



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Independent
Evaluation
Unit



HWFW – IEU Comparative Study

March 2025

A Comparative Study:

A comparative overview undertaken as part of the Independent Evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) "Health and Well-being, and Food and Water Security" (HWFW) Results Area (RA)



A Comparative Study:

A comparative overview undertaken as part of the Independent Evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) "Health and Well-being, and Food and Water Security" (HWFW) Results Area (RA)

03/2025

© 2025 Green Climate Fund Independent Evaluation Unit

175, Art center-daero

Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004

Republic of Korea

Tel. (+82) 032-458-6450

Email: ieu@gcfund.org

<https://ieu.greenclimate.fund>

All rights reserved.

First Edition

This paper is a product of the Independent Evaluation Unit at the Green Climate Fund (GCF/IEU). It is part of a larger effort to provide open access to its research and work and to make a contribution to climate change discussions around the world.

While the IEU has undertaken every effort to ensure the data in this report is accurate, it is the reader's responsibility to determine if any and all information provided by the IEU is correct and verified. Neither the author(s) of this document nor anyone connected with the IEU or the GCF can be held responsible for how the information herein is used.

Rights and permissions

The material in this work is copyrighted. Copying or transmitting portions all or part of this report without permission may be a violation of applicable law. The IEU encourages dissemination of its work and will normally grant permission promptly. Please send requests to ieu@gcfund.org.

Citation

The suggested citation for this paper is:

Independent Evaluation Unit (2025). *A Comparative Study: A comparative overview undertaken as part of the Independent Evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) "Health and Well-being, and Food and Water Security" (HWWF) Results Area (RA)*. March. Songdo, South Korea: Independent Evaluation Unit, Green Climate Fund.

Credits

Head of the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit: Andreas Reumann

Evaluation task leads: Daisuke Horikoshi and Yeonji Kim

Prepared by: Universalia Management Group (Eric Abitbol - CEO, and Aurélie Ieroncig - Project Analyst)

Editing: Deborah Hong

Layout and design: Ewnetu Kefale and Josephine Ngala

A FREE PUBLICATION

Printed on eco-friendly paper

Table of Contents

Abbreviations.....	e
Introduction.....	1
I. Adaptation Fund (AF).....	2
1.1 Overview [Updated in 2022].....	2
1.2 African States Portfolio [Updated in 2022].....	2
II. Asian Development Bank (ADB).....	4
2.1 Overview [Updated in 2024].....	4
2.2 Results Management [Updated in 2024].....	6
2.3 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023].....	8
III. Climate Investment Funds (CIF).....	9
3.1 Overview [Updated in 2025].....	9
3.2 African States Portfolio [Updated in 2022].....	10
3.3 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023].....	10
IV. Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (CCFAH).....	12
4.1 Overview [Updated in 2023].....	12
V. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).....	13
5.1 Overview [Updated in 2025].....	13
5.2 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023].....	13
VI. Dutch Entrepreneurial Development bank (FMO).....	15
6.1 Overview [Updated in 2024].....	15
6.2 Results Framework [Updated in 2024].....	16
VII. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).....	17
7.1 Overview [Updated in 2025].....	17
7.2 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023].....	17
VIII. Global Center on Adaptation (GCA).....	18
8.1 Overview [Updated in 2025].....	18
8.2 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023].....	19
IX. Global Environment Facility (GEF).....	20
9.1 Overview [Updated in 2024].....	20
9.2 African States Portfolio [Updated in 2022].....	21
9.3 Results Reporting [Updated in 2024].....	22
9.4 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023].....	24
X. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).....	26
10.1 Overview [Updated in 2024].....	26
10.2 Results Framework [Updated in 2024].....	27
XI. Landscape Resilience Fund (LRF).....	30
11.1 Overview [Updated in 2025].....	30

11.2	Readiness Support [Updated in 2023].....	30
XII.	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MFIMP).....	32
12.1	Overview [Updated in 2023].....	32
XIII.	Save the Children Australia (SCA).....	33
13.1	Overview [Updated in 2024].....	33
13.2	Results Framework [Updated in 2024].....	34
XIV.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).....	36
14.1	Overview [Updated in 2024].....	36
14.2	Results Framework [Updated in 2024].....	37
XV.	United States Agency for International Development (USAID).....	39
15.1	Overview [Updated in 2025].....	39
15.2	Readiness Support [Updated in 2023].....	39

List of Tables

Table 1.	Readiness Programme for Climate Finance (RPCF)	3
Table 2.	Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund.....	8
Table 3.	Technical Assistance Facility	10
Table 4.	Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub.....	12
Table 5.	Enabling Access to Climate Finance.....	13
Table 6.	Readiness Fund.....	17
Table 7.	Technical Assistance Programme.....	19
Table 8.	Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change & Special Climate Change Fund	24
Table 9.	Investment Readiness.....	30
Table 10.	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	32
Table 11.	Climate Ready Project.....	39



Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
ARRI	Annual Report on Results and Impact
CCFAH	Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub
CCR	COSOP Completion Review
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reductions
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CI	Core Indicator
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunities Programme
CPDAE	Community of Practice of Direct Access Entities
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CRF	Climate Ready Project
CRR	COSOP Results Review
DAE	Direct Accredited Entity
DEF	Development Effectiveness Framework
DEFr	Development Effectiveness Reviews
DMF	Design and Monitoring Framework
E&S	Environmental and Social
EACF	Enabling Access to Climate Finance
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDA	Enhanced Direct Access
EDFI	European Development Finance Institutions
ESS	Environment and Social Safeguards
EWA	Early Warning Systems
FACS	Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FCVS	Fragile, Conflict and Violence-Affected States
FMO	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation



GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIIN	Global Impact Investing Network
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HWFW	Health and Well-being, and Food and Water Security
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IOE	Independent Office of Evaluation
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Investment Readiness
IRRF	Integrated Results and Resources Framework
ISA	International Solar Alliance
IWRW	Integrated Water Resource Management
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Development Country Fund
LRF	Landscape Resilience Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M&R	Monitoring and Reporting
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MfDR	Management for development Results
MFIMP	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
MIS	Management Information System
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MTS	Medium-Term Strategy
OCR	Ordinary Capital Resources
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OPRD	Operational Policy and Results Division
ORMS	Operational Results Management System
PBAS	Performance-Based Allocation System
PIR	Project Implementation Report



PMU	Project Management Unit
PPR	Project Progress Report
PRI	Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund
RA	Result Area
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RF	Readiness Fund
RFI	Result Framework Indicator
RIA	Research and Impact Assessment Division
RIDE	Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
RMF	Results Management Framework
RPCF	Readiness Programme for Climate Finance
SCA	Save the Children Australia
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIS	Sustainability Information System
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TA	Technical Assistance
TAF	Technical Assistance Facility
TAP	Technical Assistance Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCIS	Weather & Climate Information Services
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Introduction

1. The Comparator Overview was undertaken as part of the Independent Evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) "Health and Well-being, and Food and Water Security" (HWWF) Results Area (RA). This evaluation assessed both the actual and likely achievements of HWWF RA-tagged GCF investments and key factors that enable or hinder the achievement of results; as well as the value of the GCF's overall RA approach and investments. The evaluation entailed document and portfolio review, stakeholder consultation including field visits and a benchmarking exercise. This evaluation brought to light the value of developing Comparator Briefs, based on data collected through benchmarking exercises.

2. This document contains data collected as part of benchmarking and landscape analyses carried out under three Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) evaluations. This data was collected through document review and portfolio data and stakeholder interviews with staff within these organizations. Document review and portfolio data considered was largely obtained through publicly available sources. The scope of the data collected varied across IEU evaluations, as follows:

- (a) Independent Evaluation of the GCF's "Health and Well-being, and Food and Water Security" Results Area (2024): The Benchmarking Study focused on the scope of HWWF work and results management approaches, including results frameworks, monitoring and reporting (M&R).
- (b) Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (2023): The Landscape Analysis and Benchmarking focused on readiness support delivered, including focus and type of support delivered, delivery modalities used, financing provided, among others.
- (c) Independent Evaluation of the Relevance and Effectiveness of the GCF's Investments in the African States (2022): The 3CO Analysis focused on complementarity, coherence and cooperation, including at the global level (Board and Secretariat) and at the activity and programme level, with a focus on Africa.

3. A brief was developed compiling all information collected for each of the comparators. Each brief is available in the current document, covering the following comparators:

- (a) Adaptation Fund (AF)
- (b) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- (c) Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
- (d) Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (CCFAH)
- (e) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- (f) Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank (FMO)
- (g) Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
- (h) Global Center on Adaptation (GCA)
- (i) Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- (j) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- (k) Landscape Resilience Fund (LRF)

- (l) Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MFIMP)
- (m) Save the Children Australia (SCA)
- (n) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (o) United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

I. Adaptation Fund (AF)

1.1 Overview [Updated in 2022]

4. The Adaptation Fund (AF) is a multilateral fund that helps vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. The AF works across seven sectors, namely: Agriculture; Food Security; Rural Development; Water Management; Coastal Management; Transboundary Water Management; and Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning Systems. It is currently being guided by the Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) 2023-2027.

5. Since 2010, the AF has allocated USD 923.5 million to projects and programmes, averaging around USD 77 million per year. The AF is financed largely by governments and private donors, as well as from a 2 per cent share of proceeds of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued under the Protocol's [Clean Development Mechanism](#) (CDM).¹

6. The AF responds to individual project submissions and provides grants of modest volumes, up to USD 10 million for adaptation, with a maximum of USD 20 million per country and an additional USD 5 million per country under the Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) window. The AF delivers support through national Direct Accredited Entities (DAEs) as well international AEs. Unlike the GCF, it does not recognize regional organizations as DAEs.

1.1.1. Collaboration and complementarities with the GCF

7. The GCF and AF continue to work on identifying ways to expedite the reaccreditation of entities that are accredited to both funds. Moreover, the GCF and AF secretariats have been supporting the Community of Practice of Direct Access Entities (CPDAE) committee for the development and submission of a GCF readiness proposal to fund the initiative's action plan for strengthening DAEs.

1.2 African States Portfolio [Updated in 2022]

8. The GCF and AF focus their support on similar areas, including food systems (e.g., agriculture and food security), the water sector (e.g., water security and water management), as well as community level adaptation and livelihoods. The AF has focused on adaptation in agriculture, with nine projects addressing this sector, as well as food security, rural development and water management, all with seven projects focusing on these sectors. An assessment of the grant amount shows a strong focus on food security, with USD 61.8 million in grants approved,

¹ AF website, <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/about/>

followed by agriculture and rural development with USD 58 million and USD 57.6 million, respectively.²

9. The AF's portfolio in Africa has focused on Eastern Africa (43 per cent) and Western Africa (36 per cent), followed by Southern Africa (10 per cent), Northern Africa (7 per cent) and Middle Africa (4 per cent). Support has largely been delivered to least developed countries (LDCs) (61 per cent), while a more limited support has been delivered to fragile, conflict and violence-affected States (FCVS) (23 per cent) and small island developing states (SIDS) (7 per cent).

10. Readiness Support [Updated in 2023] AF has a readiness programme, namely the Readiness Programme for Climate Finance (RPCF). The programme is further presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Readiness Programme for Climate Finance (RPCF)

PROGRAMME	READINESS PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE FINANCE(RPCF)
Year	2014
Objective	To strengthen capacity to receive and manage climate financing. Aims to help strengthen the capacity of national and regional implementing entities to receive and manage climate financing, particularly through the Fund's Direct Access modality and to adapt and build resilience.
Thematic Focus	Climate Adaptation, with no specific sectoral focus, support delivered based on country needs.
Geographic Focus	Global , with 34 national implementing entities that can access financing, half of which are located in SIDS or LDCs.
Type of Readiness Support	The AF provides a series of grants to support 1) Readiness Package Grants; 2) Project Formulation Grants; 3) Technical Assistance Grants; and 4) Project Scale-up Grants. The MTS 2023-2027 also speaks of expanding the scope of readiness and its recipients. As of 2023, the support focuses on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to accredited implementing entities: includes introduction seminars, facilitating peer to peer learning and the provision of small grants to support project formulation and the implementation of specific policies such as the environment and social policy. • Cooperation/ partnerships: with climate finance readiness providers. • Support to countries seeking accreditation: through small grants, hosting climate finance readiness seminars and events and developing tools and guidance documents to support countries

² AF website, <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/project-information/projects-table-view/>, exported on 24 May 24 2022

	<p>seeking accreditation with the Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge management: publishing of country case studies, media outreach and the documentation of lessons learned on the Climate Finance Ready website.
Delivery Modalities	Grants and technical assistance (through development of tools, seminars, etc.).
Funding	Total funding is estimated at USD 25 million . Funding varies depending on the grant, from USD 25,000 to USD 150,000 per grant .
Implementing partners	Readiness grants provide financing for countries to hire external expertise to increase capacity or conduct specific tasks to support project development. Under the MTS 2023-2027, the AF is exploring the possibility to deliver support through delivery partners .
Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Indigenous Peoples (IP) and Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) Readiness Support	Guidance documents and grants are delivered to support compliance with the AF's Gender Policy and the Environment and Social Policy. The MTS 2023-2027 also calls for the expansion of support and recipients to include women's organizations, Indigenous Peoples, youth and local communities.
Readiness Strategy	The MTS 2023-2027 includes information on the readiness strategy; as well as a readiness programme specific strategy.

II. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

2.1 Overview [Updated in 2024]

11. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was created in 1966. The ADB is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. It is a key actor in the significant transformation of the region and is committed to serving the region's development needs. The ADB assists its members and partners by providing loans, technical assistance (TA), grants and equity investments. Funds are channeled through its ordinary capital resources (OCR) lending operations and the Asian Development Fund (ADF), as well as special funds, trust funds and partnership facilities.

12. The ADB is governed by the Board of Governors, Board of Directors and the President. It is comprised of six vice-presidents, including two covering specific regions (South Asia, Central and West Asia; and East Asia and Southeast Asia and the Pacific) each with regional departments and country offices; another covering Market Solutions; another covering Finance and Risk

Management; another covering Administration and Corporate Management; and a final vice-president covering Sectors and Themes. The Sectors and Themes Department includes a Climate Change and Sustainable Development Group as well as a Sectors Group; with the latter including Agriculture, Food, Nature and Rural Development, Water, Urban Development and Digital.

13. In 2018, the ADB published Strategy 2030 (S2030), which outlines seven operational priorities, namely: OP1 Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities

- (a) OP2: Accelerating progress in gender equality
- (b) OP3: Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience and enhancing environmental sustainability
- (c) OP4: Making cities more livable
- (d) OP5: Promoting rural development and food security
- (e) OP6: Strengthening governance and institutional capacity
- (f) OP7: Fostering regional cooperation and integration

2.1.1. Scope of Work: Health, Food and Water Security

14. The ADB works in all HWWF component sectors. As a development fund, the ADB's work in these sectors goes beyond climate adaptation and touches on broader development challenges, while recognizing the role and risk that climate change poses. As such, climate-related interventions are a component of the Bank's approach in these sectors, but not always the central component. The ADB explicitly recognizes the water-food-energy security nexus and links between health, development and economic growth. While the water-food-health nexus is not explicitly discussed in institutional documents, the links between these sectors are evident when taking a closer look at the priorities of the organization.

15. The bank's priority work in the **health sector** seeks to improve health infrastructure and systems, governance, workforce and financing. The ADB seeks universal health coverage and for health services to become increasingly efficient, accessible and equitable. While interventions in the sector being largely development-focused, the ADB does recognize the threat that climate change poses and the need for health systems to become more adaptive, resilient and efficient.

16. **Food security** is one of the seven operational priorities of the ADB, which touches on (a) improving market connectivity and agriculture value chain linkages, (b) increasing agricultural productivity and food security, and (c) enhancing food safety. Notably, during 2022-2025, a comprehensive programme has been supporting efforts to ease a worsening food crisis in Asia and the Pacific and improve long-term food security by strengthening food systems against the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss. The ADB adopts a multisectoral approach to achieve food security, considering health (nutrition), agriculture, infrastructure (water productivity, resilience to natural disasters, etc.), environment (Integrated Water Resource Management), climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster and emergency assistance (early warning and information systems).

17. Finally, the ADB works towards improving **water security** and resilience in the region by supporting inclusive, resilient, sustainable and well-governed services delivery and resource management. ADB work in the water sector touches on climate resilience, water and sanitation, food security and health. There are notably four focal areas: (a) Water as a sustainable resource; (b)

Universal water and sanitation services; (c) Productive use of water in agriculture and the economy; and (d) Reduced water-related risks.

2.2 Results Management [Updated in 2024]

2.2.1. Overview of the Results Management System

18. Management for Development Results (MfDR) was introduced in 1999 to enhance effectiveness. The foundation for the ADB's results-based management approach was set by an ADB-wide working group in 2003. During that year, the **Results Management Unit under the Strategy and Policy Department** was also created. The mainstreaming of MfDR was done in a phased manner, given the substantial resources required.

19. Under the current system, results management and progress reporting is done at three levels:

- (a) **Corporate level** – using the Corporate Results Framework³ which aligns with S2030 operational priorities. At this level, reporting is done using a scorecard published annually through Development Effectiveness Reviews (DEfR).
- (b) **Country level** – using the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) Results Framework⁴, which cascades the operational priorities and associated expected results to country level.
- (c) **Project level** – using a design and monitoring framework (DMF), with monitoring done through the ADB's e-Operations, an online system launched in 2010 for processing and implementing sovereign operations.⁵

2.2.2. Results Reporting

20. Corporate level reporting is done through aggregation of reporting starting at the project level to the country level and finally, to the operational priority and corporate level. At the country level, CPSs are developed to help guide ADB operations in the country, in alignment with government priorities and objectives and based on the country context, ADB's comparative advantage and track record and the intervention areas of other development partners. CPSs include a results framework to measure articulated CPS objectives, guide ADB performance and for evaluation and learning. With the approval of S2030, a new CSP results framework template and approach was adopted. The CSP results framework is required to use results framework indicators (RFIs) and tracking indicators from the corporate results framework. The CSP then guides the selection of projects, with a focus on projects with DMFs that integrate indicators found in the CSP results framework. M&R are done at the project level, with results aggregated upwards from project to CPS, to operational priority and the corporate level.

³ Corporate level results framework, including Corporate Results Framework, 2019-2024:
<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/504656/policy-paper-adb-results-framework-2019-2024-circulation-22-august.pdf>

⁴ Country Partnership Strategy and Results Framework Review (2021):
<https://www.adb.org/documents/country-partnership-strategy-and-results-framework-review>

⁵ Guidelines for Preparing a Design and Monitoring Framework (2020):
<https://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-preparing-design-and-monitoring-framework>

21. At the project level, reporting is done through the (i) **Project progress report (PPR)**, (ii) **Midterm review (MTR)**, and (iii) **Completion reports**. Results M&R is guided by Monitoring Arrangements, which typically require borrowers through its implementing entity to collect results data and report. In larger operations, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialists or project implementation teams may be sought to lead the process. ADB staff also monitor projects based on their DMFs, which include reviewing reports produced by borrowers, conducting site visits and ADB review missions, cross-referencing and, in some cases, hiring external monitors. Accordingly, the ADB project team prepares a PPR in the e-Operations systems quarterly during implementation. The PPR includes five progress indicators, including one on the delivery of DMF targets, as well as the value of results achieved to date for each DMF indicator. Reporting focuses on outputs prior to the MTR and shifts towards outcome indicators following the MTR.

2.2.3. Results Monitoring

22. The development of S2030 entailed the development of a new Corporate Results Framework which includes a series of indicators to capture contribution and progress on the seven operational priorities as well as the ADB's operational and institutional effectiveness. The current Corporate Results Framework is more specifically structured across four levels, namely:

- (a) Level 1: Development Progress in Asia and the Pacific – considering the overarching objective of Strategy 2030, namely: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific.
- (b) Level 2: Results from the ADB's completed operations – considering the Strategy 2030 operational priority results [2A] and the quality of completed operations [2B].
- (c) Level 3: The ADB's Operational Management – considering design and implementation quality [3A], development finance [3B] and strategic alignment [3C].
- (d) Level 4: The ADB's Organizational Effectiveness – considering organizational systems and processes [4A] and organizational capacity [4B].

23. Tracking is done through a series of pillars and sub-pillars, aligned with operational priorities. More specifically, each operational priority has a series of pillars – representing intermediate outcomes framed as RFI; and each pillar has a series of sub-pillars – representing immediate outcomes and framed as tracking indicators. Pillar and sub-pillar indicators typically fall within one of the following six types: beneficiaries, entities, zones, infrastructure assets and services, solutions and measures.

24. M&R on actual results on the ground is done at level 1 and level 2. Level 1 on development progress in Asia and the Pacific contains 10 RFIs, mapped to operational priorities and SDGs; and an additional 22 tracking indicators. At level 2 on results from the ADB's completed operations, results monitoring takes place under level 2A on S2030 operational priority results. Level 2A contains 22 RFIs, separate across the 7 operational priorities and mapped to SDGs and an additional 77 tracking indicators.

2.2.4. Health, Food and Water Security

25. Given this is a “development” focused financier, rather than a climate-focused financier, indicators in the RF are largely development-focused. As such, many of the HWFW-related indicators are not climate-focused. The majority of climate indicators are found under OP3:

Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience and enhancing environmental sustainability, which include Pillar 1: Mitigation of climate change increased; Pillar 2: Climate and disaster resilience built; and Pillar 3: Environmental sustainability enhanced.

26. Looking specifically at HWWF sectors, **Food Security-related indicators** largely fall under OP5 Promoting Rural Development and Food Security. It is composed of 3 Pillars: Pillar 1: Rural Development Enhanced, with 4 tracking indicators; Pillar 2: Efficiency of agriculture value chains improved, with 4 tracking indicators; and Pillar 3: Food security increased, with 4 tracking indicators, including 2 climate-related indicators namely: “56. Land improved through climate-resilient irrigation infrastructure and water delivery services (hectares)” and “55. Farmers using quality farm inputs and sustainable mechanization.” Some cross-cutting indicators are noted, including “39. Sustainable water–food–energy security nexus solutions implemented (number).”

27. On the other hand, **Health and water security** is largely cross-cutting across OPs. **Water security**-related indicators include a mix of development and climate-focused indicators including: “Proportion of population using basic drinking water services (per cent) a. Rural b. Urban” at Level 1 and “39. Sustainable water–food–energy security nexus solutions implemented (number)” and “56. Land improved through climate-resilient irrigation infrastructure and water delivery services (hectares)” at level 2A. **Health**-related indicators are predominantly development-focused and touch on health service establishment and improvement, towards universal access. Where health and climate meet is related to disaster risk reduction; with the tracking of death attributed to climate-related and geophysical hazards, reduced floor risk, climate and disaster resilience, etc.

2.3 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023]

28. The ADB has a readiness programme, namely the Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund (PRI). The programme is further presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund

PROGRAMME	PROJECT READINESS IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND (PRI)
Year	2016
Objective	To support the preparation of projects of climate change responsive infrastructure projects. The Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund provides an innovative grants mechanism for supporting both design and procurement readiness of climate change responsive infrastructure projects. By strengthening the climate change content of ensuing investments, the fund will help scale up the ADB’s own climate financing and also improve access by developing member countries (DMCs) to global climate change funds. It was established on 30 June 2016.
Thematic Focus	Climate Change (General), with a specific focus on infrastructure.
Geographic Focus	Sub-Regional for Southeast Asia.
Type of Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving design- and procurement-readiness;

Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping DMCs build a pipeline of well-prepared, technically sound and climate change responsive projects; Reducing start-up and implementation delays; and Strengthening the climate responsiveness of project designs.
Delivery Modalities	Grant support through technical assistance (TA) and direct charges modality.
Funding	Around EUR 7 million of funding available, with no funding caps identified.
Implementing partners	Support is delivered by consultants .
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	The PRI provides support to ensure alignment with ADB policies related to GESI and ESS. No support related to IP was identified.
Readiness Strategy	There is a Project Readiness Improvement Trust Fund (institutional document).

III. Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

3.1 Overview [Updated in 2025]

29. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) seek to accelerate climate action by funding programmes touching on energy transitions, clean technologies, climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction and nature-based solutions. More specifically, there are 11 CIFs, namely (1) Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT), (2) Clean Technology Fund (CTF), (3) Global Energy Storage Program (GESP), (4) Forest Investment Program (FIP), (5) Industry Decarbonization Program, (6) Nature, People, and Climate (NPC), (7) Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), (8) Renewable Energy Integration Program (REI), (9) Scaling up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP), (10) Climate Smart Cities Program, and (11) Technical Assistance Facility (TAF).

30. Since its creation in 2008, the CIF has received pledges of USD 12.5 billion from several donor countries, with nearly USD 65 billion in expected co-financing.⁶ The CIF offers large-scale, low-cost, long-term financing, which lowers the risk and cost of climate financing in developing and middle-income countries to empower transformations in clean technology, energy access, climate resilience and sustainable forestry. Working in partnership with governments, the private sector, civil society and local communities, through six major MDBs, the CIF provides highly competitive financing that reduces risk for investors, lowering barriers to piloting new technologies, scaling up

⁶ CIF website, <https://www.cif.org/>

proven solutions, opening up sustainable markets and mobilizing private sector capital for climate action.⁷

31. The CIF establishes national platforms during planning processes to crowd in investments and involvement in projects. CIF funding consists mostly of concessional financing, with a strong focus on co-financing, private sector engagement and innovative financing. It provides funding across five regions, namely Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa. The CIF relies on MDBs for project implementation to use their standard methods for project appraisal. It currently works with: the ADB, African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Finance Corporation (IFC) and World Bank.

3.2 African States Portfolio [Updated in 2022]

32. CIF has focused on renewable energy generation, with 39 projects addressing this area, representing over half of the projects for which a focus area was identified. This is followed by landscape approaches and agriculture and landscape management with 11 and 10 projects respectively. No Africa-specific funding data was available on the CIF website.⁸

33. GIF support has been geared towards Eastern Africa (42 per cent) and Western Africa (35 per cent), followed by Southern Africa (11 per cent), Middle Africa (7 per cent) and Northern Africa (5 per cent). This support has been largely delivered to LDCs (62 per cent) as well as FCVS (51 per cent), while no support has been delivered to SIDS.

3.3 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023]

34. The CIF has a readiness programme, namely Technical Assistance Facility (TAF). The programme is further presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Technical Assistance Facility

PROGRAMME	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY (TAF)
Year	2019
Objective	To support upstream activities to accelerate downstream investments in clean-energy. The Facility supports upstream activities that lead to the strengthening of policy and regulatory environments, the building of human and institutional capacities and the design of market-facing solutions, such as innovative instruments and business models; with the overriding goal of accelerating downstream clean-energy investments in client countries.
Thematic Focus	Climate Mitigation, with a particular focus on clean energy, particularly energy efficiency and renewable energy, clean energy and green/ resilient

⁷ CIF website, <https://www.cif.org/how-we-work>

⁸ CIF website, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/projects>, exported on 8 July 8, 2022.



	recovery and financial sector and transaction enablers to accelerate clean energy investments.
Geographic Focus	Global , including 48 countries across all regions, including MENA (6 per cent), Africa (7 per cent), South Asia (19 per cent), East Asia & Pacific (19 per cent), LAC (25 per cent), Europe and Central Asia (23 per cent).
Type of Readiness Support	Accelerating clean energy investment (USD 15 million): strengthen policy and regulatory environment; build human and institutional capacities; design innovative market-facing solutions . Scope of activities include energy strategies, policy & planning; energy sector policy & regulation with investment relevance; financial sector policy & regulation with energy relevance; transaction enablers; and project pipeline development and matchmaking. Green and resilient recovery (USD 25 million): Increased climate-related ambition and action as part of C19 recovery plans; increased investment mobilization towards green and resilient recovery . Non-lending/standalone activities (e.g., building technical and institutional capacities, analytical frameworks, etc.) and policy and investment lending-related activities (e.g., identify new policy actions; strengthen planned policy actions; integrate green jobs or just transition assessments; project preparation) as well as knowledge sharing and operational support to MDBs (e.g., “Other” activities).
Delivery Modalities	Lending (concessional financing) and non-lending activities (technical assistance).
Funding	USD 37.12 million , with a cap of USD 750,000 per grant/project (with the possibility for an extension of up to USD 1 million)
Implementing partners	A core aspect of the CIF’s unique business model lies in the fact that CIF-funded projects are implemented exclusively through the following MDBs : AfDB, ADB, EBRD, IDB and World Bank Group, including the IFC. The same model is used for CIF-TAF, where all projects are implemented by these MDBs.
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	The Facility supports projects in meeting requirements for gender considerations in the design of proposals to receive grants under the Programme. The CIF-TAF also organized a global dialogue which included participation from Indigenous Peoples.
Readiness Strategy	No strategy identified.

IV. Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (CCFAH)

4.1 Overview [Updated in 2023]

35. The Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (CCFAH) helps small and other vulnerable states secure funding to tackle climate change related issues. It places Commonwealth National Climate Finance Advisers and Commonwealth Regional Climate Finance Advisers in government departments to support grant applications for climate finance, capacity building, policy support and knowledge generation and sharing.

Table 4. Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub

PROGRAMME	COMMONWEALTH CLIMATE FINANCE ACCESS HUB (CCFAH)
Year	2016
Objective	To address capacity constraints hampering Small and Vulnerable States from accessing climate finance. The overall objective of the Climate Finance Access Hub (the Hub) is to address capacity constraints hampering Small and Vulnerable States from accessing climate finance. The support granted through the CCFAH includes assistance to national entities to become accredited to various funds, such as the GCF.
Thematic Focus	Climate Financing (General), with no sectoral or thematic focus identified.
Geographic Focus	Global , covering all Commonwealth member countries, with a particular focus on SIDS and LDCs.
Type of Readiness Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become self-sufficient through “Human & Institutional Capacity Development” – Skilled technical advisers are deployed in-country to deliver human and institutional capacity for accreditation support, policy and climate finance readiness, as well as the development of project pipelines. • Implement climate change projects through “Technical Support” – Specialized short-term advisory services are identified and facilitated, to support the preparation and implementation of climate change related projects. • Share experiences with each other through “Knowledge Management” – Knowledge and lessons from various Hub activities are shared with member countries via various tools and instruments.
Delivery Modalities	Administrative and technical support provided by hubs.
Funding	Not applicable
Implementing	The Hub works on a “ Hub-and-Spoke ” model. The Commonwealth climate

partners	<p>finance experts act as national and regional advisers sharing knowledge with the central hub and with their regional counterparts, to create an interconnected network.</p> <p>In addition to the hub headquarters based in Mauritius, there are currently Commonwealth National Climate Finance Advisers deployed in 12 countries and 2 Regional Climate Finance Advisers, covering the African and Indo-Pacific region, based at the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) and the International Solar Alliance (ISA) respectively.</p>
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	<p>The hub supports mainstreaming gender and youth considerations (including integrating gender action plans and gender responsive actions as well as youth analyses in funding proposals). A Gender Climate Finance Adviser is also appointed in the Central Hub. This adviser is mandated with mainstreaming gender equality and equity in all projects supported in-country.</p>
Readiness Strategy	No strategy identified.

V. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

5.1 Overview [Updated in 2025]

36. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is the main German Development Agency, Headquarters in Bonn and Eschborn. The Agency provides services in international cooperation and international education. They have experience in a range of areas, including economic development and employment promotion, energy and the environment, and peace and security.

5.2 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023]

37. GIZ has a readiness programme, namely Enabling Access to Climate Finance: knowledge transfer, networking and innovation (EACF). The programme is further presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Enabling Access to Climate Finance

PROGRAMME	ENABLING ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCE (EACF)
Year	2020
Objective	<p>To empower strategic planning of climate funding, develop projects and deploy resources from the GCF. National institutions in partner countries are empowered to plan climate funding strategically, develop projects and deploy resources from the GCF effectively.</p>



Thematic Focus	Climate Financing, with no specific sectoral focus and support delivered based on country needs.
Geographic Focus	Global , with resources allocated based on demand and only accessible to countries with GIZ presence.
Type of Readiness Support	<p>There are two streams, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country specific (based on demand) and activities where GIZ is the delivery partner. The support under this stream is financed by GCF resources (RPSP). It can cover the range of support provided under the RPSP, much of which falls under pipeline development. The readiness is shifting from the general NDA capacity establishing towards more segmented and specific readiness projects. • A global component that acts as a knowledge and innovation lab and supports international networking and promotes learning from each other. Activities may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Developing training for national actors and institutions – Promoting the exchange of experience and learning – Preparing studies and knowledge products
Delivery Modalities	Technical assistance (through the development of tools, training, guides, etc.). Grants are also provided using GCF resources.
Funding	USD 4 million funding is available, no information on a funding cap was identified.
Implementing partners	Readiness support is delivered by GIZ staff directly, or other partners on a project/product basis.
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	Support delivered as part of RPSP activities for which they are delivery partners, related to GESI, Indigenous Peoples and ESS.
Readiness Strategy	No readiness strategy. The support is provided on a need basis, while the global GIZ led component is simply structured as a programme/project.

VI. Dutch Entrepreneurial Development bank (FMO)

6.1 Overview [Updated in 2024]

38. The Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank (FMO) was founded in 1970. The FMO's mission is to create a development impact by bringing additionality in financing the private sector in low- and middle-income countries. The FMO notably seeks to enable entrepreneurs to increase inclusive and sustainable prosperity. It provides support through loans and syndications, private equity, guarantees and capacity development. While global in scope, the FMO focuses its work in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region.

39. The FMO is governed by a Management Board responsible for defining and achieving the FMO's strategy, business and financial objectives and development impact; as well as a Supervisory Board that oversees the policy of the Management Board, development at the FMO, its business and its development impact. As a private sector bank only partly state-owned, the FMO also counts shareholders who have core powers, including – but not limited to – decisions on statutory changes, legal mergers and adoption of the annual accounts. Its operations are managed by five Chief Officers covering (1) Finance & Operations; (2) Risk; (3-4) Investments; and (5) Executive function. One co-chief investment officer oversees the sectoral directors and team for agribusiness, food & water (as well as energy, financial institutions, partnerships for impact); while the other co-chief investment officer oversees ESG+, KYC (Know Your Customer) and private equity. The Chief Finance & Operations Officer oversees a director and team in charge of Finance, Impact & Data.

40. The FMO's works in three core sectors, namely (1) Agribusiness, Food & Water; (2) Energy and (3) Financial Institutions. Its work is targeted to three sustainable development goals (SDGs): Decent Work & Economic Growth (SDG 8), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10) and Climate Action (SDG 13), with investments tagged using a label system which aligns with its strategic objectives, including:

41. Green Label, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase resource efficiency, preserve and grow natural capital and support climate adaptation.

42. Reducing Inequalities label, which includes two tracks, investments in the poorest countries (reducing inequality among countries) and investments in inclusive business (reducing inequality within countries).

6.1.1. Health, Food and Water Security

43. The FMO's HWFW-related work takes place under its agribusiness, food & water portfolio. Its work in this area largely focuses on agribusiness, including investments across the value chain aimed at enhancing food security, supporting sustainability and promoting inclusive development. Its water-related scope of work touches on water efficiency in agriculture, as well as wastewater treatment and water resource conservation. The health sector is not explicitly identified as a priority.

6.2 Results Framework [Updated in 2024]

6.2.1. Overview of Results Management System

44. The FMO's impact management system is rooted in the Operating Principles for Impact Management (the Impact Principles). These principles are a global initiative coordinated by the Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN) and provide a reference point against which impact management systems can be assessed, drawing on best practices. As part of this alignment, the FMO produces annual disclosure statements and undertook an independent review in 2023.⁹

45. The FMO uses a set of impact indicators to track the impact of its investments. Each project is expected to select two to three of these indicators and report on these annually through the annual customer credit review process and capture them through the Sustainability Information System (SIS).

46. At the corporate level, results reporting is done through the FMO annual reports and interim reports, available online.¹⁰ The FMO also commissions and conducts strategic, thematic, sector and investment evaluations or studies and corporate evaluations to, in part, provide an assessment of the impact of its assessment.

6.2.2. Results Reporting

47. The reporting chain begins at the individual investment level, where direct and indirect impacts are reported by customers through the annual customer credit review which is overseen by the investment team. The data collection approach is agreed upon in the investment contract, which more specifically outlines the type of impact data, frequency and data source that the customer is expected to provide during the active stage of an investment. Performance data is assessed per the baseline data provided in the impact card at the start of the investment. The data provided through the annual mandatory monitoring reports embedded in the annual customer credit review are then aggregated and presented to the Management Board through the FMO Annual Reports. The aggregation of results is facilitated through the use of the SIS.

48. FMO investments are assessed per the procedures in place for funds managed on behalf of public investors. These include three types of studies, typically outsourced to independent research agencies. They are (i) investment studies to assess development results achieved, (ii) thematic evaluation to assess achievements of a set of investments and focused on a specific theme; and (iii) strategic studies on emerging challenges or opportunities to inform business or impact strategies.

6.2.3. Results Monitoring

49. The FMO is currently in the process of further developing the key performance indicator (KPI) framework to align with specific SDG strategic impact objectives. To date, FMO reporting captures (i) total commitments towards each target SDG; (ii) total new commitments towards each target SDG and (iii) two impact metrics, namely the number of jobs supported and total financed KtCO_{2e} avoided greenhouse gas emissions.

⁹ Disclosure statements are available here: <https://www.fmo.nl/operating-principles-for-impact-management>

¹⁰ FMO annual and interim reports and others are available here: <https://reporting.fmo.nl/>

50. Unintended impacts are tracked through the customer credit review, which more specifically captures progress in implementing ESAP action items and any unanticipated environmental and social (E&S) risks. The FMO also uses the SIS tool to capture and report events related to E&S risks or underperformance.

6.2.4. Health, Food and Water Security

51. The FMO's results reporting in the agribusiness, food and water security is provided in a narrative form and focuses on the following: (i) number of jobs created (including women-led), (ii) number of smallholder farmers supported, and (iii) GHG emissions avoided. Indicators on indirect job effects and financed absolute GHG emissions are estimated using the joint impact model, a harmonized input-output model used by a number of European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI), as well as the AfDB and FinDev Canada. Beyond these three indicators, the FMO also tracks financing provided towards these various objectives.

VII. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

7.1 Overview [Updated in 2025]

52. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society and Indigenous Peoples' organizations focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, activities commonly referred to as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). The FCPF was launched in 2008 and supports REDD+ efforts through two complementary funds: the FCPF Readiness Fund (RF) and the FCPF Carbon Fund. The latter pilots result-based payments to countries that have advanced through REDD+ readiness and implementation and have achieved verifiable emission reductions in their forest and broader land-use sectors. The former, is described below.

7.2 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023]

53. The FCPF has a readiness programme, namely the RF. The programme is further presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Readiness Fund

PROGRAMME	READINESS FUND (RF)
Year	2008
Objective	To prepare for REDD+ participation. The Readiness Fund supports tropical and sub-tropical developing countries in preparing them to participate in a future, large-scale, system of positive incentives for REDD+.

Thematic Focus	Climate Mitigation, with a focus on Forestry, particularly deforestation and forest degradation.
Geographic Focus	Global , with a focus on tropical and sub-tropical developing countries; REDD+ participating countries. 47 developing countries have been selected to join the FCPF (18 in Africa, 18 in Latin America and 11 in the Asia-Pacific region).
Type of Readiness Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting national REDD+ strategies • Developing reference emission levels (RELs) • Designing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems • Setting up environmental and social safeguards
Delivery Modalities	Grants
Funding	USD 314 million of funding available. No funding cap was identified.
Implementing partners	The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme are Delivery Partners under the Readiness Fund and responsible for providing REDD+ readiness support services to distinct countries.
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	The Fund requires engagement with women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other forest dwellers. The support delivered also touches on establishing ESS systems.
Readiness Strategy	At the country level, the work is guided by a Readiness Plan , a framework in which countries define a clear approach, budget and schedule to undertake REDD+ activities.

VIII. Global Center on Adaptation (GCA)

8.1 Overview [Updated in 2025]

54. The Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) is an international organization which seeks to accelerate action on adapting to climate change, at the international and local level, through partnerships with the public and private sector. The GCA was founded in 2018 and is based in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, with regional offices in Africa, Southern Asia and the Asia-Pacific. Their work includes high-level policy development, research, advocacy and communication for faster and deeper climate adaptation; and focuses on those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

8.2 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023]

55. The GCA has a readiness programme, namely the Technical Assistance Programme (TAP). The programme is further presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Technical Assistance Programme

PROGRAMME	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (TAP)
Year	2022
Objective	To access and leverage climate adaptation financing, particularly from the GCF. This Programme seeks to significantly increase the flow of adaptation finance to the region, with a focus on supporting countries to access GCF resources for climate adaptation.
Thematic Focus	Climate Adaptation, with no specific focus and support delivered based on country needs. More broadly, the GCA focuses on agriculture and food security, infrastructure and youth empowerment.
Geographic Focus	Regional , with a focus on Africa.
Type of Readiness Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity for adaptation finance planning and decision-making • Support the accreditation of new and existing African Direct Access Entities • Develop and submit a paradigm-shifting portfolio of adaptation projects and programmes to international climate funds
Delivery Modalities	Technical Assistance (TA)
Funding	Not available
Implementing partners	The GCA Regional Offices ensure close links to countries in each region for the implementation of global initiatives, while also helping to customize programmes and actions to local priorities. This includes the GCA Africa (Ivory Coast, Abidjan). Support may also be delivered by consultants .
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	No evidence of considerations; however, likely given the demand/need driven nature of the programme. This support would likely focus on compliance with GCF policies.
Readiness Strategy	No strategy identified online. Meetings in-country to develop a coherent readiness programme for the country receiving support.

IX. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

9.1 Overview [Updated in 2024]

56. The Global Environmental Fund (GEF) was established in 1991. It is mandated to invest in Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) that respond to national and international commitments made within the realm of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and their associated protocols. It delivers support across five Focal Areas, namely (1) Biodiversity, (2) Chemicals and Waste, (3) Climate Change, (4) International Waters and (5) Land Degradation. It also has a series of Integrated Programmes used to address needs and issues across multiple focal areas and environmental priorities, in an integrated manner across multiple countries. Integrated programming has evolved since the most recent replenishment cycle, now with 11 programmes as of GEF-8. The GEF also has a series of funds, including the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), which specifically target climate change adaptation in the most vulnerable countries, namely the LDCs and the SIDS. The GEF operates under a 4-year replenishment cycle with resources in part allocated as per the STAR allocation; a predictable formula used to determine how much funds each country can access during a given funding cycle.

57. The GEF's governing structure includes an Assembly, a Council, a Secretariat, 18 Agencies, a Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) and an Evaluation Office. The GEF Assembly is composed of all 186 member countries that discuss general policies, evaluate the GEF's operations, memberships and consider amendments to the instruments. It largely operates based on information it receives from the Council, that is, the GEF's main governing body of 32 members that develop, adopt and evaluate operational policies and programs. It also approves the work programmes (i.e., projects submitted for approval). The Secretariat coordinates overall implementation of GEF activities. It is composed of 10 offices and units: (1) the Front Office, (2) Strategy and Operations, (3) Data and Analytics, (4) General Management, (5) Communications, (6) Operations and Policy, (7) Programming, (8) Conventions and Funds, (9) Partnerships, and (10) Integration and Knowledge. It includes a range of specialists, including in the area of climate change, environment, biodiversity, finance, private sector, gender, among others, as well as staff with a regional and country type focus. The STAP provides the GEF with scientific and technical advice on policies, operational strategies, programs and projects. And finally, the GEF Agencies are the operational arm of the GEF and work closely with project proponents to design, develop and implement GEF-funded projects and programs.

9.1.1. Health, Food and Water Security

58. Under the GEF-8, the GEF adopted the Healthy Planet, Healthy People framework, which integrates human and environmental health. However, the GEF-8 Programming Direction and related strategy do not directly outline interventions in the health sector, with no specific focus area or Integrated Programs targeting this area, but rather, seeks health benefits as a co-benefit and/or result of achieving GEBs. Such co-benefits are seen across Integrated Programmes, touching on nutrition, food contamination, exposure to chemicals, water and pollution, protection of ecosystems to act as buffers to natural disasters and human-wildlife health, among others.

59. Food security is also considered as cross-cutting, though it has its own Integrated Program, the Food Systems Integrated Program (FOLUR), a programme which seeks to advance approaches that drive greater sustainability in both food production and global demand in order to reduce



agriculture's environmental footprint. It includes interventions at both the farm and smallholder farmer level and at the demand-level as well as financing actors across the global supply chain. Beyond FOLUR, food security is discussed in the context of land management (which also recognizes the negative impact of land degradation on food systems), urban food systems value chain (from production, packaging and transportation to consumption patterns), food contamination and safety, sustainable farming and fishing practices and support related to food production and livelihoods, among others.

60. The SCCF/LDCF Strategy includes four themes, one of which is agriculture, food security and health, which includes agroecological transformation through improvements in ecosystem management, food value chains and livelihoods. Interventions highlighted in strategic documents include crop insurance, flood and drought tolerant crops, all weather access to market, farm digitization, pest and diseases surveillance systems, among others. Health-related components touch on nutritional needs and the reduction of community risk from vector and water-borne diseases triggered by flooding and droughts and exacerbated by climate change.

61. Water security is also considered as cross-cutting, though it is still addressed directly under the International Waters Focal Area, which focuses on supporting countries to jointly manage their transboundary surface water basins, groundwater basins and coastal and marine systems, ultimately aimed at sharing benefits from their utilization. Beyond the International Waters Focal Area, water security is discussed in the context of water pollution, water for agriculture, improved land management for increased water security (and related negative impacts of land degradation on water available), protection and restoration of wetlands and water bodies, water pollution, water and waste management (including wastewater), etc.

62. The LDCF/SCCF Strategy also includes a theme on water, which recognizes the need to ensure sufficient, timely and reliable access to water for municipal services, industry and food production, while recognizing the particular vulnerability of the agriculture sector and its critical economic role in vulnerable countries such as LDCs and SIDS. To that end, the GEF's approach centers around Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), including water capture and storage, water conservation and enabling easier and more reliable access to water. Furthermore, vulnerability to droughts and floods is also recognized.

63. Overall, the GEF-8 Programming Direction and related Strategy recognizes linkages between health and water, food and energy.

9.2 African States Portfolio [Updated in 2022]

64. The GEF has focused on providing support in the areas of climate change, with 419 projects globally addressing this Focal Area, followed by biodiversity with 253 projects and land degradation with 191 projects. These numbers are global, from 2000 to 2021. The specific breakdown for Africa from 2010 to 2021 is not available online. Similarly, a review of grant amounts shows significantly more support provided to the Climate Change Focal Area than to others. Furthermore, according to data on the GEF website, climate change projects have largely focused on mitigation, with over 1,000 mitigation projects, for which the GEF has provided over USD 4.2 billion in financing and leveraging USD 38.3 billion in co-financing. This is significantly

higher than the USD 2 billion provided and USD 13 billion mobilized for 440 adaptation projects across its portfolio.¹¹

65. The GEF's portfolio in Africa has focused on Eastern Africa (37 per cent) and Western Africa (33 per cent), followed by Northern Africa (14 per cent), Southern Africa (12 per cent) and Middle Africa (4 per cent). Support has been largely delivered to LDCs (62 per cent), followed by FCVS (35 per cent) with limited support provided to SIDS (8 per cent).

9.3 Results Reporting [Updated in 2024]

9.3.1. Overview of Results Management System

66. The GEF develops a new results management framework during each replenishment cycle. As of 2024, it has been using the Results Measurement Framework (RMF) for GEF-8, with results reported bi-annually through the Corporate Scorecard and annually through the Annual Performance Report.

67. Project level monitoring is done through a Project Results Framework or equivalent, composed of Core Indicators from the RMF and project-specific indicators. Reporting is shared through Project Implementation Reports (PIR), MTR and terminal evaluations; and tracked internally through the GEF portal, a newly established online platform.

68. Additional key documents guiding results management include the GEF Policy on Monitoring and Guidelines on the Implementation of the GEF-8 RMF.

9.3.2. HWWF Results Reporting

69. Project reporting is aggregated to the corporate level and provides the basis for corporate level reporting. The GEF Secretariat, Agencies, executing entities and recipient countries share responsibility for M&R. Project level monitoring is done through the Project Results Framework, as outlined in the Project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Executing entities and recipient countries are often tasked with M&R on the ground, which is overseen by the Agencies. Reporting on results is done through MTR and Terminal Evaluations – which includes progress on results across Core Indicators and sub-indicators. Annual reporting is done through the PIR, however. This reporting provides ratings on Development Objective, Implementation and Risk.

9.3.3. HWWF Results Monitoring

70. The RMF for GEF-8 is composed of two tiers. Tier 1 measures project and programme results and includes outcomes and outputs of projects and programmes financed by the GEF (i.e. Core Indicators). Tier 2 measures operational performance and includes indicators on the effectiveness of the GEF partnership in managing projects and programmes (i.e. Portfolio Scorecard).

71. RMF indicators under Tier 1 are structured along the 5 Focal Areas, including: (1) Conserving & sustainably using biodiversity, (2) Sustainably managing and restoring land, (3) Reducing GHG emissions, (4) Strengthening transboundary water management, and (5) Reducing

¹¹ GEF Website, <https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/climate-change-adaptation> and <https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/climate-change-mitigation>

chemicals and waste. It also includes cross-cutting strategic areas, namely gender equality and socio-economic benefits. The RMF contains 10 Core Indicators, each with a range of sub-indicators and an overarching indicator on the number of beneficiaries (this last one being considered as an 11th Core Indicator).

- (a) Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management
 - (b) Marine protected areas created or under improved management
 - (c) Area of land and ecosystems under restoration
 - (d) Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)
 - (e) Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity
 - (f) Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated
 - (g) Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management
 - (h) Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels
 - (i) Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced
 - (j) Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced
72. Tier 2 indicators on operational performance cover 3 areas, namely (1) Enhancing speed of operations, (2) Ensuring strong portfolio management and adaptation, and (3) Increasing co-financing across the portfolio.
73. Beyond the Core Indicators, projects also identify a range of project-specific indicators on which they may report on.
74. Gender and inclusion results are captured in terms of the number of beneficiaries and are sex disaggregated.

9.3.4. Health, Food and Water Security

75. The GEF-8 RMF does not include indicators specific to health and well-being, food security and water security.
76. Indicators relevant to food security are largely linked to land degradation and sustainable management of land, including “Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration” and “Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems.”
77. Indicators relevant to water security are largely centered around international water resource management, i.e., “Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management.”
78. No indicators directly or indirectly related to health were found.

9.4 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023]

79. The GEF has two readiness programmes, namely the LDCF and Special Climate Change Fund SCCF. The programme is further presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change & Special Climate Change Fund

PROGRAMME	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (LDCF)	SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF) ¹²
Year	2001	2001
Objective	To bolster technical and institutional capacity and create a policy environment that encourages investments in adaptation solutions. The LDCF works with partner agencies to bolster technical and institutional capacity at the national and local level, to create a policy environment that encourages investment in adaptation solutions, to reduce systemic barriers to progress and to promote innovation and private sector engagement.	To explore capacity building in the context of developing, implementing and monitoring ambitious climate change adaptation programmes. The SCCF has been designed to finance activities, programmes and measures related to climate change adaptation and technology transfer to all eligible developing countries.
Thematic Focus	Climate Adaptation, with a focus on agriculture, food security and health, water, climate information services and nature-based solutions. Previous financing has focused on agriculture, food security, water and climate information services.	Climate Adaptation, with a focus on agriculture, food security and health, water, climate information services and nature-based solutions. Previous financing has focused on water, climate information services and agriculture.
Geographic Focus	Global , with a focus on LDCs, the majority of which are in Africa, although some are also found in Asia and LAC.	Global , with a focus on SIDS and a balanced regional distribution.
Type of Readiness Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority Area 1: Scaling Up Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reinforcing policy coherence; (2) Strengthening institutional capacity; (3) Supporting innovative financing mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority Area 1: Supporting the Adaptation Needs of SIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Support to targeted interventions that support priority themes of agriculture, food security and health; water;

¹² Note that the SCCF appears to be less focused on capacity building than the LDCF (in terms of priority areas).



	<p>and instruments; (4) Enhancing tools and metrics as enablers for adaptation impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Area 2: Strengthening Innovation and Private Sector Engagement (1) Advancing technology transfer, innovation and deployment; (2) Enabling the conditions for private sector action; (3) Using grant finance to share risk and catalyse private sector investment; (4) Incubating and accelerating micro-small and medium enterprises; (5) Catalysing inclusive microfinance (through support to design) • Priority Area 3: Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach (1) Focusing on institutional strengthening and capacity building efforts at all levels; (2) Building partnerships with local organizations and systems to address social equity; (3) Exploring innovative financing opportunities to support whole-of-society approach; (4) Engaging in thought leadership through global partnerships and fostering an enabling environment 	<p>nature-based solutions; and early warning and climate information systems; (2) Capacity building of regional organizations to develop, implement and monitor climate change adaptation programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Area 2: Strengthening Technology Transfer, Innovation and Private Sector Engagement (1) Support to all developing countries, including a focus on regional and global scales to foster cooperation and South-South learning; (2) Strengthen innovation and adaptation, including technology transfer; enabling the conditions for private sector action; and incubating and accelerating MSMEs.
Delivery Modalities	Grants	Grants , as well as non-grants, although these are intended to complement commercial financing to scale up projects; so likely not related to readiness work.
Funding	USD 1.7 billion for GEF-7 and USD 1-1.3 billion for GEF-8, with a cap of USD 20 million per country for GEF-8.	USD 385.1 million for GEF-7 and USD 200-300 million for GEF-8, with a cap of USD 3-6.5 million per country for GEF-8.
Implementin	Projects are implemented by 18 GEF Agencies , namely: ADB, AfDB, EBRD,	Projects are implemented by 18 GEF Agencies , namely: ADB, AfDB, EBRD,

g partners	FAO, IDB, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank, CI, CAF, DBSA, FECO, FUNbio, IUCN, BOAD, WWF-US.	FAO, IDB, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank, CI, CAF, DBSA, FECO, FUNbio, IUCN, BOAD, WWF-US.
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	Engagement with women and youth. GESI, IP and LGBTQ+ communities are also identified as an entry point under Priority Area 3. It also includes a dedicated programme to support knowledge management, sharing of lessons learned and good practices with a focus on whole-society-approach including women; as well as locally-led action addressing vulnerabilities of IP, youth, children and people with disabilities.	Engagement with women and youth. It also includes a dedicated programme to support knowledge management, sharing of lessons learned and good practices with a focus on whole-society-approach including women; as well as locally-led action addressing vulnerabilities of IP, youth, children and people with disabilities.
Readiness Strategy	GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF for the GEF-8 Period of 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2026 and Operational - speaks of readiness and other programme activities.	GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF for the GEF-8 Period of 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2026 and Operational - speaks of readiness and other programme activities.

X. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

10.1 Overview [Updated in 2024]

80. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was founded in 1977. It is mandated to invest in rural populations and enable an inclusive and sustainable transformation of rural areas, notably through smallholder agriculture-led growth. IFAD works globally across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on low-income countries and lower-middle-income countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as targeting pockets of poverty in upper-middle-income countries. IFAD provides low-interest loans and grants to developing countries. Resource allocations are largely done through the performance-based allocation system (PBAS), which uses a formula incorporating measures of country need and country performance. IFAD operates through a three-year replenishment cycle.

81. IFAD is governed by Member States through the Governing Council and the Executive Board. The former being the main decision-making body and the latter overseeing the general operations of IFAD and approving its programme of work. The overall management of the Fund is ensured by IFAD's President, and day-to-day operations are conducted under the direction of the Office of the President and Vice President. IFAD has several departments covering financial operations, corporate services, strategy and knowledge management and programme management.

The Programme and Management Department (PMD) is composed of 5 regional divisions, namely (1) Asia and the Pacific; (2) East and Southern Africa; (3) Latin America and the Caribbean; (4) Near East, North Africa and Europe; and (5) Western and Central Africa. These regional divisions liaise directly with national staff housed in country offices, with approximately 40 such offices. With support from HQ staff, the national staff supervises and provides implementation support to all IFAD financed projects.

- (a) IFAD's scope of work is agriculture and food security. Under the 2015-2025 strategy, IFAD pursues 3 objectives:
- (b) SO1: Increase productive capacities of poor rural populations; with four areas of thematic focus (1) Access to natural resources; (2) Access to agricultural technologies and production services; (3) Inclusive financial services; and (4) Nutrition.
- (c) SO2: Increase benefits of poor rural populations in market participation; with three areas of thematic focus, (1) Diversified rural enterprises and employment opportunities; (2) Rural producers' organizations; and (3) Rural infrastructure.
- (d) SO3: Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of the economic activities of poor rural populations; with two areas of thematic focus, (1) Environmental sustainability and (2) Climate change.

10.1.1. Health, Food and Water Security

82. IFAD's work is not specifically climate-focused. Nevertheless, IFAD promotes agricultural growth that is environmentally sustainable and integrated into ecosystems, while also helping farmers and fishers become more resilient to the impact of climate change. Their targeted work on climate change is largely undertaken through the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, the largest global climate adaptation programme for smallholder farmers, as well as through projects financed by the GEF and GCF.

83. IFAD's health-related work is largely linked through nutrition, particularly nutrition-sensitive agriculture. In this regard, IFAD works to improve food security through better food production systems, while also designing projects through a nutrition- and gender-sensitive lens, helping rural populations improve their diets by growing and consuming diverse, nutritious, safe and affordable foods.

84. IFAD's water-related work focuses on three areas: 1) water resource allocation and management; 2) water infrastructure and technology including small-scale irrigation systems; and 3) advocacy for integrated and participatory water resource management, notably inclusive of rural populations.

10.2 Results Framework [Updated in 2024]

10.2.1. Overview of Results Management System

85. At the **corporate level**, IFAD uses a RMF which is revised every three years during its replenishment process. As of 2024, IFAD is in its 12th replenishment, with discussions underway to finalize its 13th replenishment. As such, the RMF currently in use is RMF IFAD12, with the IDA13 planned to cover the period 2025-2027. IFAD's approach to results management is also guided by

the Development Effectiveness Framework (DEF), a document which outlines a theory of change which underpins development effectiveness.¹³

86. Reporting on RMF targets and organizational commitments is done annually to the Executive Board and its Evaluation Committee through the Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE)¹⁴ and the Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations (ARRI)¹⁵, as well as at the midterm reviews of IFAD's replenishments. Results reporting against the RMF indicators is also available on the Results Management Framework Dashboard, available on IFAD's website.¹⁶

87. At the **country level**, a Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP) is drafted to guide IFAD operations in the country, identify key geographic areas and thematic areas, in line with the country's rural poverty situation. These documents also integrated a results management framework, facilitating the management of results.

88. At the **project level**, a Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) is used to measure outputs and outcomes, tracked through the Operational Results Management System (ORMS), an online system created in 2017 and used for project reporting and enabling the aggregation of Core Indicators across the portfolio.

89. IFAD also has an **impact assessment programme**, which entails conducting an outcome and impact assessment on an "attribution" basis for 15 per cent of its portfolio, which provides a representative sample of its overall portfolio for a replenishment, ultimately providing an assessment of impact at the portfolio level. In this regard, the RIMS includes an additional set of four impact level indicators.

10.2.2. Results Reporting

90. At a high level, IFAD's M&R system is rooted in the project level reporting conducted through the ORMS. The ORMS captures expected results (as per project design), progress on results (as per supervision reports and mid-term review) and actual results (as per completion report). Progress data on output Core Indicators is updated annually, following supervision missions undertaken jointly by IFAD and the government, while outcome Core Indicators progress is captured at mid-term and completion, undertaken by the M&E Officer. Data captured in the ORMS is then aggregated at the country and corporate level, including reporting on the RMF done through the RIDES.

91. More specifically, at the project level, M&R is guided by the M&E Plan, developed by the M&E Office with support from an IFAD M&E Specialist (as needed). A project management information system (MIS) is established within the project management unit (PMU)¹⁷ to help manage and monitor project implementation; with data inputted by project field staff. IFAD country teams supervise M&E activities and are in charge of entering the data in the ORMS, with support

¹³ <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/119/docs/EB-2016-119-R-12.pdf>

¹⁴ Annual RIDES are available here: <https://www.ifad.org/en/corporate-documents?mode=search&catCorporate=39130719>

¹⁵ Annual ARRI are available here: <https://ioe.ifad.org/en/annual-report-on-the-independent-evaluation-of-ifad>

¹⁶ The Dashboard is available here: <https://www.ifad.org/en/rmf-dashboard>

¹⁷ PMU's are composed of nationals from the country where the project is being implemented and are recruited by the national government with IFAD's non-objection.

from the regional team which also provides the link with other HQ divisions and teams such as the Operational Policy and Results Division (OPR). The OPR is responsible for corporate level reporting, notably the management of the ORMS and corporate dashboard as well as the preparation of the RIDE. The Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE) is responsible for drafting the ARRI.

92. The Research and Impact Assessment Division (RIA) is responsible for conducting the impact assessment on 15 per cent of IFAD's portfolio. The Impact Assessment entails a 4-step process: (1) Planning, which includes the development of a theory of change, key indicators, relevant research questions and an assessment plan; (2) Implementation, which entails the collection of qualitative and quantitative data through interviews and survey data; (3) Assessment, which entails a standardized analysis of the data collected, ensuring transparency, consistency and comparability across projects and countries; and (4) Dissemination, which often entails a seminar with policymakers, project partners and other stakeholders.

93. Finally, at the country level, the Annual Result Reviews (ARR) are conducted, which also includes an annual portfolio review workshop to discuss performance against objectives and outcome indicators, among others. At mid-term and completion points, IFAD conducts a COSOP Results Review (CRR) and a COSOP Completion Review (CCR) to assess results against COSOP results framework indicators.

10.2.3. Results Monitoring

94. At the project level, monitoring is done through two sets of indicators, namely a set of Core Indicators, as outlined in the RIMS and a set of project specific indicators (i.e. customized indicators for each project to measure results which are not adequately captured in Core Indicators). Core Indicators are situated at the output and outcome level, organized by strategy objective and areas of thematic focus; with added output indicators related to outreach and cross-cutting themes. More specifically, the RIMS includes:

- (a) Outreach; including 3 Core Indicators.
- (b) SO1: Increase productive capacities of poor rural populations; with 8 output Core Indicators and 8 outcome Core Indicators.
- (c) SO2: Increase benefits of poor rural populations in market participation; with 6 output Core Indicators and 6 outcome Core Indicators.
- (d) SO3: Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of the economic activities of poor rural populations; with 6 output Core Indicators and 4 outcome Core Indicators.
- (e) Cross-cutting; including Core Indicators on Policy (2 output and 1 outcome level), Empowerment (1 outcome level) and Stakeholder Feedback (2 outcome levels).

95. Among these, the RIMS includes five mandatory indicators, pertaining to: (1) Outreach (3 Core Indicators) and (2) Stakeholder Feedback (2 outcome Core Indicators). Moreover, certain types of projects have mandatory indicators, including gender transformative projects, youth-sensitive projects, nutrition-sensitive projects as well as projects targeting Indigenous Peoples and projects targeting people with disabilities.

96. At the corporate level, the IFAD12 Results Management is structured across three tiers:

- (a) Tier I – Goals and context, which entails reporting on SDG1: No poverty and SDG2: Zero hunger.
- (b) Tier II – Development results, which entails reporting on 2.1 Impact; 2.2 Outreach, outcomes and outputs; and 2.3 Project-level development outcome ratings at completion.
- (c) Tier III – Operational and organizational performance, which entails reporting on Transformational Country Programmes (i.e., Performance of country programmes; Designing for impact; and Proactive portfolio management); Transformational financial framework (i.e., Resources); and Transformational institutional framework (i.e., Institutional efficiency; Decentralization; Human resource management; and Transparency).
- (d) Tier II results related impact (2.1) are informed by the impact assessments; while outreach, outcome and output (2.2) reporting is determined through the aggregation of ORSM data.

10.2.4. Health, Food and Water Security

97. In line with IFAD’s scope of work, water-related indicators are linked to agricultural production and include one output level indicator and one outcome level indicator. Similarly, health-related indicators are linked to nutrition, with outcome indicators related to the diversity of diet and knowledge, attitudes and practices. Finally, climate-change related indicators are largely linked to sustainable management and climate-resilience and risk management, including climate information systems and the use of climate-resilience technologies and practices.

XI. Landscape Resilience Fund (LRF)

11.1 Overview [Updated in 2025]

98. The Landscape Resilience Fund (LRF) is an impact-driven, independent foundation that mobilizes private and public climate finance for vulnerable smallholders and landscapes. Its mission is to enable the most vulnerable people in rural landscapes to effectively adapt to climate change. The LRF was co-developed by the South Pole and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) to create a scalable way to support meaningful climate adaptation in rural landscapes.

11.2 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023]

99. The LRF has a readiness programme, namely the Investment Readiness (IR) programme, see Table 9.

Table 9. Investment Readiness

PROGRAMME	INVESTMENT READINESS (IR)
Year	2021
Objective	To prepare small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for LRF loans and catalyse private sector investments in climate-resilient practices. The IR seeks to support the establishment of systems to support SMEs



	with climate-resilient practices to access private investment, provides pre-investment services to make SMEs with climate-resilient practices investment-ready, establishes matchmaking support for SMEs with climate-resilient practices to match with potential private investors and supports knowledge management and effective project monitoring & evaluation.
Thematic Focus	Climate Adaptation, with a focus on agriculture and forestry.
Geographic Focus	Global , with a focus on rural areas.
Type of Readiness Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of anticipated impact of climate adaptation technologies and measures • Development of the business model & market opportunities Measures to improve financial planning and creditworthiness of projects • Development and documentation of sound management processes • Development of policies and procedures for environmental and social risk management • Improvement of social and environmental co-benefits • Building of training programmes for farmers to strengthen their adaptive capacity
Delivery Modalities	Grants or direct services
Funding	USD 14 million funding available, with no funding cap identified.
Implementing partners	The programme co-developer, WWF , acts as advisers and service providers.
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	Support to ensure GESI considerations, including gender analyses and developing or implementing gender action plans; as well as to develop systems, policies and/or procedures related to the environment and social risk management. Women empowerment and ESS are considered during the approval process; moreover, youth and women are considered as a target population.
Readiness Strategy	A Project Execution Strategy is included in the project document .

XII. Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MFIMP)

12.1 Overview [Updated in 2023]

100. The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MFIMP) was established to assist developing country parties to the Montreal Protocol, those with an annual level of consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons less than 0.3 kilograms per capita, to comply with the control measures of the Protocol. Currently, 147 of the 197 Parties to the Montreal Protocol meet the criteria. They are referred to as Article 5 countries.

Table 10. Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

PROGRAMME	MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL (MFIMP)
Year	1990/ 1991
Objective	To support countries to comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol.
Thematic Focus	Climate Adaptation, with a focus on agriculture and forestry.
Geographic Focus	Global , with a focus on rural areas.
Type of Readiness Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funding to establish national ozone units within Article 5 developing country governments • Provision of funding for the UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme • Financing of Country Programme in an Article 5 country, including a mapping strategy and action plan
Delivery Modalities	Financial and technical assistance is provided in the form of grants or concessional loans.
Funding	USD 4.56 billion funding available, with no funding caps identified.
Implementing partners	Support is delivered primarily through four implementing agencies , namely: the UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO and World Bank.
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	The MFIMP supports gender mainstreaming, as per the MFIMP Gender Policy. The MFIMP also includes gender-related reporting requirements pertaining to consultation, integration of the gender policy and mainstreaming of gender in activities. It also requires Country Programmes to describe relevant policy frameworks to phase out ODSs

	and take into account sectoral preferences for indigenous production/manufacturing as opposed to import.
Readiness Strategy	The " Policies, Procedures, Guidelines and Criteria of the Multilateral Fund " includes a chapter on Institutional Strengthening.

XIII. Save the Children Australia (SCA)

13.1 Overview [Updated in 2024]

101. Save the Children (SCA) was founded in 1920. SCA ensures children survive, are protected from harm and have the opportunity to learn. It is a global membership organization, made up of Save the Children International and 30 national members, that conducts policy and advocacy work, provides emergency support and capacity building, among other types of support.

102. It is currently guided by its Global Strategy 2022-2024, which seeks to support children (i) to get a healthy start in life, (ii) to safely go to school and learn, (iii) to live free from violence, and (iv) to grow up in resilient families. Its 2030 ambition is to create a world in which all children: Survive – i.e. no child dies from preventable causes before their fifth birthday; Learn – i.e., all children learn from a quality basic education, and Are Protected – i.e., violence against children is no longer tolerated.

13.1.1. Health, Food and Water Security

103. SCA works across all HWFW component sectors, to variable degrees.

104. Health is an important focus of SCA's work with interventions being in part delivered by the emergency health unit, including interventions related to (i) primary healthcare, (ii) disease outbreaks, (iii) vaccination campaigns, (iv) maternal and child inpatient care, and (v) specialized responses. SCA also trains frontline health workers and works with local and national governments to strengthen policies and systems. SCA also provides health and well-being related support through its "protection" workstream, which includes rehabilitation and psychosocial support, the promotion of positive social norms to prevent violence, working with government and international institutions to strengthen child protection systems and training social workers.

105. Food security is addressed through the delivery of lifesaving nutrition programming and long-term livelihood support. SCA's work in this field includes 4 steps: (i) conducting food security analysis to forecast food availability and predict the impacts of climate, economic and conflict shocks, (ii) undertaking anticipatory actions, i.e., identifying risks and mitigating them, (iii) screening children for malnutrition and providing treatment, medicine and medical care, while also providing families with cash so they can afford food and other essentials, and (iv) providing long term sustainability solutions to food security by combining local knowledge of pastoralism, agriculture and the local economy. In addition, SCA does policy and advocacy work to stamp out inequalities and food insecurity. Food is also delivered through the emergencies workstream. Finally, through its climate workstream, SCA also supports agriculture production to increase

resilience to climate change (in addition to elevating children's advocacy for action on climate change).

106. SCA work related to water is less prominent and was solely noted under the emergencies workstream, whereby it provides clean water during humanitarian emergencies. Country level portfolio does, however, indicate that SCA also provides support related to water and sanitation.

13.2 Results Framework [Updated in 2024]

13.2.1. Overview of Results Management System

107. The SCA Results Management System is currently evolving. At a corporate level, progress reporting against each of the four objectives in its strategy is measured through a set of global goal outcomes and global goal indicators. Corporate level reporting is done through the Save the Children International's Trustees' Report.

108. An Indicator Library was also developed to support country level reporting and standardization across the organization.

13.2.2. Results Reporting

109. Results reporting at the corporate level is provided as a result of aggregation from country level reporting. Progress tracking is done at the country level, per indicators optimized for their own needs and global indicators (representing around 40 per cent of country level indicators).

110. In 2022, SCA reported that it was looking into introducing standardized indicators across all projects and new management software to track progress. An Indicator Library developed by Save the Children International was identified.¹⁸ This library contains a set of quality assured Global Indicators to be used to measure key results from projects globally, which are to be prioritized to develop tools to support work in countries and enable cross-project analysis. These are more specifically intended to support country staff in designing logframe and measurements, while over time, providing a basis for automated common analyses and ultimately supporting improved management and results reporting.

13.2.3. Results Monitoring

111. Progress against each of the four objectives in its strategy is measured through a set of global goal outcomes and global goal indicators. Progress towards outcome targets is measured through either the number of people reached through programming and number of policy changes influenced or to which SCA has contributed to through evidence, campaigning, advocacy or technical support work.

112. In addition, the SCA Indicator Library includes a set of global indicators across both sub-themes and cross-cutting themes. Themes include (i) child poverty, (ii) child protection, (iii) education, (iv) health and nutrition, and (v) child rights, each with a series of sub-themes. Furthermore, cross-cutting themes include (i) child participation, (ii) climate resilience, (iii)

¹⁸ The indicator library can be found here: <https://indicators.savethechildren.net/text/about>. Note that the date of publication is unknown.

equality and disability, (iv) gender equality, (v) migration & displacement, and (vi) localisation. Indicators can be cross-cutting, that is, fall under multiple sub-themes and cross-cutting themes.

13.2.4. Health, Food and Water Security

113. HWWF-related indicators are highly prominent under the Child Protection: Food Security and Livelihoods sub-theme¹⁹, as well as under the Health and Nutrition Theme, which includes five sub-themes, namely: Child Health, Maternal, Newborn & Reproductive Health, Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health, Mother Infant Child Nutrition and WASH.²⁰ HWWF-related indicators are also noted under the Child Protection: Sensitive Social Protection sub-theme²¹ and the Child Protection: Appropriate Care sub-theme. However, these indicators go well beyond climate adaptation.²²

114. Climate-specific HWWF-relevant indicators are all tagged under the Climate Resilience cross-cutting theme. These notably include indicators on coverage and use of climate-health information, climate resilient services and health facilities, diversification and climate-resilient livelihood options, climate early warning systems and weather & climate information services. More specifically, relevant indicators include:

- (a) Children covered by the climate-health information system
- (b) Climate resilience of child protection service providers
- (c) Climate resilient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in health facilities
- (d) Health workers using climate-health information
- (e) Participants taking locally-led climate risk reduction actions
- (f) Uptake of diversified / climate-resilient livelihood options
- (g) Usage of Climate Early Warning Systems (EWS)
- (h) Usage of Weather & Climate Information Services (WCIS)

¹⁹ These include indicators on food consumption, meeting basic needs, risk reduction, livelihood options, among others.

²⁰ These include indicators on coverage and use of climate-health information systems, various ailment/disease treatments and delivery of care, training of health and nutrition workers, counseling of caregivers (including on child feeding), malnutrition recovery and treatment, dietary intake and mental health and psychosocial support. WASH indicators cover a range of scopes, including WASH in health facilities, with specific indicators notably including climate resilient WASH in health facilities.

²¹ These include indicators on access to quality services (including health), early warning systems (for disaster prevention including floods, droughts, etc.) and weather & climate information systems (to inform decision-making including those related to agriculture).

²² These include a series of indicators on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

XIV. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

14.1 Overview [Updated in 2024]

115. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established in 1966. It is mandated to help eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. It delivers support through a range of modalities including (1) Development projects, (2) Engagement facility (quick delivery of activities for small interventions to support upstream policy results, rest innovations or response to crises), (3) Development services, and (4) Institutional effectiveness projects.

116. It is governed by the Executive Board of the UNDP, UNFPA and UNOPS, which is composed of representatives from 36 countries around the world who oversee and support activities from all three UN agencies, ensuring responsiveness to evolving needs. Day-to-day operations are overseen by the Executive Office headed by the Administrator. The UNDP is structured with five Regional Bureaus, overseeing five regional hubs, under which a range of United Nations country offices are found.

117. It recently adopted the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, which calls for the UNDP to move beyond projects towards a portfolio approach, which consists of “understanding issues from a systems perspective, leveraging linkages across interventions to achieve broader goals.” The Strategic Plan identifies six signature solutions, namely: (1) Poverty & Inequality, (2) Governance, (3) Resilience, (4) Environment, (5) Energy, and (6) Gender Equality.

14.1.1. Health, Food and Water Security

118. Under each signature solution, the UNDP has specialized expertise. Health expertise is largely found under Poverty & Inequality and includes expertise related to resilient and sustainable systems for health, which recognizes the threat posed by climate change and seeks to build country resilience to prevent and mitigate the risks of crises and conflict and develop a more integrated and systems approach to human, animal and environmental health. Health-related work under this strategic solution also goes beyond climate-related support, including the reduction of inequalities and inclusive growth for HIV and health. The UNDP also works in disaster early warning and preparedness under its resilience strategic solution.

119. Water and food security are both addressed under the Environment signature solution. Work under this signature solution touches on water governance, with interventions aimed to promote equitable and efficient use and protection of water resources by supporting institution-building and capacity development for participatory governance of water and coastal resources. This signature solution also includes work related to food and agricultural commodity systems (FACS), aiming to support a new paradigm of agricultural production based on diversified, resilient agroecological systems endeavouring to simultaneously achieve economic, environmental, social and health outcomes.

120. HWFW-relevant interventions are also noted beyond these areas, including interventions on sustainable cooling offerings, which have implications for both health and food security.

14.2 Results Framework [Updated in 2024]

14.2.1. Overview of Results Management System

121. At the corporate level, the results framework used by the UNDP is the **Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF)**. The IRRF was developed in line with the **UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025**, in alignment with the SDG Results-based Management Guidebook and the IRRFs of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) and UN Women.²³ The Annual Report of the Administrator presented annually to the UNDP Executive Board includes data on progress on IRRF indicators.

122. Beyond the corporate level, the UNDP also developed **regional programmes and country programmes**, each with their own **results and resources frameworks**.

- (a) Regional programme results and resources frameworks include outcome and output indicators aligned with the SDG indicators and the UNDP's IRRF, as relevant to the programme's focus and priorities.
- (b) Country programme outcomes are derived from the country's Cooperation Framework, a central framework for joint monitoring, review, reporting and evaluation of the United Nations system's impact in a country towards achieving Agenda 2030; while also including IRRF outcome and output indicators.

123. Project level reporting is done based on the **project level results framework and monitoring plan**. M&R are done annually through the **project progress reports**. The **Quantum**, the UNDP's internal system, also includes progress updated on outcome and output indicators in programming results frameworks, as well as financial and other project-level data.²⁴

14.2.2. HWFW Results Reporting

124. M&R at the UNDP are largely undertaken internally. The UNDP offices and units are expected to have M&E dedicated staff and resources, with requirements varying depending on annual programme expenditures. Regional service centres also contain staff dedicated to monitoring and evaluation to support offices, particularly those unable to maintain the required number of dedicated staff.

125. Project M&R is largely undertaken by the Project Manager, with involvement from the UNDP Programme Officer and M&E Officer. The UNDP notably requires at least one visit to all projects to monitor progress and verify that progress is achieved as reported. Performance tracking through the collection of progress data against indicator targets (IRRF, programme, project, as relevant), stakeholder feedback, evidence on contextual changes and operational performance data against financial and efficiency targets, as well as annual verification of output progress and completion, all fall under the responsibility of the UNDP Programme Officer, Project Manager and

²³ The IRRF includes 16 common development indicators and 52 complementary development indicators. Common indicators are defined as "those that appear verbatim in at least two entities' results or reporting frameworks," while complementary indicators are defined as "those in the results framework that are not repeated verbatim in the results or reporting frameworks of a United Nations entity but are related or provide different but complementary lenses or insights into the same issue, high-level result and/or area of complementary work, such as an SDG target".

²⁴ Quantum Website. Available here: <https://www.undp.org/quantum>

M&E Officer. Moreover, the assessment of quality is to be undertaken every other year by a UNDP Programme Officer and M&E Officer. While all have a role to play in M&R, it is the Project Manager's responsibility to prepare a Quality Project Report. This includes both the standard project progress report, which is a standard report required by the UNDP, as well as reporting to vertical funds, including the GCF and GEF, which require their own reporting template.

126. At the corporate level, the preparation of the annual report of the Administrator on the Strategic Plan, falls under the responsibility of the Executive Office, with input from all units and project level reporting. The report notably includes actual measures for each indicator under Tier 2b and Tier 3, for the year given. For indicators under Tier 1 and Tier 2a, most up to date values are provided, as available by the various data sources. Data for these indicators is variably available, with years for baseline and latest measures also varying from one indicator to the other. This report also includes a Development Report Card, which assesses performance against milestones for each strategic plan output, using a "traffic light" system which indicates the percentage of the milestone that was achieved.

14.2.3. HWFW Results Monitoring

127. The IRRF is structured along three tiers, from impact, to outcome and output, to organizational effectiveness and efficiency. The three tiers are aligned with key elements on the 2022-2025 Strategy as follows:

- (a) Tier 1: Impact - People's choices expanded for a fairer, sustainable future, to build the world envisioned by Agenda 2030 with the planet and people in balance. Impact is monitored through a set of SDG indicators and other global indicators and indices.
- (b) Tier 2a: Outcome – including Outcome 1: Structure Transformation; Outcome 2: No-one Left Behind, and Outcome 3: Resilience Building. Outcomes are monitored through a set of SDG indicators and global indicators and indices.
- (c) Tiers 2b: Output – including the six signature solutions and three enablers: strategic innovation, digitalization and development financing. Outputs are monitored through 22 indicators disaggregated by gender, age group, geographical location and socio-economic status.
- (d) Tier 3 – Organizational effectiveness and efficiency – with a focus on people, knowledge, risk management, funding, operational excellence and impact measurement.

128. The IRRF includes a range of gender-specific indicators as well as gender disaggregation, in addition to indicators under the gender equity signature solution. Disaggregation also includes people with disabilities, youth, ethnic minorities, poor and displaced populations.

14.2.4. Health, Food and Water Security

129. Regarding HWFW sectors, the UNDP includes a few highly relevant indicators including "Number of people with enhanced resilience of health, food and water security, and/or livelihoods due to public and/or private resources" and "Number of people accessing basic services," with basic services defined as drinking water and health care, among others.

130. In addition, the IRRF includes a range of indicators related to health. While many relate to non-climate related diseases such as HIV as well general strengthening of health systems, several indicators relate to early warning and preparedness and disaster risk reduction (including impacts

on critical health infrastructure). Indicators specifically related to food security and water security are absent from the IRRF, with indicators most closely related to these touching on natural resource management – including areas under improved management practices (both on land and shared water ecosystems).

XV. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

15.1 Overview [Updated in 2025]

131. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent development agency of the United States in charge of delivering foreign aid and development assistance. Established in 1961, it is the main U.S. agency to extend assistance to countries recovering from disaster, trying to escape poverty and engaging in democratic reform. However, as of 23 February 2025 all USAID staff, with the exception of designated personnel, have been placed on administrative leave. The future of the Agency is unknown as of March 2025.

15.2 Readiness Support [Updated in 2023]

132. USAID has a readiness programme, namely the Climate Ready Project (CRF). The programme is further presented in Table 11.

Table 11. Climate Ready Project

PROGRAMME	CLIMATE READY PROJECT (CRF)
Year	2016
Objective	To support countries to effectively access and manage additional funding (for climate change adaptation). The project aims to support Pacific Island Countries (PICs) as they adapt to climate change. USAID Climate Ready is working with target countries to ensure that policy frameworks and capacity are in place to effectively access and manage the additional funds.
Thematic Focus	Climate Adaptation, with no specific sectoral focus.
Geographic Focus	Sub-regional , with a focus on Pacific Island Countries (PIC) (and therefore SIDS).
Type of Readiness Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft, legislate and implement national, sub-national and sectoral policies, regulations and legal frameworks required to achieve adaptation goals, as identified in national adaptation plans • Access adaptation finance by developing and submitting fundable adaptation proposals to accredited Regional or Multilateral Implementing Entities and where appropriate, pursue National



	<p>Implementing Entity status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the skills and systems of relevant governmental entities and private sector project implementers to effectively manage, monitor and report on the implementation of funded adaptation projects. Through a partnership with the University of the South Pacific in Fiji, the Project offers a variety of accredited courses in project management, resilience, climate change adaptation project preparation and cost benefit analysis and asset management to participants who represent government agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector
Delivery Modalities	Key informant interview reports on interventions that contributed to enabling environment success (2022 evaluation): Consultant TA (main intervention); trainings or workshops; direct support from project staff; meetings and events; M&E, research and publications.
Funding	USD 23.9 million funding available, with no funding cap identified.
Implementing partners	U.S. Agency for International Development and AECOM (Prime Implementing Partner) *USAID Climate Ready 2016-2023 implemented by DT Global US
GESI, IP and ESS Readiness Support	The project provides support to governments to address GESI as well as support related to GESI and ESS in accreditation and project preparation related activities. The project's objective is to integrate GESI in all project objectives and achieve a gender balance in training and capacity building.
Readiness Strategy	No strategy identified.