

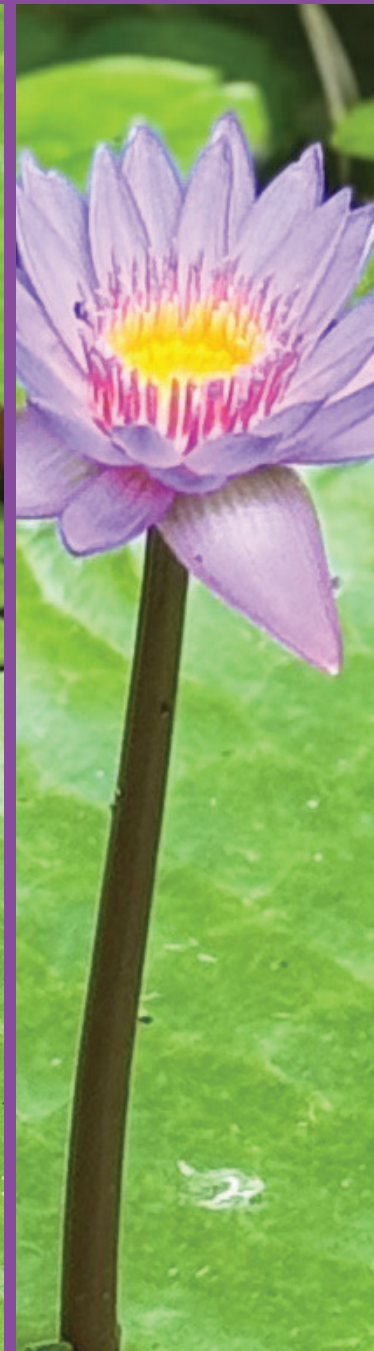


**Independent
Evaluation Office**
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

GEF Annual Performance Report 2025

An Evaluation Report by the GEF IEO

2026 | October





GEF Annual Performance Report 2025

Evaluation Report No. 179
October 2026



**Independent
Evaluation Office**
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

© 2026 Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office
1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433
Internet: www.gefief.org/; email: gefevaluation@thegef.org

Reproduction permitted provided source is acknowledged. Please cite the work as follows: Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office (GEF IEO), *GEF Annual Performance Report 2025*, Evaluation Report No. 179, Washington, DC: GEF IEO, 2026.

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the GEF Council or the governments it represents.

This report was presented to the GEF Council in June 2025.

ISBN: 978-1-64233-079-3

Task Team Leader: Neeraj Kumar Negi, nnegi1@TheGEF.org
GEF IEO Director: Geeta Batra

Cover design: AM Mascia Design + Illustration Inc.

Interior design and layout: Nita Congress

Editing: Karen Holmes

Cover photo: Victoria Regia, Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belem. Photo by Neeraj Negi, GEF IEO.

All dollar amounts are US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

GEF replenishment periods: **Pilot phase:** 1991–94; **GEF-1:** 1995–98; **GEF-2:** 1999–2002; **GEF-3:** 2003–06; **GEF-4:** 2006–10; **GEF-5:** 2010–14; **GEF-6:** 2014–18; **GEF-7:** 2018–22; **GEF-8:** 2022–26; **GEF-9:** 2026–30

Contents

	Foreword	v
	Acknowledgments	vi
	Abbreviations	vii
	Executive summary	viii
1	Introduction	1
2	Performance of completed projects	3
	2.1 Methodology	3
	2.2 Findings	6
	2.3 Implementation and execution	10
	2.4 Monitoring and evaluation	11
	2.5 Cofinancing	12
3	Broader adoption	14
	3.1 Methodology	14
	3.2 Findings	15
4	Project cycle efficiency	21
	4.1 Methodology	21
	4.2 Findings	23
5	Behavior change in GEF-supported interventions	27
	5.1 Methodology	28
	5.2 Findings	28
6	Submission of terminal evaluation reports	31
	6.1 Methodology	32
	6.2 Findings	32
	6.3 Recommendation	34

Annexes

A	APR 2025 project cohort	35
B	Performance of completed projects	48
C	Broader adoption	54
D	Behavior change	56
E	Projects that have not yet submitted terminal evaluations to GEF Portal	58

References	62
------------------	----

Box

3.1	Scaling-up through the Green Climate Fund	19
-----	---	----

Figures

2.1	Distribution of projects by GEF replenishment period	4
2.2	Distribution of projects by focal area	4
2.3	Distribution of projects by region	5
2.4	Distribution of project by GEF Agency	5
2.5	Percentage of completed projects rated in the satisfactory range for outcome	7
2.6	Percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for outcomes, by focal area, region, country group, and programmatic approach	8
2.7	Percentage of projects rated in the likely range for sustainability	9
2.8	Percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for quality of implementation	10
2.9	Percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for quality of execution	11

2.10	Percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for quality of monitoring and evaluation design and implementation	12
2.11	Cofinancing pledges and realization in completed projects ..	13
4.1	Full-size project cycle	22
4.2	Medium-size project cycle	22
4.3	Time taken from PIF submission to PIF approval for full-size stand-alone projects	24
4.4	Time taken from PIF approval to CEO endorsement for full-size projects	24
6.1	Availability of terminal evaluations and timeliness of submission, by project category	33
6.2	Availability and timeliness of submission of terminal evaluations, by Agency	34

Tables

2.1	Projects with validated performance ratings in the APR 2025 cohort and cumulative portfolio	6
3.1	Projects achieving forms of broader adoption compared to their intended outcomes	16
3.2	Types of interventions broadly adopted	17

Foreword

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is expected to support environmental action that is effective, timely, and sustainable. Periodic evaluation of the performance of GEF activities and the quality of their design and implementation is therefore essential. It helps the GEF partnership understand what is working, where attention is needed, and how future support can be strengthened.

The *GEF Annual Performance Report 2025* contributes to this effort. It reviews the performance of completed projects and examines broader adoption of project outcomes, approaches to behavior change, project

cycle efficiency, and the submission of terminal evaluations. These analyses draw on both completed and more recently approved GEF projects.

Taken together, the report provides evidence on project performance and the processes that shape it. I hope it will be useful to the GEF partnership and to a broader audience.

Geeta Batra
Director

Acknowledgments

Preparation of the *GEF Annual Performance Report 2025* was led by Neeraj Kumar Negi, Senior Evaluation Officer, Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office (GEF IEO). The report was coauthored by Neeraj and Jeneen R. Garcia, Senior Evaluation Officer, with Mariana Calderon, Evaluation Analyst, as a core member of the evaluation team.

Neeraj led the development of the chapters on performance of completed projects, project cycle efficiency, and submission of terminal evaluation reports. He also led the targeted review of scaling-up of GEF activities through the Green Climate Fund. Jeneen led the chapters on broader adoption and behavior change in gef supported interventions, and coordinated the terminal evaluation validation process. Mariana assisted with quantitative data analysis and prepared the annual performance report (APR) data set for validation and publication.

The team was supported by several consultants who conducted the terminal evaluation validations that underpin the analysis presented in the report. We

acknowledge the contributions of Emanuele Bigagli, Lucia Delgado Sanchez, Nischal Dungel, Ritu Kanotra, Aneesh Kotru, Steve Williams Mbollo, Gaurav Thapak, Aishwary Trivedi, Mariana Vidal Merino, and Yaxin Zhu.

Preparation of APR 2025 benefited from the guidance and oversight of Geeta Batra, Director of the IEO, and Fabrizio Felloni, Deputy Director. Juan Jose Portillo, Senior Operations Officer, provided operations and administrative oversight. The report was edited by Karen Holmes; Nita Congress designed and laid out the publication.

The GEF's APRs rely on information provided by GEF partner Agencies through terminal evaluations and terminal evaluation reviews prepared by their offices. We thank the Agencies, the GEF Secretariat, and the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel for their support. The GEF IEO is grateful to all individuals and institutions for their contributions. Final responsibility for this report rests with the Office.

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank	M&E	monitoring and evaluation
AfDB	African Development Bank	OPS	comprehensive evaluation of the GEF (previously overall performance study)
APR	annual performance report	PIF	project identification form
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	SIDS	small island developing states
FCS	fragile and conflict-affected situations	SLM	sustainable land management
GCF	Green Climate Fund	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development		
LDC	least developed country		

Executive summary

Anual Performance Report (APR) 2025 of the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) assesses the performance of GEF activities and processes, the quality of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, and the factors influencing performance. This year's report offers an in-depth analysis of broader adoption and behavior change outcomes in completed projects, the efficiency of the project cycle, and the timeliness of terminal evaluation submissions.

APR 2025 reviews the results and implementation of a cumulative portfolio of 2,384 completed GEF projects, accounting for \$10.66 billion in GEF funding and at least \$69.41 billion in materialized cofinancing. This portfolio includes 250 projects with terminal evaluations validated after APR 2023, forming the APR 2025 cohort. This cohort collectively accounts for \$1.21 billion in GEF grants and at least \$9.56 billion in realized cofinancing.

The report also presents analyses of broader adoption and behavior change, based on a sample of 81 completed GEF projects approved from GEF-6 onward. Both analyses include case studies from six completed projects in four countries, assessed through field visits at least two years postcompletion. The broader adoption analysis examines the design of a random sample of 60 GEF projects that were endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) between July 2023 and June 2024. Additionally, it reviews publicly available proposals of 253 Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects approved by June 2024 to assess the share of GCF projects that build on

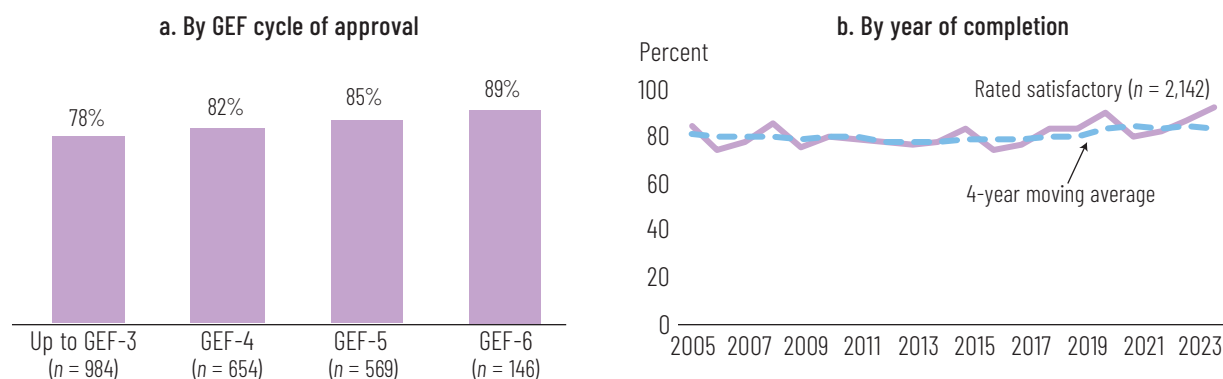
GEF activities. To assess the mainstreaming of behavior change interventions in current GEF programming, 26 CEO-endorsed or approved GEF-8 projects explicitly targeting behavior change were examined in detail.

The analysis of project cycle efficiency assesses the time taken by GEF projects to progress from one stage of the project cycle to the next. It is based on GEF Portal data as of February 2025. Timeliness in the submission of terminal evaluations is assessed for 865 projects approved from GEF-5 onward, reported as completed in the GEF Portal by December 2023, and for which terminal evaluations are required under the GEF IEO terminal evaluation guidelines.

Highlights of findings

Performance of completed projects

Outcomes. Eighty-one percent of projects are rated in the satisfactory range for outcomes, showing slight improvement over time ([figure ES.1](#)). A higher percentage of projects approved from GEF-4 onward in the international waters and chemicals and waste focal areas, global projects, and those in Europe and Central Asia or Asia have outcome ratings in the satisfactory range. Conversely, a lower percentage of projects in small island developing states (SIDS) and fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS) have outcome ratings in the satisfactory range. Programmatic and stand-alone projects perform similarly. Within the

Figure ES.1 Percentage of completed projects rated in the satisfactory range for outcomes

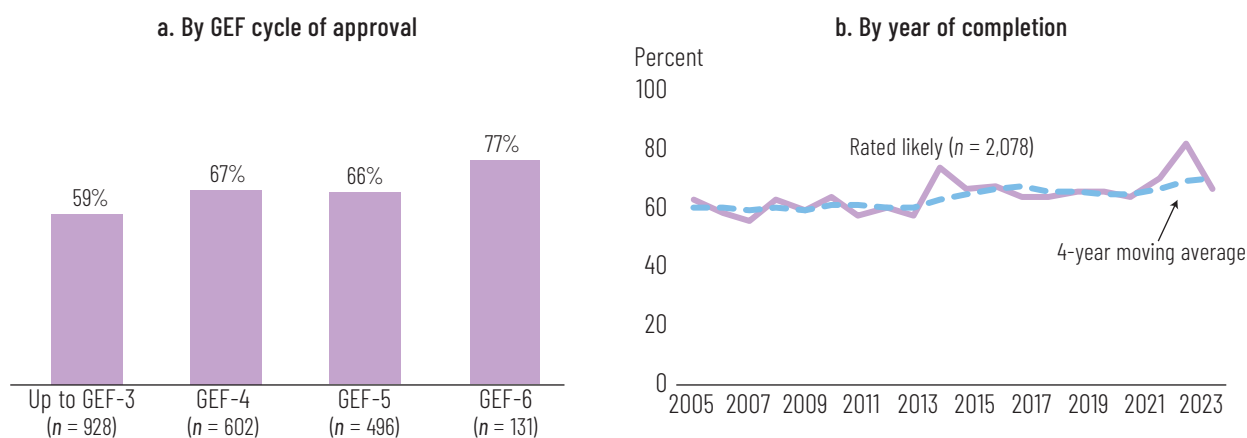
Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

APR 2025 cohort, 82 percent of projects received a satisfactory outcome rating.

Sustainability. Sixty-four percent of projects are rated in the likely range for sustainability, with a positive trend over time (figure ES.2). For projects approved from GEF-4 onward, a higher percentage in the international waters and chemicals and waste focal areas, global projects, and those in Asia are rated in the likely range for sustainability. Conversely, a lower percentage in the land degradation focal area, in Africa, and in least

developed countries and FCS countries are rated in the likely range. Programmatic and stand-alone projects show comparable performance. In the APR 2025 cohort, 75 percent of projects are rated in the likely range for sustainability.

Implementation and execution. Cumulatively, 82 percent of completed projects are rated satisfactory for both quality of implementation and execution, with notable improvements in implementation since GEF-4. Implementation ratings are consistent across focal areas,

Figure ES.2 Percentage of completed projects rated in the likely range for sustainability

Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

whereas execution ratings show more variation, tending to be lower in Africa, FCS countries, and SIDS. Stand-alone projects are slightly more likely than child projects (i.e., projects approved within a programmatic framework) to be rated satisfactory for implementation. In the APR 2025 cohort, 87 percent of projects are rated satisfactory for both implementation and execution.

M&E design and implementation. Cumulatively, 70 percent of completed projects are rated in the satisfactory range for M&E design and 66 percent for M&E implementation. In the APR 2025 cohort, 83 percent of the completed projects are rated in the satisfactory range for M&E design, while 67 percent are rated in the satisfactory range for M&E implementation.

Realization of cofinancing. Overall, 55 percent of completed projects fully realized their committed cofinancing, while 18 percent achieved less than half of the amounts committed at appraisal. Among projects approved from GEF-4 onward, the proportion reporting full realization is lower for those implemented in Africa and by multilateral development banks. In the APR 2025 cohort, 56 percent of projects reported full realization, while 19 percent realized less than 50 percent of their committed cofinancing at appraisal.

Broader adoption

Broader adoption refers to the uptake of GEF-supported interventions by stakeholders—through sustaining, mainstreaming, replication, and scaling-up—without additional GEF funding. Recent GEF projects are increasingly achieving broader adoption at larger scales compared to older projects, with effective small-scale interventions often scaled up by other actors.

Sixty percent of completed projects approved from GEF-6 onward achieved some form of broader adoption by project completion, with mainstreaming being the most commonly observed. Among these, 86 percent reached subnational or higher levels of adoption, compared to 70 percent in the project cohort for the

Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS7). This indicates not only a higher incidence of broader adoption but also adoption at greater scales, aligning with the GEF's strategic focus on addressing environmental drivers and achieving impact at scale.

The analysis highlights that broader adoption is influenced by factors such as the type and extent of support, country-driven funding, partnerships with long-standing ground-based organizations, and high-quality project staff. For example, evidence shows that country-driven GEF funding enables recipient governments to augment resources, fully mainstream, and scale up priority initiatives. Broader adoption is also more likely when activities are executed by partners with a sustained local presence. Additionally, project staff are often integrated into subsequent government and donor programs, facilitating ongoing knowledge transfer.

A review of 253 approved GCF project proposals showed that 17 percent (42 projects) aim to build on GEF projects through scale-up (12 percent), replication (4 percent), sustaining (4 percent), and mainstreaming (3 percent). This indicates that several GEF projects have demonstrated effective interventions at a smaller scale, which are then scaled up by the GCF, leveraging its ability to make climate investments at scale.

Project cycle efficiency

The GEF has sustained, and in some areas improved, its project cycle efficiency in GEF-8 compared to previous replenishment periods.

Project identification form (PIF) submission to PIF approval.

In GEF-8, the GEF maintained the efficiency improvements achieved in GEF-7, ensuring the swift approval of PIF submissions for stand-alone full-size projects. This performance represents a clear improvement over GEF-5 and GEF-6.

PIF approval to CEO endorsement. Recent cohorts have shown improved efficiency in progressing from PIF approval to CEO endorsement compared to earlier cohorts. For example, PIF approvals from 2021 to 2022 had a median processing time of 19 months to obtain CEO endorsement, compared to 23 months for the 2019–21 cohort, and 22 months for the 2015–18 cohort. Despite this progress, nearly two-thirds of the PIFs approved during 2021–22 still exceeded the 18-month benchmark for CEO endorsement.

CEO endorsement to first disbursement. Projects endorsed between 2021 and 2022 experienced slower progress toward first disbursement, with only 34 percent reaching this milestone within a year and a median time of 17 months. This contrasts with earlier cohorts where approximately two-thirds of projects achieved first disbursement within a year with median times ranging from 9–10 months. The slower disbursement pace in the recent cohort was partially attributed to challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Project start to completion. Medium-size projects that began implementation between 2014 and 2019 were completed significantly faster than those that started implementation during the preceding four years (2010–13). In contrast, the implementation duration for full-size projects remained relatively consistent across both periods, with similar timelines observed for projects that started from 2014 to 2017 and those from the preceding four years.

Behavior change

The GEF's approach to targeting behavior change through its projects is evolving. While behavior change is critical to achieving environmental outcomes, it must be supported by enabling conditions—such as available capital, institutional support, incentives, and lower costs of adoption—to be sustained over time.

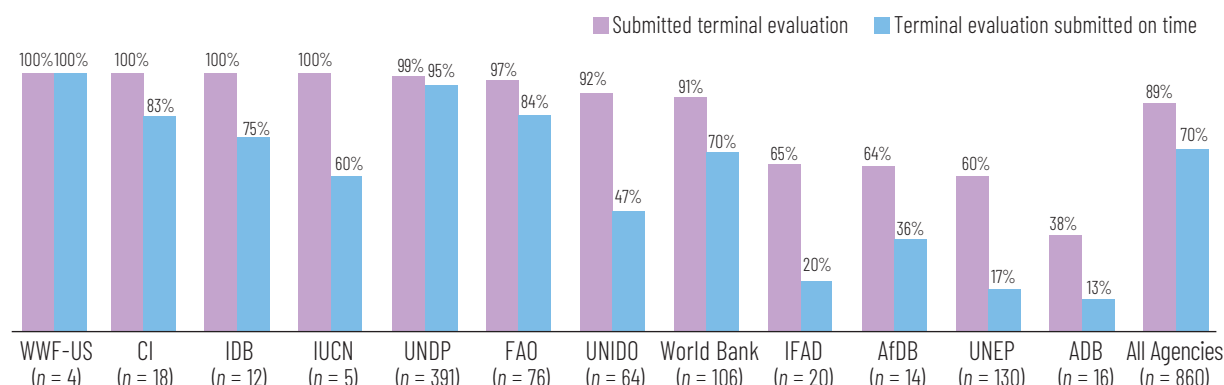
The most common approach to behavior change has been knowledge and skill building in pro-environment practices,

addressing the lack of expertise as a primary barrier. Recent projects have increasingly focused not only on technical knowledge gaps but also stakeholder needs and institutional barriers. Notably, GEF-8 projects show a greater emphasis on aligning interventions with stakeholder needs (38 percent, versus 14 percent in earlier projects) and on strengthening institutional capacities (43 percent versus 24 percent).

Sustaining new behaviors depended on factors such as access to capital, perceived cost-benefit advantages, and continued institutional support. In Georgia, beneficiaries of climate-resilient agricultural pilot projects continued to invest in these measures after project completion, whereas those without material support struggled to maintain the practices. In the Philippines, some farmers replicated sustainable practices with government support, while others reverted to conventional farming due to quicker returns and fewer skill requirements.

Submission of terminal evaluation reports

Seventy percent of terminal evaluations are submitted on time, with significant variation among Agencies. Conservation International, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the United Nations Development Programme, and World Wildlife Fund-US have near-perfect records in availability and timeliness ([figure ES.3](#)). In contrast, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the United Nations Environment Programme show weaker performance. The Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development have not submitted any evaluations, but their sample sizes are too small for conclusions. Terminal evaluations for nearly all United Nations Industrial Development Organization projects are available, though timeliness is an issue.

Figure ES.3 Availability and timeliness of submission of terminal evaluations, by Agency

Source: Terminal evaluations for completed GEF-5 and GEF-6 projects in the APR 2025 data set completed through December 2023.

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; AfDB = African Development Bank; CI = Conservation International; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; IDB = Inter-American Development Bank; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development; IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme; UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization; WWF-US = World Wildlife Fund-US. Data are not shown for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (3 terminal evaluations) and the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (1 terminal evaluation) as they have not submitted any evaluations as of this writing.

Recommendation

Recommendation 1: GEF Agencies should strengthen efforts to ensure the timely submission of terminal evaluations and close existing submission gaps for completed projects. Agencies with significant shortfalls—such as the Asian Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the United Nations Industrial

Development Organization—should enhance their internal processes and accountability mechanisms to ensure that terminal evaluations are consistently submitted to the GEF Portal on time for all completed projects. The GEF IEO will track the measures taken by the respective Agencies through the management action record and monitor the availability of terminal evaluations.

1

Introduction

The annual performance report (APR) of the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) presents a comprehensive assessment of the performance of GEF activities and processes, and the factors that influence performance. It also evaluates the quality of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. This year's report, APR 2025, offers an in-depth analysis of broader adoption and behavior change outcomes in completed GEF projects. It examines the efficiency of the GEF project cycle, particularly the time required to reach key milestones, including project completion. Additionally, the APR evaluates the timeliness of terminal evaluation submissions.

APR 2025 reports on the results and implementation of a cumulative portfolio of 2,384 completed GEF projects, accounting for \$10.66 billion in GEF funding¹ and at least \$69.41 billion in materialized cofinancing. Agencies submitted terminal evaluations of these projects through June 2024, and these were validated by the GEF IEO through December 2024. The GEF has financed these projects through the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency, and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund.

The cumulative portfolio includes 250 projects with terminal evaluations validated after the closing of APR 2023 (GEF IEO 2024a), the previous APR presented to the GEF Council. These 250 projects comprise the APR 2025 cohort. Collectively, the APR 2025 cohort accounts for \$1.21 billion in GEF grants and at least \$9.56 billion in reported realized cofinancing. The vast majority of the projects in the APR 2025 cohort were approved in GEF-5 or later.

¹Inclusive of project preparation grants, but excluding project fees of GEF Agencies.

[Chapter 2](#) of this report presents an assessment of the performance of the 2,384 completed GEF projects. It presents analyses of trends in project outcomes, sustainability, implementation processes, M&E, and the materialization of cofinancing.

[Chapter 3](#) examines the broader adoption of GEF-funded projects, focusing on their uptake, replication, or continuation by non-GEF actors. It explores the mechanisms enabling this adoption.

[Chapter 4](#) analyzes factors related to project cycle efficiency. It assesses the time taken by projects to progress through key milestones starting from first submission of the project proposal to submission of the

terminal evaluation upon project completion. It aims to assess the extent to which the GEF partnership is improving in operational efficiency.

[Chapter 5](#) presents an analysis of behavior change in GEF projects, which is essential to drive transformational change.

[Chapter 6](#) presents an assessment of the availability of terminal evaluation reports and the timeliness of their submission by GEF Agencies. The analysis focuses on projects approved from GEF-5 onward, as these projects are more likely to have been completed after the GEF transitioned from its Project Management Information System to the GEF Portal.

2

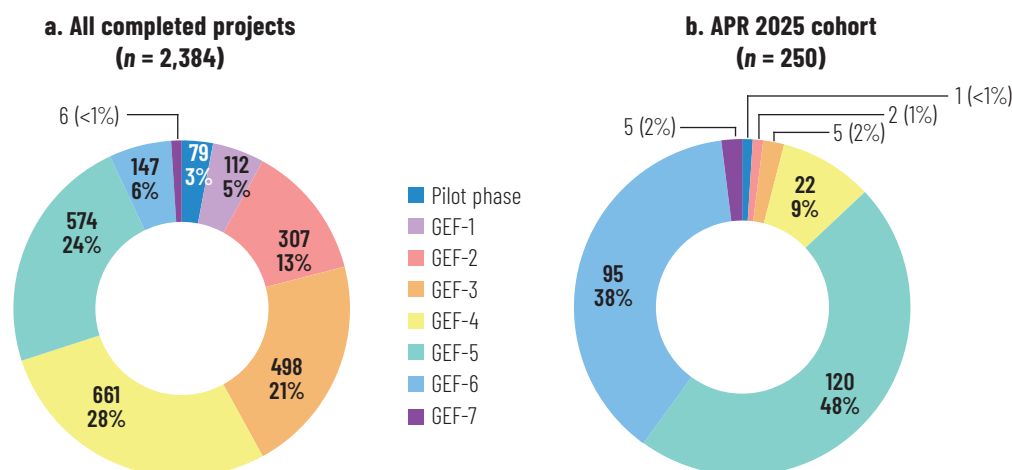
Performance of completed projects

This chapter discusses the performance of GEF projects across several dimensions including outcomes, sustainability, implementation process, M&E, and the realization of cofinancing. The analysis is based primarily on evidence reported in the terminal evaluations of completed GEF projects.

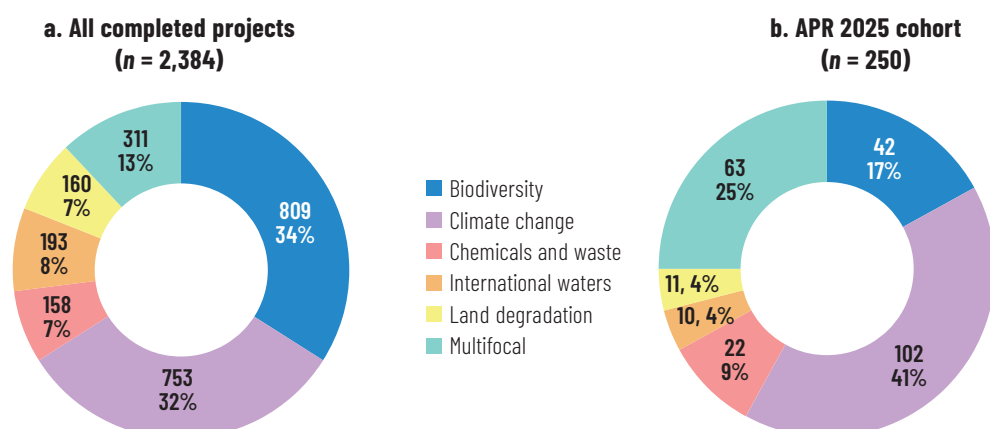
2.1 Methodology

Cumulatively through June 2024, terminal evaluations for 2,384 completed projects were submitted by the GEF Agencies at the GEF Portal or to the GEF IEO ([figure 2.1](#)). These completed projects account for \$10.66 billion in GEF funding and at least \$69.41 billion in reported realized cofinancing. The majority of the completed projects in the cumulative portfolio were approved in GEF-4 or earlier. The cumulative portfolio includes 250 completed projects added after the completion of APR 2023. These 250 projects are collectively referred to as the APR 2025 cohort. The vast majority of the projects in the APR 2025 cohort were approved in GEF-5 or later. The projects in the APR 2025 cohort account for \$1.21 billion in GEF grants and at least \$9.56 billion in reported realized cofinancing.

The APR 2025 cohort differs from the overall cumulative portfolio of completed projects in several important ways. Compared to the cumulative portfolio, it includes a higher share of climate change and multifocal area projects, but a lower share of biodiversity projects ([figure 2.2](#)). It also has a greater representation of projects in Africa, with fewer projects in Europe and Central Asia ([figure 2.3](#)). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank account for a smaller share of the APR 2025 cohort compared to their share in the cumulative portfolio ([figure 2.4](#)). Some of these differences—such as the increased share of multifocal area projects and greater representation of Agencies that gained access to GEF resources through the broadening of the GEF partnership—reflect overall trends. Others, such as the lower share

Figure 2.1 Distribution of projects by GEF replenishment period

Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

Figure 2.2 Distribution of projects by focal area

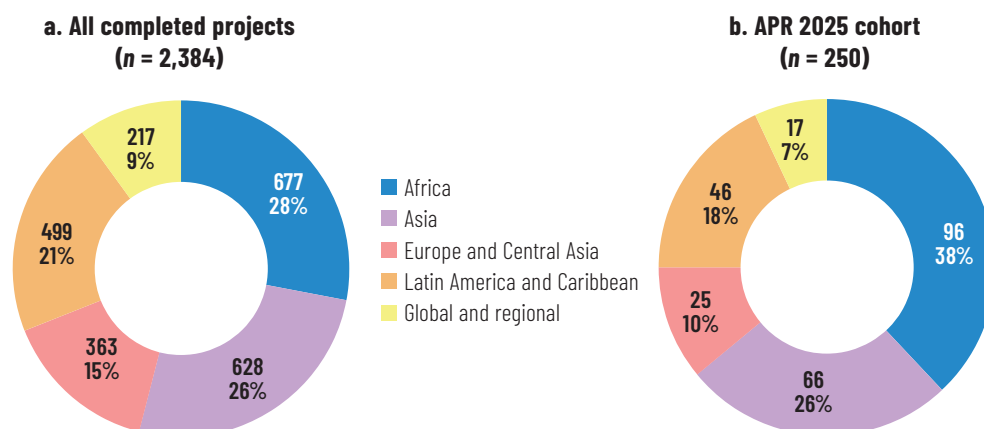
Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

of biodiversity projects in the APR 2025 cohort, appear more idiosyncratic and are likely to even out over time.

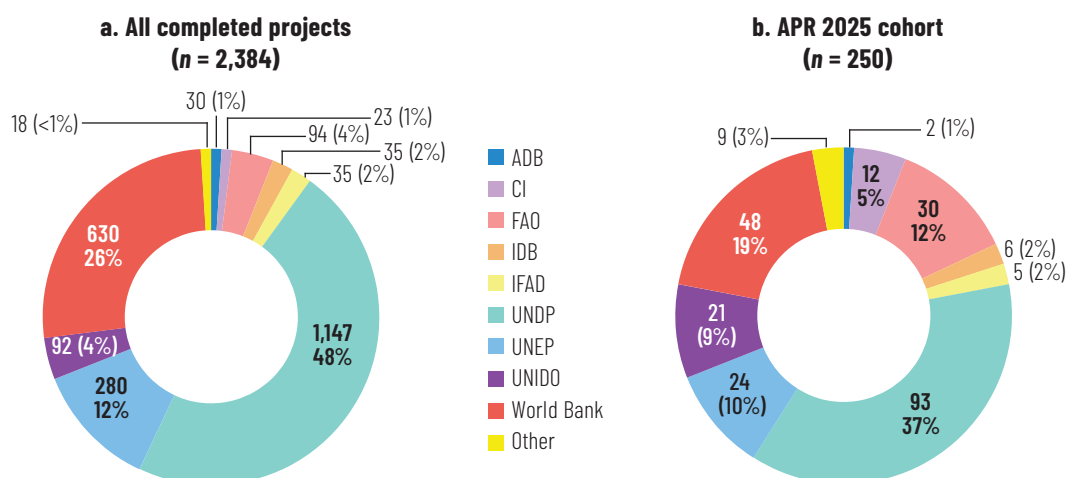
Performance ratings

Performance ratings reported in the APR are based primarily on evidence provided in the terminal evaluations. A project's performance is rated on criteria such as outcome, likelihood of sustainability, quality of implementation, quality of execution, quality of M&E design and implementation,

and quality of terminal evaluation report. Only validated performance ratings provided by either the GEF IEO or the evaluation units of a GEF Agency are considered for analysis and reporting in this APR. Projects are rated only when sufficient information is provided to allow an assessment of performance. Among the different performance dimensions that are rated, validated outcome ratings are available for nearly all projects ([table 2.1](#)). Observations indicated as not rated or unable to assess are excluded from analysis. Of the projects covered,

Figure 2.3 Distribution of projects by region

Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

Figure 2.4 Distribution of project by GEF Agency

Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; CI = Conservation International; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; IDB = Inter-American Development Bank; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development of the United Nations; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme; UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

performance ratings for 1,368 (57 percent) are provided by the evaluation units of the GEF Agencies and 1,016 (43 percent) by the GEF IEO.

Historical data show that underperforming projects tend to take longer to close and, once completed, reduce the share of projects rated satisfactory for the GEF cycle of their approval.

As a result, recent cycles (e.g., GEF-6, GEF-5) with many ongoing projects may show an inflated percentage of satisfactory ratings. To address this bias, trends in performance ratings are also presented by year of project completion, using a four-year moving average to smooth annual fluctuations. These trends are presented based on data for the past 20 years.

Table 2.1 Projects with validated performance ratings in the APR 2025 cohort and cumulative portfolio

Rated dimension	APR 2025 cohort		All completed projects	
	Number of projects	% of completed projects	Number of projects	% of completed projects
Outcome	247	99	2,359	99
Sustainability	196	78	2,163	91
Implementation	242	97	2,115	89
Execution	196	78	2,001	84
Monitoring and evaluation design	198	79	2,178	91
Monitoring and evaluation implementation	240	79	2,135	90
Total number of completed projects	250		2,384	

Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

Realization of cofinancing

The analysis covers the 2,384 projects for which terminal evaluations had been received through June 2024. Though data on GEF grants and expected cofinancing are available for all projects, data on realized cofinancing are available for 2,042 projects.

Presentation of findings

The discussion on project performance focuses on projects approved from GEF-4 onward. GEF-4 marks a shift in GEF operations, with the introduction of the Resource Allocation Framework (now called the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources [STAR]), which provided countries with more predictable access to funding, and the adoption of a more programmatic approach. These features make GEF-4 a useful starting point for assessing recent performance trends. Projects from earlier cycles are presented in the aggregate.

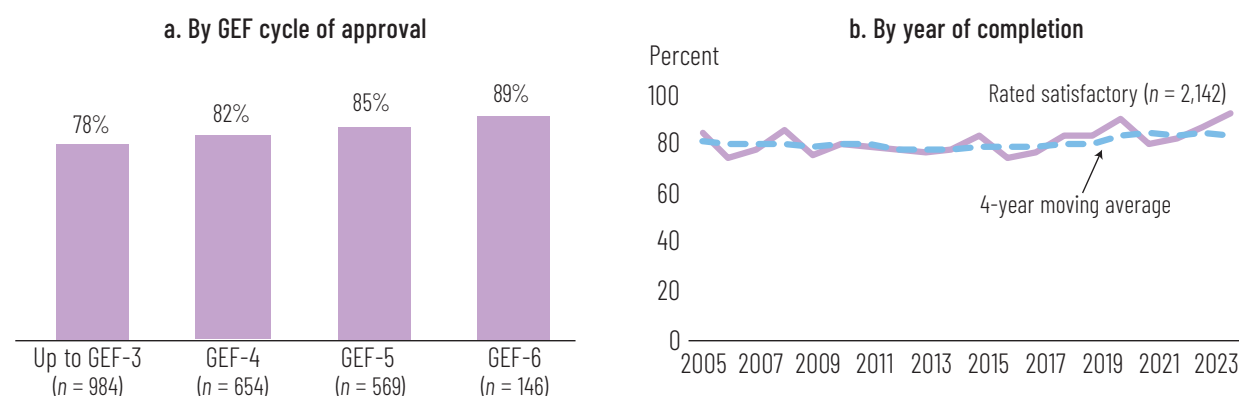
Where project performance is presented by GEF cycle, GEF-7 figures are excluded, as terminal evaluations for only six projects have been validated so far—too few to support meaningful inference. However, these projects are included in performance trends by year of completion.

2.2 Findings

Outcomes

The vast majority of GEF projects are rated in the satisfactory range for outcomes. The outcome rating reflects the extent to which a completed project achieved its intended results by the time of completion. Cumulatively, 81 percent of validated outcome ratings for completed projects fall within the satisfactory range, and 82 percent of the projects in the APR 2025 cohort are in the satisfactory range. This represents a positive trend, as the four-year moving average has remained at 84 percent or higher since 2020 ([figure 2.5](#)).

Examples from the APR 2025 cohort illustrate both satisfactory and unsatisfactory outcome achievements. The Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal and Hazardous Solid Waste project in Senegal (GEF ID 4888, chemicals and waste, United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]) was rated satisfactory due to its high relevance, coherence, and cost-effectiveness in waste management, focusing on vulnerable groups. It reduced emissions of unintentional persistent organic pollutants and open waste burning, and increased awareness of waste management's

Figure 2.5 Percentage of completed projects rated in the satisfactory range for outcome

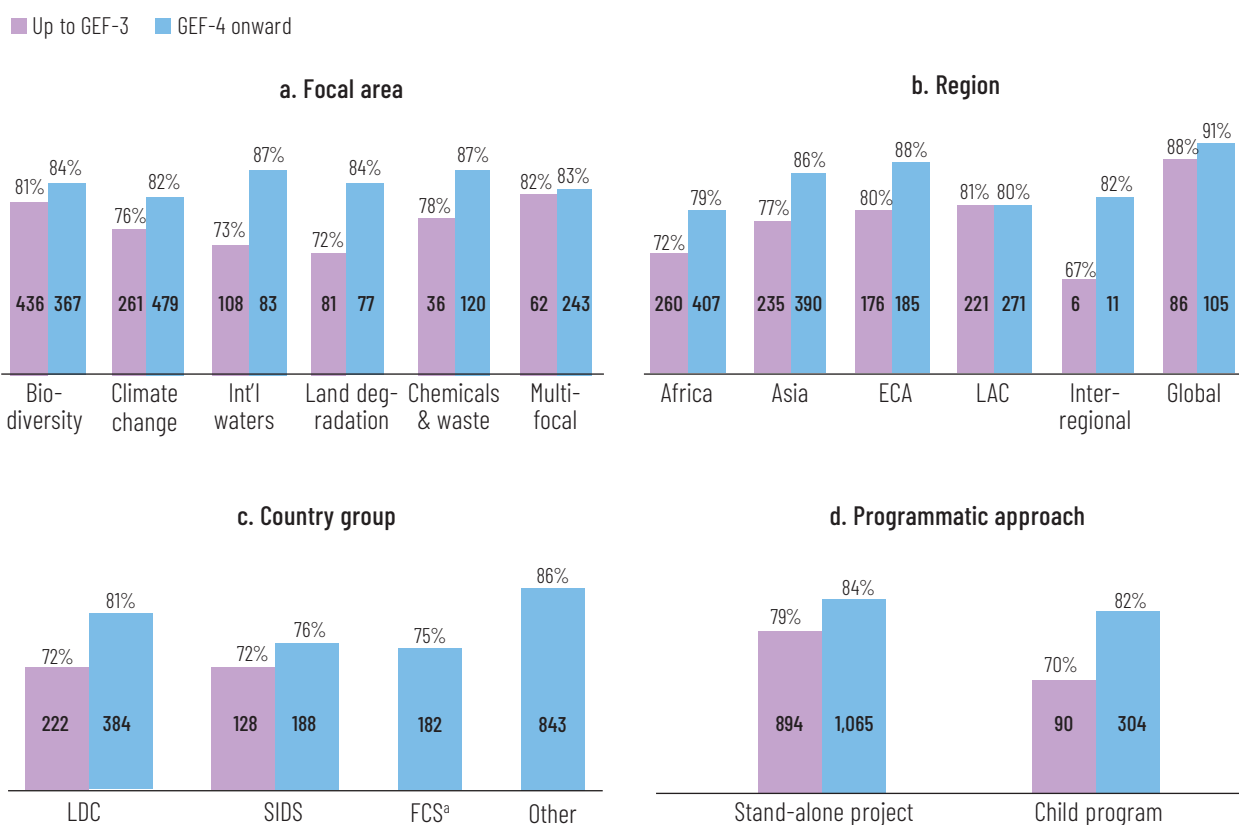
Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

health and environmental implications. Conversely, the Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation through Low-Impact Ecotourism project in Panama (GEF ID 9889, Inter-American Development Bank) was rated unsatisfactory, as only two outputs were completed and intended outcomes such as improved financial sustainability and management effectiveness of protected areas were not achieved.

There are variations in outcome performance across focal areas, regions, and country groups; however, programmatic and stand-alone projects perform equally well. Among completed projects from GEF-4 onward, the percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory outcome range varies moderately across focal areas, ranging from 87 percent in international waters and chemicals and waste to 82 percent in climate change (figure 2.6). Regionally, a higher percentage of projects in Asia and Europe and Central Asia are rated in the satisfactory range for outcomes; Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean show the lowest percentages. Since GEF-4, the share of completed projects rated in the satisfactory range for outcomes has increased in both Asia and Africa compared to earlier periods. A high percentage of global projects are rated in the satisfactory range.

GEF projects face greater challenges in small island developing states (SIDS) and fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS) in achieving their intended outcomes. Consequently, about a quarter of the projects in these contexts are rated in the unsatisfactory range, which is lower than the performance in other countries (figure 2.6). GEF IEO (2024b) highlights the challenges projects face in FCS countries. In SIDS, capacity constraints contribute to lower outcome achievements. GEF IEO (2026b) indicates that challenges such as limited institutional and technical capacity, as well as high staff turnover because of migration, may lead to inadequate planning, delayed implementation, and limited realization of results. While past projects in least developed countries (LDCs) were less likely to receive satisfactory outcome ratings, their performance has improved.

The percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for outcomes is comparable between child projects and stand-alone projects. Preliminary data indicate that child projects implemented under integrated programs perform on par with other GEF projects. In recent replenishment periods, a slightly higher proportion of stand-alone projects have received satisfactory outcome ratings compared to child projects, but this difference is not statistically significant. Outcome

Figure 2.6 Percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for outcomes, by focal area, region, country group, and programmatic approach

Source: APR 2025 data set, including completed projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted by June 2024, with performance ratings independently validated through December 2024.

Note: ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; FCS = fragile and conflict-affected situations; LDC = least developed country; SIDS = small island developing states. The number of projects for which validated outcome ratings are available is shown in boldface in the respective bar. Global projects include one interregional project.

a. The World Bank FCS classification has been available since 2006, which explains the incomplete FCS data for earlier replenishment phases.

ratings have improved over time for both child and stand-alone projects, with more pronounced gains among child projects reflecting their lower initial baseline ([figure 2.6d](#)). It is also important to note that while the GEF formally adopted a programmatic approach in GEF-4, some projects from the pilot phase through GEF-3 have been retroactively classified as child projects where they were prepared under an implied programmatic logic. Among the 10 child projects with validated outcome ratings under the GEF-6 integrated approach pilot programs, 9 are rated in the satisfactory

range—closely aligning with the overall GEF-6 portfolio average.

Likelihood of sustainability

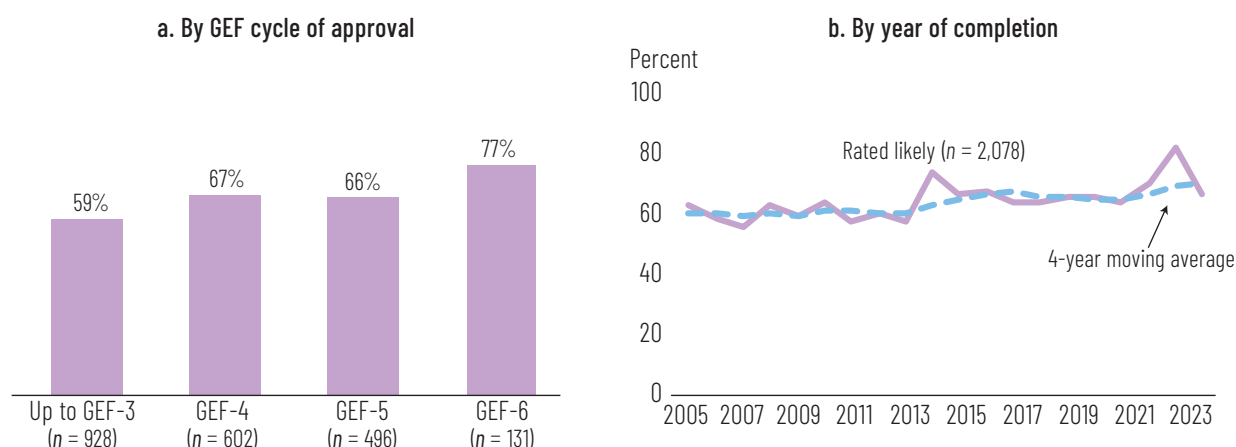
Based on assessment of risks conducted at project completion, nearly two-thirds of completed GEF projects are rated in the likely range for sustainability. The sustainability rating reflects the extent to which project outcomes are expected to be durable and contribute to long-term impact. Cumulatively, 64 percent of completed projects

are rated in the likely range for sustainability. Among rated projects in the APR 2025 cohort, 75 percent were rated in the likely range. Overall, the data show an improving trend in sustainability ratings ([figure 2.7](#)).

Examples from the APR 2025 cohort illustrate both likely and unlikely sustainability of completed projects. The Supporting Implementation of the Cuban National Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought project in Cuba (GEF ID 8003, United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP]) was rated in the likely range for sustainability due to strong government and stakeholder commitment, inclusion of sustainable land management (SLM) indicators in 2030 targets, and support at senior government levels. The project was also integrated into the education sector to ensure long-term development of individual capacities in the area. Conversely, the Integrated Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation project in Eritrea (GEF ID 4559, UNDP) was rated in the unlikely range for sustainability. Capacity building and baseline studies did not yield intended results, no frameworks or policies were approved, and financing for follow-up activities was unlikely.

Projects in the land degradation focal area, as well as those implemented in Africa, FCS countries, and LDCs face higher sustainability risks at completion compared to other completed projects. Among projects approved from GEF-4 onward, the likely sustainability ratings vary across focal areas—76 percent of chemicals and waste projects are rated in the likely range, compared to 58 percent in land degradation. Global and interregional (i.e., those covering countries spread across two or more regions) projects are more likely to be rated in the likely range for sustainability; projects from these categories also show substantial improvement over previous GEF cycles. Although sustainability ratings for projects in Africa have also improved over time, projects in this region continue to face significant risks at completion. Similarly, a substantial share of the projects in FCS countries and LDCs are rated in the unlikely range for sustainability ([figure B.1](#) in annex B). There is no statistically significant difference in the percentage of child projects and stand-alone projects rated in the likely range for sustainability. Among the 10 child projects under the GEF-6 integrated approach pilot programs, 7 have sustainability ratings, of which 5 (71 percent) are in the likely range—closely aligning with the overall GEF-6 portfolio average of 77 percent.

Figure 2.7 Percentage of projects rated in the likely range for sustainability



Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

2.3 Implementation and execution

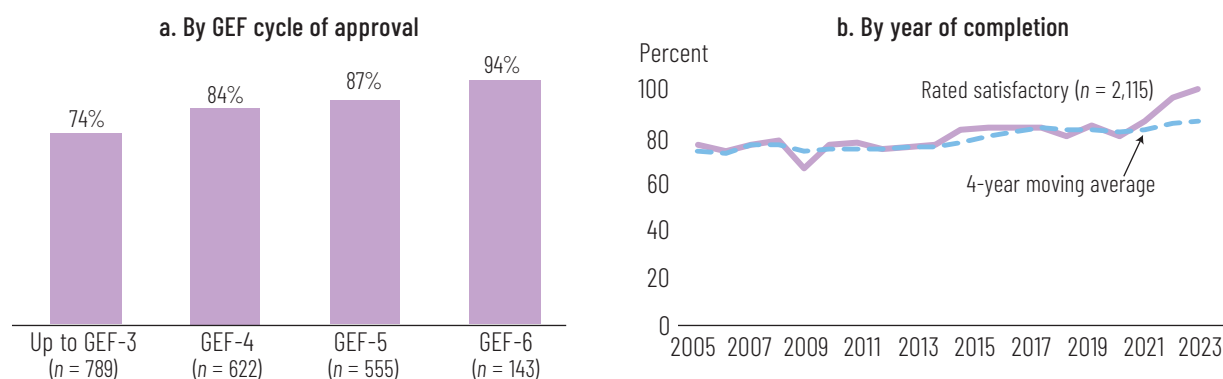
Cumulatively, 82 percent of completed projects are rated in the satisfactory range for quality of implementation, as are 87 percent of the APR 2025 cohort. Ratings on quality of implementation assess the performance of GEF Agencies in designing and implementing projects, including their supervision and support of executing partners. There is an improving trend in the percentage of projects that are rated in the satisfactory range for quality of implementation both by replenishment period of approval and by year of project completion ([figure 2.8](#)). For completed projects approved from GEF-4 onward, implementation ratings are consistent across focal areas, but stand-alone projects are slightly more likely than child projects to be rated satisfactory for implementation ([figure B.2](#)), with the difference being statistically significant at the 10 percent level.

On quality of execution, again 82 percent of completed projects and 87 percent of the APR 2025 cohort are rated in the satisfactory range. This rating reflects the performance of executing partners in delivering planned activities, including project management, procurement, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring. The share of projects rated in the satisfactory range has increased

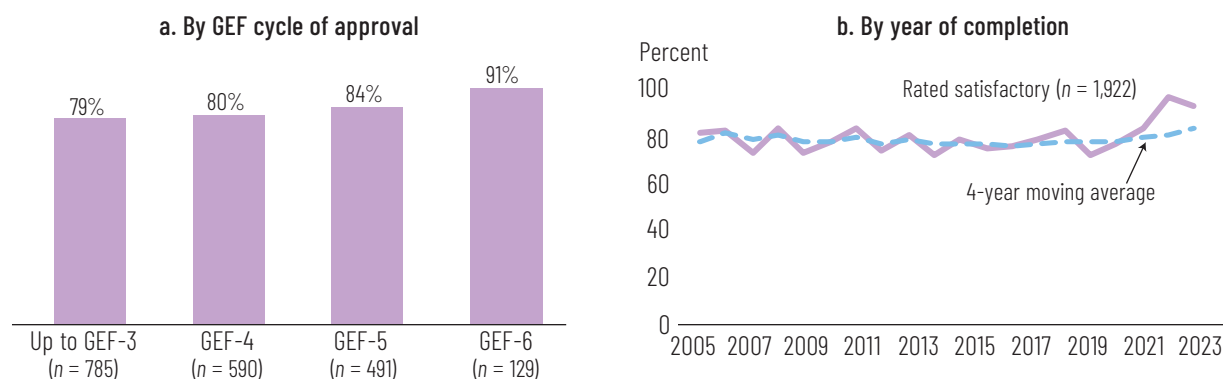
over time ([figure 2.9](#)). Projects in Africa, FCS countries, and SIDS continue to face greater execution challenges ([figure B.3](#)). Among completed projects approved from GEF-4 onward, stand-alone projects have a slightly higher rate of satisfactory execution than child projects under programmatic approaches.

Projects rated satisfactory for implementation and execution are more likely to achieve satisfactory outcome ratings. A satisfactory rating for outcome is positively correlated with a satisfactory rating for implementation (0.60) and for execution (0.56; [table B.1](#)). While correlation does not imply causation, evidence from terminal evaluations indicates that effective implementation enhances coordination and ensures timely delivery, while poor implementation often results in negligible or low output delivery. For instance, the terminal evaluation of the Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining project in Indonesia (GEF ID 9707, chemicals and waste, UNDP) attributes the project's success to robust implementation through well-coordinated and timely execution. Conversely, the terminal evaluation of the Scaling Up Sustainable Land Management and Agro-Biodiversity Conservation project in Kenya (GEF ID 5272, Multifocal, UNEP) reports that weak implementation led to low delivery of outputs, with

Figure 2.8 Percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for quality of implementation



Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

Figure 2.9 Percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for quality of execution

Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

only 4 of the 21 key outputs fully delivered and 7 not delivered at all.

2.4 Monitoring and evaluation

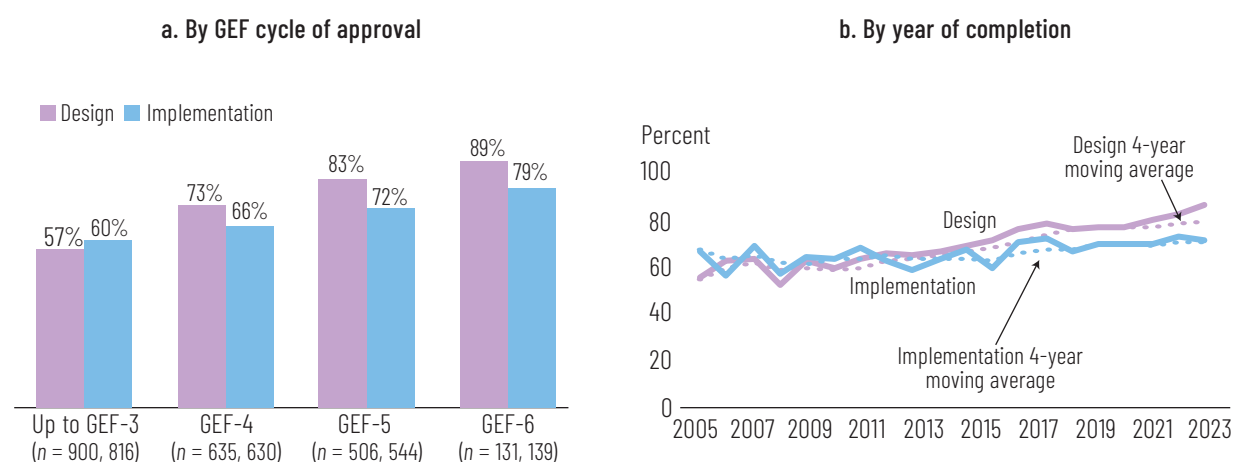
Cumulatively, 70 percent of projects are rated satisfactory for M&E design and 66 percent for M&E implementation. M&E data are critical for assessing whether project implementation is on track, achieving intended results, and aligned with the project's theory of change. It is therefore essential that M&E plans are well designed and effectively implemented. Among projects approved through GEF-3, 57 percent are rated satisfactory for M&E design. This figure increases to 79 percent for projects approved from GEF-4 onward, indicating a strong improvement. For M&E implementation, the corresponding increase is more modest—from 60 percent to 70 percent (figure 2.10). In the APR 2025 cohort, 83 percent of projects were rated satisfactory for M&E design and 67 percent were rated satisfactory for M&E implementation. The high percentage of satisfactory ratings for M&E design aligns with the long-term trend. However, the rating for M&E implementation is slightly lower than the cumulative portfolio average and diverges from the overall positive trend.

The quality of M&E design has improved across nearly all focal areas for completed projects approved from GEF-4 onward, compared to those approved through GEF-3 (figure B.4).

Among projects approved through GEF-3, the share rated satisfactory for M&E design varied widely by focal area, ranging from 39 percent in chemicals and waste to 76 percent in land degradation. For projects approved from GEF-4 onward, all focal areas except land degradation show substantial improvement in the share rated in the satisfactory range. Reasons for this divergence remain unclear.

M&E implementation performance varies across focal areas and regions, with notable gaps in land degradation projects and in countries facing challenging operational contexts (figure B.5).

Compared to the projects approved in GEF-3 and earlier, projects approved from GEF-4 onward in the chemicals and waste focal area show the greatest improvement, whereas land degradation projects instead show a drop. The decline in the percentage of land degradation projects rated in the satisfactory range for M&E implementation is driven by the drop in ratings for land degradation projects in Africa—from 69 percent for projects approved in GEF-3 or earlier to 48 percent for GEF-4 onward. In other focal areas, projects in Africa show moderate improvements in M&E implementation ratings.

Figure 2.10 Percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for quality of monitoring and evaluation design and implementation

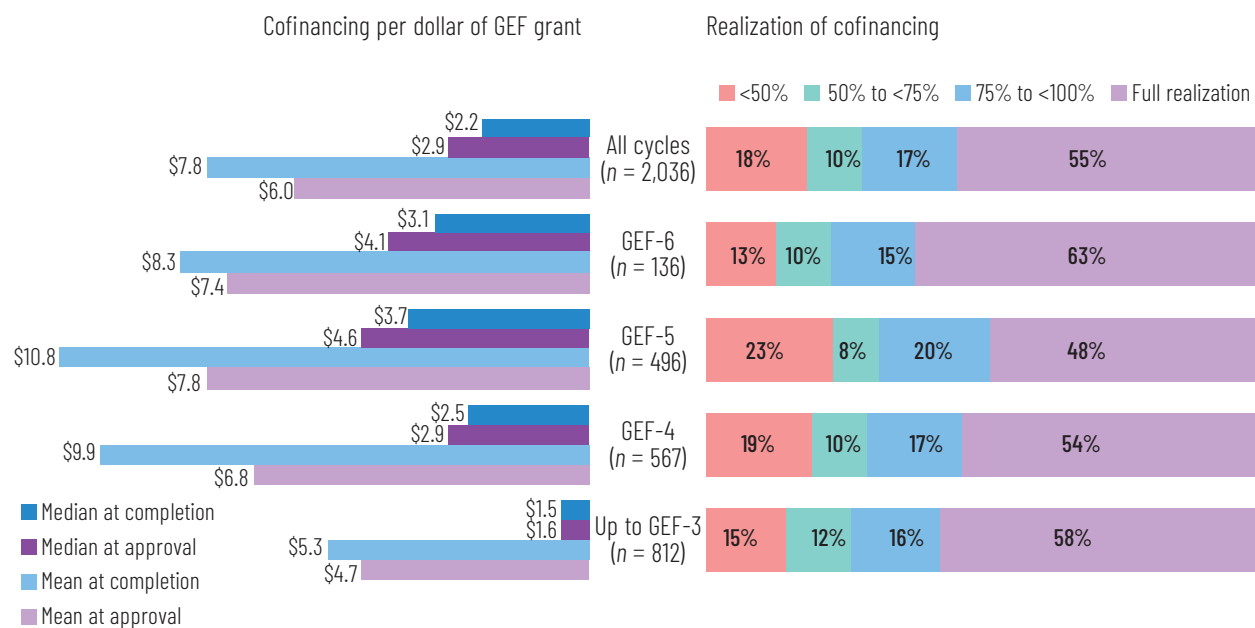
Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

FCS countries have the lowest percentage of projects rated in the satisfactory range for both M&E design and implementation.

This finding aligns with the IEO's recent Evaluation of Components of the GEF's Results-Based Management System (GEF IEO 2026a), which highlights gaps in the design and implementation of project M&E in FCS contexts. The evaluation noted that current GEF guidelines and monitoring requirements are not fully adapted to the complexities of FCS contexts. Specifically, they lack detailed provisions for conflict-sensitive design, inclusive monitoring approaches, and tailored indicators. As a result, project results measurement frameworks are not well aligned with the realities on the ground, limiting their effectiveness in measuring outcomes and informing adaptive management.

2.5 Cofinancing

GEF projects receive high cofinancing commitments at approval and, on average, exceed these pledges during implementation, although 45 percent fall short of their initial commitments (figure 2.11). Cumulatively, GEF partners pledged an average of \$6.0 in cofinancing for every dollar of GEF grant, with \$7.8 realized at completion. The median cofinancing ratio—less affected by outliers—was 2.9 at approval and 2.2 at completion. While the overall trend shows improvement in median cofinancing ratios, the dip observed in GEF-6 is largely due to the higher share of medium-size projects among its completed portfolio so far (54 percent, compared to 34 percent in the overall portfolio). Cumulatively, 55 percent of projects fully meet or exceed their cofinancing commitments made at approval or endorsement, while 18 percent realize less than half of the pledged amount. GEF-6 projects have shown higher realization rates to date, although this may evolve as more projects from the cycle reach completion.

Figure 2.11 Cofinancing pledges and realization in completed projects

Source: Terminal evaluations of completed projects in the APR 2025 data set submitted through June 2024.

3

Broader adoption

The GEF's resources are limited, and it is only through large-scale adoption by other actors that the GEF can achieve the transformational change it envisions (GEF IEO 2018; GEF Secretariat 2022). Since its Fifth Overall Performance Study (OPS5, GEF IEO 2014), the IEO has tracked broader adoption in completed projects as a measure of progress toward long-term, large-scale environmental impacts. Broader adoption refers to the uptake of GEF-supported interventions by stakeholders—through sustaining, mainstreaming, replication, and scaling-up¹—without the use of GEF funds.

Starting in GEF-6, the GEF made a strategic shift to tackle the drivers of environmental degradation, explicitly aiming to achieve impact at scale (GEF 2014). This evaluation assesses broader adoption in projects from GEF-6 onward, identifying which interventions are most and least likely to be adopted, enabling factors, and key influences beyond project completion. It focuses on stakeholder-funded initiatives resulting from project activities, rather than those scaled up through subsequent cycles of GEF funding.

3.1 Methodology

The analysis presented in this chapter is based on desk reviews of terminal evaluations, review of prior IEO evaluations, and in-country case studies as sources of evidence. Assessments of broader adoption and behavior change (reported on in

¹*Sustaining*: continuation of intervention and/or its positive effects after GEF support has come to an end; *mainstreaming*: incorporation of information, lessons, or specific aspects of a GEF initiative into initiatives of governments, development organizations, private companies, etc.; *replication*: replication of a GEF intervention at a comparable administrative or ecological scale, often in different geographical areas or regions; *scaling-up*: increase in magnitude of benefits, and/or expansion of geographic and sectoral coverage.

[chapter 5](#)) were performed concurrently. For completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects, a 50 percent random sample ($n = 81$ out of 161) of terminal evaluation reports submitted as of June 2024 were reviewed for environmental, broader adoption, and behavior change outcomes. The 161 completed projects represent 13 percent of all GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects Chief Executive Officer- (CEO-) endorsed or approved in the same period. A quality-at-entry review of a random sample of 60 out of the 92 projects CEO-endorsed between July 2023 and June 2024 assessed elements of broader adoption in more recent project designs. The majority of this sample (83 percent) was approved under GEF-7, when the project taxonomy for behavior change was first introduced, while 15 percent are under GEF-8.

Case studies on six projects in four countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Philippines, and Uruguay) examined broader adoption and behavior change outcomes at least two years postcompletion. Additionally, 13 IEO evaluations presented to the GEF Council between November 2022 and December 2024 were reviewed. A separate review of 253 active Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects as of June 2024 assessed the share of GCF projects that build upon GEF projects.

3.2 Findings

Environmental outcomes

More than half of the assessed completed projects achieved their targeted environmental outcomes. Sixty-four percent of completed projects with quantitative indicators reported achieving at least 70 percent of their environmental targets, similar to the previous OPS7 cohort of completed projects (60 percent). No significant differences in environmental outcome achievement were found across focal areas, geographical regions, or project types.

Most projects that met their environmental targets did so at larger scales. Most environmental outcomes were

reported at a subnational scale (43 percent), such as districts or provinces; 32 percent were reported at the national scale. Achievements at lower scales were reported in 11 percent of projects.

Broader adoption outcomes

More than half of the completed projects designed to catalyze broader adoption achieved this goal. Sixty percent reported some form of broader adoption ([table C.1](#) in annex C); a quarter had plans in place by project end, such as committed but unsecured funding sources, or policies pending government approval soon after project closure ($n = 75$). This represents a higher rate of broader adoption than the OPS7 cohort, which consisted mainly of GEF-5 and older projects, with 40 percent broader adoption achieved and 55 percent with plans in place (GEF IEO 2022b).

At least 19 percent of projects aimed to expand on previous projects, typically to sustain or scale up outcomes, which may explain the higher achievement rate compared to older projects. This aligns with findings of past IEO evaluations that broader adoption often requires multiple projects, and that the GEF often funds a phased approach to broader adoption based on prior results. Projects that achieved some form of broader adoption were more likely to be rated as sustainable at terminal evaluation.

Most successful broader adoption outcomes occurred at larger scales. Eighty-six percent of projects reported broader adoption at subnational or higher levels ([table C.2](#)), compared to 70 percent in the OPS7 cohort. Many projects connected stakeholders across geographies, such as multiple protected areas or towns within a water basin, or producers and buyers across a global value chain. This wider coverage reflects the GEF's strategic shift to tackle drivers of environmental degradation and achieve impact at scale. These projects typically had activities at local, national, and global levels, achieving broader adoption at multiple scales.

For example, a global energy efficiency project, the Scaling up the SE4ALL Building Efficiency Accelerator (GEF ID 9329, UNEP), secured pledges from 30 cities in all global regions to each implement at least one energy efficient building project. It also established commitments from 4 international bodies, 10 private companies, and 26 civil society organizations to form global and local partnerships to drive policy changes at subnational and city levels.

Mainstreaming was the most common form of broader adoption, achieved in over half of the assessed projects.

Scaling-up was the least common (table 3.1). While a few projects achieved a form of broader adoption they did not intend, those designed to mainstream interventions were significantly more likely to succeed in their intended pathways.

Seventy-two percent of completed projects aimed to achieve at least two forms of broader adoption, but only 11 percent did so; almost half (48 percent) achieved one form. Designing for the achievement of multiple forms of broader adoption reflects how the interaction of these different mechanisms typically drives transformational change. However, the great majority of projects achieved only mainstreaming. For example, a protected area management project in Timor-Leste—Securing the Long-term Conservation of Timor Leste Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through the Establishment of a Functioning National Protected Area Network and

the Improvement of Natural Resource Management in Priority Catchment Corridors (GEF ID 9434, Conservation International) supported the design of natural resource management plans intended for mainstreaming in the traditional and government regulations of two pilot protected areas. These pilots were expected to catalyze replication in the country's other protected areas. The project aimed to create a "strategic blueprint" for the country's protected area system, where community-driven integrated approaches could be scaled up to build the capacities of national and local stakeholders not only in terrestrial but also in marine and coastal areas. Knowledge activities to support broader adoption included documenting successful natural resource management implementation and spotlighting traditional conflict prevention mechanisms. By project end, natural resource management plans had been mainstreamed into regulations under traditional law in 4 out of 10 targeted *sucos* (villages). Although the pilots were deemed replicable, replication had not yet occurred. Scaling-up faced risks due to uncertainty in the government's ability to fund the necessary baseline ecological research and leverage protected area system financing.

Almost all completed and active projects indicated some intention for broader adoption. Ninety-three percent of completed projects were explicitly designed to achieve some form of broader adoption during or after project implementation. Similarly, a review of

Table 3.1 Projects achieving forms of broader adoption compared to their intended outcomes

Form of broader adoption	Intended		Achieved	
	No. of projects	% of projects	No. of projects	% of projects
Sustaining	36	48	10	28
Mainstreaming	64	85	36	56
Replication	28	37	10	36
Scaling-up	20	27	2	10

Source: Terminal evaluations for 75 completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects in the APR 2025 data set that intended broader adoption.

Note: A single project may aim for/achieve more than one type of broader adoption.

recently approved GEF-7 and GEF-8 projects found that 80–97 percent of projects indicated some intention for broader adoption. An IEO review of early GEF-6 projects (GEF IEO 2020) found that many primarily cited knowledge dissemination and exchange as the means to catalyze broader adoption. The present evaluation's findings shows that projects completed so far have been designed with more explicit and concrete activities that can be more clearly linked to broader adoption outcomes. [Table C.3](#) provides examples of explicit mentions of broader adoption intentions in project objectives and results frameworks.

Of the 45 projects that achieved broader adoption, policy, legal, and institutional development interventions were the most adopted (58 percent), mainly through mainstreaming, followed by individual and institutional capacity-building interventions ([table 3.2](#)). The policy, legal, and institutional development interventions were expected to support broader adoption by a higher percentage of projects (69 percent) than other types of interventions (35 to 63 percent) ([table C.4](#)). Only 18 percent of projects reported broader adoption of interventions that directly generate environmental benefits. This trend echoes OPS5 findings. In recently approved projects, knowledge-related activities were most common, while pilot demonstrations were the least; this suggests a shift from demonstrating

proof-of-concept toward disseminating knowledge to persuade stakeholders to adopt interventions.

Broader adoption postcompletion

Broader adoption takes time and is often observed well past project closure. Field visits conducted for this evaluation found the following examples of broader adoption postcompletion.

- **Philippines.** Implementation of SLM Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate Effects of Drought (GEF ID 5767, UNDP) demonstrated how local and national governments can fully take on project initiatives postcompletion. One year after project closure, the city government began replicating SLM practices, supplying inputs to farmers around the pilot site using its agriculture budget. The provincial government has scaled up SLM using its disaster risk fund, recognizing its potential to prevent landslides. At the national level, SLM has been mainstreamed into agricultural programs, prompting other local governments to allocate budgets for further adoption.
- **Uruguay.** The Environmental Sound Life-Cycle Management of Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes (GEF ID 4998, UNDP) project helped pass a

Table 3.2 Types of interventions broadly adopted

Types of interventions broadly adopted	No. of projects	% of projects
Policy, legal, and institutional development (e.g., policies, strategies, and plans; regulatory frameworks, standards, implementing bodies)	26	58
Individual and institutional capacity building (e.g., technical training, sustainable financing mechanism, monitoring and evaluation systems, information systems)	18	40
Multistakeholder interactions (e.g., trust-building dialogues, public-private partnerships)	10	22
Interventions directly generating environmental benefits (e.g., technologies, practices, management plans)	8	18
Knowledge and learning (e.g., conferences, research studies, awareness campaigns, knowledge platforms)	3	7

Source: Terminal evaluations for 45 completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects in the APR 2025 data set that reported broader adoption.

decree that banned imports of mercury-containing health care products, such as fluorescent lighting and thermometers, and mandated the proper treatment and disposal of existing stock. The project provided support for legal expertise to develop the decree and support capacity building for laboratories to analyze mercury samples from the population. Posttraining, participants formed an informal network of laboratories across six Latin American countries that continues five years after project closure. In this network, they exchange information on mercury testing. One of the pilot laboratories has mainstreamed project initiatives by organizing biennial training courses for countries to strengthen their capacity on mercury analysis.

- **Azerbaijan.** A project to combat desertification in Azerbaijan through pasture management, among other approaches—Sustainable Land and Forest Management in the Greater Caucasus Landscape (GEF ID 4332, UNDP)—supported both policy initiatives and local pilots, but saw limited outcomes postcompletion. At the national level, the project updated the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification using a participatory approach and developed 30 normative legal acts promoting sustainable pasture management, but none has been approved by the government.

At the local level, the project piloted sustainable pasture management practices with direct support for training, equipment, and alternative livelihoods. Community members in pilot areas recalled five years after project closure how the training made them pay more attention to animal grazing; no detail was provided on actual adoption of practices. National monitoring data indicate no further action on developing sustainable pasture management plans despite capacity-building efforts. Some alternative livelihoods were sustained, as the project helped create a national market for village products that continues to exist. However, project evaluations noted that livelihood beneficiaries were unlikely to

be the same groups driving overgrazing, leading the evaluators to question whether the livelihoods in fact contributed to reducing environmental degradation.

The GEF's catalytic role

How the GEF provides support through projects influences broader adoption. This subsection presents some features that emerged from the most recent case studies. [Box 3.1](#) highlights how broader adoption can occur through other institutions, a key aspect of the GEF's catalytic role.

Type and extent of support

GEF support provides a level of funding, flexibility, and duration, as well as support for types of activities, that governments and other partners normally do not or cannot provide. Stakeholders indicate that activities such as pilot demonstrations, international expert advice, multistakeholder consultations and initiation of sustainable financing mechanisms have sped up broader adoption because government budgets or loans typically do not prioritize these activities for funding. The willingness of stakeholders to adopt GEF-supported interventions increases with evidence from pilots and flexibility in project implementation. In the case of the Philippines, this allowed more time for capacity building and demonstration of benefits.

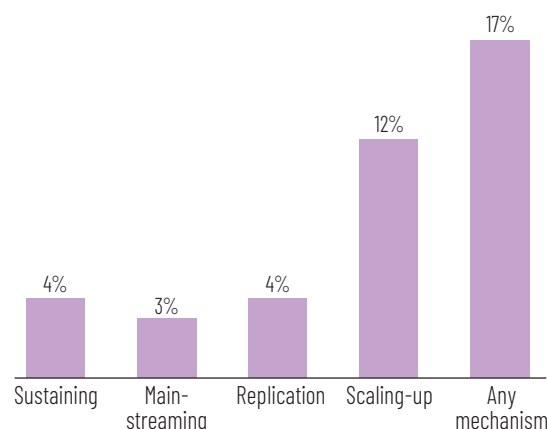
The GEF often funds multiple project phases to ensure that stakeholders have the critical follow-up support others are not yet ready to provide, as in contexts known to take at least five years for outcomes to be achieved. However, interruptions in GEF support due to project cycle requirements have led to loss of momentum and political capital, as well as loss of institutional memory through staff turnover. This was especially apparent in international waters projects where the GEF's transboundary diagnostic analysis–strategic action program (TDA-SAP) approach requires at least two phases of projects to achieve the desired high-level political outcomes, yet each subsequent phase has to go through the same processes as one-off

Box 3.1 Scaling-up through the Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF), a multilateral fund with streams of support similar to the GEF but with a much larger funding envelope, is widely seen as the means to scale up successful GEF initiatives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The GEF IEO conducted a review of publicly available project proposals for 253 GCF projects approved through June 2024 to assess the prevalence of projects that adapted or scaled up GEF activities. The review revealed that the GEF was mentioned in the proposal documents of 165 (65 percent) of these GCF projects. In several instances, the GEF was mentioned in the context of showcasing project coordination or complementarity with a GEF project (23 percent) or highlighting an implementing agency's experience in executing similar projects (20 percent). The review also showed that 42 projects (17 percent) had an explicit intention to expand on GEF-supported interventions, with the most common type of broader adoption being scaling-up (12 percent) (figure B3.1.1). Other types—such as replication (4 percent), sustaining (4 percent), and mainstreaming (3 percent)—were less common.

Several examples illustrate broader adoption of GEF activities by GCF projects. A GCF program aims to scale up climate change adaptation projects funded through the GEF's Small Grants Programme in Micronesia, with grants up to \$10 million per project. The proposal explained that the government could not afford to fund such projects through debt finance, and only the GCF could fund it at

Figure B3.1.1 Green Climate Fund projects that intend broader adoption of GEF-supported initiatives, by mechanism (%)



Source: Green Climate Fund proposals approved as of June 2024.

Note: $n = 253$.

this scale. Another GCF project builds on two GEF Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) projects totaling \$8.74 million and implemented by the World Bank for West Balkans Drina River Basin Management (GEF IDs 5556 and 5723) by scaling up successful solutions and technologies tested by, among others, an earlier SCCF project implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin; GEF ID 5604).

projects—as, for example, in Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Regions (GEF ID 1032, UNDP) and Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (GEF ID 5542, UNDP). At best, follow-on projects need to spend additional time, funds, and effort to rebuild these; at worst, outcomes are short-lived and revert to the status quo. In some cases, GEF projects have implemented

pilots without a clear upfront strategy for scaling-up, limiting long-term impact.

Country drivenness

The GEF's country-driven funding allows governments to augment existing resources to fully mainstream and scale up their priority initiatives. Stakeholders in several countries have consistently noted that the GEF's System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) framework allows them to allocate funding according to their most

pressing environmental concerns, as outlined in their national strategies or development plans. In the Philippines, a small GEF grant was the government's needed boost to scale up SLM practices in the country, demonstrating how strategic investment can lead to broader adoption.

Partnership with long-term organizations

Broader adoption is more likely when GEF projects partner with organizations that have a long-term presence on the ground. In many cases, the GEF is only one donor in a sequence of funders supporting initiatives that stakeholders—such as governments, civil society, and international development organizations—have been advancing for years. GEF funding plays a critical role in enabling country stakeholders to sustain their work on interventions that require long-term investment and broader adoption to achieve their intended outcomes. Often, GEF-supported outcomes are mainstreamed and scaled up through follow-on initiatives led by GEF Agencies and funded by other donors. For example, design elements and lessons from a UNDP project in Bhutan—Addressing the Risk of Climate-induced Disasters through Enhanced National and Local Capacity for Effective Actions (GEF ID 4976, UNDP)—were mainstreamed in a \$27 million GCF-funded project that scales up multihazard and early warning systems in Georgia, with UNDP as the implementing agency.

Continuity through high-quality project staff

High-quality staff recruited by GEF projects often provide continuity in support and knowledge transfer by being absorbed into subsequent government and other donor programs. While not systematically documented in terminal evaluations, continuous support leading to broader adoption has also occurred through GEF project staff taking on roles

in government or subsequent non-GEF projects and programs. Stakeholder interviews in multiple countries have revealed that project staff are often absorbed by government agencies or subsequent initiatives, which has also resulted in the mainstreaming of knowledge and lessons from GEF projects in other interventions.

In Uruguay, the GEF project's legal expert who supported the drafting of the decree was found to be so valuable that the government decided to make the position permanent to assist with other policies to meet Minamata Convention commitments. In the Dominican Republic, the GEF project lead was later hired by the ministry that executed the project. His current position allows him to connect stakeholders in pilot sites with ministry staff to sustain capacity-building support. He also noted that local government officials involved in the project continue to provide assistance, making use of knowledge they gained from the project.

Dedicated staff often take the initiative to provide continued support. Three years after project closure, community facilitators in Indonesia's Citarum Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project (GEF ID 3279, Asian Development Bank) continued to assist pilot communities on a voluntary basis. In the Philippines, the agricultural technician assigned to the pilot site and engaged since the project's earliest stages was later promoted to head the city's agriculture office, where he championed the mainstreaming of SLM practices in the city's budget.

4

Project cycle efficiency

Assessing the efficiency of the GEF project cycle is crucial for understanding how effectively and promptly the GEF partnership translates replenishment resources into tangible environmental results. Delays in the project cycle can hinder the timely achievement of results and reduce the overall effectiveness of interventions. This analysis examines key stages of the GEF project cycle, including first submission of the project identification form (PIF), PIF approval, CEO endorsement, project start and first disbursement, midterm review, project completion and closure, and submission of the terminal evaluation.

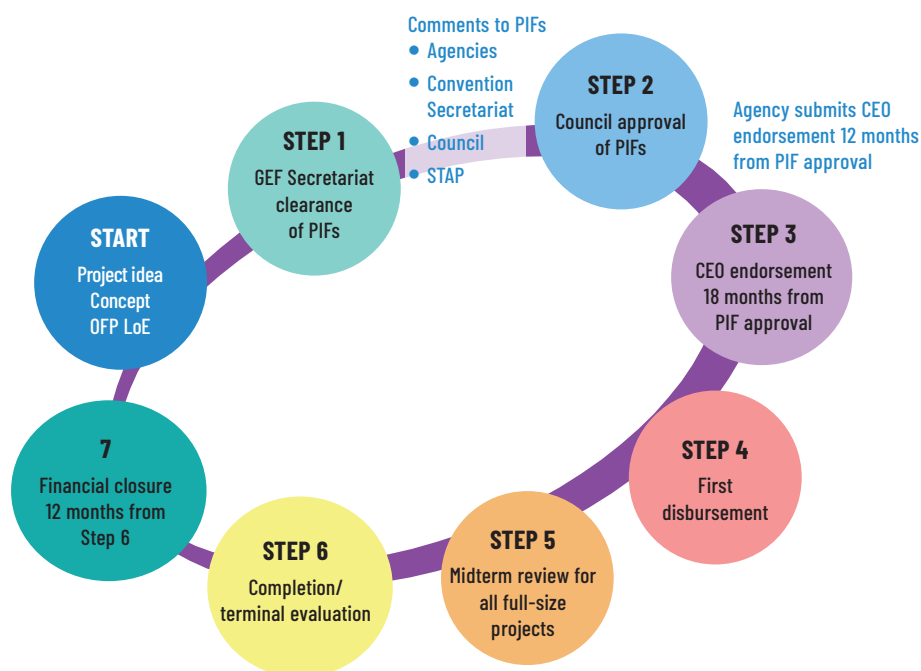
4.1 Methodology

The analysis of project cycle efficiency assesses the time taken by GEF projects to move from one stage of the project cycle to the next. It is based on GEF Portal data and considers the status of GEF projects as of February 28, 2025. The assessment addresses both full- and medium-size projects ([figures 4.1](#) and [4.2](#)), and looks at projects under programmatic approach (child projects) and stand-alone projects separately.

The analysis measures the time, in months, taken by projects to progress from one milestone to the next. The key stages examined are PIF submission to PIF approval, PIF approval to CEO endorsement/approval, CEO endorsement/approval to project start/first disbursement, and project start to project completion.¹ Milestones such as CEO endorsement/approval to midterm review and project start to midterm review have not been assessed because of data gaps.

¹While it would be ideal to assess the timeliness of implementation completion by comparing the actual duration of implementation with planned duration, the GEF Portal data on planned project duration do not facilitate such a comparison due to inconsistencies in the units used for recording. For example, most of the projects approved in GEF-5 have their planned duration recorded in years, whereas for the more recent GEF cycles, it is recorded in months.

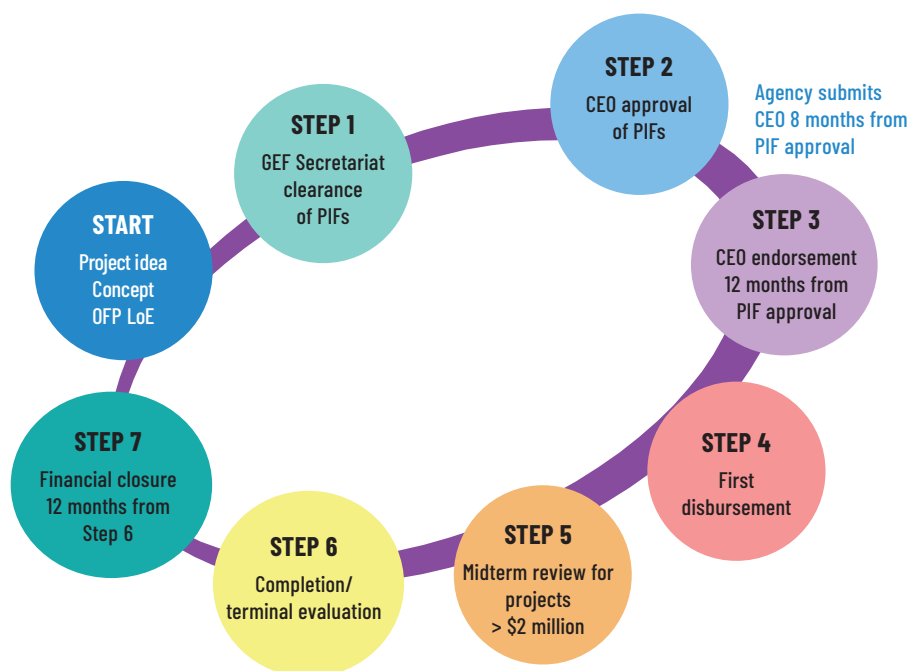
Figure 4.1 Full-size project cycle



Source: Adapted from GEF 2024.

Note: CEO = Chief Executive Officer; LoE = letter of endorsement; OFP = operational focal point; PIF = project identification form; STAP = Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel.

Figure 4.2 Medium-size project cycle



Source: Adapted from GEF 2024.

Note: CEO = Chief Executive Officer; LoE = letter of endorsement; OFP = operational focal point; PIF = project identification form; STAP = Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel.

Each individual category (or subcategory) for which findings are presented consists of 18 or more observations. The categories that have fewer than this number have been dropped from the reported results, although projects from such categories are included in the aggregate.

Medians are used instead of averages to represent central tendencies in the analysis. This approach is taken because nearly all project cohorts include some cases that have not yet reached the next milestone, despite significant time having passed. Calculating averages would require either waiting until all projects reach the next stage or excluding those with prolonged delays. However, excluding delayed projects introduces bias, creating an overly optimistic picture of performance that is not supported by the full data. Moreover, delayed projects are more prevalent in the most recent cohorts. Omitting them would make recent performance appear better than that of earlier cohorts, even if there has been no actual improvement in efficiency. In contrast, medians are unaffected by such outliers and offer a more robust and timely basis for analysis and comparison.

The GEF replenishment cycle has been used to determine cohorts for assessing the performance of PIF submissions in achieving approval. For evaluating efficiency in reaching other milestones, cohorts are based on the calendar year in which a project achieved the stage from which its progress to the next stage is tracked. This approach was adopted because it is still too early to assess the efficiency of GEF-8 projects in moving from PIF approval to CEO endorsement, or from CEO endorsement to project start or first disbursement. Hardly any project from the GEF-8 period had begun implementation as of this writing, preventing any assessment of the time taken to project completion.

The observed median time taken by projects to move from CEO endorsement/approval to project start for all categories included in the analysis is less than a year. Thus, projects that were CEO endorsed/approved in 2023 could theoretically be included in the most recent cohort. However,

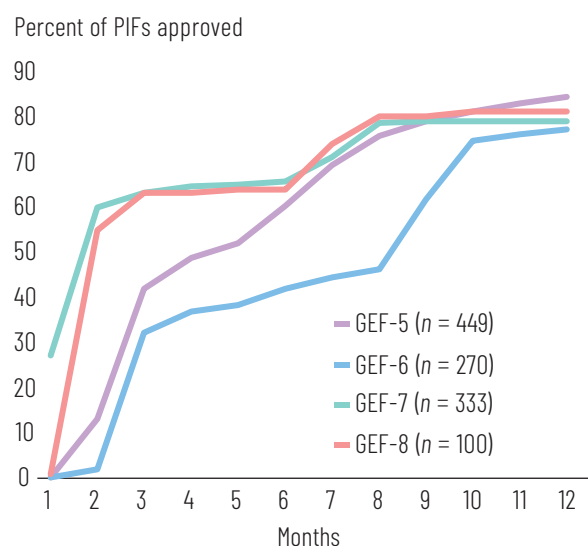
the analysis presented in this chapter excludes these projects because project start dates are updated based on inputs provided by the respective Agency, usually through the annual project implementation reports on project progress. There may be time lag between actual start of a project and update of the project's status in the GEF Portal, which could introduce inaccuracy if projects CEO endorsed/approved in 2023 were included.

4.2 Findings

PIF submission to approval

Overall, PIF submissions during GEF-8 have been approved more quickly than in GEF-5 and GEF-6, and with efficiency comparable to GEF-7. Under the GEF project cycle, a PIF must be submitted for each full-size stand-alone project for which GEF funding is sought. A key consideration here is that PIFs for full-size projects are approved by the GEF Council during its semiannual meetings. This means that if a PIF is not approved the first time it is submitted, it needs to wait another six months for approval. Thus, efficiency at this stage reflects PIF quality and how timely its submission is vis-à-vis the Council meeting at which it aims to achieve approval. Efficiency is also affected by how well the aggregate requests for GEF funds through the PIFs are matched with the realized replenishment pledges available with the GEF Trustee for allocation to the approved projects. An analysis of GEF Portal data for full-size stand-alone projects funded through the GEF Trust Fund shows that PIFs submitted so far in GEF-8 have achieved approval as quickly as submissions in GEF-7, and more quickly than the submissions in GEF-5 and GEF-6 ([figure 4.3](#)). The median time taken for submissions in GEF-7 and GEF-8 to achieve approval is two months, compared to nine months for GEF-6 and five months for GEF-5 submissions.

APR 2021 and the IEO Evaluation of the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on GEF Activities found that the

Figure 4.3 Time taken from PIF submission to PIF approval for full-size stand-alone projects

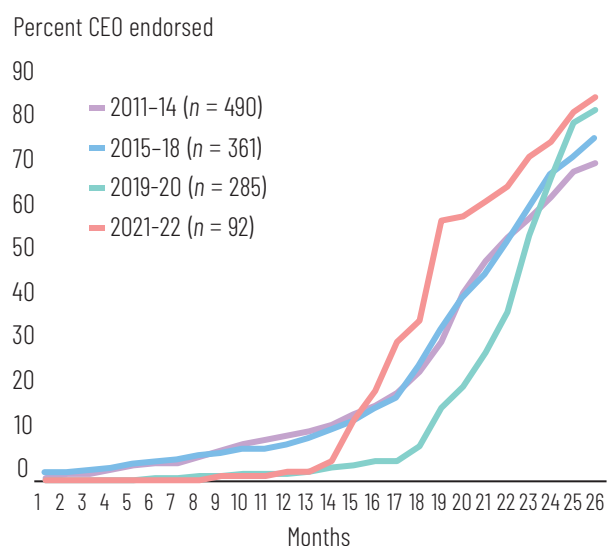
Source: GEF Portal data 2025.

Note: PIF = project identification form.

faster approvals during GEF-7 were largely due to the unique circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, wherein GEF and Agency staff devoted more time to desk-based work and consequently were able to be more responsive to online submissions (GEF IEO 2023a, 2022a). In contrast, GEF-6 approvals were relatively slower, primarily due to a shortfall in replenishment funds compared to pledged amounts resulting from currency exchange rate volatility. The efficiency gains are also partly due to the GEF providing a short window for PIF submission and review.

PIF approval to CEO endorsement

Project proposals that obtained PIF approval in 2021-22 reached CEO endorsement more quickly than in earlier periods; however, two-thirds still exceeded the 18-month benchmark (figure 4.4). After a PIF for a full-size project is approved, GEF Agencies and recipient countries jointly develop a detailed project proposal and submit it to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement/approval. Therefore, the time taken to prepare a detailed proposal

Figure 4.4 Time taken from PIF approval to CEO endorsement for full-size projects

Source: GEF Portal data 2025.

Note: CEO = Chief Executive Officer; PIF = project identification form.

reflects not only the efficiency of the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies but also circumstances in the recipient countries. For full-size projects, 35 percent of PIFs approved in 2021-22 were endorsed within 18 months—an improvement over those approved in 2019-20 (8 percent), 2015-18 (24 percent), and 2011-14 (24 percent). Assessed differently, the median time taken by projects in the 2021-22 cohort was 19 months, an improvement over the median of 23 months for the 2019-20 cohort and 22 months for both the 2015-18 and 2011-14 cohorts.

The median time from PIF approval to CEO endorsement for the 2021-22 cohort was slightly lower for full-size projects under the programmatic approach compared to stand-alone projects. Among the earlier cohorts, there was little difference in the time taken for preparation of these two types of projects.

The improvement in project preparation has been driven by stricter adherence to submission deadlines and more robust enforcement of the cancellation policy. Gains in the 2021-22

period over the 2019–20 period also reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly disrupted project preparation in the earlier period due to on-the-ground challenges. In 2020, the GEF CEO issued several directives relaxing rules on project cancellations, extending submission and CEO endorsement deadlines. This was reinforced by a Council decision in December 2020 that extended these relaxed measures through June 2021 (GEF 2020). The aim was to prevent automatic cancellations for delays caused by the pandemic. However, this flexibility may have inadvertently slowed the preparation of proposals that might otherwise have met the standard deadlines. While some projects in the 2021–22 cohort also encountered disruptions, these were generally less severe than those faced by the 2019–20 cohort.

CEO endorsement to first disbursement

Projects with CEO endorsement during 2021–22 took longer to achieve first disbursement compared to those endorsed in earlier periods. The time taken to achieve first disbursement signals start of project execution and is often regarded as an indicator of efficiency and challenges in project startup. The median time taken to reach first disbursement by projects CEO endorsed in 2021–22 was 17 months for full-size projects and 10 months for medium-size projects; this is substantially higher than the time taken by earlier cohorts of full- and medium-size projects. The reason for slower progress for 2021–22 projects is not yet clear. Although slow progress for the cohort may be partly explained by disruptions caused by COVID-19, such disruptions

may have affected nearly 40 percent of the projects that were CEO endorsed during the 2019–20 period.

Time taken for implementation completion

There has been little change in the median duration from project start to implementation completion for full-size projects, but there is a substantial decrease in time taken by medium-size projects (table 4.1). Overall, the variation in median time taken by different cohorts of full-size projects is minimal given the total duration. In contrast, medium-size projects that were approved between 2014 and 2017 were completed nine months faster than projects approved between 2010 and 2013. In general, projects implemented under programmatic approaches took longer to complete than stand-alone projects. However, the implementation completion of integrated approach program child projects tended to be on schedule, with the exception of the Sustainable Cities Program child projects.

Table 4.1 Median time taken by projects to reach the next stage in the project cycle, in months

Cohort	Medium-size project			Full-size project		
	Program	Stand-alone	All	Program	Stand-alone	All
PIF submission to PIF approval, by GEF cycle of approval						
GEF-8 submissions	—	—	—	—	2 (n = 100)	2 (n = 100)
GEF-7 submissions	—	—	—	—	2 (n = 333)	2 (n = 333)
GEF-6 submissions	—	—	—	—	9 (n = 270)	9 (n = 270)
GEF-5 submissions	—	—	—	—	5 (n = 449)	5 (n = 449)
PIF approval to CEO endorsement/approval, by period of PIF approval						
Approval 2021-22	—	12 (n = 76)	12 (n = 76)	17 (n = 18)	19 (n = 74)	19 (n = 92)
Approval 2019-20	—	16 (n = 42)	16 (n = 42)	23 (n = 97)	24 (n = 188)	23 (n = 285)
Approval 2015-18	—	14 (n = 86)	14 (n = 86)	22 (n = 93)	22 (n = 271)	22 (n = 361)
Approval 2011-14	—	16 (n = 149)	16 (n = 149)	22 (n = 64)	22 (n = 426)	22 (n = 490)
CEO endorsement/approval to project start						
CEO endorsement 2021-22	4 (n = 37)	6 (n = 92)	6 (n = 129)	8 (n = 102)	8.5 (n = 196)	8 (n = 298)
CEO endorsement 2019-20	2 (n = 4)	4 (n = 39)	4 (n = 43)	3 (n = 28)	5 (n = 89)	5 (n = 117)
CEO endorsement 2015-18	12 (n = 6)	4 (n = 219)	4 (n = 225)	5 (n = 103)	5 (n = 321)	5 (n = 424)
CEO endorsement 2011-14	5 (n = 37)	4 (n = 130)	4 (n = 167)	4 (n = 127)	4 (n = 301)	4 (n = 214)
CEO endorsement/approval to first disbursement						
CEO endorsement 2021-22	12.5 (n = 38)	10 (n = 92)	10 (n = 130)	14 (n = 102)	19 (n = 199)	17 (n = 301)
CEO endorsement 2019-20	7.5 (n = 4)	6 (n = 39)	7 (n = 43)	10 (n = 28)	9 (n = 90)	9 (n = 118)
CEO endorsement 2015-18	13 (n = 6)	8 (n = 219)	8 (n = 225)	7 (n = 107)	10 (n = 324)	10 (n = 431)
CEO endorsement 2011-14	7.5 (n = 38)	6 (n = 133)	6 (n = 171)	9.5 (n = 126)	9 (n = 303)	9 (n = 429)
Time taken from project start to completion						
Start year 2014-17	80 (n = 5)	59 (n = 232)	59 (n = 237)	82 (n = 91)	80 (n = 378)	80 (n = 469)
Start year 2010-14	71 (n = 66)	66.5 (n = 102)	68 (n = 168)	81 (n = 165)	77.5 (n = 238)	78 (n = 403)

Source: GEF Portal data through February 2025.

Note: — = not applicable or not assessed. CEO = Chief Executive Officer; PIF = project identification form.



5

Behavior change in GEF-supported interventions

As most environmental degradation stems from human behaviors that can be altered, the GEF-8 Programming Directions highlight behavior change as a lever for transformational change (GEF Secretariat 2022). Many of the GEF-8 integrated programs include behavior change as a key outcome to achieve the large-scale impact the GEF envisions. Sustaining and expanding on environmentally impactful GEF-supported interventions first require shifts in behavior—both among stakeholders who directly interact with the environment, and among upstream stakeholders such as national and local governments, which provide the enabling conditions for stakeholders on the ground to change their behavior (GEF IEO 2020).

Research in various fields has shown that stricter law enforcement or technological solutions alone are insufficient to catalyze lasting, large-scale change (Bujold, Williamson, and Thulin 2020; Michie, van Stralen, and West 2011; Mills et al. 2022). An initial IEO review found that awareness raising and training were the most common behavior change approaches in GEF projects (GEF IEO 2026a). Outcome sustainability was most strongly linked to funding availability, appropriate laws, and logistical support. However, these efforts led to behavior change only when they addressed the needs, motivations, and barriers of multiple key stakeholder groups. Conversely, inadequate responses to these three key conditions was a common reason cited in terminal evaluations for lack of success.

This follow-up evaluation builds on the IEO's initial review by assessing recently completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects, as well as recently approved GEF-8 projects. It also looks at projects closed for at least two years to identify crucial conditions for sustaining and replicating behavior change. This update focuses on the adoption of technologies, services, practices, or approaches that directly reduce environmental degradation, improve the state of the environment, or strengthen adaptation to climate change; and the avoidance or modification of environmentally harmful behaviors.

It excludes behavior change in upstream stakeholders whose actions do not directly result in environmental benefits.

5.1 Methodology

As noted in [chapter 3](#), the evaluations of broader adoption and behavior change were conducted jointly using portfolio reviews, prior IEO evaluations, and in-country case studies as sources of evidence. For completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects, a 50 percent random sample ($n = 81$ out of 161) of terminal evaluation reports submitted as of June 2024 were reviewed for environmental, broader adoption, and behavior change outcomes. The 161 completed projects represent 13 percent of all GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects CEO-endorsed or approved in the same period. To assess the extent of mainstreaming of behavior change interventions in current GEF programming, GEF-8 projects CEO-endorsed or -approved as of December 2024 were filtered for “behavior change” in their project taxonomy. Project documents of all active projects that passed this filter were reviewed ($n = 26$ out of 146).

Case studies on six projects in four countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Philippines, and Uruguay) examined broader adoption and behavior change outcomes at least two years postcompletion. Additionally, 13 IEO evaluations presented to the GEF Council between November 2022 and December 2024 were reviewed. The findings also draw on earlier evaluations, stakeholder interviews, and site visits conducted for other IEO activities.

5.2 Findings

Areas targeted

The most common behavior change goal in both completed and recently approved projects was adopting a practice or technology; discouraging environmentally harmful behaviors

was targeted in fewer than 25 percent of projects. Completed projects mostly promoted climate change mitigation measures (41 percent) and sustainable management practices (30 percent; [table D.1](#) in annex D). Sustainable practices to be adopted included planting of pasture and native crops, waste segregation, and stricter fishing regulations. Climate change projects typically focused on technology adoption, such as LED bulbs and renewable energy microgrids. Environmental protection and chemicals-related projects aimed to reduce environmentally harmful behaviors such as poaching and mercury use.

Private sector stakeholders and community members were the most targeted groups for behavior change. In projects addressing climate change mitigation, private sector entities, individual consumers, and governments were expected to change behaviors toward this end. The private sector was also the main target for reducing chemical use. On the other hand, in projects dealing with resource use, mostly community members and small-scale producers were expected to adopt sustainable practices.

Designing for behavior change

Compared to completed projects, a higher percentage of GEF-8 projects address stakeholder needs, suggesting a systems approach to tackling behavior change. Thirty-eight percent of GEF-8 projects directly addressed these needs through project activities,¹ while only 14 percent of completed projects did so ([table D.2](#)). Comparable proportions of completed and GEF-8 projects dealt with stakeholder motivations and barriers (76 and 78 percent, respectively).² The most commonly identified

¹Needs encompass basic conditions that must be met—such as livelihood, land tenure rights, health, and self-governance—before stakeholders can allocate psychosocial and material resources to care about environmental concerns.

²Motivations encompass conditions that can nudge people to change their behavior based on the benefits of changing (e.g., cash incentives, tax breaks, social recognition, peer

stakeholder need was lack of income. Many of the targeted stakeholders lived in poverty, exacerbated by a natural resource base degraded from unsustainable extraction practices. While 29 percent of GEF-8 projects address this need through livelihood activities, only 11 percent of completed projects did so.

Most completed and active projects implemented skills-building activities addressing knowledge-related barriers. In both completed and active projects, lack of knowledge and technical expertise was the most often identified barrier to behavior change. Examples include lack of awareness of alternative management practices and lack of skills to operate more efficient technology.

A common reason identified for low motivation for changing behavior in both completed and active projects was weak regulatory frameworks or enforcement. Examples are ineffective anti-poaching laws or bans on production and use of plastics with persistent organic pollutants. This suggests that in many countries, the punitive costs of environmentally harmful behaviors remain much lower than the benefits of business as usual, while the costs of adopting pro-environment behaviors may remain high. Strengthening legal and policy frameworks to incentivize positive behaviors and disincentivize harmful ones was the second most common intervention in completed projects (49 percent).

In active projects, institution building was the second most common intervention, suggesting that more attention is being paid to institutional barriers. Notably, 43 percent of GEF-8 projects planned to strengthen institutional capacities, compared to just 24 percent of completed projects. Examples include developing a coordinated

acceptance, additional income) and the costs of not changing (e.g., penalties, fines, taxes, social shame). Barriers concern conditions that prevent stakeholders from changing their behavior over the long term despite their desire to do so, due to a lack of means, capacity, and/or opportunity. Barriers may be related to skills, logistical support, financial costs, complexity of required actions, time demands, cultural acceptability, institutional silos, etc.

institutional approach at national and regional levels to address mercury trade issues and setting up a participatory and gender-responsive coastal adaptation monitoring system. These findings suggest that more recent GEF projects are addressing institutional rather than just individual-level barriers to behavior change.

Higher total project funding was significantly associated with achievement of behavior change outcomes. This indicates that larger investments from both the GEF and cofinancing partners are needed to ensure on-the-ground adoption of interventions that generate environmental benefits. Behavior change outcomes for this portfolio were not significantly linked to focal area, region, project type, or number of years of implementation; nor were they significantly associated with either the GEF grant amount or the cofinancing amount when analyzed in isolation. In terms of project design, full-size projects were more significantly associated with having behavior change activities than medium-size projects, indicating a recognition of this higher funding need.

Most completed and active projects still do not explicitly track behavior change. Less than half of completed (38 percent) and active projects (41 percent) had explicit indicators for behavior change. In 22 percent of completed and 10 percent of active projects, indicators measured the extent of application of an environmentally sustainable practice (e.g., hectares under active rehabilitation, number of improved cookstoves used), but did not track actual adoption by specific stakeholder groups. This is a continuing missed opportunity, first noted in the initial IEO review (GEF IEO 2024a) to link project activities with behavior change and environmental outcomes so projects can better target key conditions necessary for behavior change.

Most projects with behavior change indicators achieved their targets. Sixty-nine percent of projects achieved at least 70 percent of their behavior change goals, while 48 percent did so for environmental targets directly linked to behavior change. The lower success rate for environmental outcomes may reflect the time lag between

behavioral shifts and measurable behavior and environmental change indicators.

For example, a project in Turkmenistan—Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas (GEF ID 6960, UNDP)—aimed to support livelihoods by promoting improved crop production systems that enhance productivity and water efficiency. It achieved its target of adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and livestock production practices by at least 3,000 targeted farmers/households, of which at least 30 percent are women/women-headed households. As a result, the project met its environmental target of at least 20,000 hectares of agricultural lands receiving reliable irrigation. In contrast, a mercury reduction project in Guyana—A GEF GOLD/ Supply Chain Approach to Eliminating Mercury in Guyana’s ASGM Sector: El Dorado Gold Jewelry Made in Guyana (GEF ID 9713, Conservation International)—tracked the number of miners adopting mercury-free practices but reported no adoption beyond the pilots; consequently, only 4 percent of its targeted mercury reduction was achieved.

Sustaining behavior change beyond project completion depends on the availability of continuous support, potential economic gains for multiple stakeholder groups, the availability of capital, and lower costs relative to the benefits of maintaining the status quo. Continuous support may come not just through government but also through other partners, especially organizations with a local

long-term presence. In Indonesia, a community-based waste management facility initiated under the Citarum Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project remains operational over five years postproject. It was supported initially by a private company through its corporate social responsibility program, and later by the national government. The facility was started as an alternative source of income to encourage community members to continue forest patrols in protected area buffer zones, and the community continues to do so. In the same project, community facilitators hired by the project have continued to support the communities on a voluntary basis years after the project ended. In Advancing IWRM Across the Kura River Basin through Implementation of the Transboundary Agreed Actions and National Plans (GEF ID 6962, UNDP), Georgian farmers adopted drip irrigation after seeing the benefits from a pilot. They accessed government loans and grants as well as other sources of income to purchase required materials. In another pilot site, no replication occurred, as farmers had fewer alternative income sources and were farther away from government offices.

6

Submission of terminal evaluation reports

A terminal evaluation is a comprehensive and systematic assessment of a project's performance upon its completion, encompassing its design, implementation, outcomes, and monitoring. This evaluation identifies factors influencing the project's effectiveness, sustainability, adaptive management, resource mobilization, and efficiency. It supports learning, accountability, decision-making, and knowledge sharing within the GEF partnership. Timely submission of terminal evaluations is crucial for incorporating lessons learned into future GEF activities and enabling prompt corrective actions. Similarly, high-quality reports that provide an honest account of project implementation and results—including a transparent evaluation process—are essential.

The GEF IEO's Evaluation of Components of the GEF's Results-Based Management System (GEF IEO 2026a) provides a detailed account of the quality of terminal evaluations submitted by the GEF Agencies, assessing 14 key criteria. This chapter examines two aspects that were not highlighted in that evaluation: availability and timeliness of submission of terminal evaluations.

APR 2017 analyzed gaps in terminal evaluation submissions for GEF cycles that ended at least 12 years prior (GEF IEO 2019). The analysis presented in this chapter focuses on projects with available completion dates. This was made possible by the GEF Portal's functionalities, which were not available in the previous Project Management Information System (PMIS). The GEF Portal targets completed projects approved from GEF-5 onward, as most were completed after transitioning to the portal. This transition enabled web-based submission of terminal evaluations, allowing for more consistent and accurate tracking. The analysis is further restricted to projects reported as completed by December 31, 2023. This cutoff ensured that each project had at least 14 months for its terminal evaluation to be submitted.

The most recent terminal evaluation guidelines for full-size projects, issued by the IEO in 2023 (GEF IEO 2023c), require Agencies to submit terminal evaluations within two

months of their completion. Additionally, these evaluations must be completed within six months of project completion—effectively requiring submission within eight months. However, these guidelines only apply to projects completed on or after January 1, 2024, and do not apply retroactively. Earlier guidelines issued in 2008 and 2017 required submission within one year of project completion. Accordingly, a one-year threshold has been used in this analysis to assess timeliness of submission.

6.1 Methodology

To assess terminal evaluation availability, data from the GEF Portal on completed or closed projects were used as a starting point. Full-size projects, medium-size projects, and enabling activities approved from GEF-5 onward and reported as completed by December 31, 2023, were identified—provided that a terminal evaluation was expected under GEF guidelines.¹ This resulted in an initial list of 865 projects.

For these projects, the status of terminal evaluation submission was assessed in two steps: (1) by checking whether a submission date was recorded in the GEF Portal, and (2) by verifying whether the terminal evaluation document was available. Since there is a risk that completion dates in the GEF Portal might have been entered before a project was truly completed, these dates were cross-checked against project implementation report (PIR) submissions. Projects with project implementation reports submitted after the stated completion date were excluded. As a result, 5 projects were dropped, bringing the final number of projects included in the analysis to 860.

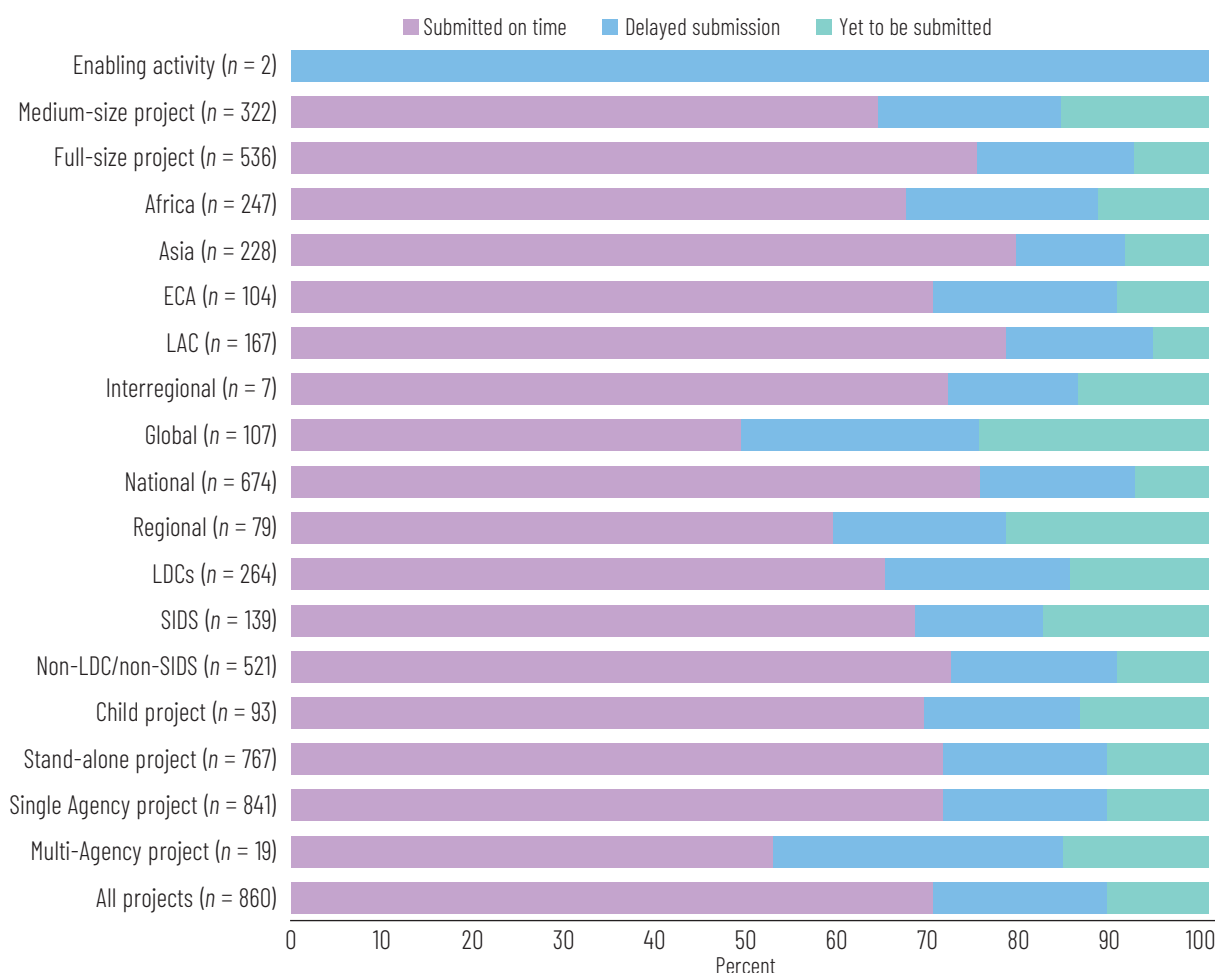
¹Terminal evaluations are not required for enabling activities that were approved under expedited procedures. However, enabling activities that were approved as full-size projects are required to prepare terminal evaluations.

6.2 Findings

Terminal evaluations are available for 89 percent of completed projects approved from GEF-5 onward, with availability rates of 92 percent for full-size projects and 84 percent for medium-size projects. In comparison, APR 2017 reported terminal evaluation availability rates ranging from 78 percent (GEF-3) to 92 percent (GEF-2). GEF IEO (2026a) reported midterm review availability rates for recent annual cohorts of CEO-endorsed full-size projects ranging from 78 percent to 95 percent.

The timeliness of and gaps in terminal evaluation submissions vary across different project categories. [Figure 6.1](#) shows the percentage of projects for which terminal evaluations are submitted on time, submitted with delay, or that have not yet been submitted. Terminal evaluation availability is higher for full-size projects, national projects, and projects implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean. Conversely, submission gaps are substantial for global and regional projects, medium-size projects, and projects in SIDS. Submissions are more likely to be timely for projects in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as for national projects.

Agency performance in ensuring the availability and timely submission of terminal evaluations varies. [Figure 6.2](#) shows the percentage of completed projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted, as well as the proportion submitted on time (within one year) by Agencies. Conservation International, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNDP, and World Wildlife Fund-US have near-perfect records in terms of availability and timeliness. In contrast, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and UNEP have substantially lower availability rates. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Development Bank of Latin America and

Figure 6.1 Availability of terminal evaluations and timeliness of submission, by project category

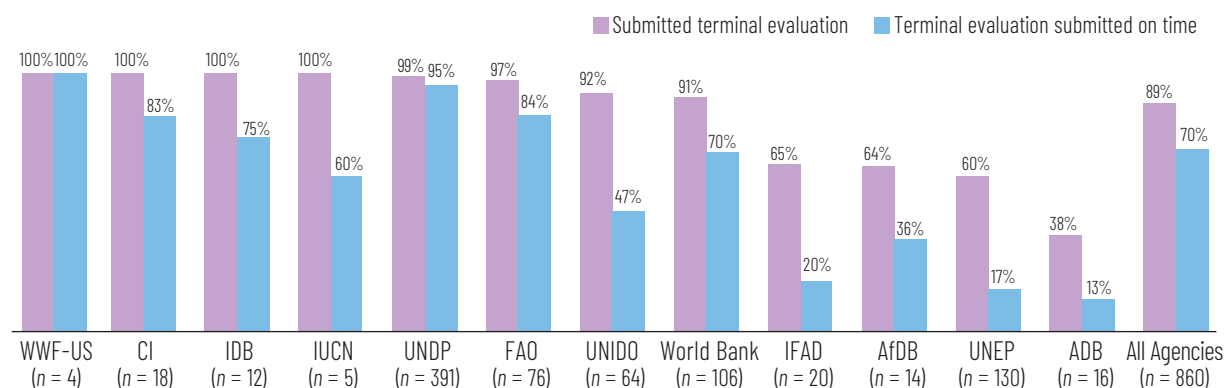
Source: Closed projects of GEF-5 and GEF-6 cycles completed through December 2023.

Note: ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; LDC = least developed country; SIDS = small island developing states.

the Caribbean have not submitted any terminal evaluations, but their sample size is too small to draw general conclusions. ADB, AfDB, IFAD, UNEP, and UNIDO submitted terminal evaluations on time for less than half of their completed projects.

UNEP presents a unique case among Agencies with identified gaps, as it accounts for a significant share of the total shortfall in terminal evaluation submissions—despite a history of strong performance. Historically, UNEP's terminal evaluations have been

highly rated for quality in past GEF IEO evaluations (GEF IEO 2023b, 2024a). APR 2017 found UNEP's submission rate for projects approved through GEF-3 to be 88 percent, substantially higher compared to the current assessment's rate of 60 percent. The transition to the GEF Portal requires Agencies to take greater responsibility for ensuring timely submission of terminal evaluations, increasing the risk of submission gaps. Previously, the GEF IEO and GEF Agencies conducted a joint annual follow-up process to track terminal evaluation submissions for completed projects, resulting in

Figure 6.2 Availability and timeliness of submission of terminal evaluations, by Agency

Source: Terminal evaluations for completed GEF-5 and GEF-6 projects in the APR 2025 data set completed through December 2023.

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; AfDB = African Development Bank; CI = Conservation International; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; IDB = Inter-American Development Bank; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development; IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme; UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization; WWF-US = World Wildlife Fund-US. Data are not shown for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (3 terminal evaluations) and the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (1 terminal evaluation) as they have not submitted any evaluations as of this writing.

most Agencies submitting evaluations annually. Under the current system with the GEF Portal, Agencies are expected to submit reports independently and on a rolling basis, which may pose challenges for those not yet fully aligned or adapted to the new submission requirements. This issue requires attention and resolution. The full list of completed projects lacking terminal evaluations is provided in [annex E](#).

6.3 Recommendation

This report has one recommendation for GEF Agencies:

Recommendation 2: GEF Agencies should strengthen efforts to ensure the timely submission of terminal evaluations and close existing submission gaps for completed projects.

Agencies with significant shortfalls—such as ADB, IFAD, UNEP, and UNIDO—should enhance their internal processes and accountability mechanisms to ensure that terminal evaluations are consistently submitted to the GEF Portal on time for all completed projects. The GEF IEO will track the measures taken by the respective Agencies through the management action record and monitor the availability of terminal evaluations.

APR 2025 project cohort

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
56	Biodiversity Conservation in Southeast Zimbabwe	WB	BD	Zimbabwe	Pilot	GET	Full
2903	Tanzania Energy Development and Access Project (TEDAP)	WB	CC	Tanzania	GEF-3	GET	Full
2906	CBSF Sustainable Financing of Protected Area Systems in the Congo Basin	UNDP	BD	Cameroon	GEF-4	GET	Full
2921	Electricity Sector Efficiency Improvement Project	WB	CC	Guinea	GEF-3	GET	Full
2944	Sustainable Energy Financing	WB	CC	Fiji	GEF-3	GET	Full
3243	Climate Change Adaptation Project, Phase I	WB	CC	Philippines	GEF-4	SCCF	Full
3375	SIP: Agriculture Sector Development Programme -Support to SLM (ADP-SLM)	WB	LD	Malawi	GEF-4	GET	Full
3392	SIP: Sustainable Land Management Country Program	WB	LD	Uganda	GEF-4	GET	Full
3401	SIP: Equatorial Africa Deposition Network (EADN)	UNEP	MF	Burundi	GEF-4	GET	Full
3450	SFM Rehabilitation of Forest Landscapes and Degraded Land with Particular Attention to Saline Soils and Areas Prone to Wind Erosion	FAO	MF	Iran	GEF-4	GET	Full
3552	IND: Chiller Energy Efficiency Project - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	WB	CC	India	GEF-4	GET	Full
3775	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in India	UNIDO	CW	India	GEF-4	GET	Full
3800	LGGE Policy Reforms and Market Transformation of the Energy Efficient Buildings Sector in the I.R. Iran	UNDP	CC	Iran	GEF-4	GET	Full
3801	Strengthening the Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules with Focus on its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions	UNEP	BD	India	GEF-4	GET	Full
3803	Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India	UNIDO	CW	India	GEF-4	GET	Full
3830	Rural Corridors and Biodiversity Conservation	WB	MF	Argentina	GEF-4	GET	Full
3876	SPWA-CC: Promotion of Energy Efficiency Lighting in Public, Commercial and Residential Buildings	UNEP	CC	Côte d'Ivoire	GEF-4	GET	Medium
3880	SPWA-CC: Togo Efficient Lighting Program	WB	CC	Togo	GEF-4	GET	Full
3892	Energy for Rural Transformation Project II	WB	CC	Uganda	GEF-2	GET	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
3905	Sustainable Persistent Organic Pollutants Management Project	WB	CW	Egypt, Arab Rep.	GEF-4	GET	Full
3952	MENARID: Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services in Algeria's Cultural Parks	UNDP	MF	Algeria	GEF-4	GET	Full
4066	PAS: Pacific POPs Release Reduction Through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes	UNEP, FAO	CW	Cook Islands	GEF-4	GET	Full
4075	SPWA-BD: Support to Protected Areas Management	WB	BD	Benin	GEF-4	GET	Full
4150	Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Use in Sri Lankan Agro-ecosystems for Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change	UNEP	BD	Sri Lanka	GEF-4	GET	Full
4171	Energy for Sustainable Development in Caribbean Buildings	UNEP	CC	Antigua and Barbuda	GEF-4	GET	Full
4178	SPWA-CC Promoting Coherence, Integration and Knowledge Management under Energy Component of SPWA	UNIDO	CC	Benin	GEF-4	GET	Medium
4280	SP-SFIF: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program APL B1	WB	IW	Ghana	GEF-3	GET	Full
4283	PAS: PNG Energy Sector Development Project	WB	CC	Papua New Guinea	GEF-4	GET	Medium
4366	Climate Resilience Through Conservation Agriculture	IFAD	CC	Moldova	GEF-5	SCCF	Full
4385	Removal of Technical and Economic Barriers to Initiating the Clean-up Activities for Alpha-HCH, Beta-HCH and Lindane Contaminated Sites at OHIS	UNIDO	CW	North Macedonia	GEF-5	GET	Full
4446	Introduction of an Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal System for PCBs Wastes and PCB Contaminated Equipment in Indonesia	UNIDO	CW	Indonesia	GEF-5	GET	Full
4464	Integrating Traditional Crop Genetic Diversity into Technology Using a BD Portfolio Approach to Buffer Against Unpredictable Environmental Change in the Nepal Himalayas	UNEP	BD	Nepal	GEF-5	GET	Full
4493	China Renewable Energy Scaling-Up Program (CRESP) Phase II	WB	CC	China	GEF-5	GET	Full
4515	Southeastern Europe and Caucasus Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (SEEC CRIF)	WB	CC	Albania	GEF-5	SCCF	Full
4526	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in Huangshan Municipality	FAO	BD	China	GEF-5	GET	Full
4559	Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation	UNDP	BD	Eritrea	GEF-5	GET	Full
4577	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro Eco-regions	FAO	BD	Bolivia	GEF-5	GET	Full
4583	Sustainable Land Management and Climate-Friendly Agriculture	FAO	MF	Türkiye	GEF-5	GET	Full
4589	Expansion and Strengthening of Angola's Protected Area System	UNDP	BD	Angola	GEF-5	GET	Full
4640	Democratic Republic of Congo Conservation Trust Fund (AF for National Parks Network Rehabilitation Project)	WB	BD	Congo, Dem. Rep.	GEF-5	GET	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
4650	GMS-FBP: Strengthening Protection and Management Effectiveness for Wildlife and Protected Areas	WB	MF	Lao PDR	GEF-5	GET	Full
4673	Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) and Other New Information to the UNFCCC	UNDP	CC	India	GEF-5	GET	Full
4743	Developing an Effective Multiple Use Management Framework for Conserving Biodiversity in the Mountain Landscape of the High Ranges, Western Ghats	UNDP	BD	India	GEF-5	GET	Full
4747	Stimulating Industrial Competitiveness Through Biomass-based, Grid-connected Electricity Generation	UNIDO	CC	Dominican Republic	GEF-5	GET	Full
4768	Strengthening of Governance for the Protection of Biodiversity through the Formulation and Implementation of the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (NSIAS)	FAO	BD	Argentina	GEF-5	GET	Full
4782	PCB Management and Disposal at the Energy Sector	UNIDO	CW	Lao PDR	GEF-5	GET	Full
4800	Sustainable Forest Management under the Authority of Cameroonian Councils	FAO	MF	Cameroon	GEF-5	GET	Full
4846	A Landscape Approach to the Conservation of Threatened Mountain Ecosystems	UNDP	BD	Cuba	GEF-5	GET	Full
4849	Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Magdalena River Basin	IDB	BD	Colombia	GEF-5	GET	Full
4856	Oceans Finance Facility to Finance Effective Management and Transitional Reform of Oceanic Fisheries. N.B. Retitled at PPG stage to: Ocean Partnerships for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation - Models for Innovation and Reform (P128437)	WB	MF	Global	GEF-5	GET	Full
4888	Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal and Hazardous Solid Waste to Reduce Emission of Unintentional POPs	UNIDO	CW	Senegal	GEF-5	GET	Full
4905	Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape-based Collaborative Management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as Demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS Project)	UNEP	MF	Cambodia	GEF-5	GET	Full
4907	GGW: Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	WB	MF	Nigeria	GEF-5	MTF	Full
4934	Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries	UNEP	CC	Mauritania	GEF-5	SCCF	Full
4942	India Ecosystems Service Improvement Project	WB	MF	India	GEF-5	GET	Full
4947	Developing Market-based Energy Efficiency Program in China	WB	CC	China	GEF-5	GET	Full
4949	Low-Carbon Urban Mobility for Large Cities	IDB	CC	Brazil	GEF-5	GET	Full
4952	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	WB	MF	Rwanda	GEF-5	MTF	Full
5029	Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy in Isolated Areas of Ecuador	IDB	CC	Ecuador	GEF-5	GET	Medium

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
5044	Sustainable Land Use Management in the Drylands of North-west Argentina	UNDP	LD	Argentina	GEF-5	GET	Full
5064	Grid-connected Small Scale Photovoltaic Systems	UNDP	CC	Egypt, Arab Rep.	GEF-5	GET	Full
5082	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open Burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs	UNIDO	CW	Cambodia	GEF-5	GET	Full
5083	Capacity, Policy and Financial Incentives for PFM in Kirisia Forest and integrated Rangelands Management	FAO	MF	Kenya	GEF-5	GET	Full
5109	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Malawi	FAO	CW	Malawi	GEF-5	GET	Full
5113	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	CC	Angola	GEF-5	MTF	Full
5133	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	WB	MF	Guinea	GEF-5	MTF	Full
5135	Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem	UNEP	MF	Chile	GEF-5	GET	Full
5141	Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports for non Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC	UNEP, UNDP	CC	Global	GEF-5	GET	Full
5147	Enhancing Resilience of Agricultural Sector in Georgia (ERASIG)	IFAD	CC	Georgia	GEF-5	SCCF	Full
5149	Clean Energy Technologies for the Rural Areas in Cuba (CleanEnergy-Cuba)	UNDP	CC	Cuba	GEF-5	GET	Full
5154	Sustainable Conversion of Waste to Clean Energy for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction	UNIDO	CC	Kenya	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5172	Global Support for the Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	UNEP	BD	Global	GEF-5	NPIF	Medium
5179	Sound Management of POPs Containing Waste	UNDP	CW	Mexico	GEF-5	GET	Full
5204	Building Resilience to Climate Change in the Water and Sanitation Sector	AfDB	CC	Uganda	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5209	Building Resilience to Climate Change in the Water and Sanitation Sector	AfDB	CC	Sierra Leone	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5221	PSG-Additional financing - Sustainable Land and Water Management Project	WB	MF	Ghana	GEF-5	GET	Full
5233	Enabling Climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector in the Southwest Region of Madagascar	AfDB	CC	Madagascar	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5237	Enabling South Africa to Prepare Its Third National Communication (3NC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	UNEP	CC	South Africa	GEF-5	GET	Full
5252	GGW: Third Phase of the Community Action Program	WB	MF	Niger	GEF-5	GET	Full
5272	Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya	UNEP	MF	Kenya	GEF-5	GET	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
5291	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for Low-carbon End-use Sectors in Azerbaijan	UNDP	CC	Azerbaijan	GEF-5	GET	Full
5317	Increased Energy Access for Productive Use through Small Hydropower Development in Rural Areas	UNIDO	CC	Madagascar	GEF-5	GET	Full
5327	Securing Multiple Ecosystems Benefit Through SLM in the Productive But Degraded Landscapes of South Africa	UNDP	LD	South Africa	GEF-5	GET	Full
5339	Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Energy Sector	UNDP	CC	Indonesia	GEF-5	GET	Full
5360	Promoting Energy Efficient Electric Motors in Chinese Industries	UNDP	CC	China	GEF-5	GET	Full
5368	Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau	CI	BD	Guinea-Bissau	GEF-5	GET	Full
5371	Project for the Restoration and Strengthening the Resilience of the Lake de Guiers Wetland Ecosystems (PRRELAG)	AfDB	BD	Senegal	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5394	Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project	AfDB	CC	Zambia	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5398	Implementing a "Ridge to Reef" Approach to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Fiji (Fiji R2R)	UNDP	MF	Fiji	GEF-5	GET	Full
5406	Community-Based Sustainable Dryland Forest Management	FAO	LD	Gambia, The	GEF-5	GET	Full
5410	Sustainable Forest Lands Management and Conservation under an Eco-social Approach	FAO	MF	Venezuela	GEF-5	GET	Full
5414	Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Global Climate Change	UNDP	CC	Kiribati	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5429	Mainstreaming conservation and valuation of critically endangered species and ecosystems in development-frontier production landscapes in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío	FAO	BD	Chile	GEF-5	GET	Full
5436	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	WB	CC	Niger	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5446	Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Honduran Hotel Industry	UNDP	CC	Honduras	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5449	PSG- Sustainable and Inclusive Agribusiness Development Project	WB	MF	Senegal	GEF-5	GET	Full
5451	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services	WB	CC	Congo, Dem. Rep.	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5462	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR	FAO	CC	Lao PDR	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5479	Integrated SLEM Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and Desertification	WB	LD	India	GEF-5	GET	Full
5489	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	FAO	CC	Lao PDR	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5492	Contaminated Site Management Project	WB	CW	China	GEF-5	GET	Full
5506	Strengthening and Development of Instruments for the Management, Prevention and Control of Beaver (Castor Canadensis), an Invasive Alien Species in the Chilean Patagonia	FAO	BD	Chile	GEF-5	GET	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
5514	Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Management of the Coastal Zone in the Republic of Mauritius	UNDP	MF	Mauritius	GEF-5	GET	Full
5516	Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods	FAO	MF	Mozambique	GEF-5	GET	Full
5517	R2R Implementing an Integrated Ridge to Reef Approach to Enhance Ecosystem Services, to Conserve Globally Important Biodiversity and to Sustain Local Livelihoods in the FSM	UNDP	MF	Micronesia	GEF-5	GET	Full
5524	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Synergy with a Further Strengthened Protected Areas System in Cape Verde	UNDP	BD	Cabo Verde	GEF-5	GET	Full
5526	Support to the Cubango-Okavango River Basin Strategic Action Programme Implementation	UNDP	IW	Angola	GEF-5	GET	Full
5539	Promoting the Development of Photovoltaic Pumping Systems for Irrigation	UNDP	CC	Morocco	GEF-5	GET	Full
5544	R2R Reimaanlok Looking to the Future: Strengthening Natural Resource Management in Atoll Communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands Employing Integrated Approaches (RMI R2R)	UNDP	MF	Marshall Islands	GEF-5	GET	Full
5561	GEF Mainstreaming Integrated Water and Environment Management	WB	IW	China	GEF-5	GET	Full
5578	R2R Integrated Land and Agro-ecosystem Management Systems	FAO	MF	Tonga	GEF-5	GET	Full
5603	Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation	UNIDO	CC	Uganda	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5609	Greening the Productive Sectors in Gambia: Promoting the Use and Integration of Small to Medium Scale Renewable Energy Systems in the Productive Uses	UNIDO	CC	Gambia, The	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5622	LME-EA Coral Triangle Initiative Project (COREMAPIII-CTI)	WB	MF	Indonesia	GEF-5	GET	Full
5628	Promoting Production and Utilization of Biomethane from Agro-Waste in South-Eastern Botswana	UNDP	CC	Botswana	GEF-5	GET	Full
5632	Enhancing the Adaptation Capacities and Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana	UNDP	CC	Madagascar	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5646	Environmentally Sound Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) - Containing Equipment and Wastes and Upgrade of Technical Expertise in Bolivia	UNIDO	CW	Bolivia	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5651	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program	IFAD	CC	Sudan	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5657	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Turkey's Steppe Ecosystems	FAO	BD	Türkiye	GEF-5	GET	Full
5665	A New Green Line: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation Objectives and Practices into China's Water Resources Management Policy and Planning Practice	FAO	BD	China	GEF-5	GET	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
5668	Innovative Use of a Voluntary Payment for Environmental Services Scheme to Avoid and Reduce GHG Emissions and Enhance Carbon Stocks in the Highly Threatened Dry Chaco Forest Complex in Western Paraguay	CI	CC	Paraguay	GEF-5	GET	Full
5673	Promoting the Use of Electric Water Pumps for Irrigation	UNDP	CC	Sudan	GEF-5	GET	Full
5674	Lakes Edward and Albert Integrated Fisheries and Water Resources Management Project	AfDB	IW	Congo, Dem. Rep.	GEF-5	GET	Full
5680	Consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas(SINAP) at National and Regional Levels.	IDB	BD	Colombia	GEF-5	GET	Full
5685	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacity in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	IFAD	CC	Morocco	GEF-5	SCCF	Full
5704	Promoting Organic Waste-to-Energy and other Low-carbon Technologies in Small and Medium-scale Enterprises (SMMES): Accelerating Biogas Market Development	UNIDO	CC	South Africa	GEF-5	GET	Full
5720	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	FAO	BD	Sri Lanka	GEF-5	GET	Full
5723	West Balkans Drina River Basin Management Project	WB	CC	Bosnia-Herzegovina	GEF-5	SCCF	Full
5732	Sustainable Energy Financing Mechanism for Solar PV in Forest Villages in Turkey	UNDP	CC	Türkiye	GEF-5	GET	Full
5734	Sustainable Business Models for Biogas Production from Organic Municipal Solid Waste	UNDP	CC	Argentina	GEF-5	GET	Full
5735	Effectively Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Government Policy and Private Sector Practice Piloting Sustainability Models to Take the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) to Scale	CI	BD	Global	GEF-5	GET	Full
5742	Development of Cornerstone Public Policies and Institutional Capacities to Accelerate Sustainable Energy for All (SE4A) Progress	UNDP	CC	Lesotho	GEF-5	GET	Full
5745	Sustainable Fuelwood Management in Nigeria	UNDP	MF	Nigeria	GEF-5	GET	Full
5748	Integrated Water Resources Management in the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopo-Salar de Coipasa (TDPS) System	UNDP	IW	Bolivia	GEF-5	GET	Full
5753	Realizing the Inclusive and Sustainable Development in the BCLME Region through the Improved Ocean Governance and the Integrated Management of Ocean use and Marine Resources. Short Title – Improving Ocean Governance and Integrated Management in the BCLME	UNDP	IW	Angola	GEF-5	GET	Full
5765	Integrated Transboundary Ridges-to-Reef Management of the Mesoamerican Reef	WWF-US	IW	Belize	GEF-5	GET	Full
5769	Promoting Sustainable Mini-grids in Mauritanian Provinces Through Hybrid Technologies	UNDP	CC	Mauritania	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5782	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia	FAO	CC	Gambia, The	GEF-5	LDCF	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
5808	Developing a National Strategy and Legal and Institutional Framework on Access to Genetic Resources and Related Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge in Line with the CBD and Its Nagoya Protocol in Algeria	UNDP	BD	Algeria	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5816	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) - Containing Equipment and Disposal of DDT Wastes, and Upgrade of Technical Expertise	UNIDO	CW	Guatemala	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5820	Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	UNDP	BD	Argentina	GEF-5	NPIF	Medium
5823	Establishing National Land Use and Land Degradation Profile toward Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management Practices in Sector Policies – ENALULDEP/SLM	UNEP	LD	Bangladesh	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5828	Promotion of Industrial Energy Efficiency in Colombian Industries	UNIDO	CC	Colombia	GEF-5	GET	Medium
5867	Promoting Innovative Finance and Community Based Adaptation in Communes Surrounding Community Natural Reserves (Ferlo, Niokolo Koba, Senegal River Bas Delta & Saloum Delta), Senegal	UNDP	CC	Senegal	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5904	Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihoods and Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability in Benin	UNDP	CC	Benin	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
5905	First South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish 1)	WB	IW	Comoros	GEF-5	GET	Full
6914	Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks	UNDP	CC	Afghanistan	GEF-6	LDCF	Full
6919	Upgrading of China SHP Capacity Project	UNIDO	CC	China	GEF-6	GET	Full
6928	Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from Healthcare Waste Management, e-Waste Treatment, Scrap Processing and Biomass Burning	UNDP	CW	Colombia	GEF-6	GET	Full
6943	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Globally Important Agro-biodiversity	UNDP	MF	Azerbaijan	GEF-6	GET	Full
6947	Belarus Forestry Development Project	WB	MF	Belarus	GEF-6	GET	Full
6949	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pamir Alay and Tian Shan Ecosystems for Snow Leopard Protection and Sustainable Community Livelihoods	UNDP	MF	Tajikistan	GEF-6	GET	Full
6967	CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia	UNDP	CC	Ethiopia	GEF-6	LDCF	Full
6970	Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program (PROP)	WB	MF	Marshall Islands	GEF-6	GET	Full
6973	Strengthening Technical Capacities to Mainstream and Monitor Rio Convention Implementation through Policy Coordination	UNDP	MF	Guyana	GEF-6	GET	Medium
6991	Senegal National Adaptation Plan	UNDP	CC	Senegal	GEF-6	LDCF	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
7993	Conservation-oriented Management of Forests and Wetlands to Achieve Multiple Benefits	UNDP	MF	Belarus	GEF-6	GET	Full
8003	Supporting Implementation of the Cuban National Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought (NPCDD)	UNEP	LD	Cuba	GEF-3	GET	Full
8005	Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity in Armenia(SLMIP)	IFAD	LD	Armenia	GEF-6	GET	Full
8023	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea	UNDP	CC	Guinea	GEF-6	LDCF	Full
8029	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program SOP C1	WB	IW	Mauritania	GEF-5	GET	Full
8031	Sustainable Natural Resource Use and Forest Management in Key Mountainous Areas Important for Globally Significant Biodiversity	UNDP	MF	Uzbekistan	GEF-6	GET	Full
9037	Sustainable Forest and Land Management	WB	MF	Kyrgyz Republic	GEF-6	GET	Full
9042	Sustainable Green Cities - Catalyzing Investment in Sustainable Green Cities in the Republic of Moldova Using a Holistic Integrated Urban Planning Approach	UNDP	CC	Moldova	GEF-6	GET	Full
9045	Comprehensive Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs	UNDP	CW	Montenegro	GEF-6	GET	Full
9048	Ethiopian Urban NAMA: Creating Opportunities for Municipalities to Produce and Operationalise Solid Waste Transformation (COMPOST)	UNDP	CC	Ethiopia	GEF-6	GET	Full
9089	Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development	FAO	MF	Serbia	GEF-6	GET	Full
9095	Building Capacities to Address Invasive Alien Species to Enhance the Chances of Long-term Survival of Terrestrial Endemic and Threatened Species on Taveuni Island and Surrounding Islets	UNDP	BD	Fiji	GEF-6	GET	Full
9124	Coastal Fisheries Initiative- Latin America	UNDP	MF	Ecuador	GEF-6	GET	Full
9135	Food-IAP: Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience	UNDP	MF	Ethiopia	GEF-6	GET	Full
9137	Food-IAP: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Karamoja Sub Region	FAO, UNDP	MF	Uganda	GEF-6	GET	Full
9143	Food-IAP: Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Nigeria	UNDP	MF	Nigeria	GEF-6	GET	Full
9151	Catalyzing Environmental Finance for Low-Carbon Urban Development	UNDP	CC	Bosnia-Herzegovina	GEF-6	GET	Full
9153	Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands	FAO	MF	Uruguay	GEF-6	GET	Full
9157	Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Areas Estate	UNDP	BD	Ethiopia	GEF-6	GET	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
9197	Protecting Urban Areas Against the Impacts of Climate Change in Vanuatu	ADB	CC	Vanuatu	GEF-5	LDCF	Full
9199	Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience of Forest and Agricultural Landscape and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	MF	Bhutan	GEF-6	MTF	Full
9203	National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances	UNDP	CW	Ecuador	GEF-6	GET	Full
9212	Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management	WB	MF	Gabon	GEF-6	GET	Full
9215	Mitigating Key Sector Pressures on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Further Strengthening the National System of Marine Protected Areas in Djibouti	UNDP	BD	Djibouti	GEF-6	GET	Full
9220	Facilitation of the Achievement of Sustainable National Energy Targets of Tuvalu (FASNETT)	UNDP	CC	Tuvalu	GEF-6	GET	Full
9223	GEF China Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot	WB	MF	China	GEF-6	GET	Full
9226	Integrated Adoption of New Energy Vehicles in China	UNIDO	CC	China	GEF-6	GET	Full
9240	Capacity Strengthening For Implementation Of Minamata Convention On Mercury	WB	CW	China	GEF-6	GET	Full
9273	Facilitating Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (FREAGER)	UNDP	CC	Papua New Guinea	GEF-6	GET	Full
9276	Regional Project on the Development of National Action Plans for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Africa	UNEP	CW	Burundi	GEF-6	GET	EA
9309	The Climate Finance Aggregation for Developing Countries	UNDP	CC	Global	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9319	Integrating Rio Global Environmental Commitments into National Priorities and Needs through the Improvement of Information Management and Knowledge for Planning and Decision Making.	UNDP	MF	Cuba	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9320	Increasing Investments in District Energy Systems in Cities - a SE4All Energy Efficiency Accelerator	UNEP	CC	Global	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9334	Enhancing National Capacities for Improved Public Participation for Implementing Rio Conventions	UNDP	MF	Egypt, Arab Rep.	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9340	Food-IAP: Sustainable Land and Water Management Project, Second Additional Financing	WB	MF	Ghana	GEF-6	GET	Full
9341	Strengthening Targeted National Capacities to Improve Decision-making and Mainstream Global Environmental Obligations into National Development Priorities	UNDP	MF	Timor-Leste	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9342	Climate Smart Urban Development Challenge	UNDP	CC	Serbia	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9352	Strengthening Capacities for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Nepal	IUCN	BD	Nepal	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9360	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program, Additional Financing?	WB	IW	Guinea	GEF-6	GET	Full
9367	Bhutan Sustainable Low-emission Urban Transport Systems	UNDP	CC	Bhutan	GEF-6	GET	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
9369	Implementation of the Strategic Plan of Ecuador Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network	CI	MF	Ecuador	GEF-6	GET	Full
9379	Application of Green Chemistry in Vietnam to Support Green Growth and Reduction in the Use and Release of POPs/ Harmful Chemicals	UNDP	CW	Viet Nam	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9380	Securing the Future of Global Agriculture in the Face of Climate Change by Conserving the Genetic Diversity of the Traditional Agro-ecosystems of Mexico	FAO	BD	Mexico	GEF-6	GET	Full
9390	Strengthening National Capacities to Meet Global Environmental Obligations with the Framework of Sustainable Development Priorities	UNDP	MF	Liberia	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9416	Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Management in Production Landscapes in Costa Rica	UNDP	MF	Costa Rica	GEF-6	GET	Full
9434	Securing the Long-term Conservation of Timor Leste Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through the Establishment of a Functioning National Protected Area Network and the Improvement of Natural Resource Management in Priority Catchment Corridors	CI	MF	Timor-Leste	GEF-6	GET	Full
9451	Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project	WB	MF	Dominica	GEF-6	GET	Full
9464	Strengthening the PA System in the Qilian Mountains-Qinghai Lake landscape	UNDP	BD	China	GEF-6	GET	Full
9465	Enhancing conservation of globally significant biodiversity through protected area system strengthening in Gansu	UNDP	BD	China	GEF-6	GET	Full
9480	Towards a Sustainable and Efficient Urban Mobility System in Uruguay	UNDP	CC	Uruguay	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9493	Advancing Indonesia's Lighting Market to High Efficient Technologies (ADLIGHT)	UNEP, UNDP	CC	Indonesia	GEF-6	GET	Full
9495	Operationalization of the SE4All Action Agenda: Promoting Inclusive, Environmentally-sound and Low-carbon Development	UNIDO	CC	Gambia, The	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9502	Strengthening Natural Resource Valuation Capacities for Improved Planning and Decision-making to Conserve the Global Environment	UNDP	MF	Guinea-Bissau	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9511	Strengthening National Capacities for Improved Decision Making and Mainstreaming of Global Environmental Obligations	UNDP	MF	Djibouti	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9513	Energy for Rural Transformation Project (Phase III)	WB	CC	Uganda	GEF-2	GET	Full
9527	Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, Focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolins in Thailand	UNDP	BD	Thailand	GEF-6	GET	Full
9574	Barrier Removal for Achieving the National Energy Road Map Targets of Vanuatu (BRANTV)	UNDP	CC	Vanuatu	GEF-6	GET	Full
9606	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region)	CI	BD	Madagascar	GEF-6	GET	Full
9617	Taking Deforestation Out of the Soy Supply Chain	UNDP	MF	Brazil	GEF-6	GET	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
9651	Strengthening National Capacities for Improved Decision Making and Mainstreaming of Global Environmental Obligations	UNDP	MF	Somalia	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9658	Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines	ADB	BD	Philippines	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9700	Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo	WB	MF	Congo, Rep.	GEF-6	GET	Full
9707	Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ISMIA)	UNDP	CW	Indonesia	GEF-6	GET	Full
9713	A GEF GOLD/ Supply Chain Approach to Eliminating Mercury in Guyana's ASGM Sector: El Dorado Gold Jewelry Made in Guyana	CI	CW	Guyana	GEF-6	GET	Full
9775	Aligning the Financial System and Infrastructure Investments with Sustainable Development - a Transformational Approach	UNEP	CC	Global	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9803	Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface in the Southern Marine Protected Areas of Haiti - MHBI	IDB	MF	Haiti	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9804	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Production Landscapes	UNDP	BD	Panama	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9811	The Global Cleantech Innovation Programme for SMEs	UNIDO	CC	Ukraine	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9814	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	CI	CC	Uganda	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9817	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Africa-1)	UNEP	BD	Botswana	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9820	Strengthening Ghana's National Capacity for Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting	UNEP	CC	Ghana	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9828	Strengthening the Transparency System for Enhanced Climate Action in Côte d'Ivoire	UNDP	CC	Côte d'Ivoire	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9833	Strengthening capacity in the agriculture and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement in Papua New Guinea	FAO	CC	Papua New Guinea	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9834	Strengthening Capacity in the Agricultural and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in Implementation and Monitoring of Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	FAO	CC	Mongolia	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9835	Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework	UNEP	CC	Chile	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9837	Strengthening Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in Implementation and Monitoring of Cambodia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	FAO	CC	Cambodia	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9861	Fostering Partnerships to Build Coherence and Support for Forest Landscape Restoration	IUCN	LD	Global	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9863	Micronesia Public Sector Buildings Energy Efficiency (MPSBEE) Project	UNDP	CC	Micronesia	GEF-6	GET	Medium

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country	GEF period	Trust fund	Project size
9864	Global Capacity-building Towards Enhanced Transparency in the AFOLU Sector (CBIT-AFOLU)	FAO	CC	Global	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9889	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation through Low-Impact Ecotourism in SINAP II (ECOTUR-AP II)	IDB	BD	Panama	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9895	Capacity Building for Emissions Trading and Strengthened MRV	UNDP	CC	Belarus	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9947	The SEforALL Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA): Expanding Local Action and Driving National Change	UNEP	CC	Global	GEF-6	GET	Medium
9966	Integrated Reporting and Transparency System	UNDP	CC	Bosnia-Herzegovina	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9967	Capacity-building Program to Comply with the Paris Agreement and Implement its Transparency Requirements at the National Level	UNDP	CC	Ethiopia	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
9993	AVACLIM : Agro-ecology, Ensuring Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods while Mitigating Climate Change and Restoring Land in Dryland Regions	FAO	MF	Brazil	GEF-6	GET	Medium
10023	Development of the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Panama	UNEP	CC	Panama	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
10028	Integrated Transparency Framework for Implementation of the Paris Agreement	UNEP	CC	Georgia	GEF-6	CBIT	Medium
10051	Promoting a Better Access to Modern Energy Services through Sustainable Mini-grids and Hybrid Technologies in Djibouti	UNDP	CC	Djibouti	GEF-6	GET	Medium
10054	Promoting Climate-smart Livestock Management in the Dominican Republic	FAO	CC	Dominican Republic	GEF-6	GET	Medium
10142	Realising the potential of native microbes in the agricultural and medical sectors, in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	UNDP	BD	Panama	GEF-7	GET	Medium
10230	Strengthening Land Degradation Neutrality data and decision-making through free and open access platforms	CI	LD	Global	GEF-7	GET	EA
10296	Adaptation SME Accelerator Project (ASAP)	CI	CC	Global	GEF-7	SCCF	Medium
10309	Staying within Sustainable Limits: Advancing leadership of the private sector and cities	CI	MF	Global	GEF-7	GET	Medium
10658	Transforming the Fashion Sector to Drive Positive Outcomes for Biodiversity, Climate, and Oceans	CI	MF	Global	GEF-7	GET	Medium

Source: GEF Portal as of December 31, 2024.

Note: *GEF Agency:* ADB = Asian Development Bank, AfDB = African Development Bank, CI = Conservation International, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IDB = Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization, WB = World Bank, WWF-US = World Wildlife Fund-US; *focal area:* BD = biodiversity, CC = climate change, CW = chemicals and waste, IW = international waters, LD = land degradation, MF = multifocal; *trust fund:* CBIT = Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency Trust Fund, GET = GEF Trust Fund, LDCF = Least Developed Countries Fund, NPIF = Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund, SCCF = Special Climate Change Fund; *project size:* EA = enabling activity.

Performance of completed projects

Table B.1 Correlations between performance ratings

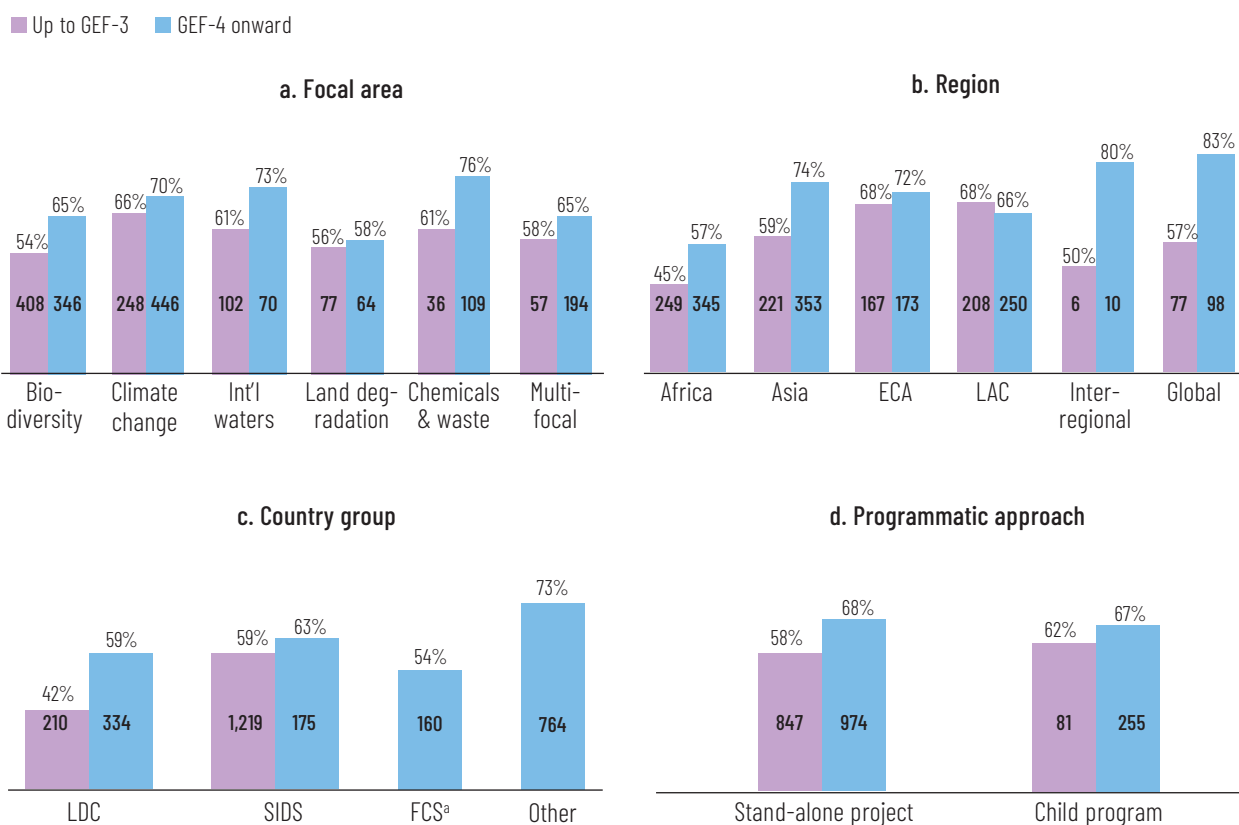
Performance rating ^a	Outcome	Sustainability	Quality of			
			M&E design	M&E implementation	Implementation	Execution
Outcome (2,353)	1					
Sustainability (2,157)	0.3823	1				
Quality of M&E design (2,172)	0.1992	0.1626	1			
Quality of M&E implementation (2,129)	0.3718	0.2794	0.4432	1		
Quality of implementation (2,109)	0.5955	0.2957	0.2925	0.4513	1	
Quality of execution (1,995)	0.5611	0.3264	0.1670	0.3818	0.5822	1

Source: APR 2025 data set.

Note: All correlations are statistically significant at the 1% level. The phi coefficient measures the degree of association between dichotomous variables. Its interpretation is similar to a Pearson correlation coefficient. In 2×2 contingency tables, the phi coefficient and Pearson correlation coefficient are the same.

a. The number of projects for which validated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) design and implementation ratings are available is shown in parentheses.

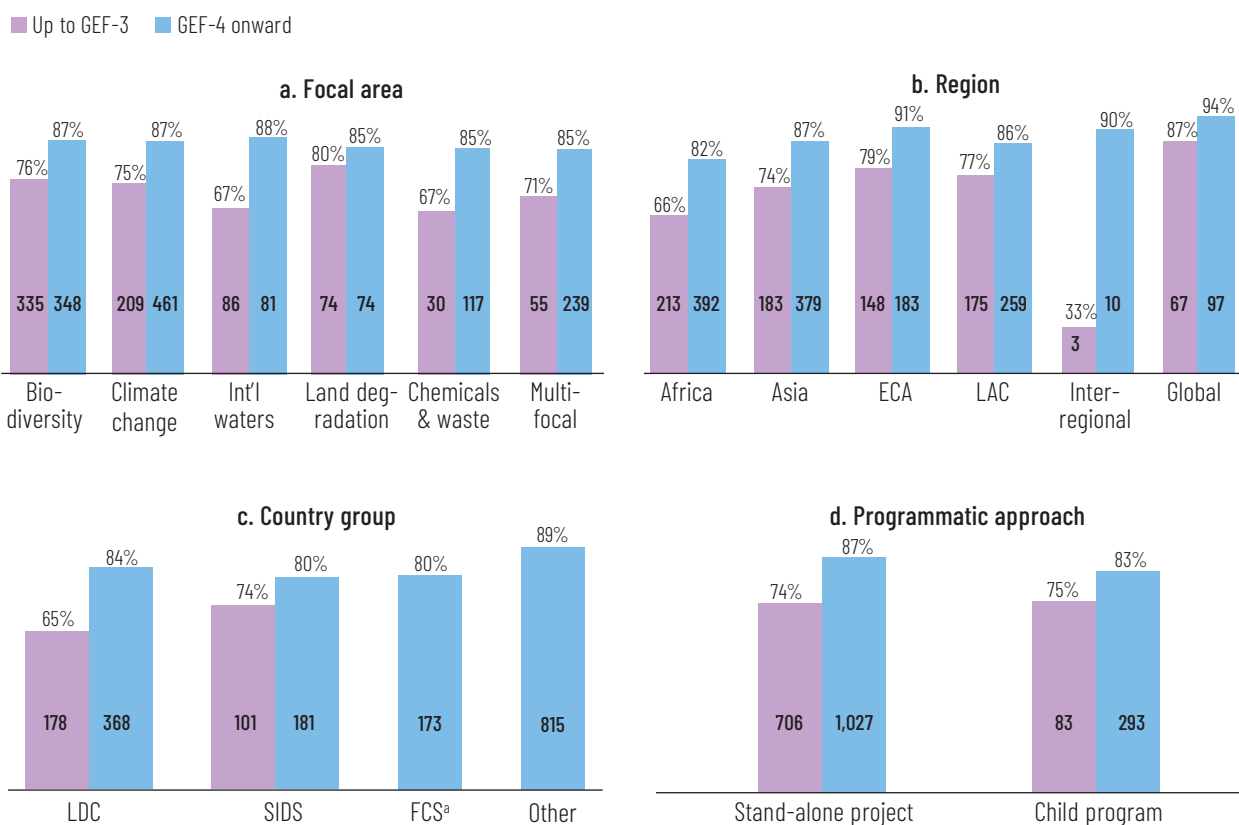
Figure B.1 Percentage of projects with sustainability of outcomes rated in the likely range, by focal area, region, country group, and programmatic approach



Source: APR 2025 data set, including completed projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted by June 2024, with performance ratings independently validated through December 2024.

Note: ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; FCS = fragile and conflict-affected situations; LDC = least developed country; SIDS = small island developing states. The number of projects for which validated outcome ratings are available is shown in boldface in the respective bar. Global projects include one interregional project.

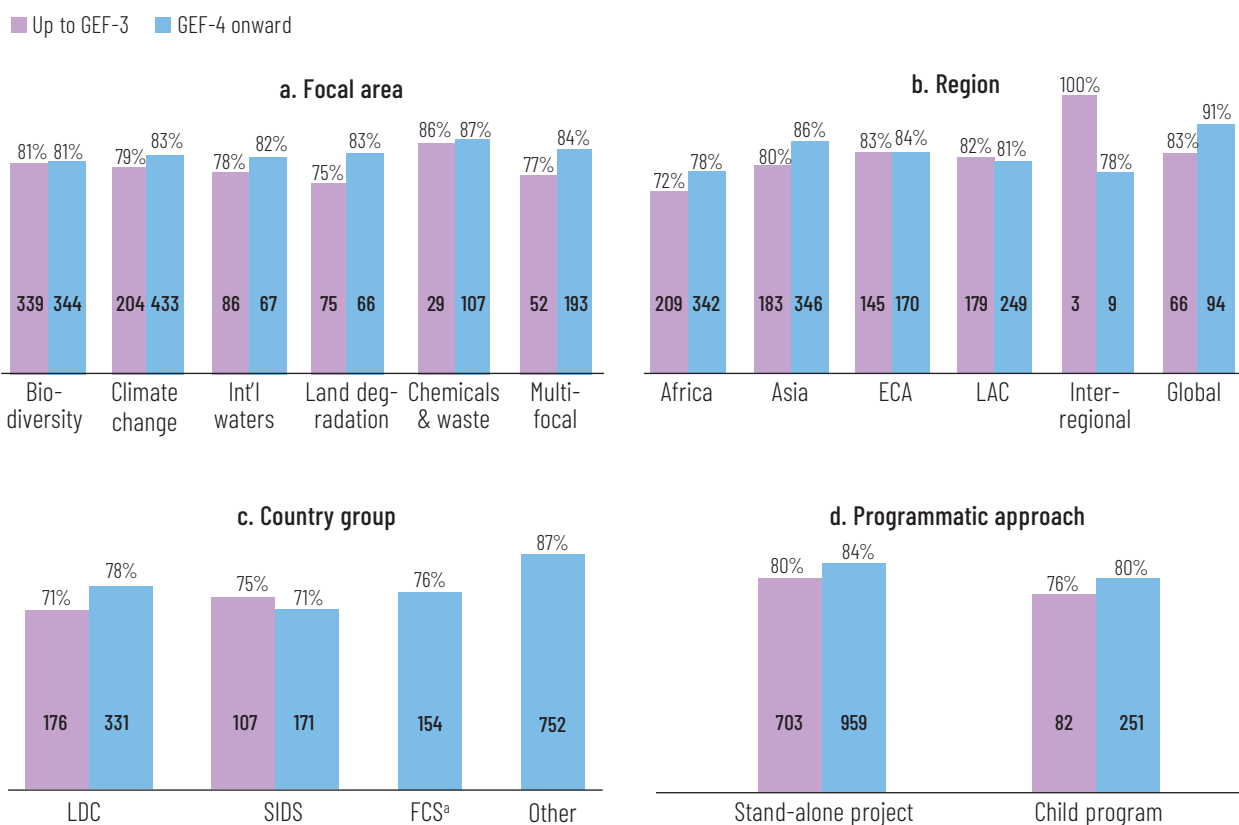
a. The World Bank FCS classification has been available since 2006, which explains the incomplete FCS data for earlier replenishment phases.

Figure B.2 Percentage of projects with implementation quality rated in the satisfactory range, by focal area, region, country group, and programmatic approach

Source: APR 2025 data set, including completed projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted by June 2024, with performance ratings independently validated through December 2024.

Note: ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; FCS = fragile and conflict-affected situations; LDC = least developed country; SIDS = small island developing states. The number of projects for which validated outcome ratings are available is shown in boldface in the respective bar. Global projects include one interregional project.

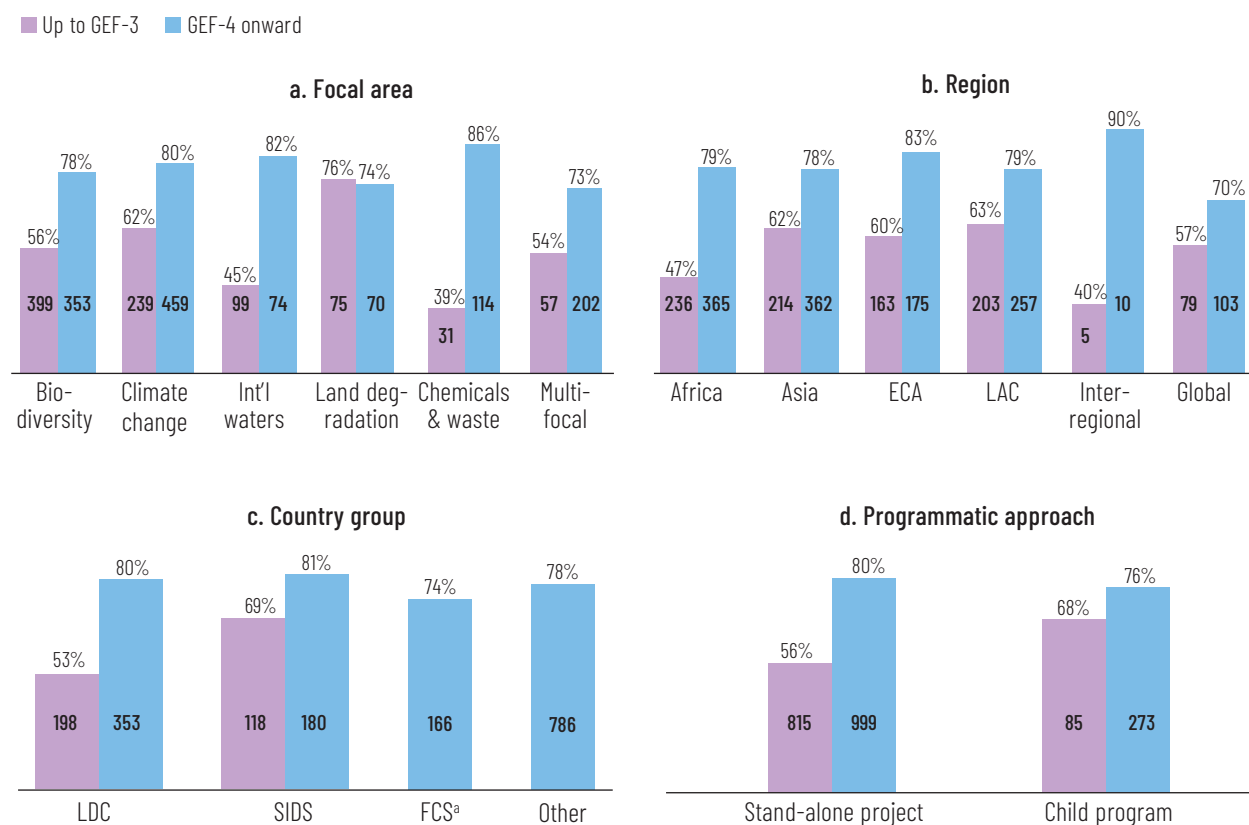
a. The World Bank FCS classification has been available since 2006, which explains the incomplete FCS data for earlier replenishment phases.

Figure B.3 Percentage of projects with execution quality rated in the satisfactory range, by focal area, region, country group, and programmatic approach

Source: APR 2025 data set, including completed projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted by June 2024, with performance ratings independently validated through December 2024.

Note: ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; FCS = fragile and conflict-affected situations; LDC = least developed country; SIDS = small island developing states. The number of projects for which validated outcome ratings are available is shown in boldface in the respective bar. Global projects include one interregional project.

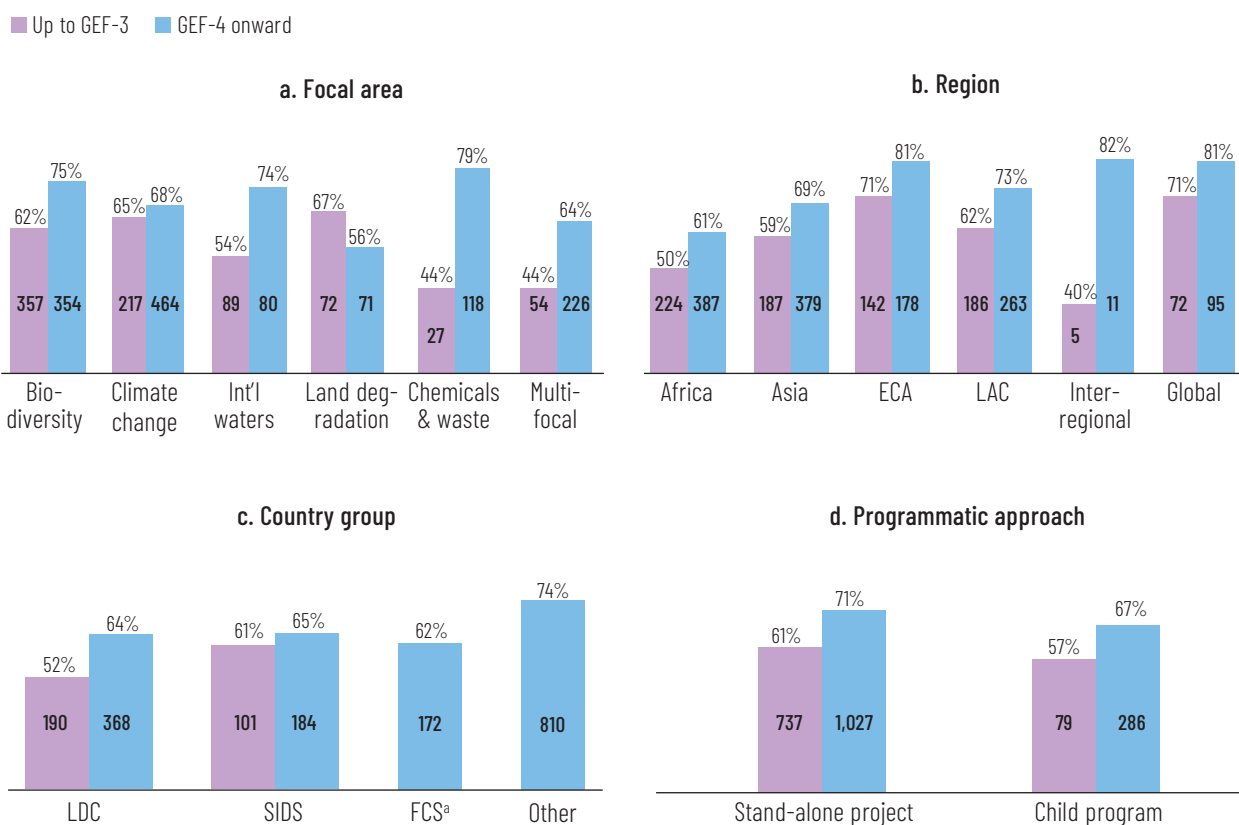
a. The World Bank FCS classification has been available since 2006, which explains the incomplete FCS data for earlier replenishment phases.

Figure B.4 Percentage of projects with M&E design rated in the satisfactory range, by focal area, region, country group, and programmatic approach

Source: APR 2025 data set, including completed projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted by June 2024, with performance ratings independently validated through December 2024.

Note: ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; FCS = fragile and conflict-affected situations; LDC = least developed country; SIDS = small island developing states. The number of projects for which validated outcome ratings are available is shown in boldface in the respective bar. Global projects include one interregional project.

a. The World Bank FCS classification has been available since 2006, which explains the incomplete FCS data for earlier replenishment phases.

Figure B.5 Percentage of projects with M&E implementation rated in the satisfactory range, by focal area, region, country group, and programmatic approach

Source: APR 2025 data set, including completed projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted by June 2024, with performance ratings independently validated through December 2024.

Note: ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; FCS = fragile and conflict-affected situations; LDC = least developed country; SIDS = small island developing states. The number of projects for which validated outcome ratings are available is shown in boldface in the respective bar. Global projects include one interregional project.

a. The World Bank FCS classification has been available since 2006, which explains the incomplete FCS data for earlier replenishment phases.

Broader adoption

Table C.1 Results reported by projects intending broader adoption outcomes

Result	No. of projects	% of projects
Broader adoption outcomes achieved	45	60
No broader adoption outcomes achieved, but plans in place	19	25
No broader adoption outcomes achieved	11	15

Source: Terminal evaluations for 75 completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects in the APR 2025 data set that intended broader adoption.

Table C.2 Highest scale at which some form of broader adoption was achieved in projects

Scale	No. of projects	% of projects
Global	6	13
Regional (multicountry)	4	9
National	24	53
Subnational	5	11
City/municipal	7	16
Site	4	9

Source: Terminal evaluations for 45 completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects in the APR 2025 data set that reported broader adoption.

Table C.3 Examples of explicit intentions to achieve broader adoption as outlined in project documents

Type of broader adoption	Example as expressed in project document objectives, components, activities, outputs, and outcome indicators
Sustaining	"strengthen the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity" "financial sustainability at each of the 5 protected areas will be improved" "number of multistakeholder coordination mechanisms...for the long-term adoption of mercury-free gold mining technologies established"
Mainstreaming	"implementation of sustainable government-supported coordination mechanisms between water sectors" "four national guidelines based on best available techniques/best environmental practices published" "development and institutionalization of a...verification mechanism for gold" "development of a national climate-smart livestock management strategy...to mainstream CSLM into national and local development plans"
Replication	"the project will target the introduction of a number of adaptation measures that will have a demonstrative effect and enhance replication potential" "strengthen the capacity for rolling out and replicating the climate-smart livestock management technologies" "enable Papua New Guinea to achieve and replicate 'honest,' low-cost, technically sound community renewable energy systems"
Scaling-up	"engagement scaled up in 10 additional countries...producing high-level plans for these 10 additional countries" "shift in the development of a mercury-free artisanal and small-scale gold mining supply chain and downstream El Dorado brand jewelry" "number of regions...where mercury-free technology has replaced the use of mercury"

Source: Terminal evaluations for 75 completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects in the APR 2025 data set that intended broader adoption.

Note: Wording lightly edited for stylistic consistency and to spell out abbreviations.

Table C.4 Types of activities supporting broader adoption in GEF projects

Activity and definition	No. of projects	% of projects
Policy, legal, and institutional development: Establish or strengthen the legal basis and institutional means for broader adoption of the intervention	52	69
Individual and institutional capacity building: Establish or strengthen the knowledge, resources, and infrastructure that will allow broader adoption of the intervention	47	63
Piloting of intervention: Demonstrate how and why the intervention should be broadly adopted	43	57
Knowledge exchange and learning: Create and spread information about the intervention for stakeholders beyond the pilot area	28	37
Multistakeholder interactions: Create and/or maintain stakeholder relationships that enable broader adoption of the intervention	26	35

Source: Terminal evaluations for 75 completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects in the APR 2025 data set that intended broader adoption.

Behavior change

For completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects, a 50 percent random sample ($n = 81$ out of 161) of terminal evaluation reports submitted as of June 2024 were reviewed for environmental, broader adoption, and behavior change outcomes. To assess the extent of mainstreaming of behavior change interventions in current GEF programming, GEF-8 projects endorsed or approved by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) as of December 2024 were filtered for “behavior change” in their project taxonomy. Project documents of all active projects that passed this filter were reviewed ($n = 26$ out of 146).

Forty-six percent of completed projects were found to target behavior change that would directly lead to environmental outcomes; full-size projects (66 percent) were more likely to have such targets than medium-size projects. In GEF-8 projects that had “behavior change” in their project taxonomy, 85 percent targeted this type of behavior change. Focal area and regional differences were not statistically significant in either set of projects.

Examples of behaviors these projects targeted are the adoption of sustainable approaches to environmental protection and resource use; measures to reduce energy consumption and enhance efficiency; and reducing the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture, industry, and other sectors.

Projects that only indirectly generated environmental benefits focused on enhancing institutional capacities, such as improving institutional structures and decision-making, strengthening monitoring

and information systems, and establishing financial mechanisms.

Completed projects targeting behavior change mostly promoted climate change mitigation measures (41 percent) and sustainable management practices (30 percent) ([table D.1](#)). Of the active GEF-8 projects targeting behavior change, half promoted environmental protection measures and 32 percent promoted sustainable management practices; only 9 percent targeted behavior change related to climate change mitigation.

The most common climate change mitigation practices across various projects included energy efficiency improvements in buildings, industries, and public sector operations, as well as the adoption of renewable energy, particularly in small island developing states. Other measures included low-carbon transportation solutions such as electric vehicles, investment in green businesses and sustainable industries, and practices to reduce emissions from livestock and restore degraded land. Sustainable management practices mainly involved grazing and pasture management, regulation of forest use, and biodiversity-friendly fishing practices. Examples of environmental protection and restoration behaviors included tree planting, mulching to restore soil quality, agroforestry, and managing invasive species.

Table D.1 Areas of targeted behavior change in completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects and active GEF-8 projects

Area where behavior change was targeted	% of completed projects (n = 37)	% of active GEF-8 projects (n = 22)
Climate change mitigation measures (e.g., use of energy-efficient technology, use of renewable energy)	41	10
Sustainable natural resource use and management (e.g., fishing, farming, forest production)	30	32
Environmental protection/restoration (e.g., reforestation, avoidance of resource extraction)	19	48
Climate change adaptation measures (e.g., optimized water use, use of early warning systems, use of insurance)	11	9
Reduction of chemical use (e.g., mercury, DDT)	11	29
Waste management (e.g., organic, inorganic, chemical)	5	14

Source: Project documents and project terminal evaluations.

Table D.2 Key conditions and common interventions implemented by completed GEF-6 and GEF-7 projects and active GEF-8 projects to address them

Condition/intervention	% of completed projects (n = 37)	% of active GEF-8 projects (n = 21)
Needs	14	38
Sustainable livelihoods	11	29
Motivations	76	76
Policy and regulatory frameworks	49	38
Awareness raising	35	36
Barriers	78	76
Skills building	54	62
Institutional capacity building	24	43
Financial mechanisms	32	29
Knowledge sharing	24	38
Technical assistance	27	38

Source: Project documents and project terminal evaluations.

Table D.3 Proportion of projects with successful and/or unsuccessful behavior change and environmental outcomes

	≥70% environmental outcomes achieved	≤70% environmental outcomes achieved
≥70% behavior change outcomes achieved	14	3
≤70% behavior change outcomes achieved	0	3

Source: Project terminal evaluations for completed projects with relevant indicators (n = 21).

Projects that have not yet submitted terminal evaluations to GEF Portal

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	GEF period	Project size
4536	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management	ADB	GEF-5	Full
4621	Hebei Energy Efficiency Improvement and Emission Reduction Project	ADB	GEF-5	Full
4633	Shaanxi Weinan Luyang Integrated Saline and Alkaline Land Management	ADB	GEF-5	Full
4652	GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FBP) - Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support	ADB	GEF-5	Medium
5005	Integrating Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Forest Management in Trung Truong Son Landscapes	ADB	GEF-5	Full
5171	CTI: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (COREMAP-CTI III)	ADB	GEF-5	Full
5582	ASTUD: Jiangxi Ji'an Sustainable Urban Transport Project	ADB	GEF-5	Full
9067	Renewable Energy Sector Project	ADB	GEF-6	Full
9355	Outer Island Renewable Energy Project	ADB	GEF-6	Full
9512	Climate Resilience in the Outer Islands of Tuvalu	ADB	GEF-5	Medium
4904	Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	AfDB	GEF-5	Full
5504	Reducing Rural and Urban Vulnerability to Climate Change by the Provision of Water Supply	AfDB	GEF-5	Full
6974	Improving Mobility in Parakou	AfDB	GEF-6	Medium
9116	Promoting Access to Renewable Energy and Development of IT Tools for Rural Communities of Cameroon	AfDB	GEF-6	Medium
9130	Cities-IAP: Abidjan Integrated Sustainable Urban Planning and Management	AfDB	GEF-6	Full
10035	Preparing the Ground for the Implementation of the La Plata Basin Strategic Action Program	CAF	GEF-6	Medium
4422	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	GEF-5	Full
5833	Global Energy Efficiency Facility (GE2F2) - Design of Strategies and Deployment Mechanisms	EBRD	GEF-5	Medium
6942	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC)	EBRD	GEF-6	Full
4641	Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides and Strengthening Sound Pesticide Management	FAO	GEF-5	Full
9928	Sustainable Management of Kharga Oasis Agro-Ecosystems in the Egyptian Western Desert	FAO	GEF-6	Medium
4453	Adaptation of Small-scale Agriculture (LASAP)	IFAD	GEF-5	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	GEF period	Project size
4657	Competitiveness and Sustainable Rural Development Project in the South Western Border Corridor (PROLENCA-GEF)	IFAD	GEF-5	Full
5376	Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Ecosystems	IFAD	GEF-5	Full
5764	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia (SMPEI)	IFAD	GEF-5	Full
9103	Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)	IFAD	GEF-6	Full
9139	Food-IAP: Establishment of the Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF)	IFAD	GEF-6	Full
9141	GEF-IAP: Participatory Natural Resource Management and Rural Development Project in the North, Centre-North and East Regions (Neer Tamba project)	IFAD	GEF-6	Full
4974	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Comoros	UNDP	GEF-5	Full
5615	Building Capacity for LDCs to Participate Effectively in Intergovernmental Climate Change Processes	UNDP	GEF-5	Full
5701	Reducing Environmental and Health Risks to Vulnerable Communities from Lead Contamination from Lead Paint and Recycling of Used Lead Acid Batteries	UNDP	GEF-5	Medium
4452	Standardized Methodologies for Carbon Accounting and Ecosystem Services Valuation of Blue Forests	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
4523	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-Africa	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
4524	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-North Africa (NA), Asia (A), Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
4525	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: Latin America, Caribbean and Pacific Regions	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
4829	Support to GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
4881	Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean Region	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5136	Support to 20 GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD (Add-on Umbrella 2)	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5287	Solar Water Heater Market Development and Energy Efficiency Project	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5299	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5356	Global Forest Watch 2.0 FW 2.0	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5367	PCB Reduction in Cameroon Through the Use of Local Expertise and the Development of National Capacities	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5390	Sustainable Pathways - Protected Areas and Renewable Energy	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5400	Targeted Research for Improving Understanding of the Global Nitrogen Cycle towards the Establishment of an International Nutrient Management System	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5403	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agricultural Biodiversity to Improve Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services in Agriculture Production	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5483	Enhancing Livelihoods in Rural Communities through Mainstreaming and Strengthening Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5523	Building climate Resilience through Innovative Financing Mechanisms for Climate Change Adaptation	UNEP	GEF-5	Full

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	GEF period	Project size
5541	Global Support Programme: Increasing the Quantity and Improving the Quality of Information for the Review of Implementation of the UNCCD Implementation	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5634	Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Countries of the Pacific Region	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5639	Stocktaking and Update of National Biosafety Framework of Mauritania	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5681	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5691	Sustainable Land Management of Lake Nyasa Catchment in Tanzania	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5694	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5703	Enhancing the Resilience of Communities Living in Climate Change Vulnerable Areas of Sudan Using Ecosystem Based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5730	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Information into the Heart of Government Decision Making	UNEP	GEF-5	Full
5744	Strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5775	Building the Foundation for Forest Landscape Restoration at Scale	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5799	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting in Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Outdoor Sectors	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5806	Creation of Loungo Bay Marine Protected Area to Support Turtles Conservation in Congo	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5811	Closing the Gaps in Great Green Wall: Linking Sectors and Stakeholders for Increased Synergy and Scaling-up	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5821	Engaging Policy Makers and the Judiciary to Address Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5825	Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for Mitigating Land Degradation and Contributing to Poverty Reduction in Rural Areas	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
5898	Support to 16 GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD	UNEP	GEF-5	Medium
6990	Achieving Biodiversity Conservation through Creation, Effective Management and Spatial Designation of Protected Areas and Capacity Building	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
8004	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
8024	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9087	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9118	Support to Preparation of the Third National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - AFRICA REGION	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9119	Support to Preparation of the Third National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - GRULAC and CEE REGIONS	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9120	Support to Preparation of the Third National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - Asia Pacific Region	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9337	Global Project to Leapfrog Markets to Energy Efficient Lighting, Appliances and Equipment	UNEP	GEF-6	Full
9681	Addressing Marine Plastics - A Systemic Approach	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium

GEF ID	Title	GEF Agency	GEF period	Project size
9719	Piloting Innovative Investments for Sustainable Landscapes	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9730	Generating Economic and Environmental Benefits from Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9738	GLOBE Legislators Advancing REDD+ and Natural Capital Governance Towards the Delivery of the 2030 Agenda	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9762	Promoting Protected Areas Management through Integrated Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Protection in Coastal Area of Montenegro	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9822	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Europe, CIS and Mongolia)	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9823	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Pacific)	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9824	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Africa-2)	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9832	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD – (Global: Africa-3, Maldives, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Solomon Islands)	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9866	Support to Preparation of the Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
9882	Enhancing Legislative, Policy, and Criminal Justice Frameworks for Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
10050	Upscaling of Global Forest Watch in Caucasus Region	UNEP	GEF-6	Medium
5421	Reduction of GHG Emission through Promotion of Commercial Biogas Plants	UNIDO	GEF-5	Medium
5795	Promoting Energy Efficient Cook Stoves in Micro and Small-scale Food Processing Industries	UNIDO	GEF-5	Medium
9056	Promotion of Small Hydro Power (SHP) for Productive Use and Energy Services	UNIDO	GEF-6	Medium
9373	Guidance Development and Case Study Documentation of Green Chemistry and Technologies	UNIDO	GEF-6	Medium
9485	Programme for Cleantech Innovation and Green Jobs in Morocco	UNIDO	GEF-6	Medium
4579	Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management	WB	GEF-5	Full
4626	Geothermal Power Generation Program	WB	GEF-5	Full
4630	Agriculture Competitiveness	WB	GEF-5	Full
4709	GGW: Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project	WB	GEF-5	Full
5452	Guangdong Agricultural Pollution Control	WB	GEF-5	Full
5619	GGW Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project SSNRMP	WB	GEF-5	Full
5650	Promotion of Clean and Green Cities in China Through International Cooperation	WB	GEF-5	Medium
9211	Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime	WB	GEF-6	Full
9575	Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project- Additional Financing	WB	GEF-6	Full
9666	Urban Networking to Complement and Extend the Reach of the Sustainable Cities IAP	WB	GEF-6	Medium

Source: GEF Portal: GEF-5 and GEF-6 closed projects as of December 31, 2023.

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; AfDB = African Development Bank; CAF = Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean; EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme; UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization; WB = World Bank.

References

All URLs were checked before publication.

Bujold, P.M., K. Williamson, and E. Thulin. 2020. "The Science of Changing Behavior for Environmental Outcomes: A Literature Review." Rare Center for Behavior & the Environment and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility, Arlington, VA.

GEF (Global Environment Facility). 2014. "[GEF-6 Programming Directions](#)." Extract from GEF Assembly Document GEF/A.5/07/Rev.01. GEF, Washington, DC.

GEF (Global Environment Facility). 2020. "[The Impact of COVID-19 on GEF Project Preparation and Implementation: Overview of Responses from Across the GEF Partnership](#)." GEF/C.59/11. GEF, Washington, DC.

GEF (Global Environment Facility). 2024. "[GEF Introduction Seminar 2024](#)." GEF, Washington, DC.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2014. [At the Crossroads for Higher Impact: Fifth Overall Performance Study of the GEF](#). Evaluation Report No. 86. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2018. [Evaluation of GEF Support for Transformational Change](#). Evaluation Report No. 122. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2019. [GEF Annual Performance Report 2017](#). Evaluation Report No. 136. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2020. [GEF Support to Scaling Up Impact](#). Evaluation Report No. 138. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2022a. "[Evaluation of the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on GEF Activities](#)." GEF IEO, Washington, DC.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2022b. [Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF: Working Toward a Greener Global Recovery](#). Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2023a. [GEF Annual Performance Report 2021](#). Evaluation Report No. 155. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2023b. [GEF Results-Based Management: Agency Self-Evaluation and the GEF Portal](#). Evaluation Report No. 158. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2023c. "[Guidelines for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of Full-Size Projects](#)." GEF IEO, Washington, DC.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2024a. [GEF Annual Performance Report 2023](#). Evaluation Report No. 162. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2024b. [GEF Support in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations](#). Evaluation Report No. 151. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2026a. [Evaluation of Components of the Results-Based Management System](#). Evaluation Report No. 173. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF IEO (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office). 2026b. [Evaluation of GEF Programs in Pacific Small Island Developing States](#). Evaluation Report No. 172. Washington, DC: GEF IEO.

GEF Secretariat (Global Environment Facility Secretariat). 2022. "[GEF-8 Programming Directions](#)." GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01. GEF, Washington, DC.

Michie, S., M.M. van Stralen, and R. West. 2011. "[The Behaviour Change Wheel: A New Method for Characterising and Designing Behaviour Change Interventions](#)." *Implementation Science* 6: 1-12.

Mills, L., J. Freeman, A. Parkes, and J. Davey. 2022. "[Do they need to be tested to be deterred? Exploring the impact of exposure to roadside drug testing on drug driving](#)." *Journal of Safety Research* 80: 362-70.



The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established by the GEF Council in July 2003. The Office is independent from GEF policy making and its delivery and management of assistance.

The Office undertakes independent evaluations at the strategic level. These evaluations typically focus on cross-cutting themes, such as focal area-wide topics or integrated approaches to delivering global environmental benefits. The IEO presents a GEF-wide annual performance report and also undertakes institutional evaluations, such as assessing GEF governance, policies, and strategies. The Office's work culminates in a quadrennial comprehensive evaluation of the GEF.

The Office cooperates with professional evaluation networks on developing evaluation approaches, setting standards, and delivering training—particularly with regard to environmental evaluation and evaluation at the interface of environment and socioeconomic development. We also collaborate with the broader global environmental community to ensure that we stay on the cutting edge of emerging and innovative methodologies.

To date, the Office has produced over 160 evaluation reports; explore these on our website: www.gefio.org/evaluations.

Independent Evaluation Office, Global Environment Facility
1818 H Street, NW • Washington, DC 20433, USA
www.gefio.org

 @gefio  @gefio

