



ADAPTATION FUND

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

# ACCELERATING ADAPTATION IMPACTS

Adaptation to Climate-Induced Water Stresses through  
Integrated Landscape Management in Bhutan.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND



Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA)  
Grantee 'Savannas Forever' in Arusha, Tanzania.

PHOTO CREDIT: UNDP

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# MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF THE ADAPTATION FUND



Climate change impacts are intensifying globally, with developing countries and vulnerable communities bearing the brunt. In 2025 alone, we have seen deadly floods, record heatwaves, devastating droughts, and massive wildfires. Farmers increasingly struggle to grow their crops and keep their livestock. Some places are becoming unlivable.

Adaptation is an urgent necessity—and we know it works. One dollar spent to build climate resilience, research has shown, yields \$10 or more in returns, through avoided losses, more resilient livelihoods, and other social and environmental benefits.

This is why the Adaptation Fund’s mission is so critical. Since 2010, the Fund has approved US\$ 1.39 billion in finance for 199 concrete projects in 108 countries—including 23 new projects worth over US\$ 171 million just in the last fiscal year. These projects are expected to benefit over 51 million people, deploy more than 600 early warning systems, and restore close to a million hectares of habitat, among other benefits.

Through our direct access model, we channel resources swiftly to national entities, delivering context-specific, locally led climate solutions. And we do more than finance projects: We also build capacities to ensure that countries and their partners can successfully implement and scale up their adaptation strategies.

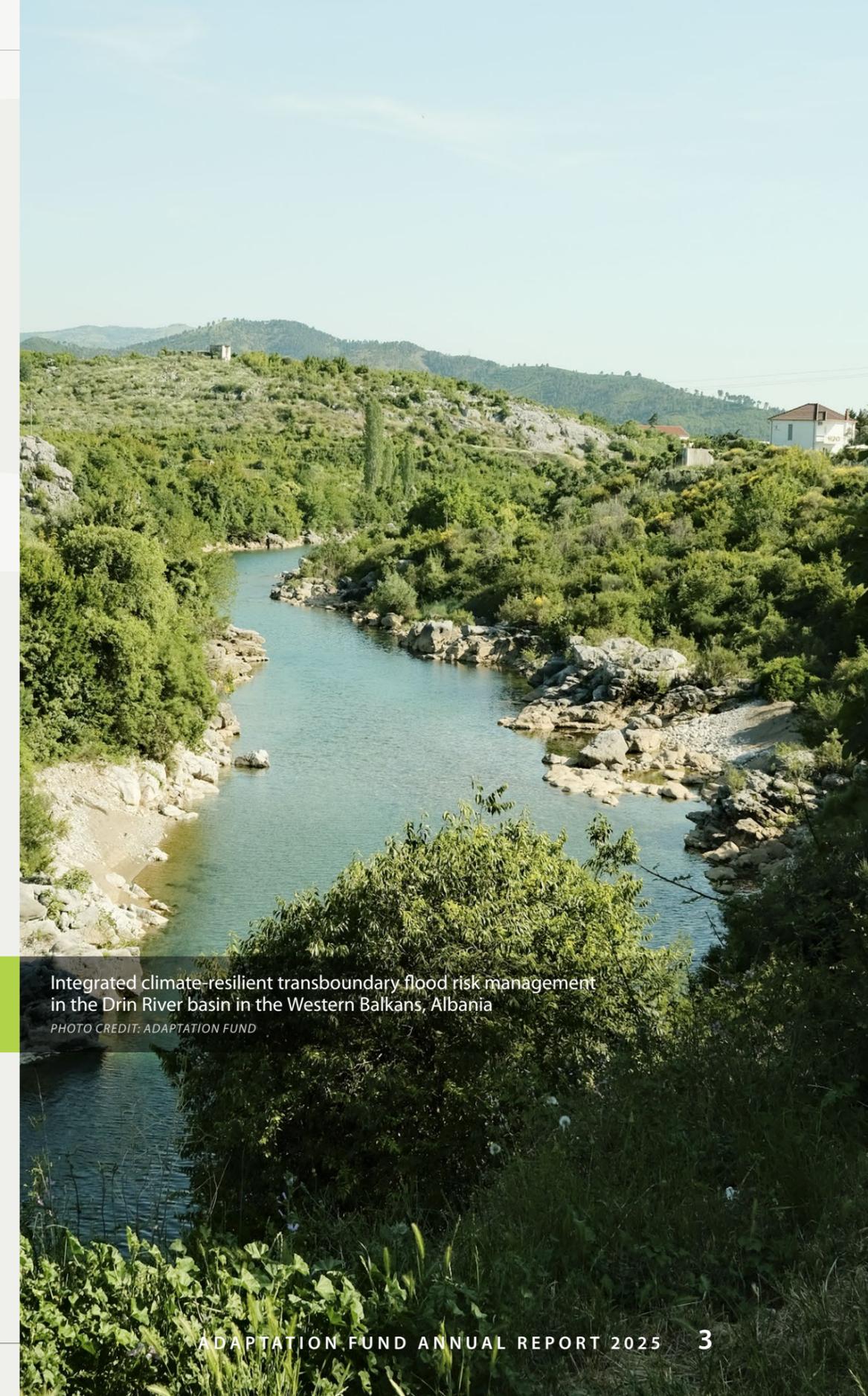
Demand for our support is growing rapidly. Our pipeline of proposals reached US\$ 704 million in fiscal year 2025, up by 71 percent from the previous year, and we accredited seven new national entities. People around the world are coming together to tackle the climate crisis—and they are counting on us to provide crucial, transformative finance.

The need in developing countries is immense: up to US\$ 387 billion per year by 2030. This is why the New Collective Quantified Goal adopted at COP29 calls for tripling climate finance by 2030, including through the Adaptation Fund. As a key step towards that challenge, our goal is to mobilize US\$ 300 million in 2025, so we can triple our outflows.

This report shows the impact our Fund is already making. Our investments have enabled vulnerable people and communities to protect themselves from extreme weather, diversify their livelihoods, conserve scarce water resources, restore coastal ecosystems, and much more.

None of this would be possible without our dedicated Board and our strong country partners, donors, and our active partners in civil society, international organizations, and the private sector. Our heartfelt thanks to each and every one of you! We look forward to a long and fruitful collaboration.

**Mikko Ollikainen,**  
*Head of the Adaptation Fund*



Integrated climate-resilient transboundary flood risk management in the Drin River basin in the Western Balkans, Albania

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

# MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIR



As a scientist, it is my job to document how our climate is changing and help stakeholders understand what to expect. From that perspective, the outlook is dire: rising sea levels, deeper and more prolonged droughts, extreme heat, and worsening storms.

Yet as Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, I am hopeful. Climate change risks are enormous, but there is a great deal we can do to protect vulnerable communities and ecosystems. Indeed, well-designed adaptation measures can enhance livelihoods and make development not just more resilient, but more sustainable and inclusive.

The Adaptation Fund has played a key role in delivering those solutions. Not only is it a major source of adaptation finance, but it pioneered direct access, empowering developing countries—and, increasingly, local communities—to shape and lead climate action.

This approach has enabled national and regional implementing entities to design projects aligned with their climate priorities and tailored to their specific context; directly access finance; and manage all aspects of implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Strong support for institutional capacity building has also helped developing countries to sustain the benefits of funded projects and secure resources for scale-up and replication.

The Fund is playing an important role in locally led adaptation as well, investing US\$ 29 million in six single-country Locally Led Adaptation projects and, through a US\$ 2.7 million grant as part of the global Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA), supporting dozens of small and micro grants to local organizations that have reached almost a million people. The Fund's overall innovation portfolio keeps growing, reaching US\$ 59.9 million in 2025. This is exciting work—testing, incubating, and scaling up solutions on the cutting edge of adaptation.

The Adaptation Fund also stands out for its agile processes and operational efficiency. The Secretariat provides an initial response to proposals within three weeks of submission. And on average, across the portfolio, less than 10 percent of costs go to management costs. This means more resources for the actual work of building resilience to climate change.

There are still many challenges, of course—most notably, the urgent need to scale up adaptation action, which in turn requires mobilizing much more finance. That will be a key focus of our activities at the COP in Belém, and it underpins our partnerships with other multilateral funds, development banks, and international organizations.

Adaptation finance is a lifeline for vulnerable communities. I urge you to join us in this vital work. Every dollar helps us build a more resilient future.

**Antonio Navarra**  
*Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board*

Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND



Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change, Cook Islands

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND



BOARD APPROVED DOCUMENT

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS



### A strong portfolio:

**199 concrete projects** totaling **US\$ 1.39 billion** in **108 countries**, including **23 projects totaling US\$ 171.7 million**, in **25 countries**, approved in fiscal 2025



### Impact on the ground:

**Nearly 70% of committed funds** are already reaching **vulnerable communities**, with 112 projects under implementation and 45 completed



### Growing demand:

**The Fund's active pipeline grew by 71%** year over year, to **US\$ 704 million**, with 24 fully developed proposals and 48 more in the works



### More implementing entities:

**7 new entities accredited** in fiscal 2025, for a total of 61 (37 national, 9 regional, and 15 multilateral)—and 22 more entities started the accreditation process



### Advancing strategic priorities:

**Significant progress on locally led adaptation**, supporting innovation, and integrating gender; new Strategic Results Framework and Environmental and Social Policy

# ADAPTATION FUND **MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY** 2023–2027

## GOAL

People, livelihoods and ecosystems are adequately protected from the adverse impacts of climate change, with their adaptive capacity enhanced, resilience strengthened, and vulnerability reduced in the context of climate-resilient and sustainable development.



## OUTCOMES: STRATEGIC PILLARS

Linkages and synergies between support for adaptation action, innovation and learning and sharing are enhanced

### ACTION

Developing countries are supported in undertaking and accelerating high-quality, local-level and scalable adaptation projects and programmes that are aligned with their national adaptation strategies and processes

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- 1 Vulnerability reduced, resilience strengthened, and adaptive capacity enhanced
- 2 Access to finance and institutional capacities enhanced
- 3 Evidence for effective action generated and results scaled up

### INNOVATION

Modalities for funding the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies are expanded and risk-taking is encouraged

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- 1 New innovations and risk-taking encouraged and accelerated
- 2 Successful innovations replicated and scaled up
- 3 Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation
- 4 Evidence base generated and shared

### LEARNING & SHARING

Knowledge and evidence on effective and innovative adaptation action and finance, including local and indigenous knowledge, is generated and disseminated with various stakeholders for application

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- 1 Knowledge generation and dissemination of learning on effective, innovative and local adaptation increased and expanded
- 2 Capacity to capture and disseminate learning strengthened
- 3 Knowledge partnerships expanded and outreach increased

# AF PORTFOLIO AT A GLANCE

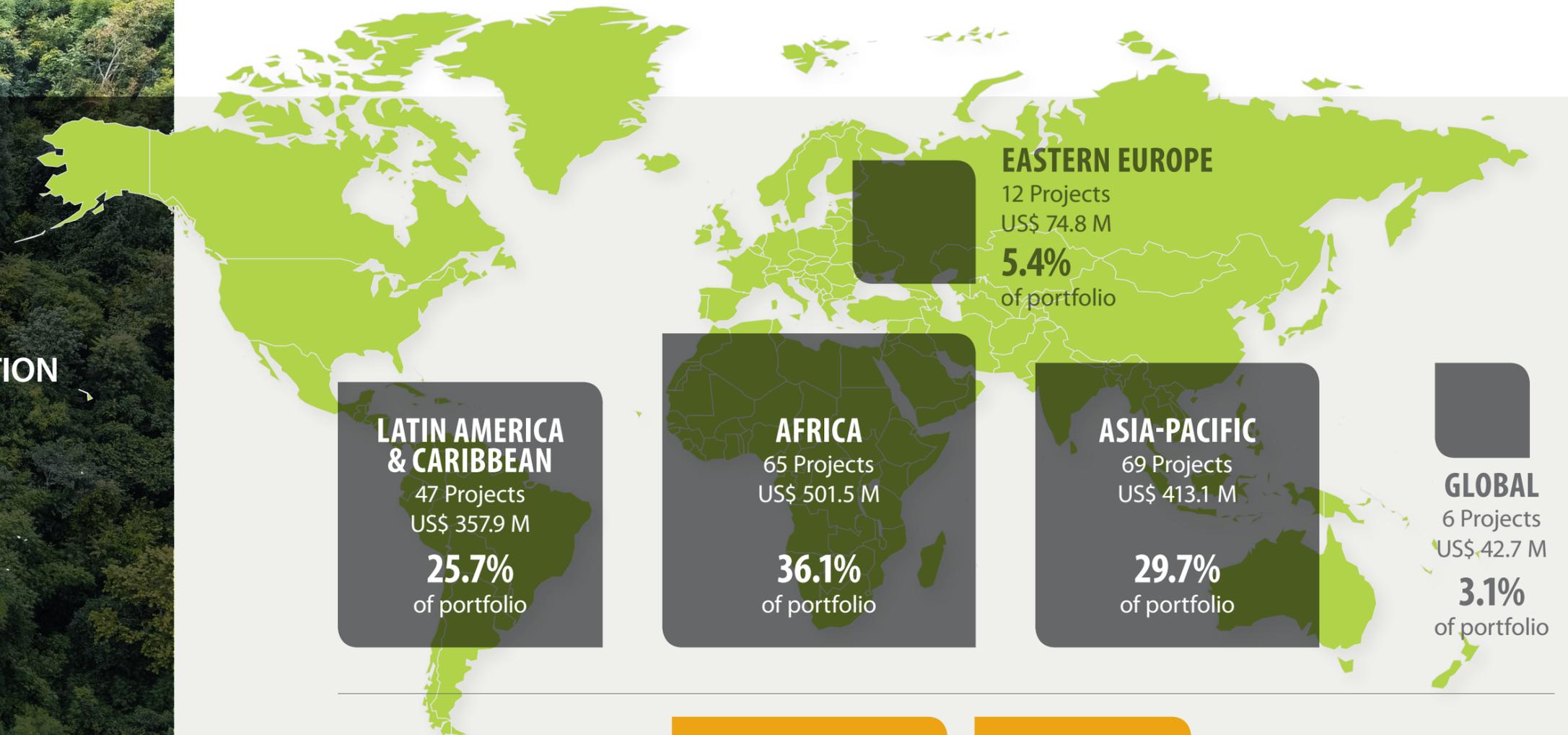
TOTAL 199 projects | US\$1,390.16 M | ACROSS 108 countries

**COMPLETED**  
Projects: 45  
Approved amount: US\$ 272.7M

**UNDER IMPLEMENTATION**  
Projects: 112  
Approved amount: US\$ 795.8M

**NOT YET STARTED**  
Projects: 42  
Approved amount: US\$ 321.4M

**TOTAL**  
Projects: 199  
Approved amount: US\$ 1,390.3M



**LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**  
US\$ 459 M

**33%**  
of portfolio

**18%**  
of portfolio

**SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES**  
US\$ 253 M

## Cumulative Approvals, by Funding Window and by Year

Funding window	Number of projects	Value (US\$ M)	% of portfolio
Single-country regular projects	141	984.1	70.8
Regional projects	27	306.9	22.1
Single-country small projects	7	10.4	0.8
Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) programs	6	42.7	3.1
Locally led adaptation (single-country)	6	28.9	2.1
Large innovation projects	3	15.0	1.1
Small innovation grant projects	9	2.2	0.2
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1,390.16</b>	

Approvals by fiscal year												
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	Total
Number of projects	11	5	12	10	11	23	14	11	15	21	23	199
Grant amount (US\$M, excl. fees & execution costs)	64.3	18.9	71.7	49	74.7	155.9	77	78.7	114.2	138.2	145.9	1,179.6
Execution costs (US\$ M)	5.6	1.4	6.5	4.4	5.2	10.1	6.3	7	10.2	12.0	12.2	102.9
Entity fees (US\$ M)	5.8	1.4	6.7	4.5	6.7	13.9	6.6	7.2	10.3	13.1	13.5	107.6
<b>Grant total (US\$ M)</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>1,390.2</b>
Entity fees as % of grant total	8.3%	6.8%	7.0%	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%	7.3%	7.7%	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	7.7%



Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia.  
PHOTO CREDIT: UNDP COLOMBIA



Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia.  
PHOTO CREDIT: UNDP COLOMBIA

# Portfolio Sectoral Distribution

The Adaptation Fund’s portfolio spans a wide range of sectors. Multi-sector projects make up 20 percent of the portfolio, with US\$ 273 million in investments. The single sector with the largest share of grant financing is food security, with US\$ 233 million in investments, or 17 percent of the portfolio.





Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

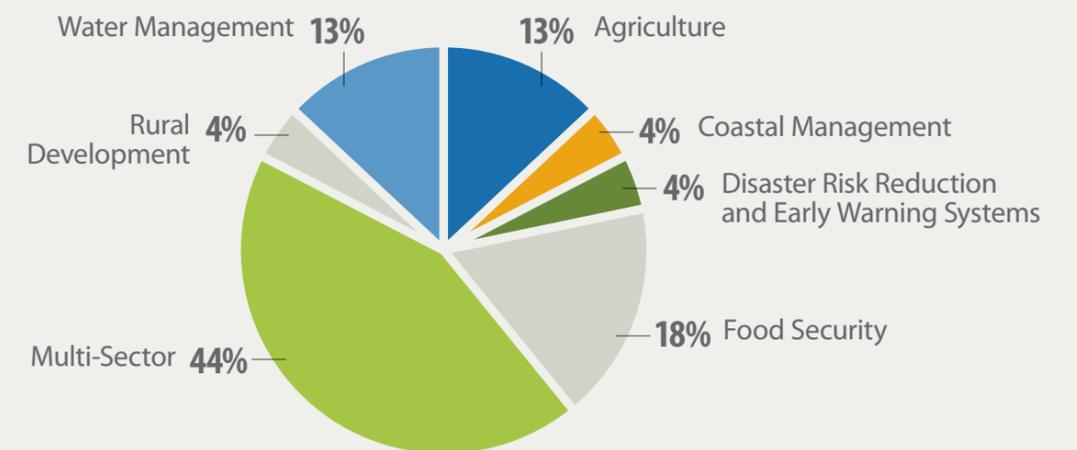
## PROJECTS APPROVED IN FY2025

Proposal type	Number of projects	Value (US\$)
Regular – single-country	16	128,132,762
Regular – regional	2	25,665,500
Innovation	3	7,951,681
Locally led adaptation	2	9,910,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>171,659,943</b>

### Implementing entity type

National (NIE)	8	36,954,823
Regional (RIE)	2	20,000,000
Multilateral (MIE)	13	114,705,120

## Sectoral Distribution



In fiscal 2025, the Adaptation Fund approved a total of 23 new grants benefiting 25 countries. Twenty were for single projects in 19 countries, spanning regular, innovation, and locally adaptation initiatives. Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Philippines, Somalia, and Yemen received Adaptation Fund support for the first time, all through multilateral implementing entities. Two regional projects will benefit an additional six countries, including five in the Lake Chad Basin. A global coordination grant for the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) will enable further support for innovation projects worldwide.

## NEW PROJECT SPOTLIGHT



### Integrated Water Resources Management and Early Warning System for Climate Change Resilience **in the Lake Chad Basin**

**Countries:** Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria

**Sector:** Disaster risk reduction and early warning system

**Grant:** US\$ 11,665,500 (over 5 years)

**Implementing entity:** World Meteorological Organization

**Executing entities:** Global Water Partnership Central Africa, Lake Chad Basin Commission

**Expected beneficiaries (direct and indirect):** 22.5 million people

This project aims to build climate resilience by enabling the integrated management of floods and droughts through improved meteorological and hydrological monitoring, data systems, and service delivery, including timely forecasts. The goal is to support early warning systems, disaster risk management, and adaptation to medium- and long-term hydroclimatic risks. The project will apply innovative tools from the local to the regional level, with a focus on the “last mile” and a whole-of-society approach to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable populations are addressed.

 [MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT](#)



### Green, Resilient, and Adaptive CHT Economy (GRACE)-LoCALplus, **Bangladesh**

**Country:** Bangladesh

**Sector:** Multi-sector

**Grant:** US\$ 10,000,000 (over 4 years)

**Implementing entity:** International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

**Executing entities:** ICIMOD; Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change of Bangladesh (MoEFCC); Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives of Bangladesh; Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA); The Hill Tracts Development Board; The Hill District Councils; United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF);

government technical departments/local NGOs TBD

**Expected beneficiaries (direct and indirect):** 276,222

This project aims to enhance the climate resilience of local communities in the Chattogram Hill Tracts, a hilly region that faces significant challenges due to its terrain, remoteness, and past conflicts. It will fund locally led adaptation through performance-based resilience grants to local government authorities for adaptation priorities identified with local communities. Capacity-building support is also provided. The project is based on LoCAL (Local Climate Adaptive Living) Facility, a mechanism designed and managed by the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), which operates in 38 countries, including Bangladesh.

 [MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT](#)

## NEW PROJECT SPOTLIGHT



### Harnessing the Water–Energy–Food Nexus to Address and Adapt to Climate Change Impacts in Tawi-Tawi, Philippines

**Country:** Philippines  
**Sector:** Water management  
**Grant:** US\$ 9,994,955 (over 4 years)  
**Implementing entity:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
**Executing entities:** UNIDO, Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA)  
**Expected beneficiaries (direct and indirect):** 71,562

The project focuses on two island municipalities (Sitangkai and Sibutu) in the province of Tawi-Tawi in the Philippines, which face water insecurity due to saltwater intrusion linked to sea-level rise and increasingly unpredictable rains. Seaweed farming, a key source of livelihoods there, is also affected by climate change, as warmer waters increase vulnerability to a disease that reduces yields. The project will improve water and sanitation infrastructure, with particular benefits for women and girls; build local capacities for coastal zone and water resources management; and support the improvement, diversification, and adaptation of seaweed farming, including through local value addition and new market linkages.

 [MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT](#)



PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

### Constructing Resilience Together to Face Climate Change and Variability in Western Honduras

**Country:** Honduras  
**Sector:** Multi-sector  
**Grant:** US\$ 4,000,000 (over 4 years)  
**Implementing entity:** Comisión Acción Social Menonita (CASM) of Honduras  
**Executing entity:** CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Oficina de Coordinación de Proyectos (OCP SERNA)  
**Expected beneficiaries (direct and indirect):** 2,400

This project aims to increase and improve the governance, adaptability, and climate resilience of the mountain communities of Santa Barbara and the Yojoa Lake region. It will promote participatory processes for territorial planning and decision-making to cope with climate change and climate variability; support and strengthen agri-food systems, promoting diversification and the adoption of climate-smart approaches; and deepen local residents' and government officials' understanding of climate change, supported by strong knowledge management and learning processes.

 [MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT](#)

# OUR IMPACT

## Aggregated Anticipated Impacts from 199 Projects

### IMPACT 1

Reduction in vulnerability of communities and increased adaptive capacity of communities to respond to the impacts of climate change

Indicator	Initial	Target
No. of direct beneficiaries		<b>14.49 million</b> 
No. of indirect beneficiaries		<b>37.18 million</b> 
No. of early warning systems		<b>601</b> 

### IMPACT 2

Strengthened policies that integrate climate resilience strategies into local and national plans

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No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks **120**  


### IMPACT 3

Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change-induced stresses

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Hectares of natural habitats created, protected, or rehabilitated/restored **978,590 ha**  


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Meters of coastline protected **181,000 m**  




AFCIA Grantee 'Savannas Forever' in Arusha, Tanzania  
PHOTO CREDIT: UNDP

## Impact from the Ground: Results from 45 Completed Projects

AFCIA Grantee 'Savannas Forever' in Arusha, Tanzania  
PHOTO CREDIT: UNDP



**116**

Risks and vulnerability assessments conducted and/or updated

**258**

Early warning systems installed



Number of beneficiaries reached:  
Direct beneficiaries

**4.08 M**

Indirect beneficiaries

**9.50 M**



**34,960**

People trained in climate resilience measures

**1,040,828**

People strengthened their awareness of adverse impacts of climate change



**1,568,816**

Hectares of natural habitats protected and restored

**24,757**

Meters of coastlines created, maintained, or improved



**55**

Strategies

**92**

Policies adjusted and/or introduced

# Advancing Gender-Responsive Climate Investment

Gender equality is a cross-cutting theme of our Mid-Term Strategy. In fiscal 2025, the Secretariat worked to enhance implementing entities' capacities to apply gender-responsive approaches at every stage of the project cycle, in line with the updated Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan (GAP). Key actions included publishing knowledge products, and applying the Gender Scorecard (GSC) to Project Performance Reports (PPRs).

In fiscal 2025, the second year of GSC implementation, reviews of 56 PPRs confirmed broad uptake of gender mainstreaming across the Fund's portfolio. Examples of gender-responsive interventions include household visioning sessions and gender sensitization of men in Malawi; gender quotas on water committees in the Dominican Republic, supported by a Provincial Gender Roundtable; prioritization of women-led households in Bangladesh for climate-resilient housing and livelihood support; and targeted training for women farmers in bamboo processing and eco-entrepreneurship in Cameroon. However, as shown in the table, many challenges and gaps remain.

## GENDER SCORECARD RESULTS FOR 56 PROJECTS REVIEWED IN FISCAL 2025

Indicator	Number of Projects	%
Projects reporting executing entity has put in place arrangements to comply with the GAP	53	94.6
Projects reporting implementing entity has put in place arrangements to comply with the GAP	51	91.1
Projects reporting lessons learned related to gender-responsive interventions	49	87.5
Projects completing gender-responsive interventions	38	67.9
Projects reporting challenges/issues regarding gender equality and women's empowerment during implementation	34	60.7
Projects that identified capacity gaps affecting GAP compliance	3	5.4
Projects reporting having received grievances related to gender-related issues	2	3.6



Climate smart actions and strategies in north western Himalayan region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture-dependent hill communities, India.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

# IMPACT STORIES



## Transforming Lives through Improved Water Infrastructure in Lao PDR

### Enhancing the Climate and Disaster Resilience of the Most Vulnerable Rural and Emerging Urban Settlements in Lao PDR

**Sector:** Disaster risk reduction

**Grant:** US\$ 4,500,000

**Implementing entity:** UN-Habitat

**Executing entity:** Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**Time frame:** 2017–2024

[MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT](#)

In Lao PDR, the impacts of climate change on water supplies are compounded by inadequate infrastructure to manage and store water. As a result, many people have limited access to clean water near their homes, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas. Women and girls are disproportionately affected, as they are typically responsible for collecting water for their household.

This project, one of two implemented by UN-Habitat in Lao PDR with Adaptation Fund support, engaged with local communities and institutions to co-create lasting solutions in areas of high vulnerability. It built capacities at the national and district levels through workshops that trained 100 people. It developed 11 climate action plans covering 189 settlements, all grounded in detailed assessments. And it implemented small-scale water infrastructure upgrades tailored to local needs, benefiting more than 100,000 people.

From the start, the project sought to empower women—in everything from assessing environmental and social risks, to identifying the best solutions for their community. “We attended meetings, shared our ideas openly, and actively took part in decision-making,” said Soukaew Khambounmy, president of the Women’s Association in Sanxay Village.

“We even reviewed the technical designs to make sure they truly suited the rhythm of our daily lives.”

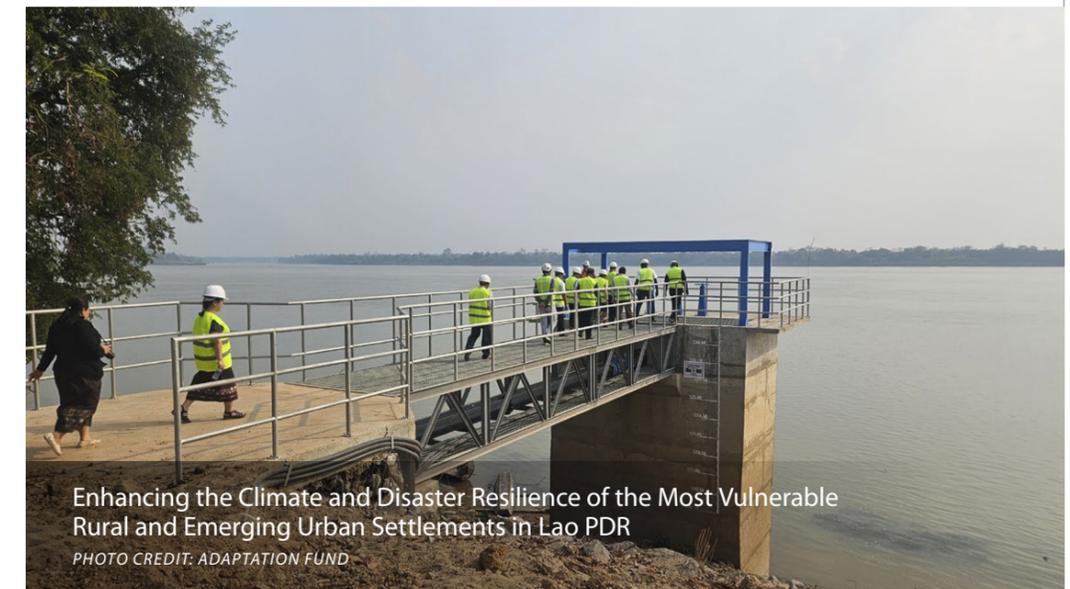
The results have been transformational. Many households have access to piped water for the first time, and the water is cleaner and safer than the river or well water they previously used. This means lower risks of waterborne illness and improved overall health.

And for women and girls, a major burden has been lifted, as Souli Kaeosaiyaphet, 78, who lives in a remote village in Attapeu Province, explained during a project site visit. She used to walk for an hour across rough ground just to get water, and carrying the heavy containers back home often took up half her day.

“It took so much time,” she said. “Sometimes there wasn’t even enough energy left to work... Now everything is more convenient. We can grow vegetables, look after our homes, and truly care for our families without the constant worry of where the next drop will come from.”

As part of the project, community water groups were set up in all 189 settlements, and local residents gained the skills and knowledge needed to properly operate and maintain the water systems. This will help ensure that the benefits from the project are sustained for years to come.

[READ FULL WEB STORY HERE](#)



Enhancing the Climate and Disaster Resilience of the Most Vulnerable Rural and Emerging Urban Settlements in Lao PDR

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

Enhancing the Climate and Disaster Resilience of the Most Vulnerable Rural and Emerging Urban Settlements in Lao PDR

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

# IMPACT STORIES



Integrated Climate-Resilient Transboundary Flood Risk Management in the Drin River Basin in the Western Balkans.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

## Strengthening Transboundary Climate Resilience in the Balkans

### Integrated Climate-Resilient Transboundary Flood Risk Management in the Drin River Basin in the Western Balkans

**Sector:** Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems

**Grant:** US\$ 9,927,750

**Implementing entity:** UN Development Programme (UNDP)

**Executing entities:** Global Water Partnership, UNDP

**Timeframe:** 2019–2025

#### MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT

When the Drin River swells from heavy rainfall, it does not respect borders. Across the river basin, which spans large parts of the Western Balkans, more extreme weather has brought more frequent and severe flooding, damaging farmland and infrastructure and leaving people stranded.

In the village of Lisna Bore in Štobra, Montenegro, a massive flood in 2010 cut residents off from schools, medical centers, and one another. “Everything was under water for three to four months,” said Osmanović Heldin, a farmer. As a result, “in winter periods when rains and storms begin, we in this area live in fear.”

As climate change has exacerbated flood risks, the riparian nations of Albania, North Macedonia, and Montenegro have joined forces to tackle their shared challenge. Since 2019, this project has supported their efforts through a comprehensive package of interventions.

The project installed 17 new hydrometeorological stations, refurbished another 16, and introduced the region’s first GIS-based flood model, which was integrated into national and municipal flood planning processes and tools. For example, with the upgrades, a high-performance computing cluster in Albania can now provide flood warnings with six to eight hours’ advance notice.

The project is also supporting major structural works. For example, along the Bojana/Buna River, which borders Montenegro and Albania, it funded



Integrated Climate-Resilient Transboundary Flood Risk Management in the Drin River Basin in the Western Balkans.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

the reconstruction of a critical 230-meter embankment that protects farmland, livestock, and villages in Montenegro.

Montenegro and Albania signed a bilateral water management treaty in 2018, and since then, they have developed joint emergency preparedness plans covering search and rescue, fire services, and other key aspects of disaster response. “We as rescue services are grateful for the investment, because we will be able to help more in the case of a natural disaster such as a flood,” said Peka Dono, of the Ulcinj Protection and Rescue Service in Montenegro.

To identify key areas for interventions, the project carried out a flood risk analysis using updated data from hydro-meteorological stations, alongside surveys with surrounding villages. Where Albania’s KK5 Channel close to the Montenegro border snakes through farmland and villages in Shkodër, for instance, a new drainage system will protect 70 hectares of flood-prone land. In North Macedonia, efforts have focused on undoing the damage caused by the redirection of the Sateska River into Lake Ohrid in 1962.

The governments of the three countries have committed to maintaining all the structures built under the project, and to sustaining project benefits through concrete budget allocations. Coordination wasn’t easy, but today, the Western Balkans are emerging as a model of transboundary climate adaptation.

#### READ FULL WEB STORY HERE

# IMPACT STORIES



Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation for Agro-Pastoral Communities in Kongwa District.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

## Building Vulnerable Farmers' Resilience to Heat and Drought in Tanzania

### Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation for Agro-Pastoral Communities in Kongwa District

**Sector:** Rural development

**Grant:** US\$ 1,200,000

**Implementing entity:** National Environment Management Council (NEMC)

**Executing entities:** The Foundation for Energy, Climate and Environment, Kongwa District Council

**Timeframe:** 2021–2025

#### MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT

In rural Tanzania, climate change is bringing hotter temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, more frequent droughts and floods, and growing water insecurity. For farmers, this translates into reduced crop yields and crop losses; for those who keep livestock, it means shrinking and drying pasture for their animals.

This project sought to pilot practical, cost-effective adaptation solutions for agro-pastoral communities in the semi-arid Kongwa district, which faces both water scarcity and environmental degradation. A project in Bahi district has been piloting additional approaches, offering several new options tailored to Tanzania.

In Kongwa district, people had to travel long distances to collect water, and water scarcity had led to conflicts between livestock keepers and farmers, said Fredrick Mulinda, project coordinator for the NEMC. "They were competing over the meager resources."

New boreholes, a solar-powered water pump, new community water points, drip irrigation systems, and new cattle water troughs are now helping to meet everyone's needs—in a sustainable and climate-resilient manner. "Now most of the conflicts have been settled," Mulinda said.

The project has brought far more than new water infrastructure, however. At Ibwaga Secondary School in Kongwa, for example, students

have learned about sustainable gardening by growing crops such as maize, spinach, figs, and collard greens. They have also learned water-conserving drip and bag irrigation techniques while generating income for the school and sharing knowledge with surrounding villages. Students' families are eating more healthily while saving money on groceries.

"We get different skills from this garden," said student leader Yaeli Protus Mushi. "We can apply these skills at our homes, and we are benefiting from acquiring vitamins that are provided by the vegetables."

In another project area, seven villages are benefiting from a self-contained 50-acre "block farm" where local residents are growing crops such as tomatoes, onions, carrots, and plantains. Groups of 15–30 villagers take turns cultivating each block, learning, spreading knowledge to others, and benefiting from produce sales. About 200 families work on the site at a time, with about 5,000 households benefiting.

The farm also includes livestock. Athanas Njemethi manages a block with hybrid bulls adapted to arid areas that produce higher quality and quantity of milk and meat than typical bulls. "People are ready to pay more [for calves]," he said. "I hope to build a modern house for my family and have our own borehole."

Livestock farmers have also benefited from a new, centrally located bathhouse that provides medicated dips for about 7,000 cattle and goats. It is supervised by a committee of local leaders from seven surrounding villages, including two women. Farmer Ernest Mhulula said the dips have helped reduce tick-borne and skin diseases and cattle mortality. "We are so thankful," he added.

#### READ FULL WEB STORY HERE



Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation for Agro-Pastoral Communities in Kongwa District.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

# IMPACT STORIES



Multisectoral Adaptation Measures to Climate Change in the South Oropouche River Basin for Flood Relief.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

## Bringing Flood Relief to Trinidad's Vulnerable South Oropouche River Basin

### Multisectoral Adaptation Measures to Climate Change in the South Oropouche River Basin for Flood Relief

**Sector:** Multi-sector

**Grant:** US\$ 10,000,000

**Implementing entity:** Development Bank of Latin America

**Executing entity:** The University of the West Indies (UWI)

**Time frame:** 2023–2027

#### MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT

Trinidad's South Oropouche River Basin has always been flood-prone, with heavy rainfall typically causing brief, moderate-to-severe flooding a few times per year. But with climate change, the basin is facing a new, more devastating kind of floods, triggered by rainfall combined with ocean storm surges, that can take multiple days to subside, affecting farms, commercial activities, and human settlements.

"We've had flooding here, but never to the extent that we have it now," said Ramnarine Ramdeo, a local farmer who grows corn, peas, fruits, and other crops. "Some places didn't get flooded ever. Now we are getting hit every year, and the losses are becoming bigger and bigger. ... I lost 65 acres last year. It cuts your throat out."

A Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Trinidad and Tobago faces many adaptation challenges, but it prioritized this basin because of the chronic flooding issues, high population density, and significant agricultural and commercial activity, which translate into particularly large disruptions and losses.

The South Oropouche River flows mostly flat around rolling farmlands through the Godineau Swamp and into the Gulf of Paria. Some areas already fall below mean sea level. Mangroves along the river banks have been progressing inland, a visible sign of sea-level rise.



Multisectoral Adaptation Measures to Climate Change in the South Oropouche River Basin for Flood Relief.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

"There has been significant saltwater intrusion coming from the Gulf of Paria, which has moved about five miles inwards," said Daren Sookoo, project coordinator at the University of the West Indies (UWI). "This has led to invasion of mangrove species of plants, with traditional crops being in jeopardy."

At the same time, those mangroves are crucial for flood protection, so protecting and restoring them is a vital adaptation strategy, explained Anuradha Maharaj-Jagdip, Water and Ecosystems-based Adaptation Specialist of the SORB Project Management Unit at the UWI Engineering Institute.

To lay a strong foundation for adaptation measures, the project began with flood-risk mapping, land use and water catchment studies, flood level attenuation evaluations, environmental analyses of stormwater from feeder water courses, and ecological, hydrological and socioeconomic impact assessments. Next steps will include flood-proofing infrastructure and buildings, cleaning the river, and enhancing water security through new wells, rainwater harvesting systems, and measures to recharge aquifers.

Robust stakeholder engagement is central to the project. "All hands on deck are needed to ensure that the most vulnerable are included," said Sookoo. Farmers have also contributed their own ideas, such as terracing, trenching, crop rotation, and adopting climate-resilient crops.

The hope is to develop a model that can be scaled up. "It is like a pilot project, and we will have lessons to be learned for the future," said Muhammad Baksh, an engineer of Trinidad's Drainage Division.

#### READ FULL WEB STORY HERE

# FUNDING INNOVATION

The Adaptation Fund's Innovation Facility is designed to accelerate, encourage, and enable innovation for effective, long-term adaptation to climate change. The Fund has supported innovation from the start, and through the Facility, it is delivering vital funding for pioneering climate solutions in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change.

The Innovation Facility provides small grants of up to US\$ 250,000 each through two routes:

- Directly via accredited national implementing entities (NIEs); and
- For non-accredited entities, through the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

In addition, the Adaptation Fund has a large innovation project funding window (up to **US\$ 5 million** each) to roll out proven solutions in new countries and regions or to scale up innovations already demonstrated to work. Large grants are available to all accredited implementing entities.

In fiscal year 2025, the Adaptation Fund directly awarded three innovation grants totaling nearly **US\$ 8 million**: a **US\$ 255,459** small grant in Senegal implemented by the Centre de Suivi Écologique, a \$5 million large innovation project in Bangladesh implemented by the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation, and a **US\$ 2.7 million** global grant to support the coordination of the growing AFCIA partnership of programmes.

The Adaptation Fund's innovation portfolio now includes 18 approved projects worth **US\$ 59.9 million**, including **US\$ 42.7 million** allocated to the AFCIA in six projects; nine small grants worth **US\$ 2.2 million** for projects in Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bhutan, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Senegal, and Uganda; and three large grants worth **US\$ 15 million** for projects in Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Vietnam. Of the 18 projects, 11 are under implementation, six are approved but not yet started, and one has closed.

## INNOVATION SPOTLIGHT

### Access to Safe Drinking Water for the Climate Vulnerable People in Coastal Areas of Bangladesh

**Sector:** Water management  
**Grant:** US\$ 5,000,000 (over 3 years)  
**Implementing entity:** Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) of Bangladesh  
**Executing entity:** PKSF

This project aims to enhance water security by establishing reverse osmosis water treatment plants, with 180,000 expected beneficiaries in the coastal districts of Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira. The goal is to increase the rate of access to safe drinking water from 30.3 percent to 95 percent within three years. In each site, formal water management committees are being established to develop the skills needed to maintain the reverse osmosis plants and manage resources effectively. The facilities will be tailored to local contexts and incorporate coastal flood resilience features.

 [MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT](#)

Strengthening land-based adaptation capacity in communities adjacent to protected areas in Armenia.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND





Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

## SUPPORTING LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION

A key insight from projects around the world is that adaptation action is often more effective when designed and managed locally, as community members, local organizations, and local governments know their own context better than anyone—and empowering them is also crucial to building climate resilience.

The Adaptation Fund has long supported projects that give local actors the ability to help shape adaptation action, and in 2021 it adopted the Principles of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA). Since then, the Fund has worked to expand finance for LLA, including through new regional and aggregator windows.

In fiscal 2025, the Board approved an operational policy that established a US\$ 30 million funding envelope for regional LLA projects and programs, supported by project formulation grants. Regional LLA projects must involve three or more countries, leverage regional synergies, address transboundary issues, and strengthen delivery mechanisms for vulnerable groups such as women and Indigenous peoples.

Also in fiscal 2025, the Fund approved two new single-country LLA projects, bringing total single-country LLA funding to nearly **US\$ 29 million** as of June 2025, with projects implemented by NIEs in Armenia, Belize, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Peru, and Rwanda. Together, these six projects are expected to directly benefit more than 769,000 people and indirectly reach over 1.5 million.



Strengthening land-based adaptation capacity in communities adjacent to protected areas in Armenia.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND



Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change on Peru's Coastal Marine Ecosystem and Fisheries.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

The new **Armenia** National Adaptation Funding Facility, led by the Environmental Project Implementation Unit (EPIU), was awarded US\$ 4.96 million from the Adaptation Fund to enhance local capacity for climate resilience, with decentralized decision-making, targeted capacity building, and region-specific guidelines for implementing national policies.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, a US\$ 4.95 million new project led by the Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research (FIRCA) will work to build resilience in the Bafing region, where climate change has intensified farmer–breeder conflicts. The project works with local communities in Koro, Touba, and Ouaninou, to design and implement adaptation measures, improve pastoral and agricultural practices, and promote sustainable land and water management alongside climate-resilient farming and livestock systems.

Several additional LLA projects are in the Fund’s active pipeline. To encourage and support additional implementing entities and stakeholders interested in pursuing LLA grants, in May 2025, the Fund launched **a new, free e-course** that provides an overview of LLA as well as a module on project proposal preparation. The course is available in English, French, and Spanish.

## LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION (LLA) SINGLE-COUNTRY PROJECTS APPROVED AS OF JUNE 2025

Country	Entity	Grant amount, US\$	Expected direct beneficiaries	Expected indirect beneficiaries
Armenia	EPIU	4,960,000	200,000	400,000
Belize	PACT	5,000,000	19,802	430,191
Côte D'Ivoire	FIRCA	4,950,000	5,610	36,533
Honduras	CASM	4,000,000	18,000	-
Peru	PROFONANPE	5,000,000	501,014	533,738
Rwanda	MOE	4,998,812	25,000	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28,908,812</b>	<b>769,426</b>	<b>1,500,462</b>



## PRINCIPLES OF LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION

- 1 Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level;
- 2 Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, disabled, displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups;
- 3 Providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily;
- 4 Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy;
- 5 Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty;
- 6 Flexible programming and learning;
- 7 Ensuring transparency and accountability;
- 8 Collaborative action and investment.



Strengthening land-based adaptation capacity in communities adjacent to protected areas in Armenia.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND



Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

## LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE-SHARING

Learning and knowledge-sharing is one of the strategic pillars of our work, and the Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027 strengthened our commitment to it—to improve both the Fund’s own operations and those of our partners. We have sought to consolidate and systematize learning across projects, expand knowledge partnerships, and enhance the visibility of lessons on climate adaptation.

To support this, the implementation plan raised the ceiling for learning grants from US\$ 150,000 to US\$ 500,000 to promote South–South exchange of lessons and good practices from the Fund’s portfolio. In 2024, the Board also approved a new framework that allows countries to bundle these higher-value learning grants with small innovation grants, enabling more efficient resource use.

Along with a **new e-course** on locally led adaptation (LLA), in fiscal 2025 the Secretariat completed Spanish and French versions of an **e-course on gender mainstreaming** in Adaptation Fund projects, showing how to integrate a gender-responsive approach throughout the project lifecycle.

The Fund also continued to participate in the LLA community of practice, exchanging knowledge with peer organizations on topics such as the principles of LLA and the role of youth in adaptation.



In addition, the Fund published four new knowledge products:

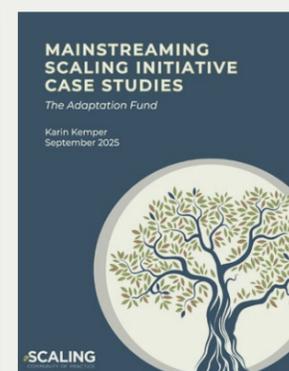
### Enhancing Climate Resilience and Strengthening Adaptive Capacity in Urban Ecosystems: Experiences and Lessons from the Adaptation Fund Portfolio

This study reviews the Fund’s experience in strengthening long-term resilience in cities. It finds that effective interventions: 1) pursue multiple goals tailored to local economic, social, political, and environmental contexts; 2) adopt participatory processes that engage communities, including vulnerable groups; 3) build partnerships across levels of government; and 4) remain flexible to adapt to shifts in climate impacts, political change, and urban environmental pressures.



### Lessons Learned from Adaptation Interventions in Least Developed Countries (LDCs): Experiences from the Adaptation Fund

This study reviews the Fund’s portfolio of 53 projects in LDCs, which have delivered more than US\$ 380 million since 2009 for adaptation across multiple sectors. It finds that key elements for improving and sustaining outcomes and maximizing impact include: flexible design; fostering social cohesion and cultural identity; attention to land tenure and ownership; gender-responsive approaches; capacity building for local institutions; and a focused project scope.



### Mainstreaming Scaling Initiative Case Studies – The Adaptation Fund

This case study highlights that key factors for strengthening scaling within the Adaptation Fund include: a clearer long-term vision; stronger institutional alignment; expanded financing and partnerships; enhanced operational guidance and metrics; and the integration of learning and evidence to support systemic, transformational impact.

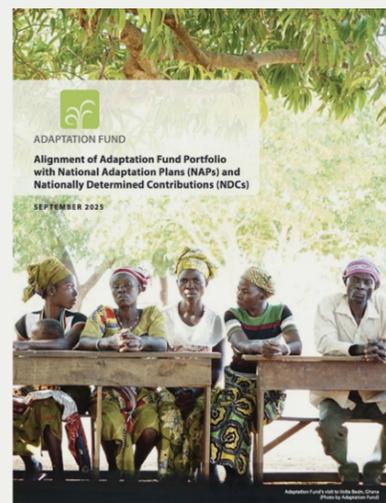


# KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT SPOTLIGHT



Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin.

PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND



[VIEW PUBLICATION](#)

## Lessons Learned from Alignment of the Adaptation Fund Portfolio with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

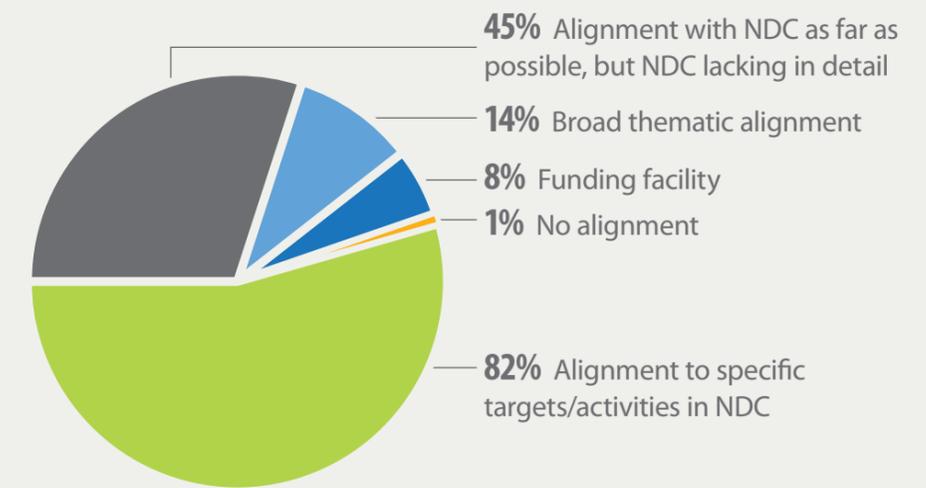
This study examines the extent to which the Fund’s investments are aligned with partner countries’ nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and draws out lessons that can inform the formulation of future NDCs and NAPs, as well as funders’ efforts to support their implementation.

The analysis focuses on the 150 grants approved by the Fund as of April 2025 that supported concrete adaptation action in countries that had already published an NDC. As shown in the figure, more than 85% were specifically or generally aligned with the NDC, though many NDCs did not include specific adaptation targets.

Fund projects have become more closely aligned to NDCs over time, as NDCs have increased in both detail and prominence as national climate plans, and of 34 projects that were broadly aligned with an earlier NDC, 18 were found to be more closely aligned with a newer, more detailed NDC.

Many countries have yet to complete a NAP, and the vast majority of Fund grants were approved before the country of implementation submitted a NAP. Of the 23 projects approved after the country submitted a NAP, 19 were closely aligned with specific NAP targets, and four with broad sectoral priorities.

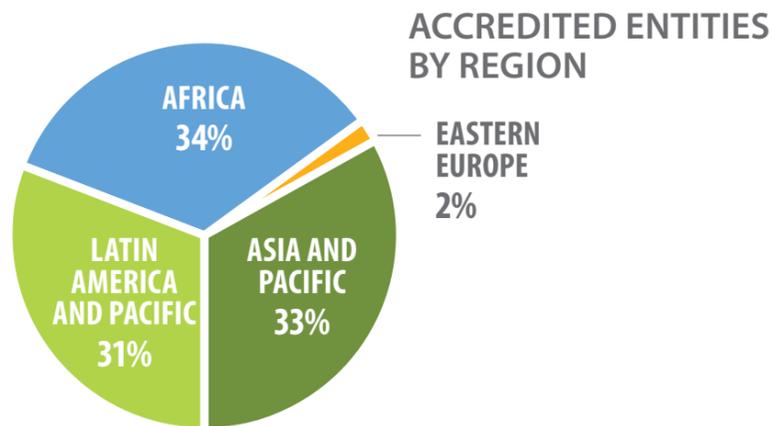
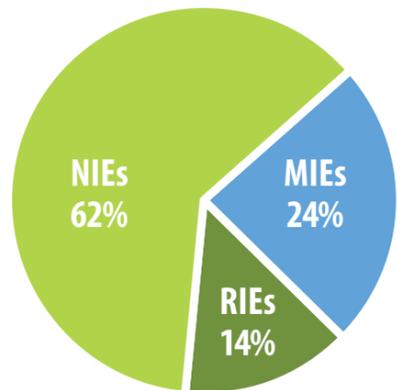
The study also shows multiple ways in which projects are likely to be aligned with NDCs and NAPs, including implementing entities’ involvement in those processes; overlap between Fund designated authorities (DAs) and NDC and NAP leads; and engagement with many of the same stakeholders.



# ACCREDITATION

Accreditation is the gateway to accessing Adaptation Fund finance, while readiness support ensures that accredited entities can design and deliver quality adaptation projects. Together, these functions expand access, strengthen institutions, and enable countries to translate accreditation into concrete results.

In fiscal 2025, the Fund accredited seven new implementing entities, for a total of 61. Of these, 13 are NIEs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and seven are NIEs in Small Island Developing States (SIDS).



# READINESS

Three new readiness grants were approved in fiscal 2025, for a combined **US\$ 422,518**. This brings the Fund's total readiness support as of June 2025 to 50 grants to **\$2.41 million**. The Fund is currently enhancing its Readiness Program to deliver greater access and impact. The goal is to help developing countries access the Fund's financing windows more effectively, improve the quality and impact of projects, foster collaboration through stronger partnerships, and extend support to more vulnerable countries so they may benefit from the Fund's resources.

## READINESS GRANTS APPROVED BY REGION (AS OF JUNE 2025)



## READINESS GRANTS AT A GLANCE



# MOBILIZING RESOURCES FOR ADAPTATION

During fiscal year 2025, the Fund continued to implement its Resource Mobilization Strategy (2022-2025), but also worked on preparing a new resource mobilization target and strategy to secure expanded funding.

The Fund has the unique ability to mobilize resources from various sources, including voluntary government contributions, donations from the private sector such as foundations, philanthropy, individuals and companies, as well as levies from international carbon markets or other alternative sources of funding. Private entities can make contributions directly to the Adaptation Fund Trust Fund, following Board-approved procedural steps for receiving funding from sources alternative to governmental funding. The variety of potential sources for resource mobilization for the Fund presents significant potential for future growth.

Future revenue streams will include revenues from new carbon market mechanisms and expanded pledges. The Fund continues to receive a 2 per cent share of proceeds from Certified Emission Reduction (CER) sales under the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism-its original funding source. Going forward, the Fund is set to receive 5 per cent of the proceeds from all credits issued under the Paris Agreement’s new centralized carbon market (Article 6.4). To prepare, it has engaged with the UNFCCC on a strategy for monetizing these credits, known as Article 6.4 emission reductions (A6.4ERs). In parallel, Article 6.2 allows countries to trade emission reductions directly with each other, and participating Parties and stakeholders are encouraged to channel part of those transactions to adaptation, including through the Fund. The Fund could also receive resources from voluntary carbon markets.

## ADAPTATION FUND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Item	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Total value received through sales of CERs (US\$ millions)	194.2	196.6	197.82	199.4	201.42	204.74	208.38	211.80	214.92	215.83	219.66
Number of contributors	15	16	19	20	22	23 <sup>[1]</sup>	24 <sup>[2]</sup>	29	32	33	33
Actual donor contributions (US\$ millions)	284.9	344.8	442.40	538.29	657.93	735.25	895.09	1,025.85	1,232.96	1,489.88	1,696.18
Cumulative cash transfers vs. funds committed (including projects and programmes)	45%	53%	58.67%	61.8%	70.5%	58.1%	58.5%	63.1%	64.6%	64.3%	63.4%



Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region. Smallholder wheat farmer, member in consolidated land use group, growing new seeds that are tolerant to heat stress and has higher yield.

PHOTO CREDIT: CC - WFP



^ COP29: the Adaptation Fund (AF) along with Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Green Climate Fund (GCF), hosted a dedicated pavilion to foster collaboration and dialogue among stakeholders.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND

∨ Mikko Ollikainen, Adaptation Fund with Head of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, Ibrahima Cheikh Diong.  
PHOTO CREDIT: ADAPTATION FUND



## WORKING TOGETHER TO ADVANCE ADAPTATION

The Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027 prioritizes “strengthening complementarity, coherence, and synergies with other adaptation funders and actors.” In recent years, the Adaptation Fund has deliberately expanded partnerships with other multilateral climate funds (MCFs), deepened collaboration with new institutions, and reinforced linkages with UNFCCC bodies and country-level planning processes.

Building on their joint declaration at COP28, the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Climate Investment Funds (CIF) prepared a draft action plan with four pillars:

- (i) policies and processes,
- (ii) joint capacity-building and programming,
- (iii) knowledge exchange and communication, and
- (iv) leveraging climate finance architecture.

At COP29, the funds reaffirmed their commitment and launched the **Climate Project Explorer**, an AI-powered database that aggregates projects from the four funds with detailed descriptions, concept notes, proposals, and performance reports. The platform will be expanded to include policies and knowledge products.

The Adaptation Fund has also pursued new partnerships. In January 2025, it **formalized cooperation** with the new Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) through a Letter of Intent, following an initial meeting in December 2024. Since then, the Secretariats have engaged in regular exchanges, and the Adaptation Fund participated in the FRLD’s first high-level dialogue in April 2025.

Through the Climate Funds Collaboration Platform, the Fund worked with other MCFs to align monitoring and evaluation frameworks. It also engaged with a broad set of funders to scale adaptation outcomes, including MCFs, multilateral development banks (MDBs), bilateral donors, and the private sector.

## ANNEX A: PROJECTS APPROVED IN FISCAL 2025

Project Number	Country	Implementing Entity	Project Financing Total (US\$)
AF00000291	Argentina	CAFVE	10,000,000
AF00000360	Armenia	EPIU	4,960,000
AF00000388	Azerbaijan	UNHAB	10,000,000
AF00000285	Bangladesh	PKSF	5,000,000
AF00000347	Bangladesh	ICIMOD	10,000,000
AF00000290	Benin	FNEBJ	3,053,744
AF00000364	Bosnia and Herzegovina	IFAD	10,000,000
AF00000365	Côte d'Ivoire	FIRCA	4,950,000
AF00000387	Global	UNEP	2,707,222
AF00000350	Honduras	CASM	4,000,000
AF00000379	Lebanon	IFAD	4,300,000
AF00000408	Lesotho	UNWFP	10,000,000
AF00000404	Mongolia	IFAD	2,038,883
AF00000348	Pakistan	ICIMOD	10,000,000
AF00000289	Panama	FNCO	10,000,000
AF00000296	Peru	PROFOPE	4,746,620
AF00000297	Philippines	UNIDO	9,994,955
AF00000224	Regional (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria)	WMO	11,665,500
AF00000378	Regional (Cuba, Panama)	IFAD	14,000,000
AFRDG00065	Senegal	CSE	244,459
AF00000382	Somalia	IFAD	10,000,000
AF00000369	Uzbekistan	IFAD	10,000,000
AF00000250	Yemen, Republic of	UNHAB	9,998,560

# ANNEX B: ACCREDITED IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

## National Implementing Entities (NIEs)

Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA), Morocco

Agricultural Bank of Niger (BAGRI), Niger

Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC), Bhutan

Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation (AGCID), Chile

Corporación Nacional para el Desarrollo (CND), Uruguay

Department of Environment (DOE), Antigua and Barbuda

Ecological Monitoring Centre (CSE), Senegal

Environmental Management Agency (EMA), Zimbabwe

Environmental Project Implementation Unit (EPIU), Armenia

Fundación Natura, Panama

Fundecooperación for Sustainable Development, Costa Rica

Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez (Fondo Acción), Colombia

General Directorate of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects (DIPROSE), Argentina

Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA), Côte d'Ivoire

La Banque Agricole (LBA), Senegal

Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM), Honduras

Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA), Mexico

Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT), Federated States of Micronesia

Ministry of Environment (MOE), Rwanda

Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MOFEC), Ethiopia

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED), Tuvalu

Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM), Cook Islands

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), Jordan

Ministry of Water and Environment (MOWE), Uganda

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), India

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya

National Environment Management Council (NEMC), United Republic of Tanzania

National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND), Kenya

National Fund for Environment and Climate (FNEC), Benin

Nature Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), Nepal

Office National de Développement et d'Exploitation des Ressources Forestières (ODEF), Togo

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), Bangladesh

Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan), Indonesia

Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Profonanpe), Peru

Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Jamaica

Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT), Belize

South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), South Africa

## Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs)

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

World Food Programme (WFP)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

## Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs)

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Latin America and the Caribbean

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Latin American and the Caribbean

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), Latin America and the Caribbean

Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Latin American and the Caribbean

International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Asia-Pacific

Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel / Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), Africa

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Asia-Pacific

The Pacific Community (SPC), Asia-Pacific

West African Development Bank (BOAD), Africa

## ANNEX C: BOARD MEMBERS

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### Africa

Mr. Ali Daud Mohamed  
Kenya

### Africa

Mr. Washington Zhakata  
Zimbabwe  
(Vice Chair)

### Asia-Pacific

Mr. Doik Kim  
Korea (Republic of)

### Asia-Pacific

Mr. Abdulaziz Albutti  
Saudi-Arabia

### Eastern Europe

Mr. Elchin Allahverdiyev  
Azerbaijan

### Eastern Europe

VACANT

### Latin America/Caribbean

Ms. Bertha I. Argueta  
Tejeda  
Honduras

### Western European and Others

VACANT

### Western European and Others

Mr. Antonio Navarra  
Italy  
(Chair)

### Small Island Developing States

Ms. Diann C. Black-Layne  
Antigua & Barbuda

### Least Developed Countries

Mr. Naresh Sharma  
Nepal

### Annex I Parties

VACANT

### Annex I Parties

VACANT

### Non-Annex I Parties

Ms. Maria L. Dorotan Tiuseco  
Philippines

### Non-Annex I Parties

Mr. Lucas di Pietro  
Argentina

## BOARD ALTERNATES

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### Africa

Mr. John Payai Manyok  
South Sudan

### Africa

Ms. Naima Oumoussa  
Morocco

### Asia-Pacific

Ms. Akram Mirzakhani  
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)

### Asia-Pacific

Mr. Ahmed Waheed  
Maldives

### Eastern Europe

Mr. Aram Ter-Zakaryan  
Armenia

### Eastern Europe

VACANT

### Latin America/Caribbean

Ms. Rosa Morales Saravia  
Peru

### Latin America/Caribbean

Mr. Victor Vinas  
Dominican Republic

### Western European and Others

Ms. Frida Jangsten  
Sweden

### Western European and Others

Ms. Francisca Molina  
Spain

### Small Island Developing States

Mr. Mani Mate  
Cook Islands

### Least Developed Countries

Mr. Md Mahmud Hossain  
Bangladesh

### Annex I Parties

VACANT

### Annex I Parties

VACANT

### Non-Annex I Parties

Ms. Choikhand Janchivlamdan  
Mongolia

### Non-Annex I Parties

Mr. Ahmadou Seybory Touré  
Guinea



## ADAPTATION FUND

The information presented in this report is provided for informational purposes only. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data and analysis, the Adaptation Fund and its partners assume no responsibility for any errors or omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of this publication.

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Climate smart actions and strategies in north western Himalayan region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture-dependent hill communities, India.

PHOTO CREDIT: WFP