



**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

Independent  
Evaluation  
Unit



**February 2025**

---

# Annex II. Data Sources and Methodology for Identifying Indigenous Peoples-Relevant Projects

---

**Note:**

This document constitutes Annex II of the annexes to the Final Report of the Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Approach to Indigenous Peoples (IP2024). The *remaining annexes are forthcoming.*





## ANNEX II. DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFYING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES-RELEVANT PROJECTS

### IDENTIFYING PROJECTS

The evaluation team reviewed all GCF projects approved as of 31 October 2024 (B.40) to identify projects relevant to Indigenous Peoples (IPs). IP-relevant projects are those that can potentially affect IPs, either positively or negatively, and are therefore highly relevant for the application of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy (IPs Policy)<sup>1</sup> and its approach to IPs.

The data sources used for this analysis included funding proposals (FPs), available Annual Performance Reports (APRs), Tebtebba's tracker<sup>2</sup>, the GCF Open Data Library and the GCF Integrated Portfolio Management System (iPMS). The methodology for identifying IPs-related from amongst funding proposals approved by the fortieth meeting of the GCF Board (B.40) in October 2024 followed these steps:

- i. **Step 1:** Review of Tebtebba's Indigenous Peoples Tracker on GCF Projects.<sup>3</sup> This review yielded a total of 87 projects.
- ii. **Step 2:** Review of IPs-related tags on GCF Open Data Library (GCF Taxonomy)<sup>4</sup> to identify:
  - a) projects explicitly and directly addressing IPs or
  - b) projects addressing local communities or Indigenous knowledge, including all terms identified in paragraph 16 of the IPs Policy, even if IPs are not explicitly addressed. This step identified a total of 34 projects.
- iii. **Step 3:** The above steps yielded a long list, which was subject to a further review. The team reviewed funding proposals, with an eye for keywords to assess IPs-relevant activities using available information in funding proposal project descriptions and activity budgets in the funded activity agreement (FAA). Outcomes and activities in funding proposals were qualitatively reviewed for the following:
  - GCF activities with IPs as direct and indirect beneficiaries.
  - GCF activities that have allocated budget to IPs-related activities.
  - Activities that use traditional, local, and Indigenous knowledge, practices, and species in project origination or implementation.

<sup>1</sup> Green Climate Fund (2018a). "Indigenous Peoples Policy." Document GCF/B.19/43 (Annex XI to decision B.19/11).

<sup>2</sup> An initiative of Tebtebba and Elatia <https://iptracker.tebtebba.org/>

<sup>3</sup> An initiative of Tebtebba and Elatia <https://iptracker.tebtebba.org/>

<sup>4</sup> Tags utilizing:

1. Environmental policies, instruments, plans and strategies > Plans and strategies > Other strategies and plans > Indigenous peoples plan.
2. Recipients of GCF support > Benefited stakeholders > Indigenous peoples > Indigenous knowledge/local community.



- Development of an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) with Indigenous Peoples plans (IPPs).
- Conduction of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

A total of 120 projects was identified as a result of Steps 1-3.

- iv. **Step 4:** A review was conducted for IPs-related projects that did not align with the Tebtebba selection. Additional variables were applied, including references to IPs in the FAA agreements, independent technical advisory panel (iTAP) comments, and civil society organization (CSO) comments. These additional variables increased confidence in accurately identifying IPs-related projects.
- v. **Step 5:** Separately, another review identified a sub-group of highly relevant projects that were deemed to more directly address IPs. This was based on three criteria: i) the presence of an ESMP and IPP; ii) inclusion of IPs-related activities in the funding proposal; and iii) a specific budget allocation for IPs activities. Projects meeting the ESMP condition and at least one other criterion (ii or iii) were categorized as relevant, while the rest of the projects were classified as related but not relevant. At this last step, 8 projects were added.

## IDENTIFYING READINESS GRANTS

The evaluation also assessed the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) grants that have contributed or are supporting IPs. The methodology for selecting readiness grants was applied in the following steps:

- i. **Step 1:** DataLab determined the share of investment of GCF IPs projects through the Readiness Result Management Framework (RRMF) framework and iPMS categorization/indicators on vulnerable groups.
- ii. **Step 2:** Use of internal IEU datasets that included information on the selection of IPs-related readiness grants by applying a two-pronged approach: i) filtering through tags – the same three tags were used for filtering of readiness grants as for the funding proposals: “Indigenous,” “Indigenous Peoples” and all terms identified in paragraph 16 of the Indigenous Peoples Policy; ii) filtering through objectives of the specific readiness grants. The RPSP objectives on capacity building, national adaptation plans (NAPs) and adaptation planning were identified as most relevant based on the 2023 readiness guidebook and the DataLab’s work on the GCF’s RPSP evaluation.
- iii. **Step 3:** After creating an initial list of readiness grants through the above methods, individual readiness grants were checked for their relevance to IPs. A keyword search of a selected list of terms was deployed to review readiness proposals, interim progress reports, completion reports, and deliverables. Finally, the list of relevant RPSP grants was prepared.



## LIMITATIONS

The GCF tagging system is not always reliable and is prone to errors and inaccuracies since the tagging process has been performed using artificial intelligence (AI) tools. For example:

- Funding Proposal 176 (FP176) *Hydro-agricultural development with smart agriculture practices resilient to climate change in Niger* includes both “indigenous people” and “indigenous peoples plan” tags (Green Climate Fund 2021a). However, after cross-checking, the funding proposal clearly mentioned that “The project does not affect forest resources or indigenous people” (ibid, p.89) and “This project will be carried out in areas where there are no indigenous people” (ibid, p.91).
- FP182 *Climate-smart initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainability in prioritized agricultural production systems in Colombia (CSICAP)* specified that the project will not have a direct impact on “indigenous reservations”, but an ethnic differential approach was included in the analysis of risks (Green Climate Fund 2022, p.70).
- In FP068, *Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia*, the funding proposal mentioned that there are no known IPs or ethnic groups in the project intervention area. However, stakeholder engagement will be performed to ensure the absence of any project impact on the Indigenous community (Green Climate Fund 2018b, p.63).

The contradictions in the above examples and statements, particularly regarding the project’s level of engagement with IPs, pose challenges in tagging projects as IPs-related and, more importantly, as highly relevant projects that have substantially addressed IPs. As a result, after a more in-depth screening via cross-checking the IPs-related information extracted via keyword searches, the evaluation team decided to restrict the identification to 128 highly relevant IPs projects.

Some synonyms for IPs or relevant keywords may not accurately represent IPs. For example, some literature from other international organizations defines IPs and ethnic groups as two different concepts. Thus, even if the approved funding proposal or project description mentions “ethnic groups” and includes them as beneficiaries in the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) framework, the project cannot be identified as IPs-related. Moreover, while the GCF IPs Policy allows self-identifying groups to declare themselves as IPs, some states or governments do not recognize IPs or use different terms to describe them (for example, “distinct groups” or “local communities”). These vague terms may or may not include IPs. Limitation by the absence of legal recognition or identification might further affect the keywords or phrases used by accredited entities (AEs) to describe the beneficiaries, hence making it difficult to make a sound judgement on whether the project is in fact IPs-relevant or not. The evaluation applied additional variables in the review process and cross-checked with secondary data to increase confidence in accurately and systematically identifying IPs-relevant projects.

Finally, in relation to the readiness grants selection, the limitations included non-machine-readable documents and deliverables in local languages that made it difficult to check for clear deliverables contributing to IPs.

In conclusion, the evaluation acknowledges the inherently subjective nature of such a selection and review process, but is backed by a rigorous review process informed by constant comparison.



*Table 2.1 List of 128 projects considered by the evaluation as IPs relevant*

FP NUMBER	NAME	AE
FP001	Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru	Profonanpe
FP002	Scaling up the use of Modernized Climate information and Early Warning Systems in Malawi	UNDP
FP003	Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands	CSE
FP004	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)	KfW
FP007	Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages	UNDP
FP008	Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project	ADB
FP011	Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy	UNEP
FP012	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project	WorldBank
FP015	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)	UNDP
FP017	Climate action and solar energy development programme in the Tarapacá Region in Chile	CAF
FP018	Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan	UNDP
FP019	Priming Financial and Land Use Planning Instruments to Reduce Emissions from Deforestations	UNDP
FP022	Development of organiculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED)	ADA_Morocco
FP023	Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop growing regions (CRAVE)	EIF
FP024	Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia	EIF
FP026	Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar	CI
FP034	Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda	UNDP
FP035	Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Planning in Vanuatu (Van-CIS-RDP)	SPREP
FP043	The Saïss Water Conservation Project	EBRD



FP NUMBER	NAME	AE
FP045	Ground Water Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha	NABARD
FP048	Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agriculture Risk Sharing Facility	IDB
FP049	Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risk (R4)	WFP
FP050	Bhutan for life	WWF
FP056	Scaling up climate resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana	UNDP
FP061	Integrated physical adaptation and community resilience through an enhanced direct access pilot in the public, private, and civil society sectors of three Eastern Caribbean small island developing states	DOE_ATG
FP062	Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)	FAO
FP069	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	UNDP
FP072	Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia	UNDP
FP074	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project	WorldBank
FP078	Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF)	Acumen
FP087	Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala’s highlands	IUCN
FP089	Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA)	FAO
FP095	Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	AFD
FP097	Productive Investment Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change (CAMBio II)	CABEI
FP100	REDD-PLUS results-based payments for results achieved by Brazil in the Amazon biome in 2014 and 2015	UNDP
FP101	Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient)	IFAD
FP103	Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal	GIZ
FP107	Supporting Climate Resilience and Transformational Change in the Agriculture Sector in Bhutan	UNDP



FP NUMBER	NAME	AE
FP108	Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management	FAO
FP109	Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	UNDP
FP110	Ecuador REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014	UNDP
FP113	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	IUCN
FP117	Implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions Programme through improved governance and sustainable forest landscape management	GIZ
FP118	Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN)	FAO
FP120	Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016	FAO
FP121	REDD+ Results-based payments in Paraguay for the period 2015-2017	UNEP
FP125	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam	UNDP
FP126	Increased climate resilience of rural households and communities through the rehabilitation of production landscapes in selected localities of the Republic of Cuba (IRES)	FAO
FP128	Arbaro Fund – Sustainable Forestry Fund	MUFG_Bank
FP130	Indonesia REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016	UNDP
FP131	Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin, Nepal	IUCN
FP134	Colombia REDD+ Results-based Payments for results period 2015-2016	FAO
FP135	Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean – EBA IO	AFD
FP136	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	WorldBank
FP137	Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project	UNDP
FP141	Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural communities in Mongolia	UNDP
FP142	Argentina REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016	FAO
FP143	Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRPP)	IFAD





FP NUMBER	NAME	AE
FP144	Costa Rica REDD-plus Results-Based Payments for 2014 and 2015	UNDP
FP145	RELIVE – RESilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala	FAO
FP147	Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries of the Pacific Ocean	UNEP
FP154	Mongolia: Aimags and Soums Green Regional Development Investment Program (ASDIP)	ADB
FP156	ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF): Green Recovery Program	ADB
FP158	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana’s Communal Rangelands	CI
FP159	PREFOREST CONGO - Project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forests in five departments in the Republic of Congo	FAO
FP161	Building Regional Resilience through Strengthened Meteorological, Hydrological and Climate Services in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Member Countries	AFD
FP162	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)	IFAD
FP163	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility	WorldBank
FP167	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation	IUCN
FP171	Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste	UNEP
FP172	Mitigating GHG emission through modern, efficient and climate friendly clean cooking solutions (CCS)	AEPC
FP173	The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valuing bioeconomy products and services with climate mitigation and adaptation results in the Amazon	IDB
FP174	Ecosystem-based Adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic	CABEI
FP177	Cooling Facility	WorldBank
FP179	Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP)	CRDB



FP NUMBER	NAME	AE
FP187	Ouémé Basin Climate-Resilience Initiative (OCRI) Benin	FAO
FP189	E-Mobility Program for Sustainable Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean	IDB
FP191	Enhancing Adaptation and Community Resilience by Improving Water Security in Vanuatu	SPC
FP193	Peruvian Amazon Eco Bio Business Facility (Amazon EBBF)	Profonampe
FP194	Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (PEEB) Cool	AFD
FP195	E-Motion: E-Mobility and Low Carbon Transportation	CAF
FP196	Supporting Innovative Mechanisms for Industrial Energy Efficiency Financing in Indonesia with Lessons for Replication in other ASEAN Member States	KDB
FP198	CATALI.5°T Initiative: Concerted Action To Accelerate Local I.5° Technologies – Latin America and West Africa	GIZ
FP199	Public-Social-Private Partnerships for Ecologically-Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihood in Northern Tonle Sap Basin (PEARL)	FAO
FP200	Scaling up the implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions Programme through improved governance and sustainable forest landscape management (Project 2)	GIZ
FP201	Adapting Philippine Agriculture to Climate Change (APA)	FAO
FP202	Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles)	FAO
FP203	Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals	WWF
FP204	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility (Phase 2 Resilience focus) [SRMI-Resilience]	WorldBank
FP206	Resilient Homestead and Livelihood support to the vulnerable coastal people of Bangladesh (RHL)	PKSF
FP207	Recharge Pakistan: Building Pakistan’s resilience to climate change through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and Green Infrastructure for integrated flood risk management	WWF
FP209	Climate Change Resilience through South Africa’s Water Reuse Programme (“WRP”)	DBSA
FP211	Hardest-to-Reach	Acumen
FP214	Thai Rice: Strengthening Climate-Smart Rice Farming	GIZ



FP NUMBER	NAME	AE
FP215	Community Resilience Partnership Program	ADB
FP220	Africa Rural Climate Adaptation Finance Mechanism (ARCAFIM) for East Africa region	IFAD
FP222	Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP 2)	CAMCO
FP223	Project GAIA ("GAIA")	MUFG_Bank
SAP001	Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia	EIF
SAP006	Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach	EIF
SAP010	Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines	Landbank
SAP015	Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE)	FAO
SAP030	Strengthening Climate Resilience of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) Health System	SCA
SAP031	Marajó Resiliente: Enhancing the resilience of smallholders to climate change impacts through adapting and scaling up diversified agroforestry systems in the Marajo Archipelago of Brazil	FundacionAvina
FP225	E-Mobility Program	ADB
FP226	Resilient Puna: Ecosystem based Adaptation for sustainable High Andean communities and ecosystems in Peru	GIZ
FP227	Increase Resilience to Climate Change of Smallholders Receiving the Services of the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Programme (DEFIS+)	IFAD
FP228	Cambodian Climate Financing Facility	KDB
FP229	Acumen Climate Action Pakistan Fund	Acumen
FP230	Kuali Fund-GCF	COFIDES
FP232	Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI)	UNEP
FP234	Tonga Coastal Resilience	UNDP
FP235	Mangroves for climate: Public, Private and Community Partnerships for Mitigation and Adaptation in Ecuador	CI
FP236	Basin Approach for Livelihood Sustainability through Adaptation Strategies (BALSAS)	IFAD



FP NUMBER	NAME	AE
FP237	E-Motion : E-Mobility and Low Carbon Transportation	AFD
FP238	Ecosystems-based Adaptation for resilient Watersheds and Communities in Malawi (EbAM)	FAO
FP239	Building Climate Resilience for Food and Livelihoods in the Horn of Africa (BREFOL)	AfDB
FP240	Collaborative R&DB Programme for Promoting the Innovation of Climate Technopreneurship	KDB
FP241	Financing Mitigation and Adaptation Projects (FMAP) in Indian MSMEs	SIDB
FP242	Caribbean Net-Zero and Resilient Private Sector	IDBinvest
FP243	Climate-resilient community access to safe water powered by renewable energy in drought-vulnerable regions of Ethiopia	MoF
FP246	Climate Resilient Agriculture in Somalia (Ugbaad)	FAO
FP247	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)	BOAD
FP248	Land-based Mitigation and Adaptation through a Jurisdictional Approach in West Kalimantan	GIZ
FP249	Strengthening climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agriculture Livelihoods in Iraq (SRVALI)	FAO
FP250	Achieving emission reduction in the Central Highlands and South Central Coast of Viet Nam to support National REDD+ Action Programme goals (RECAF)	IFAD
FP252	Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II	Acumen Fund Inc
SAP044	Empowering Women Groups to Build Resilience to Climate Impacts in the Province of Cunene in South West Angola (CREW Angola)	Sahara and Sahel Observatory

Independent Evaluation Unit  
Green Climate Fund  
175, Art center-daero, Yeonsu-gu  
Incheon 22004, Republic of Korea  
Tel. (+82) 032-458-6450  
[ieu@gcfund.org](mailto:ieu@gcfund.org)  
<https://ieu.greenclimate.fund>

