interventions.



Additional details can be found in Annex C.2 and Annex C.3 of the "Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance". [36]

ANNEX 2 LIST OF VIF PROJECTS ACROSS AFGHANISTAN AND COMPARISON COHORTS

ANNEX 2: LIST OF VIF PROJECTS ACROSS AFGHANISTAN AND COMPARISON COHORTS

FUND	TITLE	COUNTRY	FOCAL AREA	SUBSECTOR	VIF ONLY (USD)	CO-FINANCING (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	CO-FINANCING RATIO	YEAR
GEF	Community-based Climate-Responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF)	Afghanistan	Adaptation	Forestry; Sustainable Land Use	8,982,420	16,000,000	24,982,420	2.8	2024
GEF	GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)	Afghanistan	Cross-cutting	General	770,835	806,263	1,577,099	2.0	2022
GEF	Combating land degradation and biodiversity loss by promoting sustainable rangeland management and biodiversity conservation in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	5,906,850	30,000,000	35,906,850	6.1	2021
GCF	Afghanistan Rural Energy Market Transformation Initiative – Strengthening Resilience of Livelihoods Through Sustainable Energy Access	Afghanistan	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	17,198,843	4,200,000	21,398,843	1.2	2020
GEF	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, land-use and other sectors for monitoring and reporting on Afghanistan's mitigation and adaptation targets	Afghanistan	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security; Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; UNFCCC reporting	1,350,000	1,500,000	2,850,000	2.1	2020

GEF	Investing in energy efficiency to strengthen the cold value chain of small and medium enterprises	Afghanistan	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access; SMEs and Industry	1,321,141	9,711,000	11,032,141	8.4	2020
GEF	Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Afghanistan	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	561,693	55,556	617,249	1.1	2020
GEF	Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	10,495,873	54,257,233	64,753,106	6.2	2018
GEF	Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	2,704,862	5,951,598	8,656,460	3.2	2018
GEF	GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase – Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources, Tranche 2 (Part IV)	Afghanistan	Cross-cutting	General	912,723	949,238	1,861,961	2.0	2018
GEF	Technology Needs Assessments – Phase III (TNA Phase III)	Afghanistan	Cross-cutting	General	295,714	130,714	426,429	1.4	2018
AF	South-South Cooperation Grant (SSC)	Afghanistan	Adaptation	General	50,000		50,000	1.0	2018
GEF	Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks	Afghanistan	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	5,600,000	65,500,000	71,100,000	12.7	2017

GEF	Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Afghanistan	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	360,360	34,835	395,195	1.1	2015
GEF	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Afghanistan	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	177,778	18,889	196,667	1.1	2015
GEF	Integrated Community-based Management of High Value Forest Ecosystems in Southwestern Central African Republic, to safeguard globally outstanding biodiversity, carbon stock and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly unsustainable land use practices	Central African Republic	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity and Conservation; Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	8,176,147	65,407,380	73,583,527	9.0	2024
GEF	Amazon Congo Critical Forest Biomes: UNEP's Regional Coordination Project for The Congo Basin Integrated Program (IP)	Central African Republic	Cross-cutting		1,189,909	6,930,242	8,120,150	6.8	2024
AF	Increasing the Adaptation Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities to Climate Change in the Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Adaptation	Rural livelihoods	10,000,000		10,000,000	1.0	2023

GEF	Strengthening the adaptive capacity of communities by up-scaling integrated landscape management and restoration in south-west region of Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	8,932,420	10,444,883	19,377,303	2.2	2023
CIF	BDRP: Leveraging Natural Capital Accounting and Climate Finance for the Congo Basin Forests – AFW: Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Republic of Congo (ROC)	Central African Republic	Cross-cutting		266,667	66,667	1,000,000	3.8	2023
GEF	GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)	Central African Republic	Cross-cutting	General	770,835	806,263	1,577,099	2.0	2022
GCF	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility	Central African Republic	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	40,000,000	183,357,143	223,357,143	5.6	2021
CIF	TAF: Climate Resilient Energy Sector Recovery	Central African Republic	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	400,000	0	400,000	1.0	2021
GEF	Scaling up ecological corridors and transboundary connectivity through integrated natural resources management in the Ngotto Forest landscape and Mbaéré-Bodingué National Park	Central African Republic	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	7,606,881	22,400,000	30,006,881	3.9	2020

GEF	Forest and Landscape Restoration supporting Landscape and Livelihoods Resilience in the Central African Republic (CAR)	Central African Republic	Adaptation	Rural Livelihoods	5,961,638	10,400,000	16,361,638	2.7	2018
GEF	Promotion of Small Hydropower-based Mini-Grids for A Better Access to Modern Energy Services in Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	2,645,000	16,658,000	19,303,000	7.3	2018
GEF	Technology Needs Assessments – Phase III (TNA Phase III)	Central African Republic	Cross-cutting	General	295,714	130,714	426,429	1.4	2018
GEF	Restoration of the ecological corridors of Mayo-Kebbi, Tandjilé and Fitri in Chad, in support of multiple land and forest benefits	Chad	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	4,131,345	3,784,174	7,915,519	1.9	2024
GEF	Innovative approach to protect ouadis through the promotion of non connected mini-grid solar energy in 3 municipalities (Mao, Kekedena and Nokou) of Kanem region – Chad	Chad	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	2,954,534	21,500,000	24,454,534	8.3	2024
GEF	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Chad to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	Chad	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	1,045,000	350,000	1,395,000	1.3	2024

GCF	Infrastructure Climate Resilient Fund (ICRF)	Chad	Cross-cutting	Infrastructure and Buildings	13,355,526	26,911,579	40,267,105	3.0	2023
GCF	Hardest-to-Reach	Chad	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	4,062,500	11,562,500	15,625,000	3.8	2023
GEF	Great Green Wall Climate Change Adaptation Regional Support Project	Chad	Cross-cutting	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	992,491	3,319,844	4,312,336	4.3	2023
GEF	Strengthening rural and urban resilience to climate change and variability by the provision of water supply and sanitation in Chad	Chad	Adaptation	WASH	8,700,000	16,583,950	25,283,950	2.9	2022
GCF	Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I): Greening Agricultural Banks & the Financial Sector to Foster Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great Green Wall (GGW) countries – Phase I	Chad	Cross-cutting	Agriculture and Food Security; Finance	8,428,056	5,897,691	14,325,747	1.7	2022
GCF	Desert to Power G5 Sahel Facility	Chad	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	30,000,000	163,343,280	193,343,280	6.4	2021
GCF	The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW)	Chad	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security; Climate Information and Disaster Risk	13,808,317	10,079,500	23,887,817	1.7	2021

GEF	Community-based Climate Risks Management in Chad	Chad	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	5,250,000	12,500,000	17,750,000	3.4	2020
GEF	Chad ALBIA – Local Development and Adaptation Project	Chad	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security; Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	4,450,170	62,900,000	67,350,170	15.1	2020
GCF	Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)	Chad	Adaptation	General	7,530,444	15,792,000	23,322,444	3.1	2018
GEF	Chad National Adaptation Plan	Chad	Adaptation	UNFCCC Reporting	5,775,000	27,905,900	33,680,900	5.8	2018
GEF	Restoring Ecological Corridors in the Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, Chad, to Support Multiple Land and Forests Benefits - RECONNECT	Chad	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	5,366,972	9,152,707	14,519,679	2.7	2018
GEF	Technology Needs Assessments – Phase III (TNA Phase III)	Chad	Cross-cutting	General	295,714	130,714	426,429	1.4	2018
GEF	Building Resilience For Food Security and Nutrition in Chad's Rural Communities	Chad	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	5,329,452	15,045,800	20,375,252	3.8	2017
GEF	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Chad	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	177,778	18,889	196,667	1.1	2015
AF	South-South Cooperation Grant (SSC)	Chad	Adaptation	General	49,592		49,592	1.0	2014

GEF	Sustainable Management of the Mayombe, Oubangui and Mai-Ndombé tropical forest Landscapes to facilitate conservation of natural resources, local development, food security and climate change mitigation in DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Agriculture and Food Security	15,415,596	80,000,000	95,415,596	6.2	2024
GEF	Integrated sustainable and adaptive management of natural resources to support ecosystem restoration and livelihoods in the Miombo landscapes of Southern Kwango	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	9,585,931	70,000,000	79,585,931	8.3	2024
GEF	Amazon Congo Critical Forest Biomes: UNEP's Regional Coordination Project for The Congo Basin Integrated Program (IP)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting		1,189,909	6,930,242	8,120,150	6.8	2024
GEF	National child project under the GEF Africa Mini-grids Program_ Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	408,716	61,142,000	61,550,716	150.6	2024
GEF	Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge Programme in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	General	158,573	116,359	274,931	1.7	2024
GCF	&Green Fund: Investing in Inclusive Agriculture and Protecting Forests	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	17,213,636	72,299,091	89,512,727	5.2	2023

GCF	Infrastructure Climate Resilient Fund (ICRF)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	Infrastructure and Buildings	13,355,526	26,911,579	40,267,105	3.0	2023
GCF	KawiSafi II	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access; SMEs and Industry	7,500,000	22,500,000	30,000,000	4.0	2023
GCF	Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP 2)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	5,555,556	22,222,222	27,777,778	5.0	2023
GCF	Hardest-to-Reach	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	4,062,500	11,562,500	15,625,000	3.8	2023
GEF	Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and enhanced water security in Lake Tanganyika basin	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	WASH; Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	3,649,771	15,887,669	19,537,440	5.4	2023
GEF	Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate change through promoting innovation, transfer and large-scale deployment of adaptation-oriented technologies in priority agriculture value-chains and creating jobs	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	8,932,420	36,258,000	45,190,420	5.1	2022
GEF	Inclusive Conservation Initiative	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	2,048,707	8,216,805	10,265,512	5.0	2022

GEF	Strengthening capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enhance transparency and tracking of the Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	Agriculture and Food Security; UNFCCC Reporting	1,950,000	105,428	2,055,428	1.1	2022
GEF	Strengthening the Implementation of National Biosafety Frameworks in Southern Africa (SINBF)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity and Conservation	952,797	3,000,000	3,952,797	4.1	2022
GEF	GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	General	770,835	806,263	1,577,099	2.0	2022
GCF	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	40,000,000	183,357,143	223,357,143	5.6	2021
GEF	Community-based forested landscape management in the Grand Kivu and Lake Tele-Tumba	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	13,761,468	76,532,813	90,294,281	6.6	2021
GEF	Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	3,730,734	7,700,000	11,430,734	3.1	2021
GEF	Reviving high quality coffee to stimulate climate adaptation	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	573,395	950,197	1,523,592	2.7	2021

	in smallholder farming communities								
GEF	Promoting the Effective Management of Salonga National Park through Creation of Community Forests and Improving the Well-being of Local Communities	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	5,694,749	22,860,710	28,555,459	5.0	2020
GCF	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	General	3,658,537	14,634,146	18,292,683	5.0	2020
GCF	Participation in Energy Access Relief Facility ("EARF")	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	3,333,333	3,333,333	6,666,667	2.0	2020
GCF	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA) Facility	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	General	451,220	231,707	682,927	1.5	2020
GEF	Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (GEF Additional Financing)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation		6,210,046	32,417,589	38,627,635	6.2	2019
GEF	Effective National Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol and Valorization of Botanical Plants (Medicinal, Cosmetic and Neutraceutical) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	2,000,000	7,035,000	9,035,000	4.5	2019

GEF	GLOBE Legislators Advancing REDD+ and Natural Capital Governance Towards the Delivery of the 2030 Agenda	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation		348,632	1,166,667	1,515,299	4.3	2019
GCF	DRC Green Mini-Grid Program	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	21,000,000	68,000,000	89,000,000	4.2	2018
GEF	The Restoration Initiative, DRC child project: Improved Management and Restoration of Agro-sylvo-pastoral Resources in the Pilot Province of South-Kivu	Democratic Republic of Congo	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	3,600,000	12,381,530	15,981,530	4.4	2018
CIF	Forest-Dependent Community Support Project	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting		6,000,000	7,700,000	13,700,000	2.3	2015
GEF	Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	360,360	34,835	395,195	1.1	2015
CIF	Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (IFLMP)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting		36,900,000	0	36,900,000	1.0	2014
GEF	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	200,000	20,000	220,000	1.1	2014

CIF	Additional solar photovoltaic capacity to further replace fossil fuel in the Caracol Industrial Park of Haiti and neighboring communities	Haiti	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	1.0	2024
GEF	Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge Programme in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Haiti	Cross-cutting	General	158,573	116,359	274,931	1.7	2024
GCF	Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management	Haiti	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	22,427,206	8,863,355	31,290,561	1.4	2023
AF	Implementing Measures for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Mitigation of School Facilities in Haiti	Haiti	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	9,916,344		9,916,344	1.0	2022
GEF	Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti	Haiti	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	5,055,479	55,650,000	60,705,479	12.0	2022
GEF	Strengthening the climatic resilience of the drinking water sector in the South of Haiti	Haiti	Adaptation	WASH; Climate Information and Disaster Risk	4,504,563	30,450,000	34,954,563	7.8	2022
GEF	Building Resilience in the Wake of Climate Disasters in Southern Haiti	Haiti	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	4,327,857	22,568,552	26,896,409	6.2	2022
GEF	Sustainable Management of Wooded Production	Haiti	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	6,186,964	47,394,420	53,581,384	8.7	2021

	Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation								
CIF	GESP: Battery Energy Storage System to maximize the use of surplus energy from a solar photovoltaic plant located in the Caracol Industrial Park of Haiti	Haiti	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	1.0	2021
GEF	Strengthening National Institutions in Haiti to meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	Haiti	Adaptation	UNFCCC Reporting	1,320,000	40,000	1,360,000	1.0	2021
GEF	CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase 1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) multicountry soil management initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems	Haiti	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Agriculture and Food Security	1,165,029	3,685,402	4,850,432	4.2	2021
GCF	Scaling Smart, Solar, Energy Access Microgrids in Haiti	Haiti	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	9,900,000	35,848,000	45,748,000	4.6	2020
GCF	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity	Haiti	Cross-cutting	General	3,658,537	14,634,146	18,292,683	5.0	2020
GCF	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA) Facility	Haiti	Cross-cutting	General	451,220	231,707	682,927	1.5	2020
CIF	Off-Grid Electricity Program	Haiti	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	7,500,000	42,500,000	50,000,000	6.7	2019
GEF	Resilient Productive Landscapes in Haiti	Haiti	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	6,210,046	20,000,000	26,210,046	4.2	2018

GEF	Technology Needs Assessments – Phase III (TNA Phase III)	Haiti	Cross-cutting	General	295,714	130,714	426,429	1.4	2018
CIF	Renewable Energy and Access for All	Haiti	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	13,600,000	60,500,000	74,100,000	5.4	2017
CIF	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project	Haiti	Adaptation	Infrastructure and Buildings	7,000,000	58,800,000	65,800,000	9.4	2017
CIF	Renewable Energy for the Metropolitan Area	Haiti	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	6,000,000	4,500,000	10,500,000	1.8	2017
GEF	Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface in the Southern Marine Protected Areas of Haiti – MHBI	Haiti	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	1,826,485	10,600,000	12,426,485	6.8	2017
CIF	Modern Energy Services for All	Haiti	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	15,600,000	48,000,000	63,600,000	4.1	2015
CIF	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Services Project	Haiti	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	1.0	2015
CIF	Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop	Haiti	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	4,500,000	43,000,000	47,500,000	10.6	2015
GEF	Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Haiti	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	360,360	34,835	395,195	1.1	2015
CIF	Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	Haiti	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	8,000,000	50,000,000	58,000,000	7.3	2014

GCF	E-Mobility Program	Kyrgyz Republic	Mitigation	Transport	24,274,286	40,640,000	64,914,286	2.7	2024
GCF	Greening Financial Systems: Delivering Climate Finance for All	Kyrgyz Republic	Cross-cutting	Finance	15,384,615	36,076,923	51,461,538	3.3	2024
CIF	GESP: EBRD Energy Storage Programme	Kyrgyz Republic	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	3,613,636	14,127,273	195,150,000	54.0	2024
GCF	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility (Phase 2 Resilience focus) [SRMI-Resilience]	Kyrgyz Republic	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	17,777,778	106,555,556	124,333,333	7.0	2023
AF	Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project –ADAPT	Kyrgyz Republic	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Agriculture and Food Security	9,999,313		9,999,313	1.0	2022
GEF	Integrated Community-based Management of High Value Mountain Ecosystems in Southern Kyrgyzstan for Multiple Benefits	Kyrgyz Republic	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	2,639,726	20,272,918	22,912,644	8.7	2022
GEF	Implementation of the National Biosafety Mechanism in the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Kyrgyz Republic	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity and Conservation	1,502,511	3,000,000	4,502,511	3.0	2022
GCF	Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands in Kyrgyz Republic (CS-FOR)	Kyrgyz Republic	Mitigation		29,988,520	20,001,480	49,990,000	1.7	2019

GCF	Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic.	Kyrgyz Republic	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security; Climate Information and Disaster Risk	8,576,108	1,062,117	9,638,225	1.1	2018
GEF	Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2)	Kyrgyz Republic	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security; Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	1,812,443	10,814,174	12,626,618	7.0	2017
GEF	Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity and Associated Land and Forest Resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain Ecosystems to Support Sustainable Livelihoods	Kyrgyz Republic	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	3,988,575	24,519,183	28,507,758	7.1	2016
GEF	Sustainable Forest and Land Management	Kyrgyz Republic	Cross-cutting		4,109,589	12,000,000	16,109,589	3.9	2015
GEF	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Kyrgyz Republic	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	200,000	20,000	220,000	1.1	2014
GCF	Acumen Climate Action Pakistan Fund	Pakistan	Cross-cutting	General	28,000,000	62,000,000	90,000,000	3.2	2024

GCF	Climaventures: Harnessing the Domestic Private Sector Ecosystem for Climate Action in Pakistan	Pakistan	Cross-cutting	Finance; SMEs and Industry	25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	2.0	2024
GCF	GCF-IFC Scaling Resilient Water Infrastructure (RWI) Facility	Pakistan	Adaptation	WASH	21,500,000	83,666,667	105,166,667	4.9	2024
GCF	Integrated climate risk management for strengthened resilience to climate change in Buner and Shangla Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan	Pakistan	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	8,777,141	1,068,200	9,845,341	1.1	2024
GCF	Recharge Pakistan: Building Pakistan's resilience to climate change through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and Green Infrastructure for integrated flood risk management	Pakistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	66,000,005	11,848,391	77,848,396	1.2	2023
GCF	Community Resilience Partnership Program	Pakistan	Adaptation	General	17,142,857	90,000,000	107,142,857	6.3	2023
GEF	Combating Climate Change through the Promotion and Application of Sustainable Biomass Energy Technologies in Pakistan (PASBET)	Pakistan	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	3,439,041	21,150,446	24,589,487	7.2	2023
GEF	Accelerating low-carbon circular economy through cleantech innovation towards	Pakistan	Mitigation	Finance; Waste	1,776,484	11,800,000	13,576,484	7.6	2023

	sustainable development in Pakistan								
GCF	Pakistan Distributed Solar Project	Pakistan	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	10,000,000	44,000,000	54,000,000	5.4	2022
GEF	Combating land degradation through integrated and sustainable range and livestock management to promote resilient livelihoods in Northern Punjab	Pakistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Agriculture and Food Security	2,183,105	13,102,100	15,285,205	7.0	2022
AF	Enhance community, local and national-level urban climate change resilience to water scarcity, caused by floods and droughts in Rawalpindi and Nowshera, Pakistan	Pakistan	Adaptation	WASH	6,094,000		6,094,000	1.0	2020
GEF	Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Pakistan	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	561,693	55,556	617,249	1.1	2020
GCF	Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management	Pakistan	Adaptation	WASH; Agriculture and Food Security	34,990,832	12,699,931	47,690,763	1.4	2019
GCF	Green BRT Karachi	Pakistan	Mitigation	Transport	49,000,000	534,500,000	583,500,000	11.9	2018
GEF	Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program	Pakistan	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	4,644,521	15,130,000	19,774,521	4.3	2018

GEF	Reversing Deforestation and Degradation in High Conservation Value Chilgoza Pine Forests in Pakistan	Pakistan	Mitigation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	3,978,440	24,000,000	27,978,440	7.0	2018
GEF	Transforming the Leather Processing Industries towards Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Development Paths in Pakistan	Pakistan	Cross-cutting	SMEs and Industry	2,000,000	12,198,000	14,198,000	7.1	2018
GEF	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Pakistan	Pakistan	Cross-cutting	General	2,659,726	3,125,000	5,784,726	2.2	2017
GCF	Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan	Pakistan	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	36,960,000	500,000	37,460,000	1.0	2016
GEF	First Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC	Regional, Tajikistan	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	852,000	80,000	932,000	1.1	2016
GCF	Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia (Ugbaad)	Somalia	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	79,707,268	15,194,229	94,901,497	1.2	2024
GCF	Building Climate Resilience for Food and Livelihoods in the Horn of Africa (BREFOL)	Somalia	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	30,200,000	36,860,000	67,060,000	2.2	2024
GEF	Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge Programme in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Somalia	Cross-cutting	General	158,573	116,359	274,931	1.7	2024
GCF	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI)	Somalia	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	17,777,778	106,555,556	124,333,333	7.0	2023

	Facility (Phase 2 Resilience focus) [SRMI-Resilience]								
GEF	Adaptive Agriculture and Rangeland Rehabilitation Project (A2R2) – Somalia	Somalia	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	17,039,450	23,730,000	40,769,450	2.4	2023
GCF	Hardest-to-Reach	Somalia	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	4,062,500	11,562,500	15,625,000	3.8	2023
GEF	National child project under the GEF Africa Mini-grids Program Somalia	Somalia	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	3,276,147	171,450,000	174,726,147	53.3	2022
GEF	GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)	Somalia	Cross-cutting	General	770,835	806,263	1,577,099	2.0	2022
GCF	Cooling Facility	Somalia	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access; SMEs and Industry	17,444,444	80,315,556	97,760,000	5.6	2021
GEF	Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Somalia	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	561,693	55,556	617,249	1.1	2020
GEF	Support for Integrated Water Resources Management to Ensure Water Access and Disaster Reduction for Somalia's Pastoralists	Somalia	Adaptation	WASH	8,831,000	69,744,000	78,575,000	8.9	2019

GEF	Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Somalia	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	360,360	34,835	395,195	1.1	2015
GCF	Building Climate Resilience for Food and Livelihoods in the Horn of Africa (BREFOL)	South Sudan	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security	30,200,000	36,860,000	67,060,000	2.2	2024
GEF	Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge Programme in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	South Sudan	Cross-cutting	General	158,573	116,359	274,931	1.7	2024
GEF	Promoting Sustainable Approaches to Ecosystem Conservation in the Imatong landscape of South Sudan	South Sudan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	3,502,968	15,100,000	18,602,968	5.3	2023
GEF	Watershed approaches for climate resilience in agro-pastoral landscapes	South Sudan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	9,384,703	24,007,632	33,392,335	3.6	2022
GEF	Capacity support for accession to and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in South Sudan	South Sudan	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	863,242	6,450,000	7,313,242	8.5	2021
GEF	Strengthening the Capacity of Government and Communities in South Sudan to Adapt to Climate Change	South Sudan	Adaptation	General	9,032,420	25,880,000	34,912,420	3.9	2020

GEF	Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan	South Sudan	Cross-cutting	Biodiversity and Conservation	5,329,452	12,152,000	17,481,452	3.3	2019
GEF	Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	South Sudan	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	360,360	34,835	395,195	1.1	2015
AF	Increasing the climate change resilience of communities in Eastern Ghouta in Rural Damascus to water scarcity challenges through integrated natural resource management and immediate adaptation interventions	Syrian Arab Republic	Adaptation	WASH; Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	9,997,156		9,997,156	1.0	2021
GCF	Community-based Agriculture Support Programme 'plus' (CASP+)	Tajikistan	Cross-cutting	Agriculture and Food Security	39,000,000	40,690,370	79,690,370	2.0	2024
GCF	Greening Financial Systems: Delivering Climate Finance for All	Tajikistan	Cross-cutting	Finance	15,384,615	36,076,923	51,461,538	3.3	2024
CIF	GESP: EBRD Energy Storage Programme	Tajikistan	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	3,613,636	14,127,273	195,150,000	54.0	2024
AF	Readiness Package Grant Proposal for accreditation support	Tajikistan	Adaptation	General	130,200		130,200	1.0	2024

GCF	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility (Phase 2 Resilience focus) [SRMI-Resilience]	Tajikistan	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	17,777,778	106,555,556	124,333,333	7.0	2023
GEF	Strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Tajikistan to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement	Tajikistan	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	1,319,863	500,000	1,819,863	1.4	2023
GEF	Conservation and Sustainable Management of High-Value Arid Ecosystems in the Lower Amu Darya Basin	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	2,639,726	34,240,280	36,880,006	14.0	2022
GEF	Facilitating agrobiodiversity (ABD) conservation and sustainable use to promote food and nutritional resilience in Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	1,776,484	12,400,000	14,176,484	8.0	2021
AF	An integrated landscape approach to enhancing the climate resilience of small-scale farmers and pastoralists in Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security; Rural Livelihoods; Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	9,996,441		9,996,441	1.0	2019
GCF	Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security; Rural Livelihoods	9,273,586	699,404	9,972,990	1.1	2018
GCF	Institutional Development of the State Agency for	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	2.0	2018

	Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan								
GEF	Green Energy SMEs Development Project	Tajikistan	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	2,519,963	21,950,000	24,469,963	9.7	2018
GEF	Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2)	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Agriculture and Food Security	1,812,443	10,814,174	12,626,618	7.0	2017
GCF	Tajikistan: Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	50,000,000	78,900,000	128,900,000	2.6	2016
GCF	GCF-EBRD SEFF Co-financing Programme	Tajikistan	Cross-cutting	Finance	37,800,000	100,700,000	138,500,000	3.7	2016
GCF	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program For the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)	Tajikistan	Cross-cutting	General	9,500,000	24,890,000	34,390,000	3.6	2016
GEF	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pamir Alay and Tian Shan Ecosystems for Snow Leopard Protection and Sustainable Community Livelihoods	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Biodiversity and Conservation	4,181,370	19,610,000	23,791,370	5.7	2016
CIF	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods – AF	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Rural Livelihoods	2,000,000	2,200,000	4,200,000	2.1	2015
CIF	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector	Tajikistan	Cross-cutting	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	11,000,000	54,000,000	65,000,000	5.9	2014

CIF	Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility	Tajikistan	Adaptation	Finance	5,000,000	7,600,000	12,600,000	2.5	2014
GCF	E-Mobility Program	Uzbekistan	Mitigation	Transport	24,274,286	40,640,000	64,914,286	2.7	2024
GCF	GCF-IFC Scaling Resilient Water Infrastructure (RWI) Facility	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	WASH	21,500,000	83,666,667	105,166,667	4.9	2024
GCF	Greening Financial Systems: Delivering Climate Finance for All	Uzbekistan	Cross-cutting	Finance	15,384,615	36,076,923	51,461,538	3.3	2024
GEF	Integrated Conservation Management and Restoration of High-Value Landscapes in Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	6,066,054	140,955,000	147,021,054	24.2	2024
GEF	Food System, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program in Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Agriculture and Food Security	5,992,661	72,754,400	78,747,061	13.1	2022
GEF	Capacity-building to establish an integrated and enhanced transparency framework in Uzbekistan to track the national climate actions and support measures received	Uzbekistan	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	1,319,863	500,000	1,819,863	1.4	2022
GCF	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility	Uzbekistan	Mitigation	Renewable Energy and Energy Access	40,000,000	183,357,143	223,357,143	5.6	2021
GCF	Enhancing Multi-Hazard Early Warning System to increase resilience of Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	9,999,455	30,639,880	40,639,335	4.1	2021

	communities to climate change-induced hazards								
GEF	Sustainable Forest and Rangelands Management in the Dryland Ecosystems of Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	3,776,941	37,500,000	41,276,941	10.9	2021
GEF	Tashkent – Accelerating Investments in Low Emission Vehicles (TAILEV)	Uzbekistan	Mitigation	Transport	3,569,725	25,870,000	29,439,725	8.2	2021
GEF	Conservation and sustainable management of lakes, wetlands, and riparian corridors as pillars of a resilient and land degradation neutral Aral basin landscape supporting sustainable livelihoods	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use	3,552,968	59,590,000	63,142,968	17.8	2021
GCF	High Impact Programme for the Corporate Sector	Uzbekistan	Mitigation	SMEs and Industry	36,861,429	108,408,571	145,270,000	3.9	2020
GEF	Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas	Uzbekistan	Cross-cutting		3,187,023	18,666,151	21,853,174	6.9	2017
GEF	Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2)	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Forestry and Sustainable Land Use; Agriculture and Food Security	1,812,443	10,814,174	12,626,618	7.0	2017
GCF	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program For The Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)	Uzbekistan	Cross-cutting	General	9,500,000	24,890,000	34,390,000	3.6	2016

GEF	Sustainable Natural Resource Use and Forest Management in Key Mountainous Areas Important for Globally Significant Biodiversity	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Biodiversity and Conservation	6,209,863	25,300,000	31,509,863	5.1	2016
GEF	Market Transformation for Sustainable Rural Housing Project	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Infrastructure and Buildings	6,000,000	130,665,099	136,665,099	22.8	2016
AF	Developing climate resilience of farming communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Adaptation	Agriculture and Food Security; Rural Livelihoods	5,415,103		5,415,103	1.0	2014
GEF	Support the urgent UN-brokered SAFER Salvage Operation to prevent an environmental, humanitarian and economic oil spill disaster in the southern Red Sea	Yemen	Cross-cutting	Climate Information and Disaster Risk	4,016,210	55,500,000	59,516,210	14.8	2023
GEF	Resilient and sustainable livelihoods for rural Yemen	Yemen	Adaptation	Rural Livelihoods	16,057,798	104,218,400	120,276,198	7.5	2022
GEF	GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)	Yemen	Cross-cutting	General	770,835	806,263	1,577,099	2.0	2022
GEF	Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Yemen	Cross-cutting	UNFCCC Reporting	561,693	55,556	617,249	1.1	2020

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