



Climate Support Facility

2025 Annual Report



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Scaling Climate Action for Impact

Climate Support Facility 2025 Annual Report

Table of Contents

Foreword

4

Executive Summary

6

Umbrella Story

8

National Plans and Strategies

14

Economy-wide Interventions

17

Targeted Interventions

21

Country Stories

27

Financials

45

Annex

Results Framework
Grant Allocations

47

Foreword

The world is changing rapidly, and so must our response. Climate change is no longer a siloed concern—it now shapes development decisions across energy, agriculture, cities, transport, and manufacturing. Through collective action, innovation, and strong partnership, remarkable progress has been made—by governments, donors, and partners—in mainstreaming climate action across the development agenda. These efforts have not only advanced climate resilience, but have also helped **drive job creation, foster inclusive economic growth, and support sustainable development** around the world.

This report reflects more than four years of Climate Support Facility (CSF) implementation, with a growing partnership as evidence of the collective resolve of donors and countries. Our founding partners—Germany, Austria, and the United Kingdom—laid the groundwork for a fund that has grown in ambition and reach. We are now joined by France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States, whose support has been instrumental in scaling our impact. I am delighted to welcome Luxembourg, the Hewlett Foundation, and the European Commission as our newest partners.

The CSF has become a climate accelerator, driving change at every level. Over the past four years, we have approved more than \$130 million in grants, supporting 125 countries. More than 60% of our activities advance both adaptation and mitigation outcomes. We have helped countries update and implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with tangible results in countries like Malawi, Viet Nam, and Iraq. Our upstream support has unlocked \$24 billion in World Bank lending, demonstrating the value of analytics and economy-wide planning. We have built a robust analytical foundation, producing 173 knowledge products that inform policy, investment, and action. Our training programs have reached over 15,000 beneficiaries, strengthening capacity and fostering peer learning: the CSF is not just a fund—it is a platform for innovation, learning, and transformation.

Looking ahead, our priorities are clear. We will continue to reinforce cross-sectoral planning, and help countries move from project-level interventions toward whole-of-economy approaches. Our support for NDCs and Long-Term Strategies (LTSs) will help countries align their climate ambitions with sustainable development goals. We are also deepening our integration with World Bank Group lending, to support smart development, with climate co-benefits across projects in various sectors, building resilience and managing emissions responsibly.

We are also pushing new frontiers, from nature-based solutions to methane reduction to just transition initiatives. The Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D) is just one example of how we are tackling super pollutants and driving innovation. Our focus on domestic resource mobilization and protecting vulnerable households is helping to unlock finance and boost shared prosperity.

The CSF’s success is rooted in collaboration. Our donors have provided the resources and trust needed to scale our support. Our partnership with multilateral development banks is harmonizing efforts and maximizing impact. As countries seek to achieve lasting development in the face of heightened risks, the CSF stands ready—equipped with experience, tools, partnerships, and flexibility—to support their development and climate objectives. The next chapter of the CSF will be defined not just by scale, but by our ability to shape systems, and accelerate jobs, opportunities, and sustainable growth.



Valerie Hickey
Global Director, Climate Change Group,
World Bank



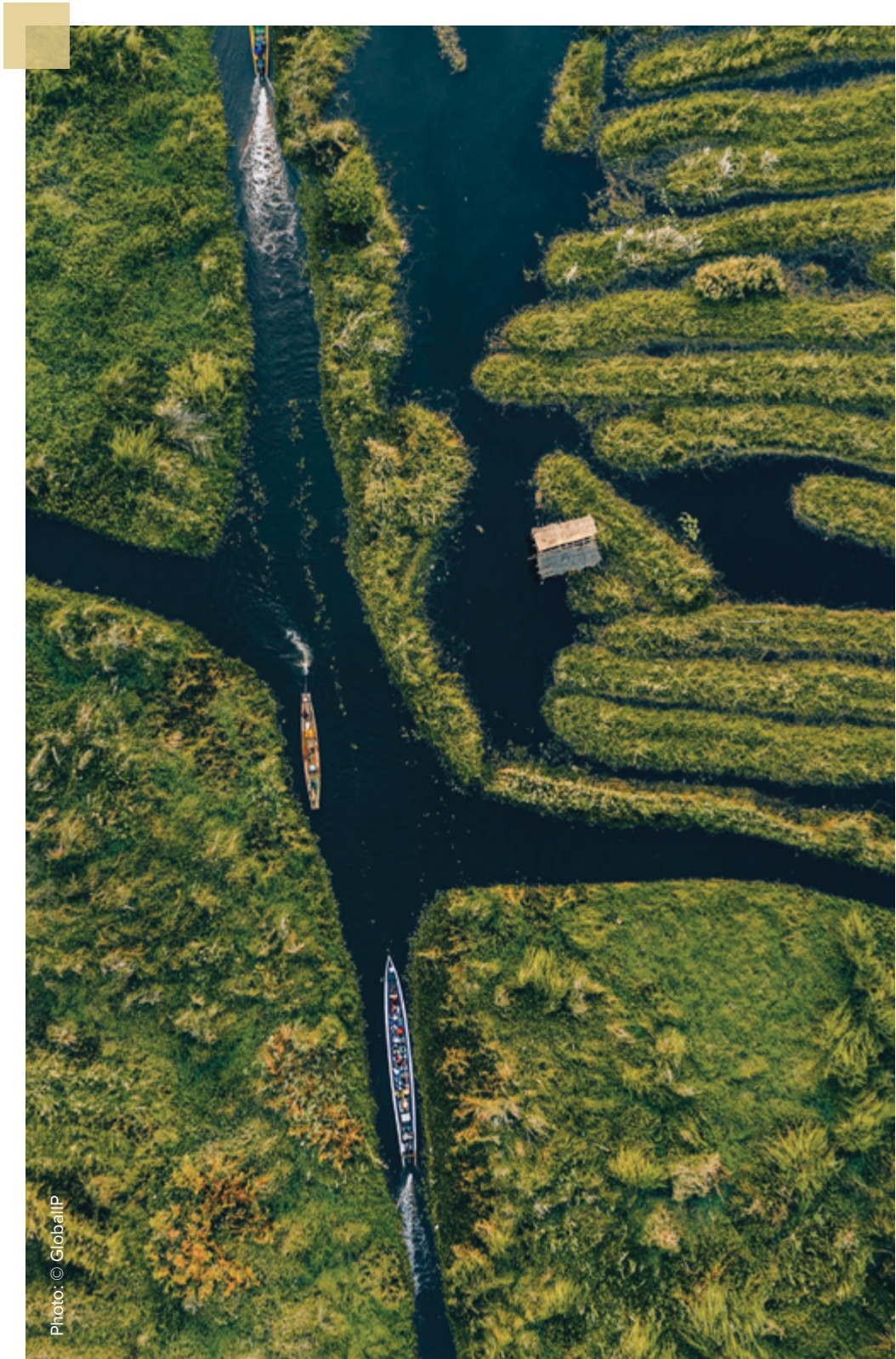
Abbreviations and Acronyms

C3A	Coalition for Capacity on Climate Action
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CH4D	Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
DFI	development finance institution
DPF	Development Policy Financing
DRM	disaster risk management
EV	electric vehicle
GH	green hydrogen
GHG	greenhouse gas
GRI	Green Recovery Initiative
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPF	Investment Project Financing
LT-LEDs	Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy
LTS	Long-Term Strategy
MDB	multilateral development bank
MDTF	multi-donor trust fund
MRV	monitoring, reporting, and verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan

NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDCP	NDC Partnership
NDP	National Development Plan
PIM	Public Investment Management
PforR	Program-for-Results Financing
SCF	Standardized Crediting Framework
SOE	state-owned enterprise
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WeBa+	Western Balkans Plus
WoE	Whole of Economy

WORLD BANK REGIONS

AFE	Eastern and Southern Africa
AFW	Western and Central Africa
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
LCR	Latin America and Caribbean
MNA	Middle East and North Africa
SAR	South Asia



Executive Summary

The Climate Support Facility (CSF) 2025 Annual Report provides a comprehensive overview of the CSF’s mission, achievements, and strategic direction. Established in December 2020 the CSF is a World Bank multi-donor trust fund designed to accelerate the transition of developing countries toward low-carbon, climate-resilient economies. Over its first four years, the CSF has grown into a global partnership, demonstrating significant impact through strategic interventions and targeted growth. The CSF began with nearly \$55 million in contributions from three founding donors (Germany, UK, Austria). By the end of 2024, the donor base had expanded to include Switzerland, the United States, the Netherlands, and France, with total signed contributions reaching just under \$175 million. Over \$130 million in grants have been approved, supporting climate action in 125 countries. This financial expansion underscores the CSF’s ability to mobilize resources for climate priorities. CSF has maintained a track record of efficient implementation, with most grants moving from approval to first disbursement in under 6 months, ensuring timely results.

Strategic Pillars for Climate Action

The CSF’s work is structured around three interrelated pillars:

National Plans and Strategies

This pillar supports countries in developing and implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Strategies (LTSs). To date, 37 countries have received 49 grants totaling over \$16 million, focusing on NDC updates, cost assessments, investment plans, and mainstreaming climate into national budgets. This financial expansion underscores the CSF’s credibility and ability to mobilize resources for climate priorities, while helping countries translate climate ambition into tangible development outcomes—**more resilient jobs, inclusive growth, and safer livelihoods.**

Economy-wide Interventions

Launched in early 2022, the Whole of Economy (WoE) Program creates **enabling environments for climate action through policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms.** It has awarded 153 grants in over 100 countries, with more than \$59 million in funding. The program addresses fiscal instruments, greening finance, innovation, trade policy, institutions, social equity, and macro-critical aspects of climate change.

Targeted Interventions

This pillar has approved 197 grants awarding just under \$43 million across three programs. These interventions **drive swift transitions in priority sectors and systems, ensuring that critical investments yield tangible results.** This includes the Western Balkans Plus program (WeBa+), Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D) and the Green Recovery Initiative (GRI).

What makes CSF different, dynamic and relevant?

Integration and Mainstreaming

A key achievement of the CSF is its ability to embed climate action into core development planning and investment. Over 60% of CSF activities support both climate change adaptation and mitigation, maximizing synergies. More than 40% of activities directly assist countries in planning and implementing climate action through NDC support, with a growing share directed to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), African economies and vulnerable communities that face disproportionate adaptation challenges.

Data-Driven Decision Making

The CSF invests in upstream analytics, new tools, and tailored expertise, enabling countries to design and implement evidence-based policies. This data-driven approach strengthens decision-making and ensures that interventions are grounded in strong analysis and technical rigor. Beyond analytics, the CSF systematically incorporates monitoring, evaluation, and learning to refine its support and adapt programs to evolving country needs.

Leveraging World Bank Operations

CSF’s upstream support has influenced \$24 billion in World Bank lending, demonstrating the value of integrating climate analytics and policy advice into downstream investments. Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs), with support from the CSF, inform World Bank operations and Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs). In addition, several CSF pilots have catalyzed concessional and private co-financing, demonstrating CSF’s role in crowding in new sources of climate finance.

Partnerships and Coordination

The CSF emphasizes collaboration with multilateral development banks (MDBs), the NDC Partnership (NDCP), UN agencies, and other development partners. The MDBs Long-Term Strategies Program (LTS-P), hosted by the CSF, exemplifies this coordinated approach, ensuring harmonized support and maximizing impact.

Country-Specific Highlights

This report features country stories that illustrate CSF’s impact. Across the globe, the CSF has catalyzed climate action tailored to country-specific needs and priorities. In Malawi, technical support is helping update the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), with a focus on energy and transport sectors, to achieve ambitious greenhouse gas reduction targets. Viet Nam is integrating climate change into its economic planning, driving reforms that enhance competitiveness and promote renewable energy. Iraq is targeting methane emissions in agriculture through improved practices and innovative interventions, while Lao PDR and Türkiye are advancing sectoral and macroeconomic modeling to guide their long-term strategies toward net-zero emissions. Uzbekistan and Jordan are leveraging economy-wide emissions modeling and participatory stakeholder engagement to inform national climate targets and strategies.

The Dominican Republic is facilitating a cohesive transition plan for net-zero emissions by 2050, integrating adaptation and mitigation across sectors. Ethiopia is strengthening institutional capacity and developing sectoral plans to implement its NDC, with a focus on climate-resilient infrastructure and social safety nets. Botswana has embedded climate risk management into its economic recovery and environmental assessment processes. Kenya is pioneering scalable methane reduction strategies in livestock, harmonizing measurement systems, and expanding carbon market access for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Mongolia is building climate-resilient agriculture through green livestock initiatives and innovation marketplaces, while Indonesia is developing standardized methods to lower methane emissions from waste management.

Kosovo is unlocking green investment potential through legal reforms, and Kazakhstan is charting a low-emission development roadmap with extensive analytical work and capacity building. Serbia is aligning fiscal management with climate goals, advancing transparency and green public investment. Ukraine is managing a just transition away from coal, focusing on socioeconomic assessments and renewable alternatives.

Tajikistan is setting medium and long-term climate goals, prioritizing agriculture, air pollution, and waste management. Caribbean nations are enhancing public finance and disaster risk frameworks for resilient growth. Ecuador is reforming fuel subsidies to incentivize cleaner energy and expand social safety nets, while Paraguay is strengthening institutions and decarbonizing land use to pioneer a low-carbon, resilient future. These country stories collectively illustrate the CSF’s role in driving tailored, impactful climate action across regions and sectors, supporting both mitigation and adaptation for sustainable development.

Forward Look

These priorities align directly with IDA21¹ climate commitments and MDB efforts to harmonize country support, positioning the CSF as a central delivery platform in the years ahead. The CSF can continue scaling its impact, alongside deeper integration of climate analytics and policy advice into World Bank lending and country strategies. Stakeholders and government counterparts want to prioritize national ownership, encouraging country-led implementation and consultation to foster local support and relevance. Expanding and strengthening partnerships is seen as vital for aligning support and leveraging global expertise, while a focus on innovation is encouraged to address emerging priorities such as methane reduction and nature-based solutions. There is also a need for robust capacity building, technical assistance, and knowledge transfer to empower countries for effective climate action. Promoting inclusive transitions is essential, ensuring that interventions maximize co-benefits for health, equity, and livelihoods, and that no one is left behind.

The CSF has proven to be a dynamic and effective mechanism for driving climate action in developing countries. Its comprehensive approach—spanning national planning, economy-wide interventions, and targeted solutions—offers a robust structure for addressing climate challenges while fostering sustainable and inclusive growth. The insights and achievements detailed in this report provide valuable lessons for global climate efforts and highlight the critical role of collaborative, well-resourced initiatives in building a climate-resilient future.

1 IDA21 refers to the 21st replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA), the institution within the World Bank Group that provides concessional loans and grants to the world’s poorest countries.

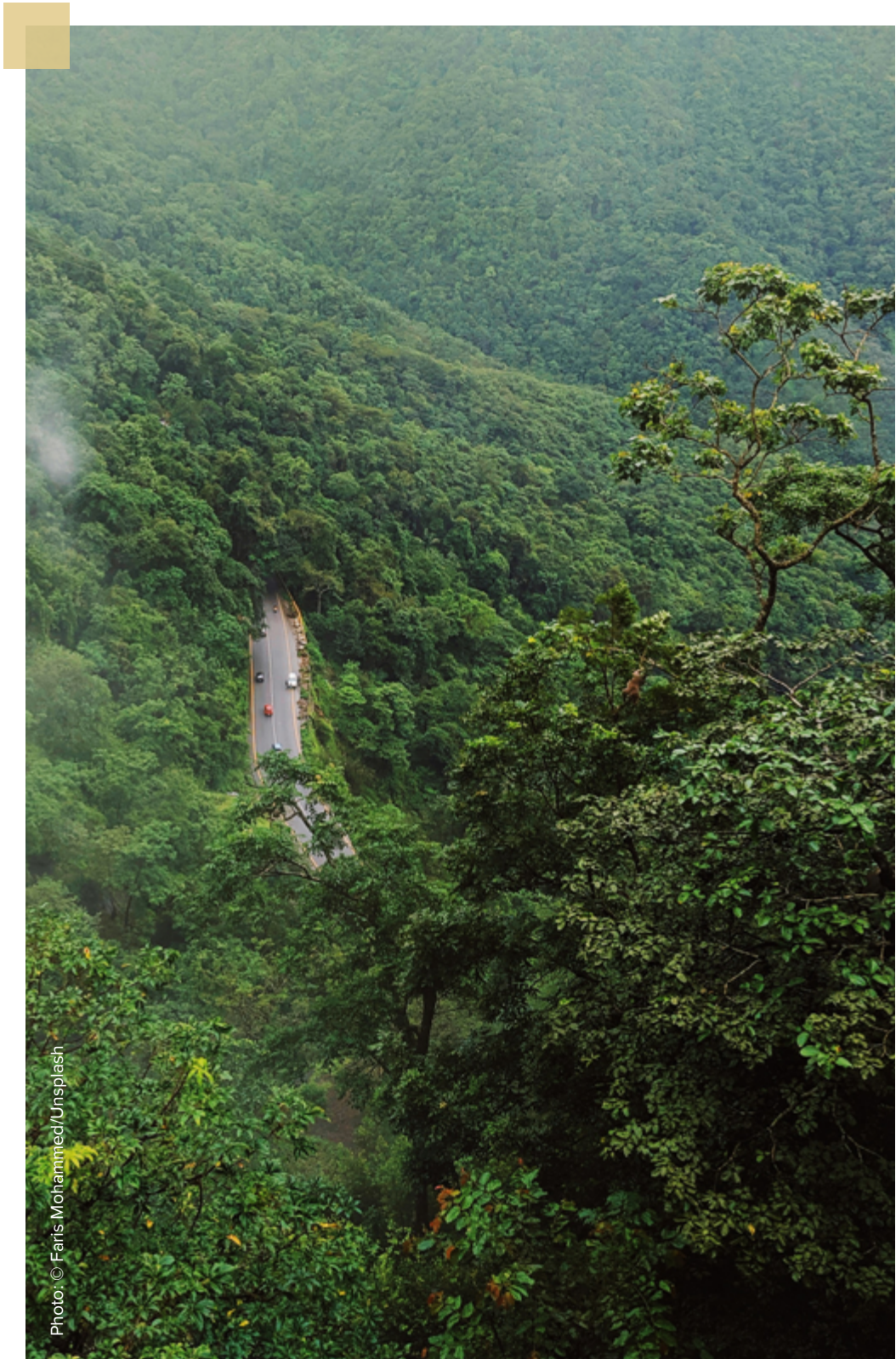


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CSF Umbrella Story

Accelerating Climate Action

In December 2020, the World Bank’s Climate Support Facility was born out of a shared vision: to accelerate the transition of developing countries toward low-carbon, climate-resilient economies and societies. As a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF), the CSF was established to serve as the World Bank’s dedicated platform for integrating climate considerations into advisory and technical assistance services, client country dialogue, and lending operations ensuring that climate action is not an afterthought, but a core part of development planning and investment.

At the heart of this vision were three founding donors: Germany (BMZ - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development), United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office), and Austria (Federal Ministry of Finance). Their early and substantial commitments totaling nearly \$55 million in 2020, provided the critical foundation for the CSF’s launch and initial years of operation. These partners shared a belief that climate action must be country-driven, ambitious, and integrated across all sectors of development. As the CSF demonstrated results and built a strong track record, it attracted new donors including the French Ministry for Economy, Finance and Industry (Trésor), the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Netherlands Ministry of Finance, and the United States Department of State. The addition of new donors has enabled the CSF to scale up its support for climate action, reach more countries, and address emerging priorities such as methane reduction and long-term low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development strategies (LTSs). New funding streams have allowed the CSF to pilot innovative approaches and respond to evolving country needs.

The CSF is governed by a Partnership Council (PC), its principal decision-making body, composed of senior representatives from the World Bank and development partners contributing to the CSF MDTF. The Council sets the strategic direction for the trust fund, ensuring

alignment with its objectives and priorities, whilst the Advisory Committee serves as a forum for donors and key stakeholders to provide technical guidance on the CSF’s funding allocations and the implementation of grant activities.

Building the Framework: Strategic Focus

As an instrument for aligning development planning with climate action, the CSF fills a critical gap by providing dedicated resources to strengthen coordination, planning, and policy reforms essential for transitioning toward resilient, low-carbon economies.

At its core, the CSF is guided by a robust [theory of change](#). This links targeted technical assistance and knowledge support (outputs) to stronger institutional and policy frameworks (intermediate outcomes) that enable the effective implementation and higher ambition of NDCs and LTSs (outcomes). These advances drive greater public and private investment in climate action, helping countries achieve accelerated, sustainable, and inclusive climate transitions in line with the Paris Agreement.

These outcomes form the foundation of the CSF’s programming and are structured around three interrelated pillars, ensuring that countries are better equipped to translate climate commitments into effective policies, reforms, and investments:

- 1. National Plans and Strategies** – The CSF’s mission is clear: to support technical assistance, analytics, and capacity building that enable World Bank teams to help countries meet their Paris Agreement commitments, embed climate adaptation and mitigation measures into World Bank operations, and foster long-term, systemic change. *In Malawi, the World Bank is providing technical support to the*

Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change, Ministry of Energy, and Ministry of Transport to update its NDC 3.0, focusing on the energy and transport sectors. Malawi’s updated NDC includes an unconditional commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 6% by 2030 (relative to business-as-usual), and a conditional target of 45% reduction by 2040, excluding emissions from land use change and forestry. Over 30 mitigation actions were identified, covering energy (e.g., increasing renewables, replacing diesel with solar), transport (modal shift to rail, biofuels, non-motorized transport), and infrastructure (improving building standards for climate resilience).

2. Economy-wide Interventions: Creating enabling environments for climate action through policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms.

In Brazil, with Whole of Economy (WoE) Program support embedded in World Bank lending operations, the country has undertaken significant policy reforms showcasing economy-wide interventions to advance climate action. These include the approval of a framework for sustainable sovereign bond issuance. Brazil has also implemented a Public Investment Management (PIM) system that incorporates climate considerations into the project cycle. Additional reforms include a decree limiting the use of mineral coal in the Pecém Industrial Complex, a legal amendment incentivizing solar energy to raise incomes for vulnerable populations, and the establishment of streamlined environmental licensing to promote investment in green hydrogen production in the State of Ceará.

3. Targeted Interventions: Driving swift transitions in priority sectors and systems as well as key geographies, ensuring that critical investments translate to results and impact on the ground.

In Iraq, targeted interventions are being designed to reduce methane emissions in agriculture, which is a significant source of greenhouse gases. Interventions include improving animal health and productivity, better feed and breeding practices, and enhanced manure management (e.g., biogas digesters, improved storage). Measures such as improved water management (alternate wetting and drying), composting rice straw, and use of alternative cultivars can significantly

reduce methane emissions from rice fields.

The World Bank supports technical assistance, training, and knowledge transfer to Iraqi institutions and farmers to adopt climate-smart agriculture and methane abatement practices.

Scaling Up to a Global Partnership

As the CSF demonstrated early results, interest from donors and partners followed. The Facility’s ability to deliver high-impact, country-driven support attracted new contributions and partnerships. By the four-year mark, the CSF had expanded its donor base, leveraging additional resources to scale up its work and reach more countries. The CSF’s flexible, umbrella structure allowed it to respond to emerging needs and priorities, such as supporting the next generation of NDCs (“NDCs 3.0”), operationalizing new climate initiatives, and coordinating with other multilateral development banks on LTS support.

Delivering Results: Achievements at the Four Year Milestone

By 2025, the CSF has emerged as a vital instrument for advancing climate and development priorities, approving over \$ 130 million in grants, and supporting activities in 125 countries. Over 60% of CSF activities support both climate change adaptation and mitigation outcomes, maximizing synergies and impact. More than 40% of activities directly assist countries in planning and implementing climate action through NDC support. At the midpoint of its implementation, the CSF has emerged as a vital instrument in the World Bank’s climate support architecture, demonstrating resilience and innovation in a rapidly evolving and competitive global funding landscape. The CSF’s achievements to date underscore its unique value in mainstreaming climate priorities, facilitating data-driven policy reform, and ensuring that climate action remains at the heart of development, even as official development assistance (ODA) shrinks and global crises multiply.

Navigating a Shrinking Funding Landscape

The global context in which the CSF operates has become increasingly complex. The aftershocks of the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing conflicts, the political environment, and the escalating impacts of climate change have intensified competition for limited development finance. In this environment, the CSF continues to increase its impact and results by ensuring that climate priorities are not sidelined, but rather, are integrated systematically throughout the Bank’s country engagement cycle. By providing support to country teams’ mainstreaming of climate considerations into countries’ strategies and investments along with the institution’s own lending, the CSF has helped countries and the World Bank itself maintain the momentum on climate action despite scarce resources.

The CSF’s flexible, demand-driven approach has enabled it to respond swiftly to country needs, providing technical and financial support that is both timely and strategic. This has been particularly important as countries seek to align their development trajectories with the goals of the Paris Agreement, while also addressing development priorities. By ensuring that investments are climate responsive, the CSF has played a pivotal role in helping the Bank and its clients allocate resources judiciously and maximize the impact of every dollar spent.

The CSF complements, rather than competes with, other climate finance initiatives by providing crucial upstream support that creates the enabling environment for effective climate action. CSF focuses on analytical work, policy reforms, and capacity building—such as developing CCDRs and supporting national climate plans (NDCs and LTSs), which help countries become “investment-ready” and attract larger-scale climate finance. Rather than directly funding climate investments, CSF deploys its resources to catalyze and influence their identification, design and implementation through the World Bank and other financial institutions, as demonstrated by its role in unlocking \$24 billion in World Bank lending. The CSF also prioritizes partnerships and coordination, working closely with MDBs, development finance institutions (DFIs), and the NDCP to ensure harmonized support, avoid duplication, and maximize impact. Additionally, CSF seeks to maximize “double dividends,” integrating climate action with fiscal and development benefits to make policies more

sustainable and politically feasible. Acting as an accelerator, CSF absorbs the cost and risk of innovative or first-time actions, enabling successful approaches to be mainstreamed and scaled up by other entities. In essence, CSF serves as a catalyst and enabler, providing the foundational support, technical assistance, and strategic partnerships necessary to unlock and optimize the impact of broader climate finance initiatives.

Mainstreaming Climate Across the Bank

A hallmark of the CSF’s success has been its ability to embed climate action into the core of development planning and investment. Through its three mutually reinforcing pillars—supporting national plans and strategies, enabling economy-wide interventions, and delivering targeted climate solutions—the CSF has catalyzed systemic change. It has supported more than 110 countries in advancing their their NDCs and developing LTSs, and implementing climate-smart policies that cut across traditional sectoral boundaries. This whole-of-economy approach has also supported country dialogue and ensured that climate resilience and mitigation are integral to the Bank’s broader development agenda. By leveraging the World Bank’s convening power and global reach, the CSF has helped countries access climate finance, built institutional capacity, and implemented reforms that are robust to political and institutional transitions.

Advancing Data-Driven Decision Making

At the core of the CSF’s impact is its commitment to strengthen climate data and transform it into actionable information for evidence-based policy and investment decisions. The Facility has invested in upstream analytics, the development of new tools and methodologies, and the provision of tailored expertise to governments. These efforts have enabled countries to design and implement policies that are grounded in thorough analysis, carefully weighing benefits, tradeoffs, and potential impacts and capable of withstanding changes in political leadership or institutional structures. By supporting the development and operationalization of NDCs and LTSs, the CSF has helped countries move from commitment to action, ensuring that climate spending is both strategic and effective. This approach has also improved access to climate finance and mainstreamed climate considerations across all sectors of the economy.

Where is the CSF going next?

Strengthening National Climate Planning (NDCs/LTSs)

The emphasis moving forward will be from project-level to whole-of-government approaches. The CSF is a key driver for ambitious NDCs and LTSs, supporting government-wide planning, coordination, and engagement of finance ministries. Significant progress has been made in supporting NDC 3.0 updates and LTS development, with 42% of CSF grants focused on NDC enhancement. CCDRs are being integrated into national plans, helping align climate and development goals.

Deepening Operational Integration with WBG Lending

CSF has influenced \$24 billion in World Bank lending, demonstrating the value of upstream support for downstream investments. CCDR recommendations are being implemented through World Bank operations, with examples like Morocco where analytics led to major results-based operations. Donor support through CSF enables systematic policy and regulatory shifts, and even small funding can unlock significant investments.

Expanding Partnerships and Co-Delivery

Strong emphasis on expanding partnerships, welcoming new partners, and strengthening collaboration with the NDCP, MDBs, and other platforms. CSF supports global partnerships, including the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action and joint MDB programs. Coordination and alignment among partners are highlighted to avoid duplication and maximize impact, with calls for better cooperation, division of labor, and harmonization. Advocacy for expanding the donor base and leveraging private sector involvement is ongoing.

Testing New Frontiers

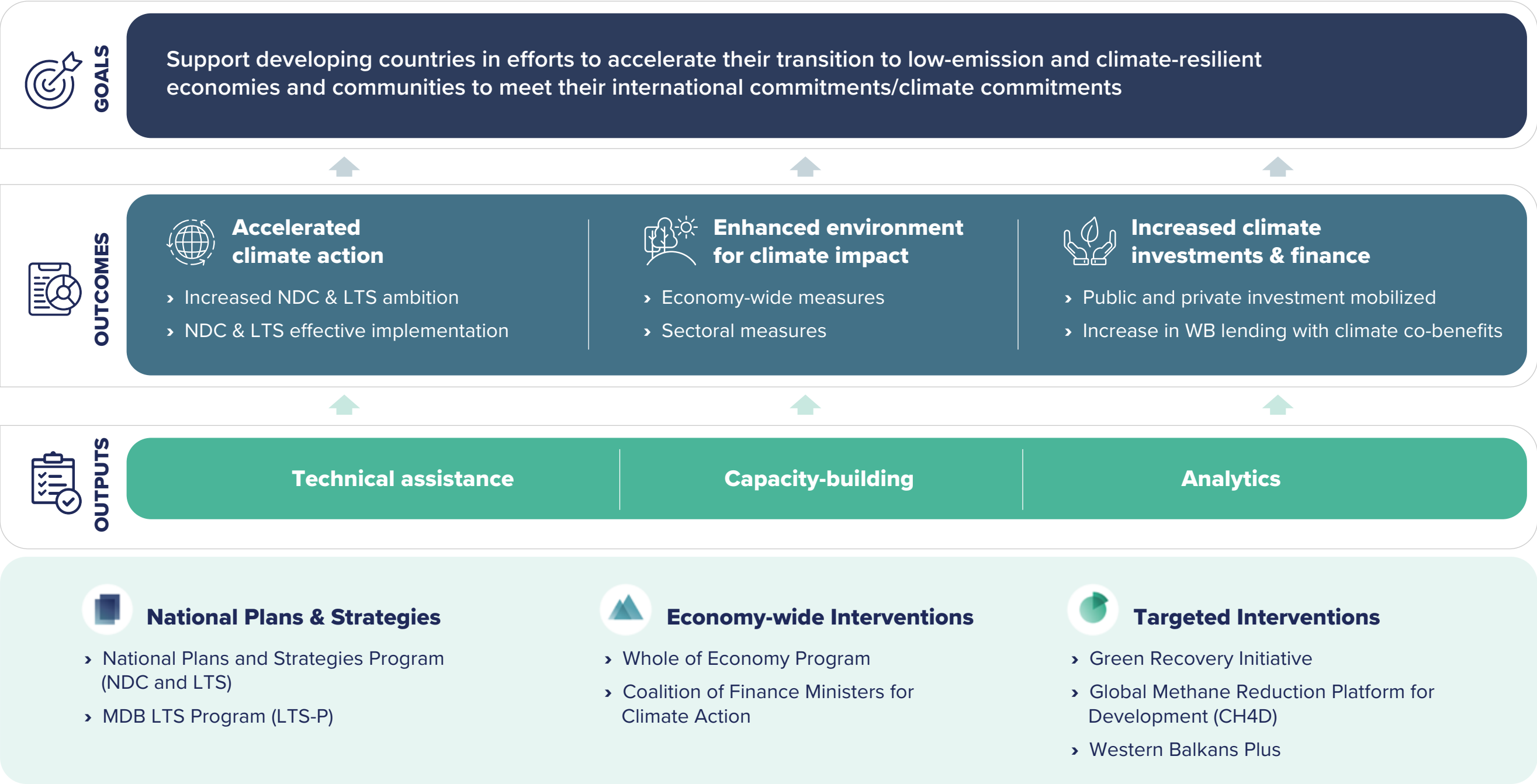
Future focus areas include integrating nature and addressing super pollutants. CSF is advancing methane reduction, aiming to cut 10 million tons and benefit 150 million people. Support for domestic resource

mobilization (e.g., carbon pricing), inclusive climate action, and protecting vulnerable households. CSF will also support inclusive climate action, and protecting vulnerable households from the impacts of climate change. Lessons from Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JET-Ps) are being shared, and there is a focus on financial inclusion, support for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs), and addressing the impact of climate change on the poor.

At its four-year milestone, the CSF stands as a testament to the power of partnership, innovation, and country-driven action. What began with three visionary donors has grown into a global platform, supporting countries as they chart ambitious, resilient, and low-carbon development pathways. The journey is far from over. As the world faces escalating climate risks and the need for urgent action, the CSF is poised to scale up its support, deepen its impact, and continue serving as a catalyst for transformative climate action. As countries move from ambition to action, and as the WBG shifts to address global challenges at scale, the CSF stands ready—equipped with experience, tools, partnerships, and flexibility—to support the climate transition. The next chapter of CSF will be defined not just by scale, but by its ability to shape systems, mobilize ambition, and translate commitments into climate-compatible growth.

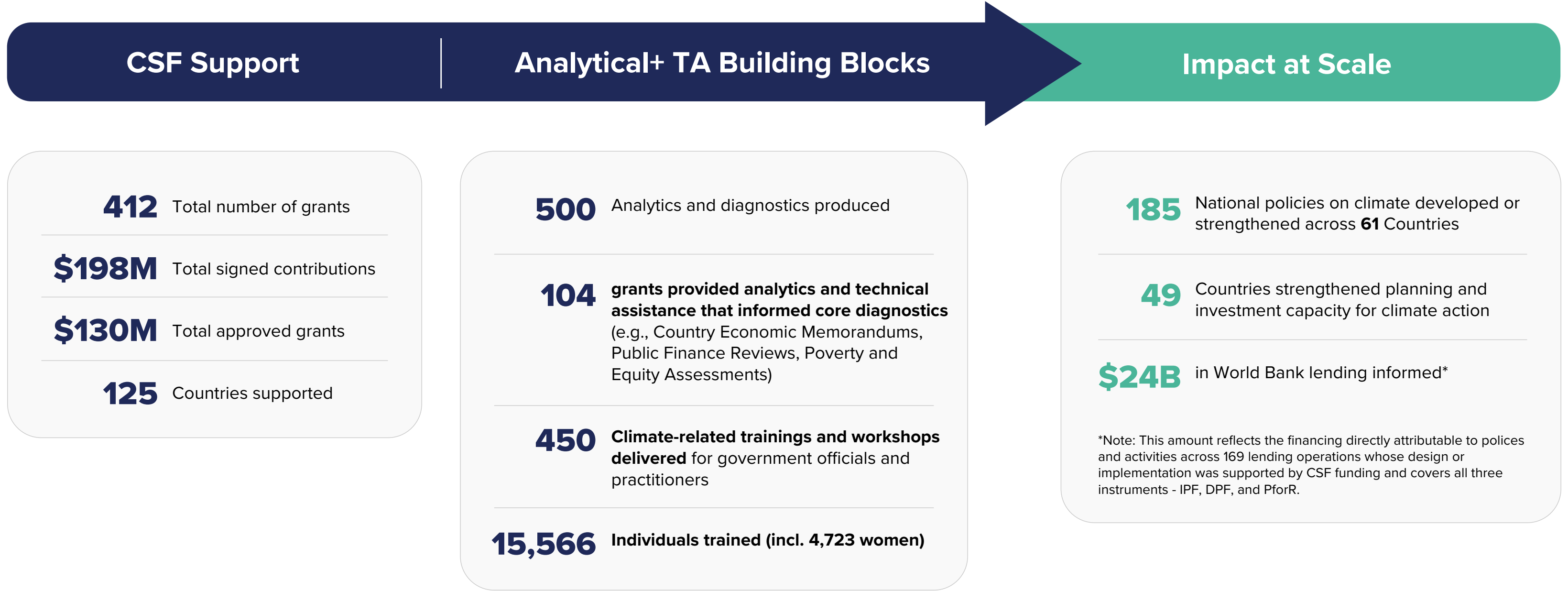
CSF Theory of Change

A pathway to low-emissions and climate-resilient development



What We’ve Achieved At a Glance

CSF Mid-Term Results (as of December 31, 2024)



CSF Approved Grants

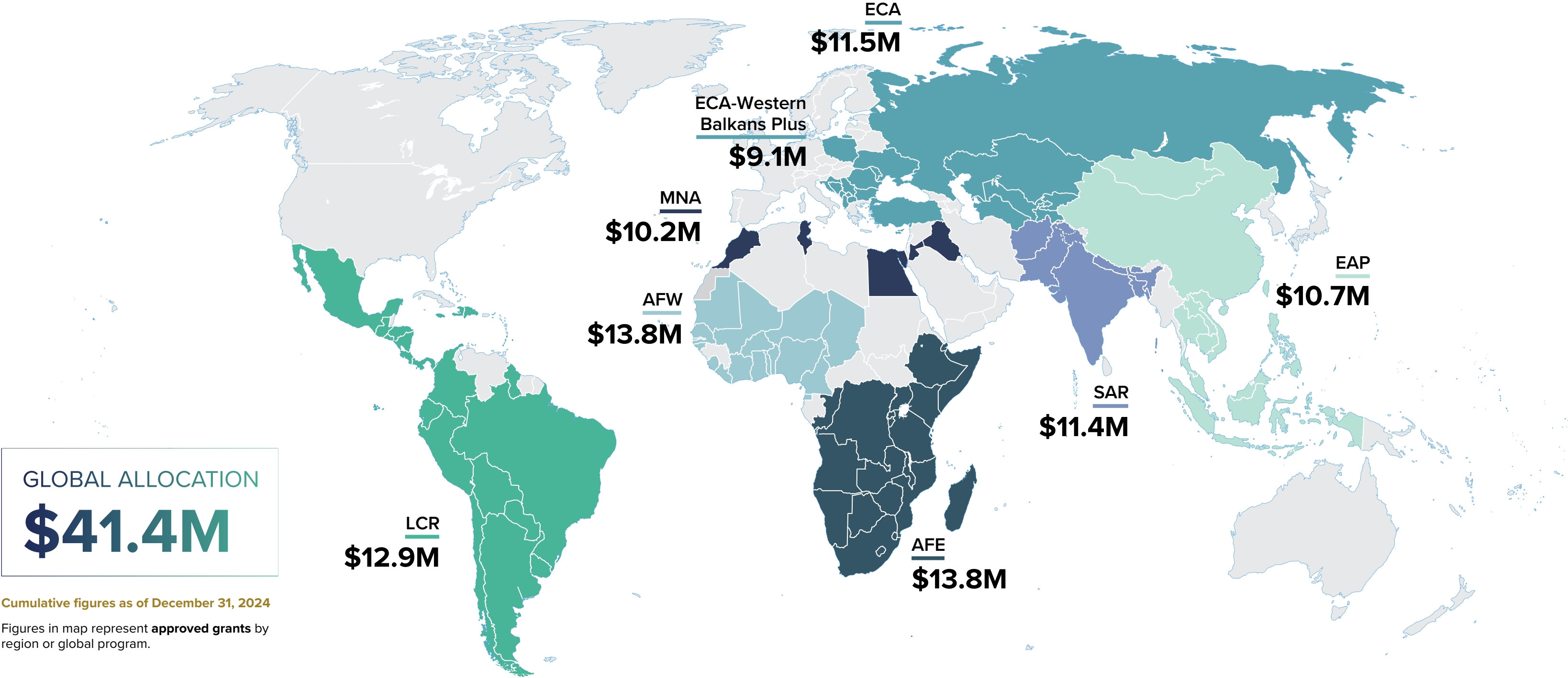




Photo: © Abraham Perez/Pexels

NATIONAL PLANS AND STRATEGIES

The CSF has been instrumental in helping countries accelerate progress towards resilient, low-carbon development, particularly through its country support via its National Plans and Strategies pillar. This pillar is designed to enhance country capacities and foster long-term and cross-sectoral planning, using the Paris Agreement as a guiding framework for coordinated action.

Countries face the dual challenge of managing the risks of climate change while seizing the opportunities that transitioning to a resilient, low-emissions future can bring. A critical step in this transition is for countries to define clear objectives and develop the strategies, policies, and investment plans needed to achieve them. The international community, through the Paris Agreement, has provided frameworks for this work including NDCs and LTSs, and also National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). LTSs, in particular, provide countries with a framework for articulating mid-century pathways toward climate-resilient, low-emission economies, while also informing nearer-term instruments such as NDCs and NAPs. These instruments help countries structure their commitments and guide climate-aligned development objectives over the short, medium, and long term.

Enabling Country Action

The National Plans and Strategies pillar plays a distinctive role by engaging directly with countries to help them design, enhance, and implement their national climate commitments. Through this work, the program has been pivotal in strengthening NDCs, supporting the development of long-term strategies, and mobilizing investment for climate action.

Building on Past Success

The National Plans and Strategies pillar has been pivotal in supporting countries to enhance and implement their climate commitments. To date, the CSF has supported 37 countries with 49 grants totaling more

than \$16 million. Key results from this support include:

- Strengthened NDC planning and identification of priority measures in countries including Paraguay, Ethiopia, and Morocco.
- Enhanced understanding of NDC implementation costs and finance needs through detailed costing of measures in countries such as Türkiye, Colombia, and Mexico.
- Development of NDC investment plans and climate finance mobilization strategies, which strengthened the capacity of Mexico, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso to attract investment.
- Mainstreaming climate into national budgets, through support for green taxonomies and budgeting in Armenia, and the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Improved access to climate finance, by enabling countries like South Africa and Côte d'Ivoire to participate in international carbon markets.
- Exploration of pathways to net-zero emissions in countries such as Türkiye, Uzbekistan, Jordan, and the Dominican Republic, including support for policy reform, technology investment, and new development approaches.

Building on this track record, the CSF has prioritized support for NDC 3.0 submissions due in late 2025 and the scaling up of LTS development and implementation. In FY24, CSF committed \$12 million towards 25 new grants, including 12 focused on NDC 3.0 and 13 on LTS implementation and NAP development. These engagements were identified based on country demand expressed through the NDCP Global Call for NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDS and World Bank dialogue, ensuring that support responds directly to government priorities. They also build on insights from the World Bank's CCDRs, which identify policy reforms and investment needs to support transitions to resilient, low-emission development pathways.

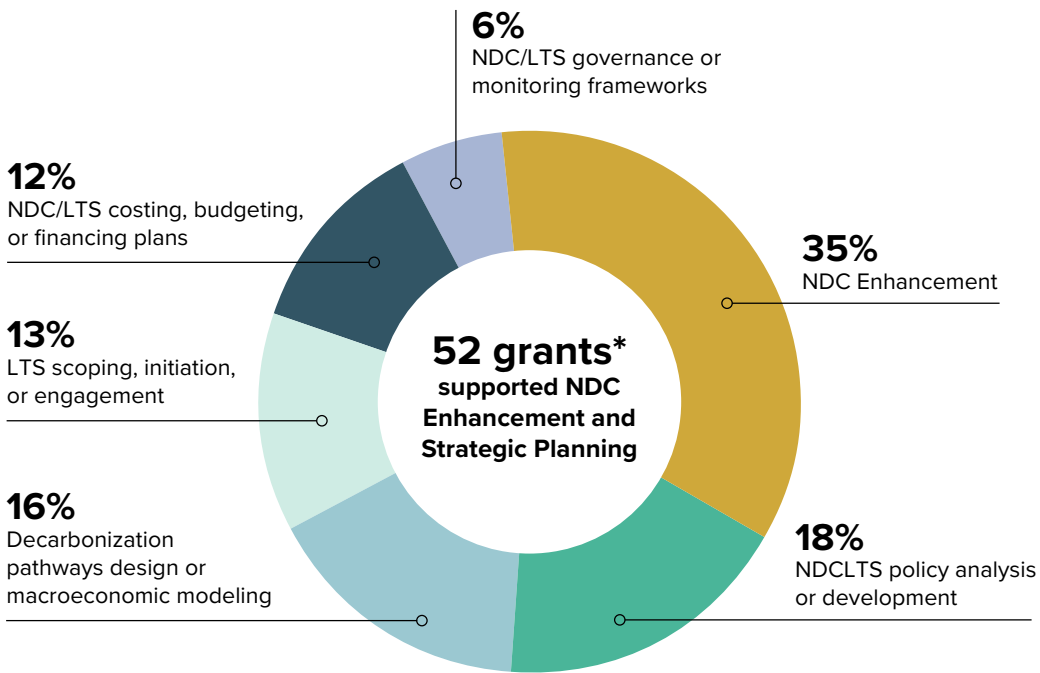
This work is helping governments design more ambitious and implementable climate plans aligned with long-term development goals. For example, in Uganda, the CSF is supporting the alignment of near-term NDC targets with its emerging long-term strategy. In Zambia and Malawi, the focus is on enhancing adaptation targets to support resilient development. In Ethiopia, grant funding is assisting with NDC implementation planning, while in Somalia, efforts center on strengthening systems for emissions data collection. In Kazakhstan, Paraguay, and Mongolia, CSF is supporting the development of LTSs to align with the countries’ NDCs.

MDB System Collaboration

Alongside these World Bank-led country engagements, the CSF is playing a central role in bringing MDBs together to scale up support for LTSs. LTSs are vital for countries to prepare for a resilient, low-emissions future, providing frameworks for articulating pathways toward climate-resilient economies by mid-century, consistent with national development goals. While global progress has been made, only 78 countries plus the European Union (EU) have officially submitted an LTS to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), with just 14 from low or lower-middle income countries. This gap underscores the importance of targeted support as provided through the CSF.

In line with its broader commitment to global partnerships, the World Bank, in collaboration with MDBs, established the MDBs Long-Term Strategies Program (LTS-P). Announced at COP28 and launched at COP29, this joint initiative strengthens government capacities, enhances investment planning, identifies financing opportunities, and fosters innovation in designing and implementing strategies aimed at achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

The LTS-P channels donor funding to eligible MDBs and coordinates knowledge sharing, while leveraging each institution’s comparative advantage. To enable this, CSF was restructured its systems to expand the pool of MDBs that can access funding from four to seven and a faster funds-transfer mechanism. In addition, MDBs have developed tools to improve coordination, including a digital dashboard to consolidate upstream climate policy efforts, which will be highlighted at COP30.



*Note: These 52 NDC/LTS grants include only those that were monitored up until December 31, 2024

With \$24 million of seed funding secured, MDBs are preparing to begin implementation in at least five to seven countries, with plans to expand to 20 countries over the coming years.

Expected Outcomes

Through the LTS-P, the World Bank and other MDBs will be able to deliver several important outcomes that strengthen country capacities and accelerate the transition to resilient, low-emissions development pathways. These include:

- Improved understanding and collaboration on just transition pathways, fostering greater cooperation, coordination, and sharing of best practices among MDBs, DFI, and institutional partners.
- Increased flow of climate finance, by informing public and private investment decisions, building investment pipelines, and supporting the operationalization of LTSs and NDCs.

- Strengthened in-country institutions and technical capacity to develop and implement LTSs, including better cross-sectoral coordination, investment planning, and financing strategies.

These outcomes will ensure that MDBs’ collective efforts are aligned, scalable, and responsive to country needs — helping to accelerate the global transition to resilient, low-emissions development pathways.

Extending Reach with Partners

Beyond its collaboration with MDBs, the CSF works with a wide range of global and country-level partners to extend its reach and ensure support is closely aligned with country priorities. The World Bank’s operations and in-country presence have been central to this effort, enabling the CSF to engage directly with governments in implementing NDC and LTS activities.

The CSF also fostered collaboration with the NDCP, responding to country requests through the Global Thematic Call for NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDs. In this context, the World Bank supported multiple requests for support, ensuring that resources were directed to where demand was strongest. Working closely with the NDCP in response to country requests for support, the collaboration both reinforced the World Bank’s country-led approach and contributed to the NDCP’s coordination efforts.

Coordination with other institutional partners — including United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the French Development Agency (AFD), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the 2050 Pathways Platform, among others — has been crucial in responding to country needs. The CSF facilitated alignment between World Bank teams, NDCP in-country facilitators, and partner institutions, helping countries access more coherent and timely support.

These partnerships have also been important in advancing knowledge and governance in the LTS space. By working with platforms such as the 2050 Pathways Platform, the CSF contributed to knowledge exchange and global dialogue, supporting countries in building more ambitious and implementable long-term strategies.

Conclusion

The National Plans and Strategies pillar, grounded in the CSF’s theory of change, has significantly contributed to strengthening country capacities and policies that advance countries’ development objectives and commitments under the Paris Agreement. Through technical assistance, capacity building, and strategic partnerships, the program has enabled countries to enhance their climate commitments, integrate climate considerations across sectors, and mobilize resources for effective climate action. These efforts are laying the groundwork for more ambitious climate strategies and actions, helping countries transition toward low-emission, climate-resilient economies.

Concrete Examples of Progress

- **Lao PDR:** Supported technical modeling of sectoral pathways to net zero by 2050, culminating in government-endorsed recommendations now being translated into a formal LTS for UNFCCC submission.
- **Türkiye:** Developed and transferred sectoral emissions models and a macroeconomic model to guide the 12th National Development Plan (2024–2028), aligning policy and investment for net zero by 2053.
- **Uzbekistan:** Supported full economy emissions modeling and stakeholder engagement, informing government deliberations on net zero targets and supporting a decree for LTS adoption.
- **Jordan:** Developed an integrated model for all emissive sectors, supporting participatory analysis and stakeholder engagement for LTS formulation.
- **Dominican Republic:** Facilitated a cohesive transition plan for net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, integrating adaptation and mitigation across sectors



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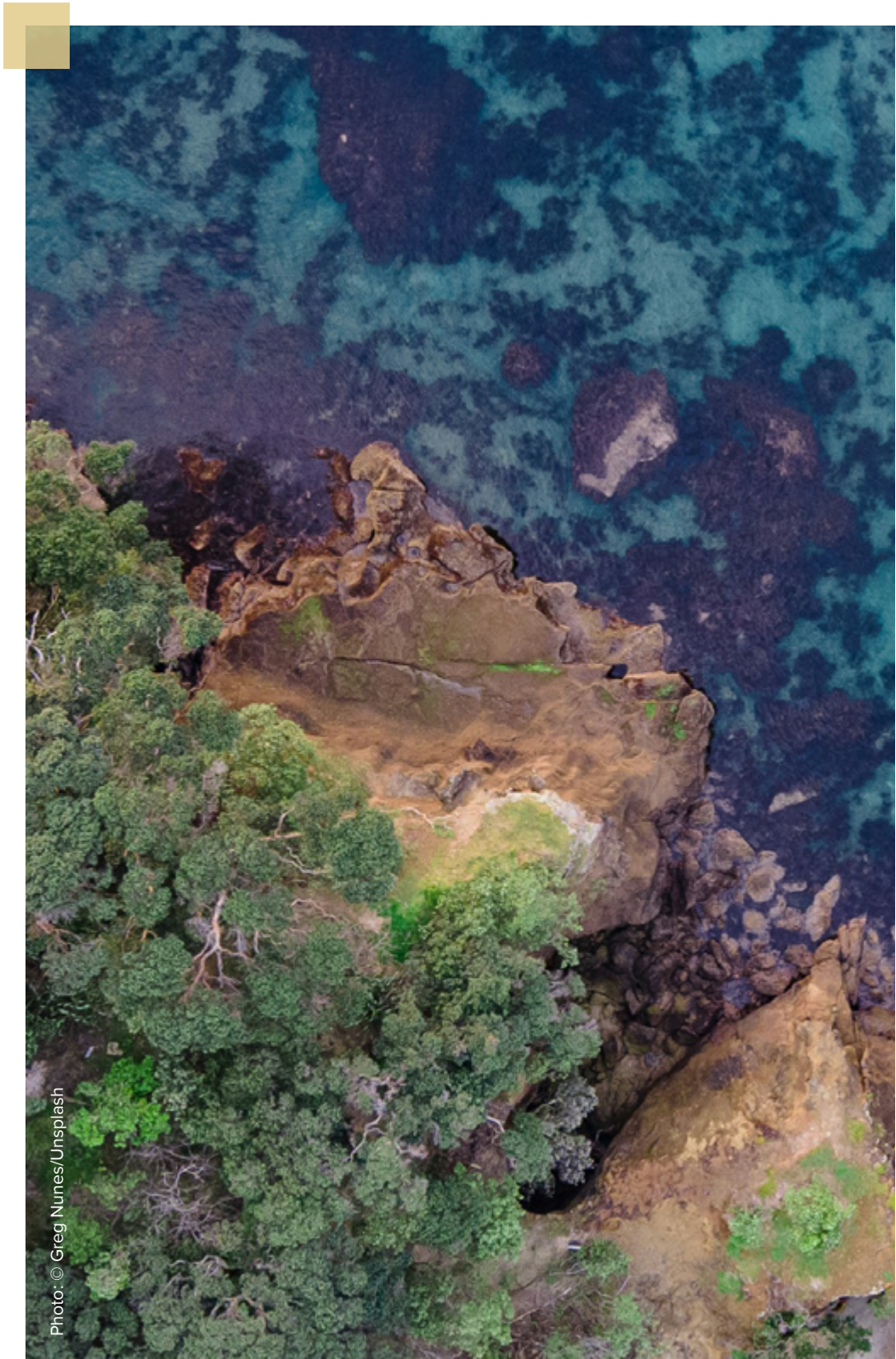


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ECONOMY-WIDE INTERVENTIONS

Climate change is a systemic challenge that touches every part of the economy, shaping growth prospects, fiscal stability, trade competitiveness, social equity, and financial resilience. The Economy-wide Interventions Pillar of the CSF aims to promote an integrated, cross-sectoral approach to climate action that moves beyond sector-specific projects to deeper systemic policy and institutional reforms.

Through initiatives such as the WoE Program and support for the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, the CSF helps to strengthen the enabling environment to support transformative and lasting change. Initiatives in this Pillar respond to growing demand from financial regulators, ministries of finance and planning, and financial institutions that increasingly recognize climate change as both a risk to economic development and an opportunity for sustainable growth.

Whole of Economy Program

The WoE Program was launched in early 2022, to support developing countries to advance a whole-of-economy approach to climate change. The Program to date allocated \$59 million through 153 grants to support over 100 countries to implement critical reforms that support greening entire economies while protecting the vulnerable groups during the transition. The Program supports analytics and technical assistance across **seven themes**, representing a comprehensive approach to greening entire economies while ensuring a just transition.

Figure 1. Whole of Economy Themes



Fiscal Instruments and Fiscal Risk

The WoE Program supports client governments with tools and advisory services to adopt climate-informed fiscal policies, integrate climate considerations into fiscal frameworks and risk management, diversify revenue bases, and strengthen debt sustainability.

Greening Private and Public Finance

The WoE Program supports the diversification of financing instruments through climate risk assessments, integration of sustainable reporting standards, development and piloting of green financing instruments, strengthening national development banks, applying digital finance for resilience, advancing climate-responsive banking and capital market tools, creating national green taxonomies, and piloting voluntary carbon markets.

Innovation and Industrial Development

Through analytical work and technical assistance, the WoE Program helps client countries to adopt policy reforms to enhance energy efficiency, decarbonize transport, improve carbon pricing, while mobilizing private finance.

Trade Policy

The WoE Program supports analysis, policy advice, and technical assistance to export resilience and trade facilitation.

Public Institutions

Through analytical and capacity building work, the WoE Program helps client countries to adopt climate change framework laws, climate-informed public investment management and public financial management policies and tools, or reporting standards for state-owned enterprises, as well as improving inter-ministerial coordination.

Social Change, Equity, and Just Transition

The WoE Program develops tools and methodologies to assess the distributional impacts of climate policies across regions, income levels, and gender. The goal is to design policies that actively manage disruptions while maximizing new opportunities for all.

Macro-Economic Aspects of Climate Change

The WoE Program has helped in financing analyses and providing capacity building support to help countries that are mostly vulnerable to climate risks such as Pacific Island countries to strengthen disaster risk management policies, laws, and regulations.

To deliver on these seven themes, the WoE Program is structured around three integrated windows: global analytics, country support, and economic embedded advisory. This design ensures thematic coherence, where global analytical outputs directly inform country-level interventions, and lessons from the field continuously refine WB global knowledge and methodologies.

Global Analytics

This window addresses critical gaps in knowledge and analytical tools by developing cutting edge methodologies to integrate climate action into economic development. The 35 grants under this window fund the creation of new tools and approaches that directly inform core World Bank diagnostics, including CCDRs, Country Growth and Jobs Reports (CGJRs), Poverty and Equity Assessments (PEAs), and Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs).

These tools represent global best practices and provide governments with the robust analytical foundation needed to implement effective decarbonization, adaptation, and low-carbon development strategies that align with their broader economic goals.



Photo: © Jonathan Ernst/World Bank

Country Support

The country support window translates global knowledge into actionable change on the ground, providing technical assistance and diagnostics to 65 client countries across all seven World Bank regions. Through 96 approved grants, the program helps governments integrate climate informed considerations into the program’s seven thematic areas.

This support is driving the climate-smart transformation of core country operations. It includes 104 grants supporting core diagnostics such as PERs and Financial Sector Assessments that incorporate climate risks and opportunities. The program also aids in implementing recommendations from CCDRs, conducts upstream analytics to fill data gaps, and assists country economists in adopting new methodologies and tools. The ultimate goal is to empower countries to pursue sustainable economic development and resilience with a fully integrated climate perspective.

Economic Advisory Support

This window provides direct, hands-on expertise by embedding economic advisors within government agencies, primarily ministries of finance and planning, regulators, or sectoral ministries. Twenty-eight advisors in 22 countries worked directly with officials to incorporate climate considerations into economic policies and financial instruments.

These advisors have three core objectives:

- Identify sectoral policy reforms and financial opportunities for “building back better” and align these with NDCs and LTSs.
- Undertake research relevant to incorporating mitigation and adaptation considerations into development policies or recovery packages.
- Support project preparation and leverage the World Bank’s and its partners’ additional support.

Embedded advisors are hired as short-term consultants for one-to-two year placements within key government driving critical policy reform.

Their terms of reference are developed collaboratively between World Bank task teams, government counterparts and in some instances with the NDCP to ensure the advisory support is directly targeted at the country’s most pressing needs.

Theory of Change and Results Framework

The WoE Program’s theory of change and results framework centers around the adoption of policies, strategies, and institutional and regulatory frameworks by countries. Applied across the program’s seven themes, the outputs and intermediate outcomes are structured around four focus areas:

- Climate-informed, economy-wide policies developed and strengthened, by program themes.
- World Bank operations supporting climate-informed, economy-wide policies, by instrument type.
- Institutions (including ministries of finance, central banks, line ministries, and others) with improved knowledge and capacity, by program themes.
- Knowledge products produced and learning events organized by global and regional strategic programs.

Conclusion

Over the past three years, the WoE Program has supported countries in integrating climate-related priorities into core economic decision-making. The Program has strengthened fiscal and financial policies, enhanced public financial management and transparency, and improved understanding of the distributional impacts of weather-related shocks and climate-related policy reforms. It has also built a lasting capacity within ministries of finance, planning, and financial regulators; supported stronger public institutions; diversified the investor base; and mobilized private investment.

Results



Policies Strengthened/Developed

155 (30 adopted in 25 countries)



World Bank Lending Supported

64 operations leveraging \$11.8 billion of which \$10.1 billion correspond to Development Policy Loans



Tools & Methodologies Developed

64 (19 methodologies, 45 tools)



Core World Bank Diagnostics Informed

Through 104 grants



Countries Received Technical Assistance

81 (with 29 embedded advisers)



Knowledge & Training

75 knowledge products, 199 trainings, 7 global events and 12 regional events

Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action

Finance ministries play a crucial role in leveraging fiscal, economic, financial, and planning instruments to facilitate a smooth transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient economies. They are uniquely positioned to drive climate action through their influence over resource allocation and policy priorities.

The [Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action](#) (CFMCA) convenes fiscal and economic policymakers in leading the global climate response and in securing a just transition towards low-carbon resilient development. Launched in 2019, it has expanded rapidly to nearly 100 member countries. Operating under the [Helsinki Principles](#), the Coalition focuses on integrating climate considerations into the core functions of finance ministries to accelerate climate action.

The World Bank has been instrumental to the Coalition since its inception. As an Institutional Partner, it provides analytical support to the Members and the Secretariat and, together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), hosts the Secretariat function, offering administrative, logistical, and technical support to the Coalition and its Co-Chairs in achieving their objectives. Secretariat activities are funded through contributions by Coalition members to the CSF. To date, contributions have exceeded \$9 million, of which \$3.5 million has been allocated through both the WoE Program and a new dedicated Coalition window².

With new funding from Coalition members in 2024, the Secretariat function was strengthened to better support its members and institutional partners, and to further expand the Coalition’s membership, visibility, and impact. New recruitment for the Secretariat team has resulted in improved planning, coordination, and communication, translating into stronger support for the delivery of [the Coalition Strategic Work Program](#) and greater engagement by the membership.

In 2024, the Secretariat facilitated the delivery of a series of high-level events. In April, the 11th Ministerial at the World Bank celebrated the Coalition’s fifth anniversary. Ministers discussed their role in NDC design and coordination, reforming harmful financial incentives and pricing mechanisms, and mobilizing global bond markets for a just transition; and further launched a Joint Call to Action to enhance finance ministry engagement in advancing NDCs ahead of COP30. In October, the 12th Ministerial at the IMF focused on integrating climate risks into macroeconomic frameworks, scaling nature finance, endorsing a revised Coalition Charter, and confirming Uganda as incoming Co-Chair, succeeding Indonesia. Members released the second annual [Climate Action Statement](#) stressing finance ministries priorities and objectives along with a catalogue of 485 concrete actions from over 60 finance ministries to mainstream climate into economic policy. In November, a Ministerial Event at COP29 co-hosted with the Azerbaijani Presidency gathered nearly 30 members to address the post–Global Stocktake imperative: bridging the climate finance gap, aligning incentives and economic instruments, and operationalizing coordination mechanisms, such as country platforms, to support NDCs implementation. Finally, following demand from members, in 2024 the first successful regional convenings were organized for Africa (in Uganda) and the Asia Pacific region (in the Philippines).

Throughout the year, as Members emphasized the need for increased capacity building, the Secretariat facilitated peer-to-peer exchanges, connected Members with relevant Institutional Partners, and developed various publications to promote knowledge sharing and best practices. It also convened country-specific meetings with Uganda, Malaysia, Colombia, Nigeria, and Egypt to identify capacity needs and coordinate targeted in-country support.

In the lead up to COP30, the Coalition is working to equip finance ministries with knowledge and best practices on a range of tools and

mechanisms to support the implementation of their updated NDCs. It is also highlighting opportunities to maximize synergies between climate action, economic growth, competitiveness, and development, while mobilizing finance from diverse sources. The Secretariat has supported efforts to strengthen the dialogue between ministries of finance and environment by hosting events and collaborating closely with partners from the UN system and the NDCP, also leveraging the CSF’s National Plans and Strategies Pillar and its ongoing NDC support portfolio.

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action is advancing its work of mobilizing and coordinating Members for climate action, with the CSF as its funding modality, and the World Bank as a key partner in providing analysis, technical assistance, and lending support, and co-host of the Secretariat, along with the IMF. Through its collaborative efforts and its commitment to innovation and ambition raising, the Coalition continues to be a transformative force in the global response to climate change, leveraging the unique capabilities of finance ministries to drive systemic change and secure a just transition to a sustainable future.



² The CSF’s allocation for the Secretariat is thanks to generous contributions from four donors: Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Switzerland’s State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Netherlands’ Ministry of Finance, and Austria’s Ministry of Finance. In 2025, the Coalition received new contributions from Luxembourg’s Ministry of Finance.



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TARGETED INTERVENTIONS

Green Recovery Initiative

The Green Recovery Initiative (GRI) emerged as a pivotal program under the CSF in response to the global challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to progress on climate action. Its creation was driven by the urgent need to assist developing countries in navigating their recovery with a focus on sustainable and green economic growth. With a funding allocation of just under \$27 million, GRI was designed to leverage the World Bank’s existing and new engagements with countries to advance reforms and investments that promoted a sustainable recovery. This initiative sought to build upon immediate post-pandemic priorities and lay the groundwork for ambitious long-term climate action. The primary objectives included preventing the rollback of existing climate-related efforts, integrating climate-smart investments into recovery plans and stimulus packages, and exploring opportunities to enhance climate resilience and reduce GHG emissions during economic recovery.

The CSF’s [theory of change](#), as applied through the GRI, posits that by providing targeted support, countries can effectively integrate climate change considerations into their economic recovery planning, policies, and investments. This support was primarily delivered through analytics, capacity building, and technical assistance facilitated by the World Bank’s sectoral engagement. The expected outcomes of these green recovery measures are characterized as “signals of change,” indicating progress towards the intended development objective. These signals are categorized into two types:

➔ **Emerging Signals:** These represent early outcomes and provide evidence of relevant program design and implementation that create the enabling conditions for change. Examples include risk mapping and assessment of climate-sensitive diseases to inform health sector strategies, or the advancement of climate change-

related policies and regulatory frameworks through direct budget support operations.

➔ **Advanced Signals:** These document the materialization of long-term, self-sustaining outcomes, building upon the groundwork laid by the emerging signals. An example would be the geographic prioritization of investments for improving resilience to climate-related diseases under a World Bank lending operation, stemming from earlier risk assessments.

The GRI functioned with an agile approach, employing targeted interventions across various sectors. This agility allowed the initiative to respond to specific country needs and integrate climate considerations into diverse recovery efforts. The GRI advanced its goals through two funding windows:

➔ **Project Design and Implementation Support:** This window provided support for green recovery measures within Bank-financed budget support operations, government spending programs, and investment projects.

➔ **Analytical Tools and Methodologies:** This focused on providing resources for upstream climate-related analytics, tools and other knowledge products.

The outputs of GRI-funded interventions included training and capacity building for climate action planning, analytics to integrate climate change considerations into policies and investments, and strengthened climate information and monitoring systems. An agile approach to allocating resources enabled the GRI to directly influence

the design of numerous World Bank direct lending operations and facilitate the inclusion of climate-related investments in several countries’ economic recovery efforts. For instance, the GRI supported climate-informed policies and investments across agriculture, energy, finance, health, and transport sectors, demonstrating its adaptability to diverse technical areas and contexts.

- ➔ **Capacity Building:** The initiative supported 171 trainings, primarily focusing on skills development for government staff on climate policy design or investment planning. These trainings reached 2,135 individuals, including 555 women, and enhanced capacities of 63 institutions across 29 countries.
- ➔ **Analytical Outputs:** 201 analytical outputs were produced through GRI support, including climate risk assessments, policy reviews, and sector diagnostics. These outputs supported WB teams and governments in identifying climate-related risks and opportunities across multiple sectors, assessing the feasibility of climate policies and investments, and estimating the socioeconomic impacts and financing needs of climate interventions. For instance, in Pakistan, the GRI funded a study on innovative business models for deploying solar irrigation pumps and supported the development of a roadmap for solarizing the country’s irrigation systems.
- ➔ **Technical Assistance:** Approximately half (53%) of the GRI grants provided technical assistance for the development, strengthening and implementation of climate policies and investments. As many as 24 countries benefitted from this support. For instance, technical assistance was extended to the Ministry of Labor and Human Resources in Bhutan and the Ministry of Social Welfare in Bangladesh to help redesign current social protection programs and develop new initiatives that integrate climate resilience measures.
- ➔ **Climate Policy and Investment-related Impact during and beyond the COVID-19 pandemic:** GRI has played a crucial role in promoting a green recovery in over 20 countries. It supported 9 countries in designing and implementing climate-focused actions within their

COVID-19 economic recovery plans and strategies. For instance, the GRI supported the Government of Honduras in formulating and implementing a priority action under the third pillar of its COVID-19 recovery strategy—rehabilitating vulnerable infrastructure that provides access to productive regions—by providing a robust analytical framework and data-driven policy recommendations. In addition, the GRI helped 11 countries embed climate change considerations in the policies and investments made as part of COVID-19 recovery initiatives. It is notable that a total of 14 countries developed, strengthened or implemented climate change-related policies and regulatory or institutional frameworks across agriculture, energy, urban development, transport, health and other key sectors because of GRI support. For instance, GRI enabled Ethiopia’s Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure to integrate low-carbon priorities into the revision of its Urban Development Policy. Additionally, the GRI assisted 11 countries in identifying, designing or implementing climate change-related investments and another 3 countries in developing and implementing climate change-related investment plans and programs.

- ➔ **World Bank Operations:** The GRI directly influenced 70 World Bank lending operations linked to approximately \$20 billion in lending. It supported the inclusion of climate-related investments amounting to approximately \$4 billion in 56 direct lending operations (IPFs and PforRs) covering 11 different sectors. It also informed the design and/or implementation of climate change-focused policies in 14 policy-based lending operations across 10 countries.

By supporting such timely interventions, the GRI has enabled countries to meet their climate commitments and advance low carbon and climate resilient development.

While the CSF closed the GRI at the end of 2024, the initiative’s legacy is poised to endure through the strong foundations it has laid. The GRI’s targeted and agile approach to deploying support offers a blueprint for systematic, scaled-up assistance to countries on advancing ambitious climate action. The signals of change initiated by the GRI will continue

to materialize, driving long-term, self-sustaining outcomes that align with countries’ climate goals. The GRI’s legacy within the CSF will be marked by its pivotal role in fostering a green economic recovery and setting the stage for continued climate action and resilience.



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Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development

The Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D) is a cornerstone of the [World Bank’s Methane Reduction Blueprint](#) announced in COP28. It has been instrumental in advancing climate action through the CSF Theory of Change. The [CSF Theory of Change](#) serves as a guiding framework, emphasizing the integration of climate resilience, economic development, and environmental sustainability. CH4D represents an agile evolution of the CSF program under the Targeted Interventions Pillar. It is defined by a comprehensive approach to addressing methane emissions across various sectors, including livestock, rice, waste, and sanitation. The platform focuses on delivering triple wins by simultaneously reducing super pollutant emissions, enhancing resilience, and empowering livelihoods. The World Bank’s Methane Reduction Blueprint, seeks to accelerate methane action by scaling successful projects into national programs and supporting developing countries transition to a green growth path early on.

Overall Program Impact

Linking climate and development gains: In alignment with the World’s Bank’s commitment, CH4D is supporting projects with the aim to slash up to 10 million tons of methane during the lifespan of projects and benefit about 100 million people.

Informing Word Bank Financing: In FY25, CH4D supported more than 60 projects across more than 20 countries to scale up methane emission reduction. These projects are at various stages –most of them have financing already approved and are linked to more than \$10bn of World Bank financing.

Aligning with NDCs: All CH4D supported projects are aligned with the NDCs of the respective countries. CH4D funds contribute to the development of Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems and are informing national policies across all relevant sectors, including rice, livestock, waste and sanitation.

➔ Targeted Interventions in Agriculture:

CH4D emphasizes transforming agrifood systems to reduce methane emissions, building environmental resilience and improving food security. Its low-methane strategy is climate-smart, driving adoption among millions of smallholder and medium-size farmers while enhancing food security and driving green economic growth. CH4D is supporting 16 country programs, including Nigeria, where CH4D is assisting women involved in parboiled rice processing by converting post-harvest rice husks into charcoal briquettes. This not only generates additional income but also reduces methane emissions and deforestation.

In Viet Nam, CH4D is supporting the scaling up of the World Bank-financed Viet Nam Sustainable Agriculture Transformation project into a national program focused on low methane rice production in more than 1 million hectares of paddy rice in the Mekong Delta.

➔ Waste Management and Methane Reduction:

CH4D is also addressing methane emissions from waste management in 8 countries, from metropolitan areas such as the Great Cairo Region and metropolises such as Karachi and Dar es Salaam to medium and small cities in Southeast and Central Asia. The strategy is to combat food waste and related pollution through circular practices that re-transform waste into valuable resources and reduce its generation. The goal is to shift practices and incentives across the entire chain—from production and consumption to disposal and management, generating new streams of local revenues and more livable cities.

Key Features of the Methane Platform

System-wide Analytics and Advisory Support: CH4D provides analytics and advisory support for policy repurposing and regulatory reforms, enabling countries to prioritize actions and implement effective methane reduction strategies.

User-friendly Methodologies and Tools: CH4D refined methodologies and tools for methane diagnostics, accounting, and monitoring that facilitate quick adoption and behavior change.

Viable Capital Mobilization Options: CH4D explores capital mobilization options to incentivize developing countries’ deployment of methane reduction initiatives quickly at scale.

Collaborative Efforts

By establishing strategic partnerships with leading scientific, technical, financial and philanthropic organizations while influencing the World Bank’s investment portfolio, CH4D is mobilizing methane reduction efforts at scale. The targeted intervention has already provided impressive milestones in its early stages.

CH4D was designed and is being implemented in co-creation with more than 25 partners from scientific, technical, and industry-leading organizations. Notably it has strategic partnerships with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and Global Methane Hub (GMH).

CH4D represents a transformative evolution of CSF’s Targeted Interventions Pillar. By integrating comprehensive solutions across agriculture and waste management, the platform delivers fast climate action with major developing gains. Through strategic partnerships and innovative approaches, CH4D is contributing to addressing the root causes of methane emissions, paving the way for green growth and resilient economies.

Country Case Studies

1. Pakistan: Waste Management

Strategic Context & Relevance: Karachi, the 8th largest city in the world, faces significant challenges in waste management, generating over 3.5 million tons of waste annually. CH4D is supporting the local government to address this through the adoption of industrial-scale anaerobic digestion solutions that improve waste management while generating new sources of revenues.

National Strategy Linkages: The initiative aligns with Pakistan’s national climate action plans, supporting the Updated NDC (2021) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2023) by prioritizing climate-smart municipal services.

Objectives & Scope of Work: CH4D support is filling a major service delivery gap, improving livability for the city’s nearly 15 million residents while supporting Pakistan’s (the 8th largest methane emitter globally) NDC commitment to reduce methane emissions from waste.

2. Brazil: Methane Action in Livestock Practices

Strategic Context & Relevance: CH4D is collaborating with central and state governments to further advance sustainable livestock policies and practices. Brazil has the world’s second-largest livestock herd, emitting around 13.5 million tons of methane annually, making it the second highest globally, after India.

National Strategy Linkages: CH4D is supporting Brazil’s national sustainable agriculture program (ABC+ Plan) for 2020-2030 to advance methane reduction through improved animal health, intensive fattening systems, enhanced feeding strategies, and shorter slaughter times to minimize enteric methane emissions. It is also providing farmers with affordable technologies and incentives for improved manure management, promoting biogas and organic fertilizer production.

Objectives & Scope of Work: CH4D aims to enhance knowledge and capacity for adoption of methane-reducing practices among public and private actors in Brazil’s livestock sector.

3. China: Methane Reduction Action Plan

Strategic Context & Relevance: In China, CH4D is informing China’s *Methane Emissions Control Action Plan* by supporting methane action in agriculture and waste management. It is supporting cattle producers in adopting proven, affordable technologies and management practices that enhance productivity while reducing methane emissions. It is also supporting extension services for farmers to adopt methane reduction management techniques for rice paddies and resilience-enhancing technologies and cities to divert and treat their organic waste with methane capture.

Objectives & Scope of Work: CH4D is filling critical knowledge gaps, generating key data on emissions and reduction potentials, and integrating lessons learned from World Bank-financed projects into national policy dialogue and action.





Western Balkans Plus Program

With 42 grants totaling \$9 million through the end of 2024, the WeBa+ Program supports the 6 countries in the Western Balkans and 4 countries in Europe and Central Asia to advance their climate and green growth priorities.

Overview

The Western Balkans Plus (WeBa+) Program has been exclusively supported by the Austrian Ministry of Finance since its inception in 2020. The program’s geographic focus is primarily driven by the unique development context of countries in the region. Since its inception, the program has helped countries in the region to align with the EU’s Green Agenda and address climate and environmental challenges arising from high fossil fuel dependency, infrastructure gaps, and energy security.

With an initial focus on the six countries of the Western Balkans – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia – the Program was expanded in 2023 to other countries in Europe and Central Asia – with Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, and Tajikistan so far.

The WeBa+ program supports countries in adopting policy reforms and undertaking investments to reduce GHG emissions, strengthen resilience to climate shocks, and improve environmental outcomes. It is closely aligned with World Bank lending operations in the region, advancing policy priorities and addressing investment needs for climate and green growth.

Advancing Impactful Climate and Green Growth Priorities in the Region

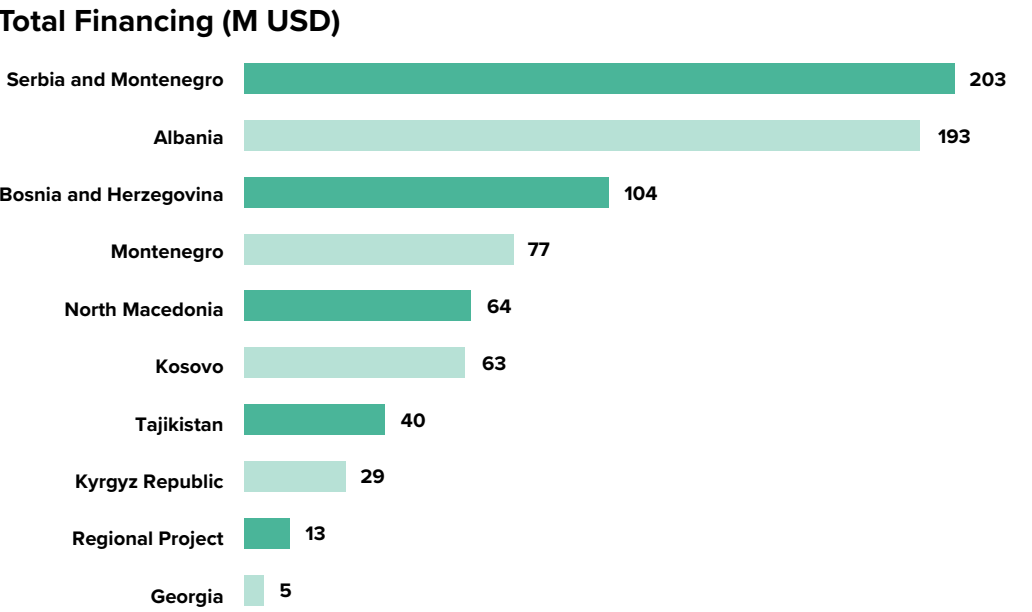
Throughout 2024, the WeBa+ Program has systematically deployed resources to support impactful climate and green growth initiatives across its priority themes, ranging from renewable energy development, efficient waste management, broader green transition issues including social impacts, to green motorization and urban planning. Several activities have a multi-country scope, considering the political economy of infrastructure

and environment investments in priority sectors for the green growth agenda, such as air quality, transport, and power connectivity. All grants are supporting climate-related policy reforms, regulatory frameworks, and plans.

Strengthening Operational Readiness and Implementation

Since its inception, the WeBa+ Program has played a crucial role in supporting the country dialogue and operational portfolio in the Western Balkans and more recently in the broader region. As of 2024, the Program has informed \$ 791 million in World Bank lending across 29 operations, of which two-thirds are investment lending operations, and the rest are policy lending operations, with a smaller proportion of results-based financing. Over 75% of grants were directly supporting upstream analysis, feasibility studies, and project design and preparation, while over 20% were supporting robust project implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The Program also supports core diagnostics such as [Country Climate and Development Reports](#) and programmatic analytics that strengthen the knowledge foundation to inform country engagement.

Figure 2: Volume of lending informed by country



Yielding Impact Aligned with Country Priorities

Enabling the Energy Transition in the Western Balkans

Two energy challenges converged in the region in 2021-2022: aligning the COVID-19 recovery with the transition to a low-carbon energy sector, and the other, mitigating the ongoing energy crisis exacerbated by the war in Ukraine. The WeBa+ Program supported a range of analytics to assist the Western Balkans countries in developing and implementing policy and investment responses in a programmatic manner towards a more sustainable and less carbon-intensive energy mix.

In **Kosovo**, a renewable energy options analysis informed the government’s enactment of the Law on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources increasing the institutional mandatory targets for renewable energy, which was supported through the [Kosovo First Fiscal Effectiveness, Competitiveness and Green Growth Development Policy Financing](#) (\$100M). The new law is expected to increase Kosovo’s new renewable energy sources committed for electricity generation.

In **Serbia**, a review of renewable energy auctions informed an update to the associated regulatory framework to increase renewable energy generation capacities supported through [the Second Serbia Green Transition Programmatic Development Policy Loan](#) (\$ 160M).

In **North Macedonia**, a land use and repurposing assessment was conducted to determine the optimal future uses of coal mining lands. This in turn informed the determination of feasible concepts for sustainable district heating investments adapted to local contexts.

Linking Improved Air Quality Management to Productivity in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia

In **Serbia**, the WeBa+ Program is helping address air quality affected by the practice of burning of agricultural residue in Vojvodina Province. Feasibility studies assessed the viability of the agricultural biomass value chain and biogas production, taking into consideration EU and Serbian requirements for low-carbon strategies. Four pilots linking small- and medium-size cereal

producers to biomass processors received technical assistance. WeBa+ support has benefited small- and medium-sized cereal producers, producer cooperatives, biogas associations, chambers of commerce, large agri-food and cereal processors and exporters, and national and provincial government institutions. Activities informed the preparation and implementation of agribusiness development plans to adopt climate-smart agriculture and value-addition innovations with more than 1,300 farmers in the [Serbia Competitive Agriculture Project \(SCAP\) Project](#) (\$ 50M) and is expected to inform the new National Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the WeBa+ Program strengthened the evidence base to address the burden of air pollution in urban hotspots. For Sarajevo, a [functional review](#) of air quality management, along with a concept design for a low emissions zone and a plan of intervention measures in case of excessive air pollution helped inform the [Bosnia and Herzegovina Air Quality Improvement Project](#) (\$ 50M) and associated investments to strengthen air quality monitoring and support the transition to low-emission transport in Canton Sarajevo.

Building Cities That Are Resilient to Extreme Heat in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Western Balkan economies are subject to varying degrees of compounding climate impacts such as damages from riverine floods,

drought affecting agricultural livelihoods, and labor heat stress implications on GDP. Though costs of adaptation are high, investment in adaptation measures come with the triple dividend of avoided losses, accelerated economic potential, and amplified co-benefits. Moreover, across Europe and Central Asia, cities – where 70 percent of people live – are getting hotter, dryer and wetter, and urban emissions are worsening. Yet cities also hold the keys to action, with the potential to make urban spaces cooler, protect lives during extreme heat events, adapt infrastructure for a hotter future, and embed heat resilience across government.

These are some of the key findings and future directions resulting from analytics supported by the WeBa+ Program. A [methodology](#) for modeling the cascading impacts of climate hazards and the costs and benefits of potential adaptation interventions accompanied the [Western Balkans Country Climate and Development Report](#). Extreme heat mapping was carried out in 6 cities in close conjunction with mayors and community leaders and universities in the region: Tirana, Shkodra and Vlore in [Albania](#), in Sarajevo and Mostar in [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#), and in Skopje in North Macedonia. The [Unlivable: How Cities in Europe and Central Asia Can Survive and Thrive in a Hotter Future](#) flagship report points to steps cities can take to minimize negative impacts from rising temperatures and integrate these in development planning.

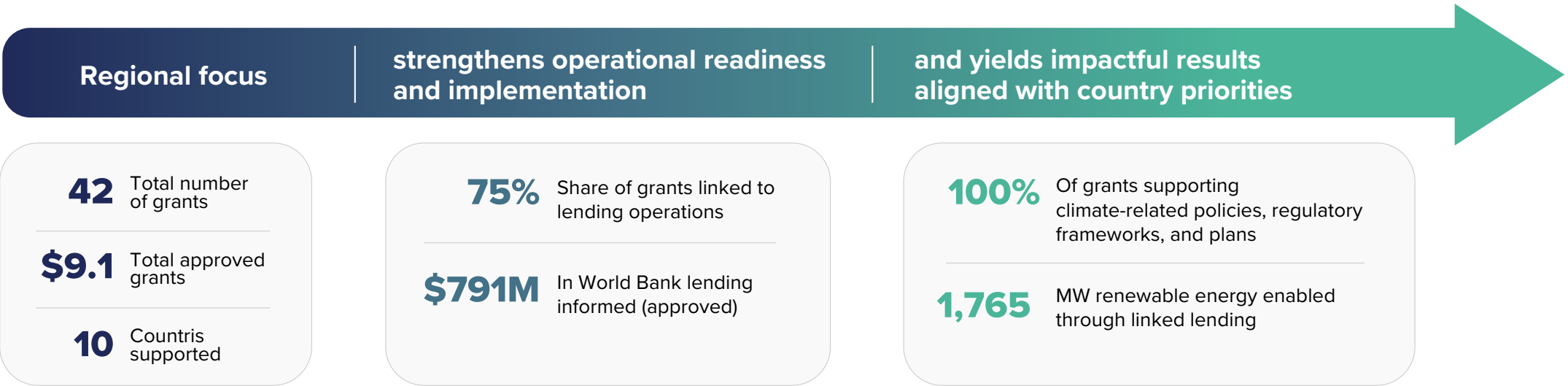




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CSF Country Impact Stories

Africa

The CSF in Africa: Driving Resilience, Low-Carbon Growth, and Inclusive Development

Africa stands at the frontline of climate change, facing escalating risks from droughts, floods, and shifting weather patterns that threaten to reverse decades of development gains. Yet, the continent is also a crucible of innovation and ambition, where countries are leveraging global partnerships and targeted support to build a climate-resilient, low-carbon future. Central to this transformation is the CSF, a technical assistance platform that mobilizes resources, knowledge, and partnerships to operationalize climate action across Africa’s diverse landscapes and economies. The CSF operates through several key pillars, each supporting different aspects of climate action. The following story illustrates how the CSF works in Africa, using real project examples from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda.

Rwanda Supporting NDC Enhancement

The CSF’s National Plans and Strategies Pillar supports countries in developing and implementing their climate strategies, such as NDCs and LTSs. In Rwanda, the CSF funded a project to enhance the country’s NDC and provide support for its LTS. The project focused on updating and enhancing Rwanda’s NDC with deeper analytics and new data. Rwanda is taking significant strides toward a climate-resilient, low-carbon future through its “Supporting NDC Enhancement in Rwanda” activity. This 24-month initiative, funded with \$400,000 is designed to help Rwanda achieve its ambitious climate and development goals as outlined in the country’s Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy and Vision 2050.

The engagement builds on previous World Bank support, particularly the development of Rwanda’s second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2.0) in 2020. The current focus is on updating and strengthening Rwanda’s NDC 3.0, which incorporates lessons from global climate stocktakes and aligns closely with national development priorities, including Vision 2050 and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST).

A key objective is to help the Government of Rwanda (GoR) meet its emissions reduction targets: an unconditional 16% reduction and a conditional additional 22% by 2030. Achieving these targets will require substantial investments in climate mitigation, adaptation, and nature-based solutions, as well as enhanced institutional and technical capacity. Rwanda’s NDC 3.0 introduces several important updates compared to its predecessor. Notably, it now includes emissions and removals from land use and land-use change in forestry (LULUCF), resulting in higher overall emission reduction targets and updated baseline data. The new NDC also features a dedicated focus on loss and damage management, and a revised monitoring and evaluation framework to better track progress.

The scope of NDC 3 is comprehensive, covering mitigation and adaptation analysis, implementation planning, funding requirements, loss and damage management, indicator development, capacity building, and technology transfer. Mitigation efforts will prioritize energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and waste management, with an estimated funding need of \$10.9 billion by 2035. Adaptation measures, spanning eight key sectors, are projected to require \$8.9 billion, with about 40% of this funding needed for unconditional components.

Ethiopia

Supporting Implementation of Ethiopia’s NDC

In 2024, Ethiopia stands at a pivotal moment in its climate journey as climate change continues to threaten the nation with droughts, floods, and food insecurity, the CSF’s targeted interventions are helping Ethiopia turn ambition into action. Ethiopia has long been a leader in green development, ratifying the UNFCCC in 1994 and submitting progressive Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2015, 2017, and 2021. Yet, a 2022 review revealed a significant gap between policy and implementation, driven by institutional, capacity, and financing challenges. Responding to a direct request from the government, the CSF launched a comprehensive program to bridge this gap and accelerate climate action.

First, a rigorous Country Climate Institutional Assessment (CCIA) was conducted, mapping strengths and weaknesses in Ethiopia’s climate governance. This diagnostic provided actionable recommendations for a robust NDC implementation framework, ensuring that climate policies are not just well-designed but also deliver results on the ground.

Second, the CSF supported the development of sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans, equipping ministries with the tools and strategies needed to meet Ethiopia’s climate targets. A highlight of this effort was the deployment of an Investment Prioritization Tool for the Ministry of Agriculture, enabling smarter, evidence-based decisions for landscape management and ecosystem services.

Third, the CSF introduced advanced macro-micro modeling to quantify the economic impacts of climate change through 2050. This analysis, featured in Ethiopia’s CCDR, underscored the urgent need for structural reforms, social safety nets, and climate-resilient infrastructure. The findings made clear that climate change will impose significant costs, heighten conflict risks, and disproportionately affect the poor—making resilience a national imperative.

Key achievements include the recruitment of a resident modeler at the Ministry of Planning and Development, capacity-building workshops, and

the development of a comprehensive investment and implementation roadmap for Ethiopia’s next NDC (NDC 3.0). The CSF’s work has not only informed government policy but also mobilized domestic and international resources, setting Ethiopia on a path toward a just, climate-resilient future. As Ethiopia prepares to update its NDC, the CSF’s legacy is clear: stronger institutions, smarter investments, and a nation better equipped to face the climate challenges of tomorrow.

Botswana

Economic Resilience and Green Recovery

The CSF also played a crucial role in helping countries pursue a green recovery during the COVID-19 crisis by embedding climate considerations into their economic recovery strategies and investment decisions. For example, the CSF supported Botswana’s the Economic Recovery and Transformation Plan, adopted in September 2020, that prioritized a low-carbon and resilient recovery through the “Botswana Programmatic Economic Resilience and Green Recovery” Development Policy Financing (DPF). This policy-based lending operation assisted the government in adopting guidelines for evaluating and managing climate risks within Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP).

Botswana’s NDC explicitly highlights the need for the country to undertake national adaptation measures to safeguard the economy and livelihoods. The country’s NAP outlines requirements for climate change adaptation to be integrated at all levels of planning and implementation. It further specifies actions and targets across various sectors to direct the integration of climate resilience considerations.

The CSF supported Botswana’s NDC and NAP priorities by strengthening environmental assessment processes to incorporate climate change considerations. It also supported the Botswana Climate Change Policy and Action Plan adopted in April 2021 which prioritizes adaptation and mitigation measures that promote climate resilient infrastructure by integrating climate considerations into infrastructure planning and design.



Kenya

Livestock Methane Emissions Reduction

A major focus of the CSF is supporting low-carbon development and sectoral transformation, particularly in agriculture, which is a significant source of emissions in Africa. In Kenya, the CSF funded a project to reduce methane emissions from the livestock sector, which accounts for 96% of the country’s agricultural methane emissions. The project’s key components included:

identifying and documenting scalable, low-cost strategies for reducing methane emissions in dairy and beef production; developing business models for private sector adoption of methane reduction practices, such as using rice straw and polish as livestock feed and providing technical assistance and training on innovative management practices (TIMPs) for methane reduction.

Harmonizing the Methane MRV system for livestock and improving the Tier 2 GHG inventory for more accurate emission estimates. The project aimed for a 20% reduction in methane emissions by 2026 and supported Kenya’s national climate targets, including a 32% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030.

Scaling Kenyan Enterprises’ Access to Carbon Markets

Kenya’s enterprise sector, powered by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), is a cornerstone of the country’s economic growth and job creation. Yet, these businesses face persistent barriers to affordable financing. High interest rates, short loan tenors, and limited equity funding make it difficult for SMEs to invest. Carbon markets, however, offer an alternative: by monetizing GHG reductions, enterprises can access non-debt financing that does not require collateral or prior assets, making climate friendly investments more financially viable for those excluded from traditional finance channels.

Kenya has emerged as a leader in Africa’s voluntary carbon market, second only to the Democratic Republic of Congo in carbon credit issuance in 2022. Despite this, only a handful of developers have

successfully navigated the complex process of generating and selling carbon credits, leaving most Kenyan SMEs unable to participate. Recognizing this gap, the World Bank, IFC, and the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) launched the [Carbon Market Guidebook for Kenyan Enterprises](#) under the WoE Program. The guidebook provides practical, step-by-step guidance on carbon project development, risk mitigation, and navigating the evolving regulatory landscape. Its aim is to empower Kenyan enterprises to access carbon finance, especially as global carbon markets experience volatility in demand and pricing.

Integral to this transformation is the role of the Standardized Crediting Framework (SCF), developed with technical and operational support from the World Bank’s Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev) and adopted by Kenya in March 2025. The SCF is a national crediting mechanism, owned and managed by the Kenyan government, designed to transition projects from the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to the Paris Agreement’s Article 6 framework. The SCF enables Kenya to issue verified carbon credits under its own system, which can be purchased by third-party buyers, including Ci-Dev. This framework is not only a bridge for existing energy sector projects but also a scalable model for future initiatives in other sectors such as agriculture and forestry. The SCF’s country-led approach allows Kenya to shape eligibility rules, governance, and methodologies, ensuring credits meet international standards and market requirements.

The SCF’s impact is already visible in pilot projects like the Kenya Tea Development Agency Small Hydro Programme, which transitioned from CDM to SCF, enabling continued carbon credit generation and sales. The SCF’s streamlined processes—such as combined validation and verification, immediate crediting upon project listing, and reduced monitoring costs—make it easier for SMEs to participate and benefit from carbon finance. As the SCF expands, it will cover more sectors and methodologies, further democratizing access to carbon markets for Kenyan enterprises.

Capacity Building, Knowledge, and Cross-Sectoral Coordination

Across all projects, the CSF emphasizes capacity building, knowledge sharing, and cross-sectoral coordination. In Kenya, the livestock methane project involved coordination with multiple government ministries, county governments, research organizations, academia, the private sector, and community groups. The project produced publicly available inventories, guidelines, business models, training materials, and policy notes, and disseminated results through workshops and media.

In Rwanda, the NDC enhancement project strengthened institutional capacity at national and sub-national levels. In Botswana, the green recovery program enhanced the capacity of government agencies, EIA practitioners, and project developers to use climate risk guidelines effectively. These efforts ensure that climate action is integrated, inclusive, and sustainable, with benefits extending beyond the immediate project to inform national and regional strategies.



East Asia & Pacific

Mongolia Building Climate Resilient Agriculture

The “Building Climate Resilient Agriculture” program in Mongolia, supported by the CSF and implemented from April 2021 until June 2025, was a collaborative effort led by the World Bank and Mongolia’s Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry. The program was strategically aligned with Mongolia’s Long-Term Development Vision 2050, which emphasizes a transition to a greener economy through low-emission, productive, and inclusive development. Its primary aim was to support the government in identifying climate-smart agriculture (CSA) investments and developing a recovery plan for the agriculture and livestock sectors in the wake of COVID-19.

The initiative also focused on highlighting policy priorities, institutional capacity needs, and delivery mechanisms to make these sectors more resilient and environmentally sustainable, while achieving mitigation co-benefits. This program supported Mongolia in advancing agriculture and livestock sector-related priorities in its updated NDC (2020), which include sustainable livestock production, pastureland management, and improved water management for arable farming.

The project’s scope included three main activities:

- Creating the Mongolia Green Livestock and Agriculture Profile, which provided a situational analysis and baseline for green agriculture policy;
- developing the Mongolia Green Livestock Action Plan (GLAP), which evaluates climate-smart technologies, assesses their feasibility and cost effectiveness, and prioritizes investments based on their impact, financial readiness, and policy support;
- support to the Solutions Marketplace, a multi-stakeholder platform to catalyze low-carbon, sustainable livestock innovations.

Additional achievements include design and investment support

for climate-resilient regional animal feed hubs and informing future sustainable livestock investments. The program thus, serves as a foundation for Mongolia’s transition to a resilient, low-emission agricultural sector and contributing to the country’s broader green economy agenda.

Indonesia Lowering Methane from Waste Management

The “Lowering Methane from Waste Management” program in Indonesia, funded by the Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D) with a budget of \$300,000 is under implementation (July 2024 - June 2026). In support to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, and the Ministry of Home Affairs, the program aims at addressing Indonesia’s need for standardized methods and data to calculate greenhouse gas emissions from integrated waste treatment facilities in line with the country commitment to the Global Methane Pledge. The CH4D grant is supporting the Ministry in developing these methodologies and data towards enabling accurate reporting of methane reductions and integration into Indonesia’s NDC.

The program and CH4D grant are linked to national strategies for waste management, supporting policy and institutional capacity improvement, urban wastewater management, landfill waste reduction, and waste-to-energy initiatives. The grant’s main objective is to develop methods and data requirements for measuring methane and greenhouse gas emission reductions from facilities that divert organic waste from dumpsites, with data collection from selected cities being financed by two World Bank-supported projects: the Improvement of Solid Waste Management Project (ISWMP), which is operating in thirteen cities, and the Local Service Delivery Improvement Project (LSDP), which is upscaling support to thirty cities.

Expected outcomes include significant methane reduction over a decade, improved waste collection, reduced environmental pollution, increased formal sector employment with a focus on women’s integration and occupational health and safety, and enhanced SWM Master Plans for

priority cities. Economic, health, equity, and social co-benefits, such as job creation for informal waste workers, new industry opportunities, reduced pollution, and women’s empowerment are also anticipated. Extensive cross-sectoral coordination and stakeholder engagement underpin the program and CH4D grant, with key outputs including methodology reports, application documentation, and pre-feasibility studies, all supporting Indonesia’s NDC methane targets and strengthening governance and monitoring frameworks for waste management.





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Europe & Central Asia

The CSF, designed for its agile support, has fully demonstrated its abilities to support country priorities on climate across sectors in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region. CSF grants in the region have helped drive upstream strategic planning and systems strengthening, informed climate policies and initiatives, and directly supported readiness and implementation of investments.

Türkiye Net-zero as a National Development Vision

Türkiye is charting an ambitious course to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2053, integrating climate action with its national development vision to become an “influential, strong, and prosperous country.” This commitment, made after ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2021, comes amid persistent structural challenges, macroeconomic volatility, and heightened vulnerability to climate-related disasters. Türkiye’s heavy reliance on fossil fuel imports further compounds these risks, making the transition to a low-emission economy both urgent and complex.

As one of the largest emitters in Europe and Central Asia, Türkiye’s energy sector is expected to deliver the largest share of emissions reductions, followed by hard-to-abate industrial processes and methane emissions from waste and livestock. While the country’s forested lands offer some offsetting capacity, substantial efforts across all sectors are necessary to meet the target.

The National Plans and Strategies Pillar in CSF has played a pivotal role in supporting Türkiye’s climate and development agenda, in parallel with the CCDR. The CCDR identifies potential low-emission, climate-resilient pathways that align Türkiye’s climate commitments with its broader development objectives. A central focus of the CSF collaboration with the government has been the integration of long-term climate pathways into Türkiye’s 12th National Development Plan (NDP).

Recognizing the strategic importance of this integration, the Strategy and Budget Office of the Presidency (SBO)—a key government agency—sought the World Bank’s expertise to explore low-emission pathways for the NDP, ensuring alignment with the 2053 net-zero target. This engagement provided a vital channel for operationalizing the Türkiye CCDR, fostering direct collaboration with ministries and stakeholders to harmonize future expectations and interests.

The World Bank’s support to SBO included significant capacity building, enabling Türkiye to explore diverse avenues for achieving carbon neutrality. This involved configuring and transferring new sectoral and macroeconomic models and formulating various low-emission pathways. The modeling suite included the World Bank’s Electricity Planning Model (EPM) for the power sector, a model for agriculture and forestry, the Decarbonization Scenario Explorer (DSE) for industry, and spreadsheet models for transportation and buildings. These were soft-linked to the Bank’s CGE model MANAGE (Mitigation, Adaptation, and New Technologies Applied General Equilibrium) for macroeconomic analysis and integration of sectoral results. A microsimulation model further disaggregated results across household types, regions, and vulnerable populations.

This comprehensive modeling system enabled the exploration of different pathways and the estimation of their impacts on GHG emissions, investment costs, economic activity, and labor market dynamics. The analysis considered various assumptions, such as the availability of carbon capture and storage, rates of coal phase-out, renewable energy expansion, and approaches to reducing livestock emissions. The World Bank’s engagement also assessed the impact of low-emission pathways on the labor market, using macro and micro-level analyses to understand how labor demand would evolve across sectors, workers, and regions.

Through an iterative process of technical analysis and stakeholder deliberation, a central pathway was designed that best reflected the

government’s and stakeholders’ views on achieving net-zero emissions while remaining consistent with Türkiye’s development goals. The work informed the 12th National Development Plan, the country’s overarching planning process.

The success of this initiative highlights the critical role of strong, high-level leadership in integrating low-emission pathways with national development goals. The World Bank’s engagement with SBO effectively mainstreamed climate change into the national development plan, linking it with other priorities such as health, economic development, and energy security. For the first time, climate change and sustainability are core components of Türkiye’s NDP, marking a significant step forward and reflecting a deep government commitment to the 2053 net-zero vision.

This collaborative effort has enhanced understanding among ministries about the opportunities and challenges of a low-emission transition, setting the agenda for sectoral policy planning and implementation. By defining and modeling net-zero pathways through a government-owned, iterative process, the engagement provided new specificity and dialogue to the CCDR analysis. The results will enable the Turkish government to identify and develop projects and investment plans consistent with the net-zero transition, facilitating access to World Bank financing and informing future investment decisions for Türkiye.

Serbia

Climate-smart Policy towards Sustainable Reform

Serbia has rebounded strongly from the pandemic-induced recession, yet remains highly exposed to climate-related shocks and structural weaknesses in the energy sector. Consecutive droughts have depressed agricultural output, slowing overall recovery, while extreme weather events have imposed losses exceeding EUR 5 billion in recent years—around 70 percent due to droughts and extreme temperatures. The economy’s carbon intensity is almost three times that of the EU average and remains significantly higher than other coal-reliant Western Balkan peers and comparable EU neighbors such as Bulgaria and Romania. Despite these vulnerabilities, Serbian policymakers recognize the scale

of climate mitigation and adaptation challenges and have made climate action and environmental protection a government priority.

To operationalize this commitment, Serbia is implementing comprehensive policy and institutional reforms to align fiscal management with its climate agenda. These reforms are supported by a programmatic series of IBRD Development Policy Financing (DPF), with an initial \$160 million operation approved in March 2023 and a second operation planned for early 2025. Complementing the lending, the WoE Program has underpinned policy dialogue on greening fiscal policy, notably through climate tagging of expenditures, integrating climate considerations into fiscal risk management, and embedding environmental criteria in public investment management. Reforms focus on three pillars:

- First, increasing transparency of budget execution: Serbia introduced in-year reporting using the same classification applied during budget preparation across all budget beneficiaries. It also launched Green Budget Tagging to make climate-related spending visible across ministries, enabling better prioritization and tracking of resources for the green transition.
- Second, improving fiscal risk monitoring: the government adopted a new methodology to assess fiscal risks from natural disasters, linking potential impacts to budget allocations and integrating modelled risk results into the broader fiscal framework through the Fiscal Strategy.
- Third, advancing green and climate-smart public investment management: Serbia added environmental and climate criteria to appraise and prioritize public investment projects, while strengthening national systems to better plan and execute green infrastructure.

These reforms are expected to deliver tangible benefits. Timely in-year budget reporting will equip fiscal authorities and the public with critical information to adjust implementation or propose mid-year budget amendments, enhancing transparency, predictability, and efficiency in the use of public funds for a greener, climate-smart recovery amid tightening fiscal space. Enhanced fiscal risk methodologies enable the Fiscal Risk Monitoring Department to quantify climate- and disaster-

related risks more robustly, paving the way for annual budgets to clearly explain allocations to reserves for natural disasters and climate events. More focused management of new public investments—prioritizing projects with positive environmental impacts—will help address gaps and inefficiencies in climate-relevant infrastructure.

Partnerships have been central to this effort. The World Bank prepared the programmatic DPF series in collaboration with the AFD and the German Development Bank (KfW), both of which provided parallel financing. This joint donor approach has amplified the impact of policy dialogue and allowed Serbia to benefit from complementary technical assistance and synergies across partners, strengthening alignment between fiscal policy and climate objectives.

Ukraine

Moving away from Coal Towards a Just Transition

The “Inclusive, Responsive Coal Transition in Ukraine” program, running from February 2022 to June 2024, was designed to support Ukraine’s move away from coal dependency—a transition made more urgent by declining coal production, technological shifts, energy trends, and the pressures of climate change. The program was funded from both CSF GRI and the Energy Sector Management Assistant Program (ESMAP), and implemented in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Energy, and the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine.

The Russian invasion in late 2021 forced the program to pause, but it resumed in late 2023. The war had a profound impact on Ukraine’s coal sector, resulting in the loss of access to several mines and rendering others inoperable due to security risks and flooding. These disruptions intensified the need for economic diversification in coal-producing regions, which already suffered from low investment attractiveness and fiscal pressures on local governments. The program thus became a critical vehicle for strengthening institutional capacity and policy frameworks to ensure a socially inclusive transition away from coal in these vulnerable areas.

The program’s main objective was to build the Ukrainian government’s capacity to manage a just transition for workers and communities in coal-dependent regions where coal mines would be undergoing closures. This involved designing economic development plans and community support programs at both regional and local levels, with a strong emphasis on citizen engagement and responsiveness to the needs of vulnerable groups.

Key activities included:

- 1. **National Just Transition Framework Document:** The program supported the government in preparing the State Target Program for Just Transition (2025-2030), providing international expertise and feedback to ensure alignment with best practices.
- 2. **Socioeconomic Assessment:** Qualitative and quantitative analyses were conducted in the coal communities of Burshtyn, Slobozhanske, and Zelenodolsk to inform local development plans and guide recovery investment priorities.
- 3. **Feasibility Assessment of Renewable Alternatives:** The program analyzed options for replacing coal-powered thermal power plants with renewable energy alternatives in the three target communities.
- 4. **Capacity Building:** Support was provided to the newly formed Association of Coal Communities of Ukraine, including resource development, training modules, and knowledge-sharing events.

Major achievements included the approval of the State Target Program on Just Transition on June 18, 2025, the development of just transition plans by the three municipalities, and the groundwork for a potential World Bank lending operation to finance economic diversification. The program also produced significant knowledge products and communications, such as a national event on coal community transition and the launch of the Association’s website. Strong cross-sectoral coordination was a hallmark, with leadership from the Prime Minister’s Advisor on Just Transition and active involvement from the Ministry of Energy

Supporting upstream low-carbon and climate resilient development planning across key sectors in Tajikistan

In Tajikistan, the CSF has worked through its three interlinked pillars to support development of medium and long-term goals for climate action, strengthen the enabling environment for climate action, and targeted investments in key sectors. This included:

- Defining priority policies and investments to meet NDC targets for the agriculture and livestock sectors informing the [Tajikistan CCDR \(NDC/LTS\)](#)
- Delivering analytical work, technical assistance, and stakeholder engagement to prepare the foundations for the country’s LTS for building a low-emission, climate-resilient economy, while achieving broader development goals across energy and food security, sustainable connectivity, and job creation **(NDC/LTS)**
- Investing in enhanced understanding of air-pollution risks via a roadmap for improving air quality and GHG emissions reductions in Dushanbe with identification of policy and investment needs linked to lending **(WeBa+)**
- Enhancing the effectiveness and credibility of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for carbon sequestration in forest lands **(WeBa+)**
- Piloting source separation and identifying investments to treat organic waste and manage landfill to reduce methane emissions from Dushanbe’s solid waste sector, with options to generate credits and access climate finance **(CH4D)**
- Supporting options analysis for increasing human capital and skills and addressing labor market and spatial mobility issues associated with the green transition **(WoE)**

In summary, the CSF, through programs like the Kazakhstan LEDS Roadmap and the Inclusive, Responsive Coal Transition in Ukraine, operates as a comprehensive support mechanism. It combines expert analytical work with extensive stakeholder engagement and strong partnerships to help ECA countries develop and operationalize robust climate strategies, ultimately contributing to their climate goals and

sustainable development. The CSF’s approach is characterized by its structured reporting, grant-based funding, country-led implementation, and multi-stakeholder engagement, ensuring that climate action is both locally owned and globally aligned. Through its work, the CSF is helping to lay the foundation for a resilient, low-carbon future in the ECA region, driving both environmental and economic transformation.



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Latin America & Caribbean

Caribbean Enhancing Public Finance and Public Financial Management

The Caribbean region’s vibrant economies face acute vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters. Its small island states, situated along the Atlantic hurricane belt, are exposed to recurrent extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and ocean acidification. The economic impact of disasters is magnified by the region’s size and concentration of activity in climate-sensitive sectors like tourism and agriculture. These shocks not only devastate infrastructure and livelihoods but also exacerbate debt vulnerabilities, as governments must frequently mobilize fiscal resources for recovery. With limited public resources and high debt levels, Caribbean nations struggle to finance the investments needed for climate adaptation and resilience, making systematic prioritization and innovative approaches essential.

Recognizing these challenges, Caribbean governments have taken a proactive stance, leading efforts to embed climate resilience across public and private investment, insurance, and disaster financing instruments. However, the complexity of balancing resilience-building with fiscal sustainability is compounded by a lack of data, analytical models, and institutional capacity to systematically assess trade-offs and guide decision-making. The CSF has played a pivotal role in supporting Caribbean countries to integrate climate considerations into public finance and financial management systems through its WoE Program. This support is channeled through analytical work, technical assistance, and capacity building, enabling governments to design and implement climate-informed fiscal policies and public financial management (PFM) reforms.

CSF’s interventions have informed key policy reforms in countries such as Saint Lucia, Grenada, Dominica, and Barbados. In Saint Lucia, CSF-supported analysis led to the approval of new Public Finance Management Regulations, enhancing budget processes, revenue projections, and disaster response procedures. These regulations

empower ministries to rapidly allocate resources during emergencies, ensuring transparent and effective disaster response while maintaining fiscal discipline.

In Grenada, CSF has supported the development and implementation of climate change budget tagging, a methodology that enables the government to identify, measure, and monitor climate-relevant public expenditures. This reform improves transparency, facilitates the prioritization of climate-smart investments, and strengthens the government’s ability to mobilize climate finance. The tagging system is being institutionalized across ministries, informing recommendations for further improvements in budget processes and financial management systems.

CSF’s work extends to strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks for disaster risk financing, enhancing procurement and audit procedures, and mainstreaming gender-responsive budgeting. Technical assistance has helped governments develop guidelines for disaster-responsive financial resource planning, improve traceability of disaster spending, and integrate gender and climate considerations into budgeting and public investment management. These efforts have built capacity among public finance officers, promoted transparency, and fostered regional communities of practice for disaster-responsive PFM.

Beyond individual country reforms, CSF has facilitated knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning across the region, supporting the development of regional strategies and harmonization of fiscal policies. It has also promoted innovative financing instruments, such as catastrophe bonds and risk transfer mechanisms, to strengthen financial protection against disasters and crowd in private investment for climate-resilient infrastructure.

Ecuador

Reforming Fuel Subsidies with a Focus on Social Equity

Ecuador has one of the highest fuel price subsidies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and as a result, gasoline and diesel are among the cheapest in the region for end-consumers. The subsidies are estimated to have amounted to between 1.0 and 8.4 percent of GDP per year over the past few decades. In 2023, fuel subsidies in Ecuador cost \$3.2 billion, equivalent to 3.0 percent of GDP, of which gasoline subsidies for extra and *ecopais* (extra with ethanol) fuels cost \$ 644 million in 2023 (Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2024). These subsidies negatively impact the already precarious fiscal and macroeconomic situation of the country. More resources were spent on fuel subsidies than on all social transfers. Furthermore, they incentivize inefficient and high consumption of fossil fuels in Ecuador, contributing to local pollution and increased greenhouse GHG. The transport sector’s emissions increased by 35 percent since 2012, faster than any other subsector. Fossil fuels: gasoline, diesel, and liquified petroleum gas, account for 80 percent of Ecuador’s total energy consumption, of which one-half came from the transport sector in 2021. Subsidies not only lead to an overconsumption of fossil fuels but also fuel the illicit economy; the Government of Ecuador (GoE) estimated that about 1 percent of GDP in fuel is being smuggled to other countries.

The WoE Program supported the GoE in its efforts to further accelerate low-carbon development. With WoE funds, the World Bank captured the total price of carbon, identifying options to increase the price of carbon as a fiscal policy option and to deploy savings from lower fuel subsidies to expand the social safety net.

The Executive Decree (Decreto Ejecutivo) No. 308 issued on June 26, 2024, aligns the gasoline prices for extra and *ecopais* fuels to international prices and establishes a price smoothing formula to protect consumers from excessive price volatility. To avoid the burden of the adjustment affects disproportionately the most vulnerable, gasoline subsidies are provided as cash transfer to owners of taxis, lightweight transport/freight vehicles and motorized tricycles. Each month, these

transport providers receive a fixed amount per type of vehicle and a monthly base price informed by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM). The aim is to temporarily help prevent price increases for the poorest transport users. The government will review and adjust this mechanism every 6 months. The government also plans to extend the cash transfer programs to 100,000 eligible families by the end of 2025.

Paraguay

Pioneering a Low-Carbon, Resilient Future

Paraguay, a country endowed with vast natural resources and a dynamic agricultural sector, is taking bold steps to address the dual challenges of climate change and sustainable development. From 2010 to 2019, Paraguay GDP grew by 3.5% annually, while emissions fell by almost 3% per year. This strong decoupling between carbon and economic activity indicates Paraguay is in a trajectory of sustainable growth.

With the support of the CSF, Paraguay is forging a path toward a low-carbon, climate-resilient future—anchored in robust policy frameworks, cross-sectoral collaboration, and innovative technical solutions.

Strategic Vision and Institutional Transformation

Paraguay passed its Framework Law on Climate Change in 2017, establishing a coordinated institutional response to climate issues. The National Climate Change Commission, led by the National Directorate of Climate Change within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, includes 38 members from sectoral ministries and non-public institutions.

Historically, Paraguay’s Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) lacked a dedicated climate policy, limiting the country’s ability to coordinate an effective response to climate risks. Recognizing this gap, the World Bank, through the CSF, has played a pivotal role in helping Paraguay strategically define the MEF’s role and functions in climate action. The MEF now actively contributes to the country’s climate response planning and participates in the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action.

Decarbonization in the Land Use Sector

A key CSF-supported initiative, “Decarbonization Scenarios for Paraguay’s Land Use Sector,” assessed how climate risks and decarbonization could shape Paraguay’s development. The project, led by the World Bank in collaboration with Stanford and Minnesota universities, built decarbonization pathways for the land use sector under current and future climatic conditions. These scenarios have informed Paraguay’s CCDR and are vital for the ongoing NDC 3.0 and LTS development.

Arthur Amorim Braganca, Senior Economist at the World Bank, emphasized: “The knowledge produced shows the possibility of decarbonizing the land use sector without harming its output. The project demonstrated that investments required for this transformation are achievable and that policies strengthening forest governance and promoting land use intensification can incentivize private sector investment.”

Adaptation Costing and Climate Finance

Another CSF-supported program, “Climate Finance Roadmap and Adaptation Costing in Paraguay,” provided critical technical assistance to enhance Paraguay’s NDCs. The completion of the NDC adaptation costing offers precise estimates of the capital mobilization needed for adaptation. As Braganca notes, “The NDC adaptation costing provided with better estimates of the capital mobilization effort needed to implement Paraguay’s NDC adaptation component.” This transparent, data-driven approach has increased the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and other stakeholders to update estimates as new data emerges.

The adaptation costing is not only vital for the upcoming NDC 3.0 submission to the UNFCCC before COP30 in 2025 but also serves as a foundation for the LTS. The improved estimates will continue to inform investment planning, climate finance flows, and future project pipelines.

The CSF-NDC partnership led to the development of a comprehensive Climate Policy Roadmap, which catalyzed the creation of a dedicated

department for climate change within the MEF. Several measures from this roadmap have already been implemented, with some serving as prior actions in the IMF’s recent loan to Paraguay—underscoring the strategic importance and impact of this initiative.

Laying the Groundwork: Long-Term Strategy (LTS)

A cornerstone of Paraguay’s climate agenda is the formulation of a comprehensive LTS for low-carbon and resilient development. This effort aligns with Paraguay’s commitment in its 4th National Communication to the UNFCCC to elaborate a Resilient and Low-Emission Development Strategy. This LTS will provide a stable framework for decarbonization, climate resilience, and capital mobilization, guiding the 2050 National Development Plan that Paraguay is finishing the NDC 3.0 the country is preparing.

As highlighted in the program’s strategic context: “Having a clear climate long-run strategy submitted to the UNFCCC will give a stable framework for capital mobilization toward job creation in the forestry and other value chains in Paraguay.” This vision underscores the economic and social co-benefits of Paraguay’s climate action.

Technical Achievements and Inclusive Engagement

The LTS process is already yielding results. Initial missions and technical sessions have engaged key stakeholders — including the Ministries of Environment and Finance, NGOs, the private sector, and academia—fostering a collaborative environment. A comprehensive database of relevant actors has been established, and technical sessions have reviewed LTS frameworks, modeling approaches, and legal instruments from other countries.

The program has integrated foundational data, including INGEI data, 45 prioritized mitigation measures across five sectors, and 25 adaptation objectives in seven priority sectors. This data-driven approach is further informed by the National Adaptation Plan 2022–2030, the National Development Plan 2050 under elaboration, and the ongoing NDC 3.0 work.

Paraguay has already done plenty of work in listing possible climate actions and evaluating their costs as well as in assessing the impact of climate change on the economy, however it does not have a climate-economic model to evaluate the economic impacts of such policies. A core component of the current CSF-LTS support is the dual economic modeling of mitigation and adaptation scenarios—a specific request from the Paraguayan government. This ensures a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of both action and inaction, supporting evidence-based policy decisions.

Cross-Sectoral Coordination and Next Steps

The success of Paraguay’s climate initiatives is rooted in strong cross-sectoral coordination, particularly between the Ministries of Finance and Environment. The CSF’s support has fostered inter-ministerial collaboration, institutional capacity, and ownership—essential for addressing complex climate challenges.

Looking ahead, Paraguay is well-positioned to scale and institutionalize climate action, attract further climate finance, and implement its adaptation and mitigation priorities. The CSF’s engagement has empowered Paraguay to develop a coherent, ambitious climate policy—laying the groundwork for a resilient and sustainable development pathway for its citizens.

Brazil
Methane Action in Livestock Practices

The “Methane Action in Livestock Practices” program in Brazil is a targeted initiative under the Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D), running from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2026. The program is led by a team of World Bank experts and implemented in partnership with key Brazilian public institutions—including the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), state-level agricultural secretariats, and private sector actors such as Alvoar Lácteos. Currently under implementation, the program is designed to address the urgent need for methane emission reductions in Brazil’s livestock sector, which is a significant contributor to the country’s greenhouse gas profile.

Strategic Context and Relevance

Brazil’s livestock sector is central to both the national economy and global food systems, but it is also a major source of methane emissions—a potent greenhouse gas. The CH4D grants are strategically positioned to deliver “triple wins”: reducing methane emissions, enhancing the climate resilience of rural communities, and improving the livelihoods of vulnerable populations. This approach is highly relevant to both Brazil’s national climate commitments and the broader international agenda on climate change mitigation, particularly in the context of the Paris Agreement.

The program is closely aligned with Brazil’s national strategies for sustainable agriculture and climate change mitigation. It directly supports the country’s NDCs by promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and contributes to food security and rural development. By integrating with these national priorities, the program not only addresses environmental concerns but also advances economic and social objectives.

The program aspires to achieve several concrete outcomes:

- 1. Measurable reductions in methane emissions from livestock practices.
- 2. Enhanced climate resilience for livestock producers.
- 3. Improved profitability and sustainability for producers.
- 4. Strengthened capacity of public institutions and private companies to adopt and monitor methane-reducing practices.
- 5. Development of a national platform (AgroSustentavel) to aggregate climate-smart agriculture and livestock data.
- 6. Economic, health, equity, and social co-benefits.

The Project has aligned with Brazil’s NDC of low carbon agriculture, including recovery of degraded pastures, implementation of integrated livestock-crop-forest systems. PMU staff from 2 Rural Development Projects financed by the World Bank and IDB/IFAD have been trained in calculation of methane emissions from livestock. Beyond environmental benefits, the program is expected to deliver economic gains through

improved livestock productivity and profitability, health benefits from reduced environmental pollution, and greater equity by empowering vulnerable populations. Social benefits include enhanced food security and rural development, supporting the well-being of rural communities.

Cross-sectoral Coordination

A key feature of the program is its cross-sectoral coordination, involving collaboration with research institutions (such as EMBRAPA), training organizations (SENAR), government agencies, and private sector partners. This ensures a holistic and integrated approach to implementing methane-reducing practices.

Use of Analytical Tools and Knowledge Products

The program leverages advanced analytical tools and models—including the Cool Farm Tool, GLEAM, and Sustell—to assess and monitor livestock emissions. These tools support robust monitoring and evaluation systems and provide technical guidance for stakeholders. Knowledge products, such as guidance documents, capacity-building strategies, and integration of climate-smart data into the TerraClass database, are central to the program’s communication and replication efforts. A workshop on capacity building to make emissions calculations was also held.

Linkages with World Bank Operations and National Commitments

The CH4D grants are closely linked with five World Bank operations in Brazil, supporting the country’s NDCs and investments in sustainable agriculture. The program enhances the capacity to quantify methane and GHG mitigation effects and supports the development of a national platform for climate-smart agriculture data aggregation.

In summary, the Methane Action in Livestock Practices program represents a comprehensive, multi-stakeholder approach to reducing methane emissions in Brazil’s livestock sector, while simultaneously promoting sustainable development, resilience, and improved livelihoods.



Haiti
Climate Risk Assessment: Integrating Climate Resilience into National Recovery and Development

The GRI project in Haiti, officially known as the “Haiti Climate Risk Assessment”, was a pivotal effort aimed at strengthening the country’s resilience to climate change and natural disasters. Implemented from January 2022 to December 2023, funded by CSF, the project was fully executed and closed, leaving a significant impact on Haiti’s climate adaptation landscape.

Haiti is among the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters and climate change impacts. In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the government developed the Plan de Relance Economique post-COVID-19 2020-2022 (PREPOC), a multi-sector recovery plan led by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with sector ministries and development partners, including the World Bank. The GRI program was instrumental in supporting the integration of climate resilience into PREPOC, consistent with priority policies and actions outlined in Haiti’s 2015 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA).

Three assessments were conducted on: (i) projections and impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector; (ii) national flood hazard data at high resolution for present day and future climate scenarios; (iii) the resilience of the water and sanitation sectors. The assessments (i) generated new knowledge on projected climate change impacts for key development sectors in the country; (ii) provided pragmatic recommendations to inform project design; (iii) will improve and mainstream disaster and climate risk governance across multiple Haitian Government institutions; (i) and influence and interiorize positive behaviors and considerations regarding climate change risk in Haiti.

Strategic Alignment and National Context

The main objective was to enhance the Haitian government’s capacity to incorporate climate-resilient development opportunities into the

national COVID recovery plan, focusing on the most vulnerable sectors: agriculture, food security, coastal zone management, infrastructure (including energy), urban development, and health.

Key Climate Risk Assessments Conducted

The project’s scope included four key activities:

- Climate change projections and impacts on Agriculture: This assessment provided new insights into how climate change would affect Haiti’s agricultural sector, which is vital for food security and livelihoods.
- National Flood Hazard Data: High-resolution flood hazard data was developed for both current and future climate scenarios, offering essential information for disaster preparedness and risk reduction.
- Resilience of Water and Sanitation Sectors: This assessment evaluated and proposed improvements for Haiti’s water and sanitation infrastructure, crucial for public health.
- Adaptation and resilience of urban areas: Capacity needs and adaptation measures to be adopted at the national and local levels to enhance the climate resilience of urban areas were identified.

These assessments produced actionable recommendations to inform project design, improve disaster and climate risk governance, and foster positive climate risk management behaviors across Haitian institutions.

Major Achievements and Impact

Key achievements of the GRI Haiti intervention includes:

- Supporting the development of climate resilience sections in the PREPOC, outlining strategies and priority interventions for 2020-2023.
- Informing the design of the Decentralized Sustainable and Resilient Rural Water and Sanitation Project, a new IPF operation with a \$80 million lending volume, directly linking GRI’s analytical work to substantial infrastructure investment.

- Generating knowledge products that informed the World Bank’s strategic documents such as the Systematic Country Diagnostic for Haiti, the Country Partnership Framework, and the planning of the IDA20 portfolio. These insights benefited at least six lending operations across agriculture, disaster risk management, urban development, environment, and energy.

Inter-Agency Collaboration

The success of the GRI was driven by strong cross-sectoral coordination among key ministries and directorates, including the National Directorate for Water and Sanitation (DINEPA), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication, and Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation.

Analytical Approaches and Investment Mobilization

In summary, the Haiti Climate Risk Assessment under the Green Recovery Initiative has been instrumental in building Haiti’s institutional capacity and informing strategic investments for climate resilience in crucial sectors. By providing critical data, analytical insights, and fostering inter-ministerial collaboration, the program has laid a strong foundation for Haiti’s ongoing adaptation and disaster risk mitigation efforts, ensuring a legacy for sustainable development.



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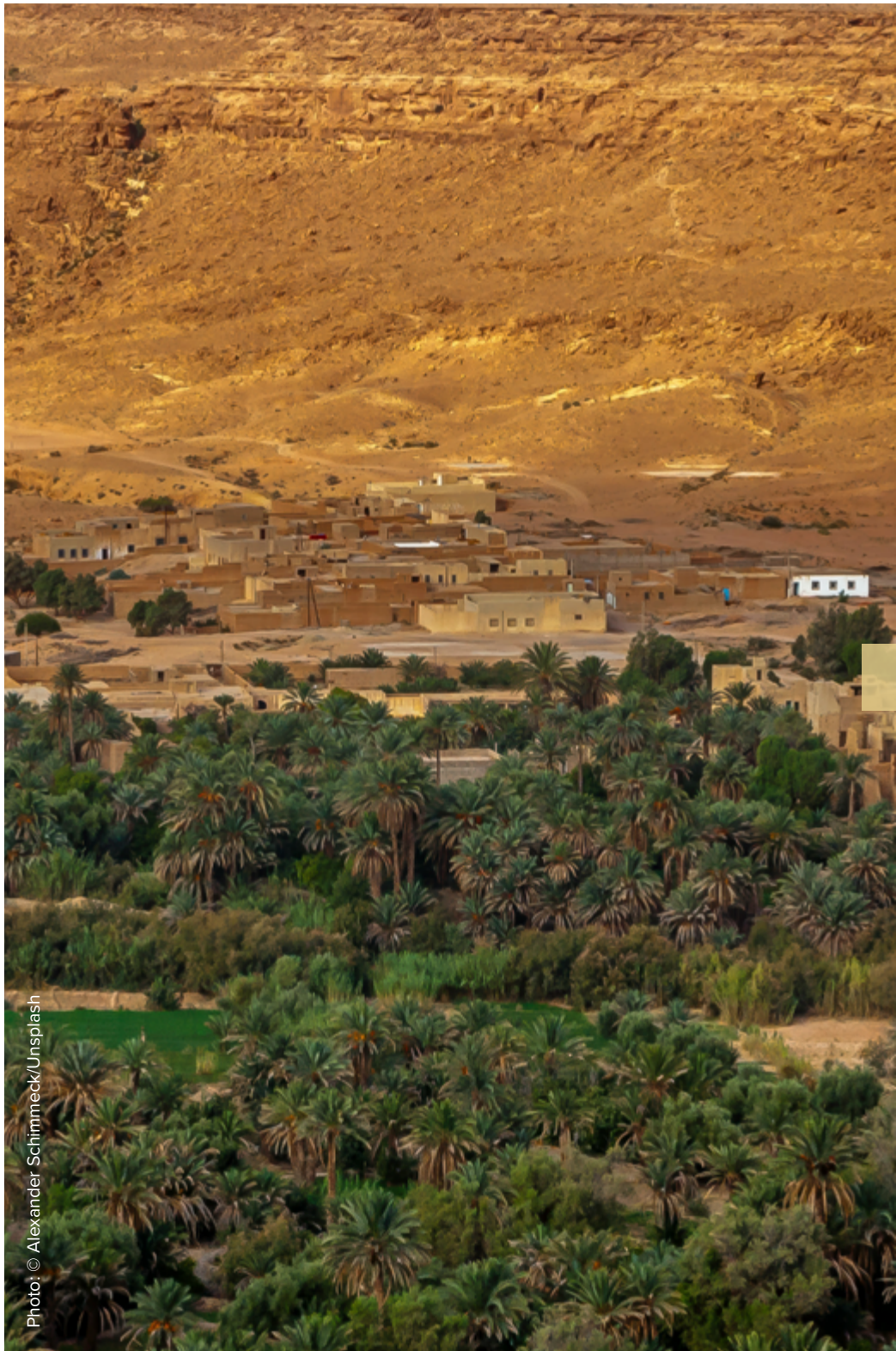


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Middle East & North Africa

Egypt

Decarbonizing Egypt’s Oil & Gas Value Chain

In 2024, Egypt accelerated its efforts to decarbonize the oil and gas sector, a cornerstone of the country’s energy system and a major contributor to national GHG emissions. Supported by the CSF, the project “Decarbonizing Egypt’s Oil & Gas Value Chain to Attain NDCs” focused on implementing Egypt’s NDCs and advancing the country’s climate and development agenda. This aligns with Egypt’s broader initiatives to integrate climate considerations into economic planning and policy-making, fostering a green, resilient, and inclusive recovery.

Strategic Assessments and Roadmap Development

A key activity in 2024 was the comprehensive assessment of GHG emissions across the oil and gas value chain. This included detailed mapping of emissions sources—combustion, flaring, venting, and fugitive methane—across upstream, midstream, and downstream operations. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, in collaboration with CSF technical teams, led the development of a prioritized action plan and a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve for selected assets. This provided a data-driven foundation for identifying cost-effective decarbonization opportunities and setting interim targets for emission reductions. These efforts complement the ongoing CCDRs and broader fiscal policy analyses to ensure sustainable economic growth.

Technology Pilots and Capacity Building

In 2024, Egypt piloted several decarbonization technologies and practices, including:

Methane Detection and Abatement: Deployment of satellite, aerial, and ground-level methane detection technologies enabled more accurate measurement and targeted mitigation of methane leaks and venting. Pilot projects demonstrated that up to 70% of methane emissions could be

avoided using existing technologies, with abatement costs often offset by the market value of captured gas.

Energy Efficiency Upgrades: Refineries and gas processing plants began implementing energy efficiency measures, such as high-efficiency motors, improved insulation, and combustion control systems. These upgrades not only reduced emissions but also improved operational reliability and reduced costs, tying into nationwide energy demand forecasts and efficiency strategies.

Flaring Reduction Initiatives: The sector expanded efforts to reduce gas flaring, with new recovery and utilization systems installed at key sites. These initiatives contributed to lowering both CO2 and methane emissions.

Policy, Regulation, and Stakeholder Engagement

The project supported the development of a robust policy and regulatory framework for decarbonization. In 2024, Egypt advanced emissions reporting standards, climate risk assessment protocols, and incentives for investment in low-carbon technologies. Stakeholder engagement was central, with regular consultations involving government agencies, private operators, and international partners to ensure alignment and buy-in for the decarbonization roadmap. This interconnects with Egypt’s broader efforts to reform fiscal and social policies, promoting a green and inclusive recovery.

Mobilizing Finance and International Collaboration

Recognizing the scale of investment required, Egypt worked with CSF and development partners to mobilize green finance and blended finance instruments. The year saw increased collaboration with international oil companies and peer countries, leveraging best practices and technical expertise to accelerate progress. These financial strategies align with broader initiatives to support the country’s Climate Finance Strategy and the development of a domestic carbon market ecosystem.

Broader Climate and Economic Initiatives:

Egypt has been actively participating in numerous initiatives aimed at integrating climate considerations into its economic and policy framework. Including contributions to CCDRs and modeling forecasts for green and brown jobs using tools like MINDSET.

Sectoral Policy Development work was done, implementing blended finance strategies as part of its Climate Finance Strategy and piloting methodologies to assess future residential energy demand.

Economic and Fiscal Policy work was done, by examining the fiscal incidence of taxes and subsidies through the Commitment to Equity (CEQ) methodology and evaluating the introduction of a carbon tax and subsidy reforms.

Sectoral Diversification: Analyzing the macroeconomic impacts of fossil fuel subsidies and exploring strategies to avoid stranded assets, promoting diversification away from fossil fuels.

Conclusion

In 2024, Egypt’s CSF-supported decarbonization project laid the groundwork for transformative change in the oil and gas sector. Through strategic assessments, technology pilots, policy reforms, and stakeholder engagement, Egypt made significant strides toward meeting its NDC targets and positioning itself as a regional leader in low-carbon energy transition. These efforts are part of a comprehensive approach that balances environmental sustainability with economic growth and social equity, as demonstrated through various national and regional initiatives.

Morocco
Climate Action in 2024: Activities under CSF-Supported Projects

Introduction

In 2024, Morocco continued to advance its ambitious climate and development agenda, with a particular focus on building resilience to climate shocks, accelerating the energy transition, and supporting vulnerable rural populations. The CSF played a pivotal role in supporting Morocco’s efforts through targeted technical assistance, analytics, and capacity-building activities across three flagship projects: Job Opportunities in Energy Transition and Electric Mobility, Maghreb Climate and Disaster Resilience Support, and Resilience of Rainfed Agriculture. These projects, aligned with Morocco’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the Green Generation Strategy, contributed to both mitigation and adaptation goals, while also fostering inclusive economic opportunities.

Job Opportunities in Energy Transition and Electric Mobility

2024 saw Morocco intensify its efforts to create green jobs and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. The project focused on two main areas: (a) supporting the development of the electric mobility sector, and (b) building the skills base for the broader energy transition.

Key activities included:

- ➔ **Skills Development and Training:** The project supported the design and rollout of specialized training programs for engineers, technicians, and service workers in renewable energy and electric mobility. In partnership with local universities and vocational institutes, new curricula were developed and piloted, focusing on electric vehicle (EV) maintenance, battery technology, and smart grid management. Over 1,000 trainees participated in these programs in 2024, with a strong emphasis on youth and women’s inclusion.
- ➔ **Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Dialogues:** Multiple workshops and consultation sessions were held with public and private sector stakeholders, including ministries, industry associations, and

international partners. These dialogues informed the development of a national e-mobility strategy and identified regulatory and investment barriers to scaling up electric vehicle adoption.

- ➔ **Support for Local Manufacturing:** The project facilitated knowledge exchange between Moroccan firms and international EV manufacturers, helping local companies integrate into global supply chains. Technical assistance was provided to support the localization of EV component manufacturing, with a focus on leveraging Morocco’s growing semiconductor and automotive sectors.
- ➔ **Gender and Social Inclusion:** Dedicated efforts were made to ensure that women and underrepresented groups could access new job opportunities in the green economy. This included targeted outreach, scholarships, and mentorship programs.

Maghreb Climate and Disaster Resilience Support

In 2024, Morocco continued to strengthen its disaster risk management (DRM) and climate resilience systems, building on lessons from recent droughts and the 2023 Al Haouz earthquake. The Maghreb Climate and Disaster Resilience Support project, with CSF backing, focused on institutional capacity-building, risk data systems, and the scaling up of early warning and response mechanisms.

Key activities included:

- ➔ **Operationalization of DRM Units:** The project supported the establishment and training of disaster risk management units at the regional and local levels. These units coordinated preparedness, response, and recovery activities, and played a key role in the implementation of Morocco’s National DRM Strategy (2020–2030).
- ➔ **Risk Data and Early Warning Systems:** Investments were made in upgrading meteorological and hydrological monitoring networks, integrating climate and disaster risk data across government agencies. The project piloted the expansion of early warning systems for floods and heatwaves in several provinces, with plans for national scale-up.

- ➔ **Disaster Risk Financing:** Technical assistance was provided to enhance Morocco’s disaster risk financing instruments, including catastrophe insurance and the Solidarity Fund for Catastrophic Events. The project also supported the development of a national multi-risk contingency plan, which was adopted in 2024 and covers over 500,000 people at risk from various hazards.
- ➔ **Community Engagement and Awareness:** Awareness campaigns and training workshops were conducted to build a culture of risk reduction at the community level, with a focus on vulnerable groups, including women and rural populations.

Resilience of Rainfed Agriculture

2024 was a critical year for Morocco’s rainfed agriculture sector, which faced another season of below-average rainfall and heightened climate risks. The Resilience of Rainfed Agriculture project, supported by the CSF, aimed to enhance the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers and promote climate-smart agricultural practices.

Key activities included:

- ➔ **Climate Risk Assessment and Knowledge Generation:** The project completed a comprehensive assessment of climate risks facing rainfed agriculture, including drought, heatwaves, and soil degradation. The findings informed the design of targeted adaptation strategies and were disseminated through workshops and policy briefs.
- ➔ **Promotion of Conservation Agriculture:** Technical assistance and extension services were provided to promote conservation agriculture practices, such as no-tillage, crop rotation, and the use of drought-resistant seeds. Demonstration plots were established in key regions, and over 2,000 farmers received training in climate-resilient techniques.
- ➔ **Expansion of Agricultural Insurance:** The project supported the reform and expansion of Morocco’s agricultural insurance system,

making it more accessible to smallholders and better aligned with climate risks. New index-based insurance products were piloted, and outreach campaigns increased awareness among rural communities.

- ➔ **Water Management and Infrastructure:** Investments were made in small-scale water harvesting and storage infrastructure, benefiting over 1,400 households in oasis and rainfed areas. These interventions improved water availability for crops and livestock, reducing vulnerability to drought.
- ➔ **Gender and Social Inclusion:** Special attention was given to supporting women farmers, including through capacity-building, access to finance, and participation in decision-making processes.

In conclusion, Morocco’s CSF-supported projects made significant strides in advancing the country’s climate and development goals. By fostering green job creation, strengthening disaster and climate resilience, and building the adaptive capacity of rural communities, these initiatives contributed to a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient Morocco. The lessons and innovations from these activities are expected to inform future climate action, both within Morocco and across the Maghreb region.





South Asia

India

Green Hydrogen as a Solution for Decarbonization

Supported by all pillars of the CSF, India has made significant strides in its low-carbon development strategy. The “Green Hydrogen Opportunities and Roadmap for India” activity, active from May 2021 to June 2024, focused on promoting green hydrogen (GH) as a key solution for decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors such as fertilizers, refineries, transport, iron, and steel. The program assisted the Government of India in analyzing market opportunities, identifying policy and investment options, and overcoming barriers to GH adoption. Notable achievements include supporting the design of the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), drafting guidelines for GH hubs, and preparing a roadmap for the state of Himachal Pradesh. The initiative also involved extensive cross-sectoral coordination and the use of geospatial information systems for strategic planning and resulted in analytical studies and investment and financing roadmaps for the sector.

In addition, the “India methane triple wins from agri-food systems” program, which began in September 2024, aims to reduce methane emissions from rice cultivation, particularly among smallholder farmers in Uttar Pradesh. This initiative seeks to scale up the adoption of Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), establish a Low-Methane Rice Alliance, and mobilize private sector investments for crop residue management. The program anticipates increased DSR adoption across 15,000 hectares, significant methane emission reductions, and economic benefits for small-scale producers. It aligns with national climate strategies and emphasizes improved air quality, social equity, and the development of a bankable model for low-methane rice to attract further investment.

Pakistan

Reducing Methane Emissions through Innovations in Waste Management

In Pakistan, CSF is supporting projects addressing the country’s significant waste management challenges, with a particular emphasis on reducing methane emissions. Pakistan generates over 3.5 million tons of waste annually, more than half of which is organic, and improper disposal has led to environmental and health issues, making Pakistan the 8th largest methane emitter globally. The program which began in July 2024, aims to support Pakistan’s transition to a low-carbon economy by developing waste-to-biogas applications, especially industrial-scale anaerobic digestion. Key activities include assessing feedstock and biogas potential in Karachi, conducting market assessments for industrial-scale biogas, developing a MRV plan for methane reduction, and disseminating findings through workshops. The initiative is closely aligned with national climate policies and strategies, such as the Updated NDC, National Adaptation Plan, and Clean Green Pakistan Index. Expected outcomes include the abatement of an additional 0.6 million tons of methane, improved waste management, increased renewable energy production, and enhanced private sector participation.

Supporting Climate Policy and Planning through Robust Analytics

The CSF has also played a pivotal role in advancing the country’s NDCs through a comprehensive program, “Pakistan Support for Implementation of Updated NDCs,” which ran from February 2022 to January 2024. Pakistan’s acute vulnerability to climate change, marked by frequent extreme weather events and significant economic and developmental challenges, necessitated a strategic approach that combined policy, analytical support, and institutional strengthening. Central to this initiative was the development of the CCDD, produced

in close collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC). The CCDR not only identified essential instruments for NDC implementation but also reflected strong government ownership, ensuring its recommendations were both relevant and actionable. The report explored pathways for deep decarbonization by 2050 and net-zero emissions by 2070, and, through extensive stakeholder consultations, highlighted three critical reform areas: transforming the agri-food system, building resilient cities, and accelerating a just transition in the energy and transport sectors. Additionally, reducing fertility rates and addressing child stunting were recognized as vital enablers for long-term climate resilience and development.

The CSF grant facilitated policy dialogue and coordination, helping Pakistan align its development goals with climate commitments. Targeted sector-specific analyses informed strategic climate documents and guided climate transitions, with studies covering public-private partnerships for urban infrastructure, performance-based climate grants, solid waste management, regenerative agriculture, economic damage estimation, poverty impacts of climate-fiscal reforms, and macroeconomic modeling of climate policies. Technical assistance was provided for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2023) and the National Climate Finance Strategy (NCFS, 2024), both of which are evidence-based and aligned with national priorities. The NAP outlines a roadmap for climate adaptation, while the NCFS establishes a framework for mobilizing public and private climate finance, strengthening institutional architecture for climate action, and enhancing NDC implementation. Both documents were launched at COP29, emphasizing enhanced governance cohesion, domestic revenue mobilization, and private sector engagement through innovative financing.

Mobilizing Finance for Strategic Climate Investments Tracking Handbook, integrating climate considerations into public financial management processes. Sectoral analyses in agriculture, water, and urban sectors yielded background notes that served as the foundation for essential documents like the Pakistan NAP and CCDR, and informed provincial climate change policies. Innovative climate finance instruments, particularly leveraging the voluntary carbon market, were also discussed.

The program’s impact extended to policy dialogue and coordination, supporting a whole-of-government approach to develop a roadmap of priorities that will influence future investments at both national and sub-national levels. Analytical tools and models, such as MFMod and E3ME, were used to assess the economy-wide impact of climate damage and analyze poverty impacts under different climate futures, while the Carbon Pricing Assessment tool (CPAT) was used to obtain air pollution impacts.

The CSF grant has directly contributed to the formulation of the 2024 NCFS, with the CCDR and NCFS identifying investment needs and potential climate finance sources, guiding the integration of climate priorities into the World Bank Group’s new CPF and sectoral operations. The project involved extensive cross-sectoral coordination, engaging key federal and provincial institutions and over 200 individuals from academia, NGOs, CSOs, and the private sector in stakeholder consultations. By emphasizing actionable priorities, institutional reforms, resilience-building, and human capital, the CSF has strengthened government ownership and ensured the relevance of its interventions, maximizing sustainable, climate-resilient development outcomes and significantly contributing to the achievement of Pakistan’s NDCs.

Integrating Climate Risks into Debt Management and Fiscal Planning at the National and Sub-National Level

Pakistan, despite being responsible for only 0.9 percent of global GHG emissions, stands out as one of the world’s most susceptible nations to the repercussions of climate change. Over the past decade, Pakistan has faced numerous climate events that have had significant economic impacts. For example, floods in 2022 had devastating economic impacts, with total damages estimated at PKR 3.2 trillion (\$14.9 billion), total losses at PKR 3.3 trillion (\$15.2 billion), and total recovery and reconstruction needs at PKR 3.5 trillion (\$16.3 billion) (Source: Pakistan Floods 2022 – Post-Disaster Needs Assessment). Thus, the government of Pakistan needs to integrate climate risks into fiscal planning to enhance economic resilience, secure adequate funding, prepare for natural disasters, and achieve sustainable development goals.



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Country Adaptation and Resilience Readiness Assessments

The WoE Program has supported the further development of a whole-of-economy adaptation and resilience diagnostic framework and scoring system based on the [Adaptation Principles](#) to comprehensively assess countries’ climate change adaptation strategies, identify short-term priorities, and help set targets and monitor progress. The tool has been refined and expanded to include more indicators based on consultations with sectoral experts and adapted to have a more modular approach based on country and user feedback.

The tool continues to be used as inputs for CCDRs in 44 countries (e.g., Senegal , Cabo Verde, Guinea, Togo, Bhutan, Croatia, Uganda). It also informed the development of Côte d’Ivoire’s NAP, and operation of public investment management in Uganda. The framework proposed in the report is influencing internal and external discussions on the nexus of development and adaptation and resilience as well as finance for adaptation.

Drawing upon the completed country assessments and their rich underlying data, further data analysis and validation were conducted, and high-level findings have been featured in a World Bank flagship report launched at COP29: [Rising to the Challenge: Success Stories and Strategies for Achieving Climate Adaptation and Resilience](#). In response to demand for region-specific assessments to inform adaptation priorities, a regional note for East and Central Asia is under development with potential future regional notes to follow. The team continues to build on the report and expand the evidence base by applying the assessment to more countries and featuring successful case studies.

The [full report](#) can be accessed on the World Bank website, along with a [press release](#) and a [Game Changer story on Adaptation: Resilient Communities, Stronger Economies](#) with examples from Tuvalu, Bangladesh, Brazil, Poland, the Philippines, Mali, Senegal and Mauritania.

Financials and Grant Portfolio

In 2024, the CSF received new contributions from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance, and the French Ministry of Economy Finance and Industry (Tresor), bringing total signed contributions from eight donors to just under \$175 million³. Actual funds received from donors as of year-end totaled US\$158 million.

In addition, forthcoming contributions from the Luxembourg Ministry of Finance, the United Kingdom’s Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation brought total *expected* contributions to \$198 million.

In this fourth year of operation, the grant portfolio grew to 412 grants, totaling \$130 million, with disbursements reaching \$98 million by year end.

Table 1 provides a financial summary of the CSF. As of December 31, 2024, the Facility’s fund balance, accounting for actual funds received from donors, investment income, disbursements and commitments, was just under \$47 million.

As of December 31, 2024, 412 activity-level grants (see annex) were approved supporting activities across all seven Regions and all four Verticals in the WB.

Across the CSF, a full half (\$59.5 million) of funds were allocated to the Economy-wide Interventions Pillar, which includes the WoE Program and the Coalition of Finance Ministers; a third (\$43 million) of funds were committed to various Targeted Interventions; and the remaining 15% of funds were committed to the National Plans and Strategies Pillar.

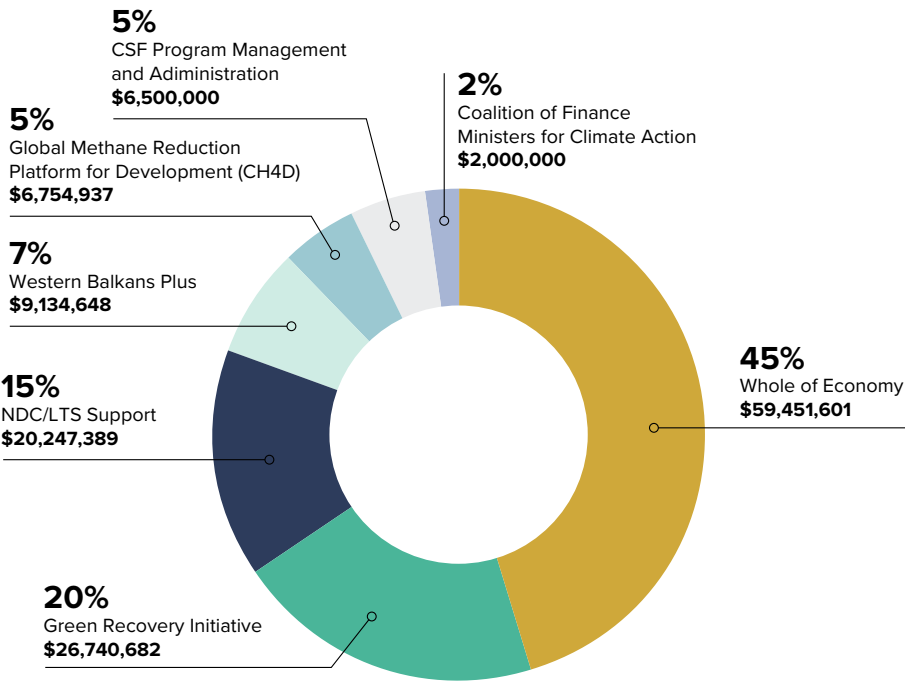
The 412 grants span eleven funding windows across six thematic programs plus one program management account: 153 grants from the WoE Program including 22 grant for Economic Advisory Support; 116 grants from the Green Recovery Initiative, 60 grants from NDC and LTS Support, and 42 grants from the Western Balkans Plus program.

³ Applies conversion rates as of December 31, 2024 for unpaid portions.

Table 1. CSF Financial Summary (as of December 31, 2024)

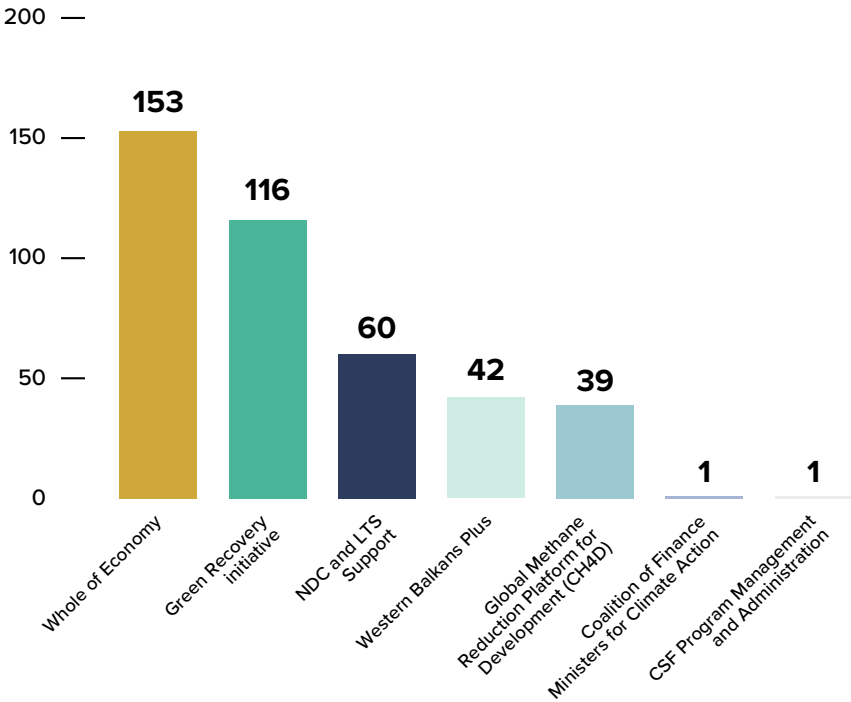
A. Total donor signed contribution amount			\$174,654,241
Germany - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	EUR	115,000,000	\$126,155,550
Germany - NDC Support Facility Transfer	\$	5,905,832	\$5,905,832
United Kingdom - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	GBP	4,800,000	\$6,579,060
Austria - Federal Ministry of Finance	EUR	13,500,000	\$15,490,587
Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs	CHF	750,000	\$843,483
United States - Department of State	\$	10,299,999	\$10,299,999
Netherlands - Minister of Finance	EUR	4,000,000	\$4,204,730
France - Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry	EUR	5,000,000	\$5,175,000
B. Actual funds received from donors			\$157,576,741
Germany - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	EUR	105,000,000	\$115,805,550
Germany - NDC Support Facility Transfer	\$	5,905,832	\$5,905,832
United Kingdom - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	GBP	4,800,000	\$6,579,060
Austria - Federal Ministry of Finance	EUR	13,500,000	\$15,490,587
Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs	CHF	750,000	\$843,483
United States - Department of State	\$	10,299,999	\$10,299,999
Netherlands - Minister of Finance	EUR	2,500,000	\$2,652,230
France - Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry	EUR	0	\$0
C. Other adjustments			\$9,654,111
Investment income (+)			\$9,653,934
Other receipts (+)			\$177
D. Total funds available (B+C)			\$167,230,852
E. Total funds committed as grants			\$130,829,258
F. Disbursements			\$97,675,100
G. Undisbursed commitments			\$22,867,038
H. Fund balance (D-F-G)			\$46,688,714

Grant Funding by CSF Program



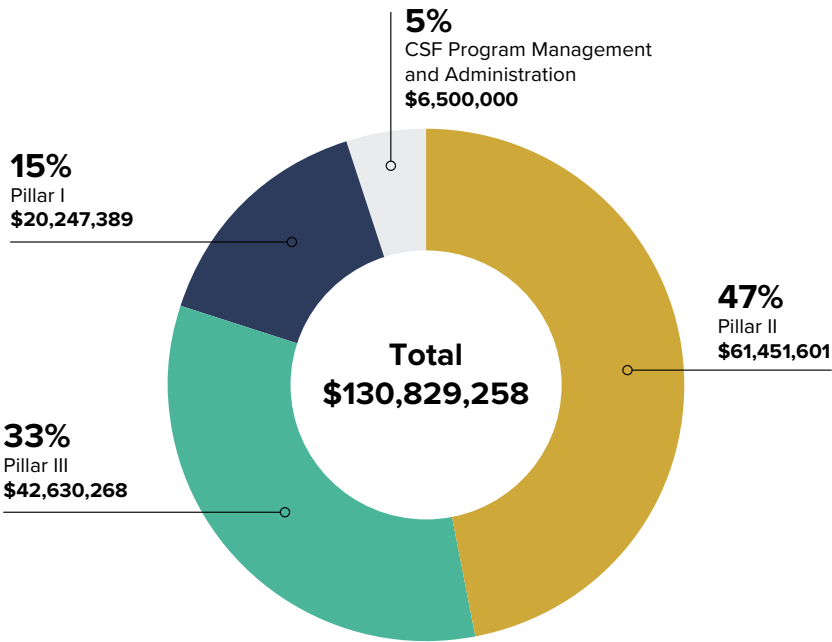
Source: CSF Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2024

Grant Count by CSF Program



Source: CSF Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2024

CSF Grant Portfolio Size by Pillar



Source: CSF Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2024

Annex 1: CSF Results Framework

Pillar: NDC and LTS Support Development Objective: To strengthen country capacities and policies to implement the Paris Agreement through NDCs and/or LTSs	
OUTCOME 1: Accelerated progress on countries’ NDC/LTS development, enhancement, and/or implementation under the Paris Agreement	
Outcome indicator 1.1	Number of countries with strengthened capacity, coordination, policies, investments, or financing to enhance or implement NDCs
Outcome indicator 1.2	Number of countries with strengthened capacity, coordination, policies, investments, or financing to develop, enhance, or implement LTSs
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1: Strengthened institutional capacity and government coordination to develop, enhance, or implement NDCs/LTSs	
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.1	Number of countries supported on NDC-LTS governance, capacity building, or institutional strengthening
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2: Improved planning and financing for NDC/LTS implementation	
Intermediate outcome indicator 2.1	Number of countries supported on NDC/LTS implementation planning or financing
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3: Strengthened country policies and investments that contribute to NDC/LTS implementation	
Intermediate outcome indicator 3.1	Number of countries supported to develop or implement policies or investments that contribute to NDC/LTS implementation
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 4: Improved knowledge base/data through analytics and diagnostics for NDC/LTS development, enhancement, and implementation	
Intermediate outcome indicator 4.1	Number of countries supported to develop analytics or diagnostics for NDC/LTS development, enhancement, or implementation
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 5: Better-informed WB operations that contribute to NDC/LTS development, enhancement, and implementation	
Intermediate outcome indicator 5.1	Number of WB operations (one or more components of existing operation or new climate-related operation) informed by CSF NDC/LTS support
Intermediate outcome indicator 5.2	Number of new climate-related WB operations identified for the upcoming lending pipeline because of CSF NDC/LTS support (including financing amount)
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 6: Enhanced WB contribution to NDC Partnership and support to Partnership member countries	
Intermediate outcome indicator 6.1	Number of support requests through the NDC Partnership supported in member countries
Intermediate outcome indicator 6.2	Number of NDC Partnership countries supported on NDCs/LTSs
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 7: Increased NDC/LTS support for IDA/Blend countries	
Intermediate outcome indicator 7.1	Number of IDA/Blend countries supported on NDC/LTS development, enhancement, or implementation
OUTPUTS	

Output	Number of grants supporting capacity-building activities
	Number of grants providing training
	Number of training sessions conducted
	Number of individuals trained (of which 497 are women)
	Number of governance frameworks developed or strengthened
	Number of analytics/diagnostics supported
	Number of TA activities supported
Pillar: Economy-wide Interventions, Whole of Economy Program Development Objective: Adoption of a whole-of-economy approach to mainstreaming climate action in macroeconomic, fiscal, financial, trade, social inclusion, private-sector investment frameworks, institutions, and policy reform in WBG client countries	
OUTCOME 1: (Regional- Country) Accelerated adoption of policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks by client countries informed by the whole-of-economy approach	
Outcome indicator 1.1	Number of new and/or strengthened climate-informed economy-wide policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks adopted in client countries
Outcome indicator 1.2	Number of countries that adopted new or strengthened climate-informed economy-wide policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1: (Global) Integration of improved climate-informed analysis and recommendations for economy-wide policies	
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.1	Number of climate-informed economy-wide policies developed/strengthened
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.2	Number of WBG operations supporting climate-informed economy-wide policies
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2: (Global/Regional-Country) Improved/Strengthened knowledge and capacity on climate-risk-informed economy-wide policy design	
Intermediate outcome indicator 2.1	Number of relevant institutions (including ministries of finance, central banks, line ministries, etc.) with improved knowledge and capacity
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3: (Global/Regional-Country) Increased exchange of global knowledge, expertise, and resources by program themes	
Intermediate outcome indicator 3.1	Number of knowledge products produced, and learning events organized by global and regional strategic programs
OUTPUT 1: (Global/Regional-Country) Analytics (including core diagnostics), methodologies, and tools for mainstreaming climate considerations in country programs	
Output 1.1	Number of analytical tools and methodologies developed for mainstreaming climate and whole-of-economy approach to climate action
Output 1.2	Number of whole-of-economy analytics completed
Output 1.3	Number of climate-smart core diagnostics developed

OUTPUT 2: (Global) Technical assistance and capacity-building support provided to client countries on climate-informed cross-cutting policy reforms	
Output 2.1	Number of whole-of-economy approach training programs and curricula designed and conducted for government officials
Output 2.2	Number of participants who received training relevant to a whole-of-economy approach to climate change
Output 2.3	Number of countries that received technical assistance for the design and implementation of climate-informed economy-wide policies
Output 2.4	Number of Economic Advisors placed in key government ministries to provide specialized climate and economic advice.
OUTPUT 3: (Regional-Country) Partnerships and peer-to-peer learning	
Output 3.1	Number of government officials and policymakers participating in partnership events supporting increased knowledge of a whole-of-economy approach to climate change.
Output 3.2	Number of global or regional events supporting increase knowledge of whole-of-economy approach to climate change
Pillar: Targeted Interventions Development Objective: Accelerated climate transition across key systems to promote low-carbon and climate-resilient development	
OUTCOME 1: Adoption of sectoral measures to advance the climate transition	
Outcome indicator 1	Number of new and/or strengthened climate-related policies including national plans, strategies, and regulatory or institutional frameworks were advanced to enable the climate transition
OUTCOME 2: Public and private green investment mobilized for climate action	
Outcome indicator 2.1	#of WB lending operations (IPFs and PforRs) contributing to the climate transition
Outcome indicator 2.2 (CH4D)	Financing amount (US\$) of WB direct lending operations (IPFs and PforRs) contributing to methane reduction
Outcome indicator 2.3	Number of countries that undertook investments to advance the climate transition
Outcome indicator 2.4 (CH4D)	Public and private financing mobilized for methane reduction investments. <i>(Disaggregated by sector, country and funding source)</i>
OUTCOME 3: Climate action was sustained or advanced in the context of countries' economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis	
Outcome indicator 3.1	No of Countries who integrated climate change considerations in policies and investments undertaken as part of their COVID-19 recovery efforts
Outcome indicator 3.2	Countries supported in designing and/or implementing climate change-related actions in their COVID-19 economic recovery plans or strategies
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1: Improved knowledge and strengthened capacity	
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.1	Number (#) of public institutions with improved knowledge and capacities to design, evaluate, and implement climate-related policies or investments
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.2 (CH4D)	Number of MRVs with explicit methane tracking
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.3 (CH4D)	Number of WB staff with strengthened capacity for methane reduction. <i>(Disaggregated by sector and region)</i>
Intermediate outcome indicator 1.4 (CH4D)	Number of public institutions with strengthened capacity for methane reduction

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2: Strengthened plans, strategies, policies, and institutional frameworks	
Intermediate outcome indicator 2.1	Number of plans and strategies developed and/or strengthened to advance the climate transition
Intermediate outcome indicator 2.2	Number of policies, and regulatory or institutional frameworks developed or strengthened to enable the climate transition
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3: Improved public investment	
Intermediate outcome indicator 3.1	Number of climate investment plans and programs developed
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 4: Integrated climate in WB country engagement	
Intermediate outcome indicator 4.1	Number of countries in which climate transition priorities were integrated in World Bank sector engagement
Intermediate outcome indicator 4.2	Number of new climate-related lending operations identified for the upcoming lending pipeline
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 5: Informed WB lending pipeline	
Intermediate outcome indicator 5.1	Number of World Bank development policy financing (DPF) operations supporting plans, strategies, policies, and regulatory or institutional frameworks to enable the climate transition
Intermediate outcome indicator 5.2	Number of World Bank direct lending (IPF or PforR) operations financing climate-related investments
Intermediate outcome indicator 5.3	Number of World Bank pipeline and active operations financing methane-related investments
OUTPUTS	
Output 1	Number of public institutions supported on capacity building to advance the climate transition.
Output 1	Number of public institutions supported on capacity building regarding low GHG emissions and climate resilient development in the context of COVID-19 recovery
Output 1.1 (CH4D)	Public website developed with methane reduction interventions, tools and technologies compiled, curated and disseminated
Output 1.2 (CH4D)	Number of farmers trained on methane reduction tools and approaches
Output 2	Number of countries that received technical assistance for policy formulation, investment planning, project design, policy/ project implementation, or monitoring and evaluation to advance the climate transition
Output 2 (CH4D)	Number of countries that received technical assistance on methane reduction
Output 2	Number of countries that received technical assistance for policy formulation, investment planning, project design, policy/ project implementation, or monitoring and evaluation to advance climate action in the context of COVID-19 recovery
Output 3	Number (#) of analytics undertaken on low GHG emissions and climate resilient development in the context of COVID-19 recovery.
Output 3.1 (CH4D)	Number of upstream diagnostics undertaken because of support provided by the CH4D.
Output 3.2 (CH4D)	Integrated cross-sector circular knowledge framework developed and disseminated

Annex 2: CSF Approved Grants

	Fund #	Grant Name	Grant Amount
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Long-Term Strategy (LTS) Support			
1	TF0B6462	Cambodia LT-LEDS and Road Map Development	\$329,930
2	TF0B7143	Ukraine Green Transition	\$254,487
3	TF0B7359	Development of LT-LEDS for Lao PDR for the period of 2020-2050	\$379,991
4	TF0B7479	Enhancing Implementation of Ghana’s NDC and Ensuring Coherence across Policy Instruments	\$379,970
5	TF0B7686	Live in Transition Survey	\$424,545
6	TF0B7743	Georgia: Support to Green Transition	\$217,061
7	TF0B7627	Growth Recovery to Empower, Equip and Nurture (GREEN) Armenia	\$359,882
8	TF0B7753	Morocco: Job Opportunities in Energy Transition and Electric Mobility	\$149,899
9	TF0B7755	Morocco: Maghreb Climate and Disaster Resilience Support	\$144,390
10	TF0B7499	Decarbonizing Transport Connectivity in Central Asia	\$396,236
11	TF0B7817	Morocco: Solid Waste Management	\$100,000
12	TF0B7861	Morocco: Climate Sensitive Budget Methodology and Guidance Note	\$108,770
13	TF0B7808	Morocco: Resilience of Rainfed Agriculture	\$41,662
14	TF0B7873	Raising the ambition on climate action in Morocco: Support to Whole-of-Government Approach	\$51,083
15	TF0B7900	Pakistan Support for Implementation of Updated NDCs	\$953,906
16	TF0B7996	Morocco: Resilience of Water sector	\$149,522
17	TF0B8060	Morocco: Environmental Fiscality	\$149,142
18	TF0B8108	Malawi: Development of Natural Capital Accounting	\$196,121
19	TF0B8286	Mongolia: Harnessing the power of nature for climate outcomes	\$350,000
20	TF0B8285	Supporting Jordan’s Climate and NDC Objectives	\$754,891
21	TF0B8401	Support for Greening Transport in Mexico	\$174,944
22	TF0B8272	NDC Implementation Support in Colombia	\$249,631
23	TF0B8284	Supporting Climate Action & NDC Implementation in Lebanon	\$530,431
24	TF0B8773	Supporting the Development of Long-Term Strategies- Uzbekistan	\$774,913
25	TF0B8775	Knowledge Products for Long-Term Low-Carbon Planning	\$445,000
26	TF0B8774	Supporting Long-Term Low-Carbon Planning in Jordan	\$644,000

27	TF0B8776	Supporting Long-Term Low-Carbon Planning in Dominican Republic	\$472,000
28	TF0B8903	Supporting Climate Action in South Africa through International Carbon Markets	\$250,000
29	TF0B8991	Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Togo: Macroeconomic and Climate Modeling for NDC Implementation	\$322,323
30	TF0B9055	Decarbonizing Egypt's Oil & Gas Value Chain to Attain NDCs	\$359,994
31	TF0B9156	Climate Finance Roadmap and Adaptation Costing in Paraguay	\$269,664
32	TF0B9436	Morocco: Resilience of Rainfed Agriculture	\$108,062
33	TF0B9435	Climate Smart Agriculture in Tajikistan	\$217,488
34	TF0B9588	Analytics to Support LTS Development in Lesotho	\$199,779
35	TF0B9548	Improving Information and Tools to Increase Climate Resilience in Mexico	\$200,000
36	TF0B9648	Decarbonizing the Industrial Sector in Tanzania	\$122,780
37	TF0B9957	Supporting Implementation of Ethiopia’s NDC	\$397,311
38	TF0B9976	Support for NDC Implementation in Tunisia	\$231,671
39	TF0C0024	Green Financing for NDC Implementation in Kyrgyz Republic	\$370,000
40	TF0C0031	Macroeconomic Assessment of NDC/LTS Mitigation Policies in Ecuador	\$200,000
41	TF0B9846	Climate Support to Sahel Countries for NDC Implementation	\$425,000
42	TF0C0169	Advancing NDC and LTS Implementation in Nepal	\$1,000,000
43	TF0C0336	Strengthening Mauritania’s Capacity to Implement its NDC	\$36,481
44	TF0C0384	Supporting Long-Term Low-Carbon Planning in Turkiye	\$450,000
45	TF0C0595	Decarbonization Scenarios for Paraguay’s Land Use Sector	\$73,280
46	TF0C0694	Incentivizing Climate Mitigation through Carbon Markets in Cote d'Ivoire	\$250,000
47	TF0C0853	Macroeconomic Analysis to Inform Long-Term Climate Planning in the DR	\$74,485
48	TF0C1202	Support for NDC AFOLU Investments in Cameroon	\$300,000
49	TF0C3316	Moldova: NDC Support	\$285,000
50	TF0C4548	Georgia: Support to Green Transition Phase 2	\$142,900
51	TF0C6355	Decarbonizing Transport Connectivity in Central Asia	\$323,764
52	TF0C4097	MDB LTS Program Coordination	\$1,000,000
53	TF0C6768	Kazakhstan LEDS Roadmap	\$420,000
54	TF0C6771	Supporting NDC Enhancement in Rwanda	\$400,000

55	TF0C6861	Supporting NDC Enhancement in Malawi	\$400,000
56	TF0C6932	Supporting LTS Adoption and Operationalization in Uzbekistan	\$335,000
57	TF0C7012	Supporting NDC Enhancement in Zambia	\$400,000
58	TF0C7088	Stock Take of Ethiopia’s NDC Implementation Status and Roadmap	\$350,000
59	TF0C7087	Supporting the Formulation of a Low Carbon and Resilient Development Strategy for Paraguay	\$400,000
60	TF0C7120	Long-Term Support for Enhancing Action on Indias Net-Zero Pathways	\$750,000
Whole of Economy (WoE)			
61	TF0B9958	Comoros: Climate Change and DRM Analysis Public Expenditure Review	\$94,600
62	TF0C0043	Mozambique: Climate Informed Poverty Assessment	\$99,894
63	TF0C0071	Central America: Policy Packages for Inclusive Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience	\$250,000
64	TF0C0047	Brazil: Green Public Finance Review	\$600,000
65	TF0C0118	Democratic Republic of Congo: Climate Change Country Economic Memorandum	\$99,875
66	TF0C0192	Madagascar: Climate Informed Poverty Assessment	\$94,435
67	TF0C0023	MENA: Social Change Equity and Just Transition	\$900,000
68	TF0C0123	Malawi: Greening the Economy and Financial Sector	\$675,000
69	TF0C0284	Caribbean: Fiscal Policy for Climate Resilience	\$250,000
70	TF0C0305	MENA: Green Competitiveness	\$850,000
71	TF0C0331	MENA: Enhancing Climate-Responsiveness of the Financial Sector	\$1,000,000
72	TF0C0255	SAR: Support a Whole of Economy Approach to Climate Informed Policies	\$400,000
73	TF0C0348	MENA: Climate Smart Public Procurement Practices	\$500,000
74	TF0C0427	ECA: Strengthening Governance Capacity to Lead the Green Transition	\$795,063
75	TF0C0452	ECA: Understanding Climate Change Trends and Just Transition Development Compatible Policies	\$600,000
76	TF0C0486	EAP: Improving data and modelling capacity for future CCDRs	\$775,000
77	TF0C0501	MENA: Greening Public Finance, financial management and climate budgeting	\$1,000,000
78	TF0C0489	Peru: Climate Informed Country Economic Memorandum	\$174,641
79	TF0C0525	South Africa: NDC Implementation and Just Transition to a Low Carbon Economy	\$750,000

80	TF0C0443	Ethiopia: Enabling Sustainable Growth Through Greening Private, Financial and Public Sector	\$730,000
81	TF0C0703	Kenya: Climate Informed Poverty Assessment	\$71,065
82	TF0C0704	Western Balkans: Deepening Understanding of Climate Change Trends and Their Development Implications	\$500,000
83	TF0C0750	Seychelles: Climate and Hazard Informed Public Expenditure Review	\$149,705
84	TF0C0818	AFW: Deepening Understanding of Climate Change Trends and their Development Implications	\$1,020,000
85	TF0C0863	Cote d'Ivoire: Supporting the CCDD preparation and Engagement	\$51,209
86	TF0C0880	Zambia: Greening the Economy and the Financial Sector	\$570,000
87	TF0C0862	Cote d'Ivoire: Supporting the Oil and Gas Transition by Analyzing the Fiscal Regime of Oil and Gas	\$130,398
88	TF0C0937	Uzbekistan: Deepening Understanding of Climate Change Trends and Their Development Implications	\$500,000
89	TF0C0939	EAP: Links Between Climate and Poverty	\$650,000
90	TF0C0941	EAP: Preparing the Private Sector for a Low-Carbon Transition	\$619,000
91	TF0C0940	EAP: Public Sector Priorities for Decarbonization	\$500,000
92	TF0C0942	EAP: Strengthening WoE Analytics and Diagnostics of Climate Change and Improving Country Capacities	\$350,000
93	TF0C0573	Zimbabwe: Mainstreaming Climate Change Agenda Into Public Investment Management System	\$195,311
94	TF0C0938	LAC: Improve Client Countries Capacity to Desing and Implement Climate Considerations in Development Policies	\$726,000
95	TF0C0986	MENA: Macro-critical Aspects of Climate Change	\$1,250,000
96	TF0C0990	Nigeria: Achieving NDCs Energy Transition Plan Implementation (CREM-ETP)	\$100,000
97	TF0C1000	Nigeria: Green and Affordable Housing	\$200,000
98	TF0C1083	EAP: The Roles of the Financial and Private Sectors in the Just Transition	\$800,000
99	TF0C1070	Senegal: Improve the Management of Fish and Forests and Access to Related Economic Opportunities	\$400,000
100	TF0C1196	Indonesia: Macro Fiscal and Trade Climate Policy	\$425,000
101	TF0C1190	Kenya: Enhance Climate Related Public Performance and Accountability	\$600,000
102	TF0C1205	AFW: Deepening Understanding of Exposure and Vulnerability to Climate Change at Country and Regional Level	\$500,000
103	TF0C1189	Nepal: Desing and Implement Climate Considerations through a Whole of Economy Approach	\$645,000

104	TF0C1216	South Africa: Climate Informed Country Economic Memorandum	\$100,000
105	TF0C1221	Andean Countries: Design and Implement Climate Considerations into Development Policies	\$1,035,000
106	TF0C1209	LAC: Regional Report on the Climate Change Poverty Nexus and Strengthening Environmental Statistics	\$505,283
107	TF0C1244	South Caucasus: Deepening Understanding of Climate Change Trends and Their Development Implications	\$500,000
108	TF0C1274	Romania: Deepening Understanding of Climate Change Trends and Their Development Implications	\$500,000
109	TF0C1344	Indonesia: Greening the Financial Sector	\$170,000
110	TF0C1376	LAC: Mainstreaming the Whole of Economy Approach to Climate Change in the Caribbean	\$649,000
111	TF0C1414	ECA: Integrating the People Dimension in the Climate Agenda	\$800,000
112	TF0C1410	Indonesia: Greening the Private Sector	\$215,000
113	TF0C1454	Rwanda: Country Economic Memorandum Pathways to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth	\$99,679
114	TF0C1416	Mexico: Climate-Smart Poverty Diagnostic	\$90,000
115	TF0C1487	Kazakhstan: Inputs into the Development of Fiscal, PFM and Financial Policies to Support a Green Transition	\$250,000
116	TF0C1501	China: Accelerating absolute decoupling of GDP and emissions	\$675,000
117	TF0C1460	Cameroon: Climate Resilient Growth and Institutional Capacity Development	\$500,000
118	TF0C1605	Mozambique and Madagascar: Green Growth	\$600,000
119	TF0C1659	Brazil: Mainstreaming the Whole of Economy Approach	\$247,000
120	TF0C1645	Mexico and Colombia: Assessing Impacts of Fiscal and Trade Reforms on Growth and GHG emissions	\$760,000
121	TF0C1675	Indonesia: Poverty and Inclusion Aspects of the CCDD and dissemination	\$85,000
122	TF0C1761	India: Support to Public, Financial and Private Sector Reform Agenda for Green Growth	\$1,240,000
123	TF0C1811	LAC: Mainstreaming the Whole of Economy Approach in the Southern Cone	\$900,000
124	TF0C1822	Bangladesh: Advancing Policy Recommendations of the CCDD on the “Enabling Environment and Institutional Realignment”	\$650,000
125	TF0C1606	Pakistan: Reforms to Address the Policy Dysfunctions that are Driving Current Economic and Climate Vulnerabilities	\$615,000
126	TF0C1812	G5 Sahel: Deepening the Country-Level CCDD Analytics and Engagement with Authorities	\$1,000,000
127	TF0C1946	Angola: Building Climate Resilience and Foundations for Green Growth	\$820,000

128	TF0C2187	Ghana: Climate Change Spatial and Distribution Impacts on Welfare	\$14,110
129	TF0C2396	Ghana: Supporting Regulatory Framework and Long-Term Strategies on Climate Change	\$175,000
130	TF0C2389	Turkiye: Progress Reform Priorities as identified on the CCDD	\$250,000
131	TF0C2520	Ethiopia: Climate Poverty Assessment	\$90,299
132	TF0C2589	Ghana: Additional Modeling of Climate Impacts and Climate Action Co-Benefits	\$100,000
133	TF0C2650	China: Improving Financial Risk Assessment and Technical Assistance on Climate Risk Analysis	\$89,700
134	TF0C2663	Madagascar: Macro-Fiscal Climate Resilient Analytics	\$50,000
135	TF0C2751	Burundi: Exploring the Climatic Dimensions of Poverty in Burundi - Rural Incomes and Livelihoods-	\$74,473
136	TF0C2774	Pacific Islands: Preparation of the Pacific Atolls CCDD	\$149,234
137	TF0C2662	Somalia: Climate Informed Poverty Assessment	\$75,000
138	TF0C2561	Somalia: Deepening the Climate Focus of the Reform Agenda in DPO Series	\$149,979
139	TF0C2797	Cote d'Ivoire: Developing Climate-Informed Macro-Economic Modelling Tools	\$91,105
140	TF0C2819	Indonesia: Greening Public Investment Management	\$90,000
141	TF0C3083	Philippines: Implementation of Climate-related Policy Reforms under the Second Sustainable Recovery DPF	\$108,000
142	TF0C3397	Central America: Climate-Smart Diagnostics for Distributional and Poverty Impacts.	\$668,000
143	TF0C3440	Kenya: Climate Smart Poverty Assessment Dissemination	\$21,924
144	TF0C3438	Ghana: Green Finance and Investment Policy Reform	\$175,000
145	TF0C4202	ECA: Strengthening knowledge and capacity to address climate adaptation and resilience in operations	\$250,000
146	TF0C4300	SAR: Understanding and Modeling Regenerative Agriculture Transformation	\$250,000
147	TF0C4834	Nigeria: Technical Assistance on Climate Change and Development Actions	\$280,000
148	TF0C4979	PNG & Pacific: Climate and natural disaster-related reforms	\$200,000
149	TF0C4980	Cambodia: Supporting better management of climate risks in the financial sector	\$200,000
150	TF0C4981	Philippines: Financing Green Technology Adoption and Development	\$200,000
151	TF0C5179	LAC: Regional Report on the Climate Change - Poverty Nexus and Strengthening the Production of Environmental Statistics	\$144,717
152	TF0C5122	AFE: Supporting battery value chain roadmap	\$605,000

153	TF0C5922	EAP: Conducting macroeconomic monitoring in the Pacific and implementation of Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP)	\$200,000
154	TF0C6099	ECA: Supporting evidence-based dialogue and policy making for green job creation in Central Asia	\$250,000
155	TF0C6181	Democratic Republic of Congo: Integrating Climate in SOEs	\$100,000
156	TF0C6281	China: Improving Financial Risk Assessment Technical Assistance on Climate Risk Analysis	\$208,299
157	TF0B8851	Global: Coalition of Finance Ministers Grant I	\$1,528,155
158	TF0B9108	Global: Development of Capacity Building Program for Finance Ministers (C3A)	\$500,000
159	TF0B9879	Global: Policies to Build Climate Resilience for Firms, Farmers and Households	\$120,179
160	TF0C0262	Global: Caribbean State-Owned Enterprises in High Emitting Sectors	\$199,552
161	TF0C0309	Global: Policies to Build Climate Resilience for Firms, Farmers and Households	\$499,690
162	TF0C0505	Global: Measuring and Operationalizing Green Technology Upgrading in Developing Countries	\$600,000
163	TF0C0527	Global: Understanding Evolving Comparative Advantages in the Low-Carbon Transition	\$138,361
164	TF0C0837	Global: Analytics to Inform Climate Policy Mixes	\$1,000,000
165	TF0C0865	Global: Community of Practice for Climate Models and Analytics	\$150,000
166	TF0C0867	Global: Deepening Sustainable Finance: Analytical, Toolkits and Guidelines	\$800,000
167	TF0C0866	Global: Development of MINDSET Model to Inform Climate Policies Grant I	\$500,000
168	TF0C0964	Global: Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Global Population Movements	\$300,000
169	TF0C0962	Global: Enhancing Participation in the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)	\$500,000
170	TF0C0868	Global: Understanding Bank Lending in response to Climate Policies	\$150,000
171	TF0C0869	Global: Analytics to Enhance Climate Resilience and Adaptation Decision-making	\$600,000
172	TF0C0963	Global: Closing the City Climate Finance Gap	\$300,000
173	TF0C0922	Global: Linking Coalition of Finance Ministers with Regional Groups	\$500,000
174	TF0C0950	Global: Curriculum Development for Climate Modeling Development	\$1,750,000
175	TF0C0923	Global: Development of Hubs for Capacity Building of Finance Ministries	\$1,750,000

176	TF0C1015	Global: Just-in-time Support to Requests from Ministries of Finance	\$300,000
177	TF0C0951	Global: Climate Finance Analytics and Tools	\$500,000
178	TF0C1527	Global: Enabling Environment for Green Investments and Competitiveness	\$300,000
179	TF0C1810	Global: Leveraging Trade for Low-carbon Development	\$317,927
180	TF0C1856	Global: Mainstreaming Climate Into Anti-Competitiveness Policies	\$49,862
181	TF0C1917	Global: Mainstreaming Climate into Governance Policies and Practices	\$750,000
182	TF0C2500	Global: Understanding Distributional Effects of Trade Policy and Climate Change	\$450,000
183	TF0C2803	Global: Equitable Repurposing of Agricultural Subsidies	\$500,000
184	TF0C2796	Global: Understanding Distributional Effects of Climate Shocks, Trade Policy and Climate Change	\$300,000
185	TF0C2801	Global: Strengthening General Equilibrium Models for Climate Action	\$300,000
186	TF0C2802	Global: Understanding Distributional Effects of Trade and Environmental Shocks	\$200,000
187	TF0C3317	Global: Leveraging Trade for Low-carbon Development	\$48,166
188	TF0C3315	Global: Enhancing Green Value Chains	\$58,620
189	TF0C3388	Global: Global Value Chains (GVCs) for Critical Technologies	\$71,343
190	TF0C3425	Global: Fiscal Space, Fiscal Risk and Climate Change	\$650,000
191	TF0C5279	Global: Development of MINDSET Model to Inform Climate Policies Grant II	\$100,000
Whole of Economy (WoE) Economic Advisory Support			
192	TF0B8854	South Africa: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to Support the Presidential Climate Commission	\$245,698
193	TF0B9392	Egypt: Support for Producing the Sharm-El Sheikh Guidebook for Just Financing	\$279,855
194	TF0C0165	Uzbekistan: Implementing a Green Growth Strategy and Incorporate Climate Change in Development	\$200,000
195	TF0C0151	Albania: Integrating Climate Change into Public Investment Management	\$200,000
196	TF0C0709	Egypt: Strengthening Government Coordination and Climate Responsive Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy	\$100,000
197	TF0C0710	West Bank and Gaza: Integrating NDC in Economic and Social Recovery Plans	\$85,789
198	TF0C0711	Lebanon: Supporting to Fiscal Policy Geared Towards Green Transition	\$100,000
199	TF0C0737	Morocco: Mainstreaming the Climate Dimension into Public Finance and Strengthening the Ministries of Finance Climate Unit	\$100,000

200	TF0C0914	Liberia: Supporting Strengthening the Central Bank and Build a Climate Roadmap	\$36,716
201	TF0C0792	Honduras: Addressing Climate Risks to the Financial Sector	\$99,796
202	TF0C0913	Nigeria: Supporting Climate & Environmental Risks and Opportunities (CERO) Initiative	\$150,000
203	TF0C1165	Nepal: Supporting Government Coordination and Incorporating Climate in the Standalone Macro-Fiscal Model	\$110,000
204	TF0C1399	Mozambique: Mainstreaming Climate Change into Development Plan and the Corresponding Sectoral and Subnational Plans	\$300,000
205	TF0C1438	RoC: Building Institutional Capacity to Mainstream Climate in Public Financial Management	\$49,896
206	TF0C1602	Rwanda: Supporting the Climate Risk Regulatory Framework	\$150,000
207	TF0C1613	Panama: Greening the Financial Sector	\$100,000
208	TF0C1733	Paraguay: Designing and Implement Climate Considerations into Development Policies	\$90,000
209	TF0C1587	Pakistan: Supporting Gas Tariff Reform to Reflect Environmental and Social Costs i	\$88,000
210	TF0C2593	Bangladesh: Strengthening Green and Climate Resilience Public Investments	\$77,000
211	TF0C2556	India: Drafting Policy Notes for the Green Public Expenditure Review and Green Industrial Strategies	\$125,000
212	TF0C3164	Burkina Faso: Drafting and Operationalizing a Climate Mobilization Strategy	\$75,000
213	TF0C5092	Ecuador: Improving PFM and climate-related public information disclosure of SOEs in the energy transition	\$50,000
Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action			
214	TF0C3386	Global: Coalition of Finance Ministers Grant II	\$2,000,000
Green Recovery Initiative (GRI)			
215	TF0B5416	GOV Global Block Grant	\$899,252
216	TF0B5650	Political Economy of Climate Policies	\$400,412
217	TF0B5696	FCI Global – Financial Sector Climate Risk Modeling & Implementation	\$372,741
218	TF0B5763	Decarbonizing Energy Pathways	\$745,495
219	TF0B5853	Climate-Informed Public Expenditure Reviews	\$499,902
220	TF0B5947	MTI Global – Macro Modeling of Climate Change	\$2,386,282
221	TF0B6185	MTI Global – Forward-Looking Multi-Regional Input-Output Model	\$308,958
222	TF0B6377	POV Global – Climate Informed Country Diagnostics and Poverty Assessments	\$499,997

223	TF0B6904	EAP Climate Analytics for Low Carbon and Resilient Development	\$119,889
224	TF0B7061	Scaling Up Climate Analytics in Rwanda	\$37,939
225	TF0B7087	Green and Resilient City Analytics in Egypt and Iraq	\$99,863
226	TF0B7065	Innovations in Modelling the Macroeconomic Impacts of Climate Change in LCR	\$119,189
227	TF0B6827	FCI Global – Green Competitiveness Response Program	\$242,427
228	TF0B7200	Assessment of Economic Opportunities from Climate Change in ECA	\$106,184
229	TF0B7158	Scaling Up Climate Analytics in Angola	\$74,036
230	TF0B7343	Social Sustainability Assessment for the Energy Transition in China	\$89,350
231	TF0B7342	Supporting Pathways for a Just Transition for All and Climate Resilient Local Development in Indonesia	\$236,549
232	TF0B7509	Jordan Jobs and Skills Analysis for Climate Transition Grant	\$72,094
233	TF0B7578	Climate Analytics for Supporting Low-Carbon and Resilient Development in South Asia Region	\$167,607
234	TF0B7745	POV Global – Evergreen Development: Welfare-Climate Solutions	\$399,898
235	TF0B7980	Serbia Inclusive, Responsive Coal Transition - COVID-19 Green Recovery Analytical Tools and Methodologies	\$121,267
236	TF0B8026	Support to Modeling Aspects of the G5-Sahel CCDR	\$117,924
237	TF0B8446	GOV Global (ECA/Ukraine/Public Investment Management)	\$99,074
238	TF0B8621	People-Centered Approaches to Green Recovery: Global and Country Support	\$340,000
239	TF0B9098	Macro-criticality of climate change	\$1,000,000
240	TF0B9155	Support for Country and Climate Diagnostic Reports (CCDRs)	\$383,589
241	TF0B9746	Scaling Up Global Climate Action for Health	\$294,819
242	TF0B9809	Promoting the Achievement of the Green Transition in ECA through Human Development	\$300,000
243	TF0B9860	Supporting Just Transition and Inclusive Climate Action in India	\$96,666
244	TF0C0018	Mainstreaming Mitigation Outcome Asset Development in World Bank Operations	\$156,879
245	TF0C0675	Integrating natural capital into global CGE models	\$232,348
246	TF0B9950	FCI Global - Green Competitiveness Response Program	\$131,297
247	TF0C1102	Vulnerability and Opportunity Assessment for the Socially Inclusive Green Transition in Turkiye	\$49,201
248	TF0C1298	Supporting Pathways for Socially Inclusive, Climate Resilient Development and Just Transition in South Africa	\$200,000
249	TF0C1479	FCI Global - Green Competitiveness Response Program	\$373,861

250	TF0C1524	Climate Change Knowledge Portal	\$757,000
251	TF0C1611	MTI Global – Forward-Looking Multi-Regional Input-Output Model	\$190,955
252	TF0C1752	Developing Green Skills for Clean Energy Transition in MENA	\$100,000
253	TF0C2910	Jobs Impact of Carbon Tax	\$44,926
254	TF0C3153	What Works: Successful Approaches from Social Protection and Jobs for Climate Change	\$49,365
255	TF0C3747	Using RBCF to Enhance Green Finance Instruments in Kenya	\$99,700
256	TF0C3773	Health, Climate, and Environment Program	\$85,000
257	TF0C3821	Inclusive, Responsive Coal Transition in Kosovo and North Macedonia	\$120,273
258	TF0C3941	Inclusive, Responsive Coal Transition in Ukraine	\$245,276
259	TF0C4022	Harnessing Education For Climate Action	\$99,245
260	TF0C4092	Climate and Health Vulnerability	\$44,881
261	TF0C4681	Integrating Natural Capital into Global CGE Models Part 2	\$117,652
262	TF0C6226	Macro modeling of climate change Part 2	\$500,000
263	TF0B5719	Viet Nam Support for Low Carbon Cities Grant I	\$201,561
264	TF0B5720	Building a Climate Resilient Agriculture in Mongolia	\$400,000
265	TF0B5754	Green Hydrogen Opportunities and Roadmap for India	\$185,585
266	TF0B5846	Supporting the Development of Adaptive Social Protection Systems in Bangladesh and Bhutan	\$98,492
267	TF0B5875	Indonesia Power Sector Vision/Pathway Paper	\$149,785
268	TF0B5892	Promoting Viet Nam’s Green Inland Waterways Transport	\$3,711
269	TF0B5823	Pakistan Agri-Water-Energy Sector Reform Review for Punjab	\$179,850
270	TF0B5860	Nepal Recommendations for Agriculture Policy Reform in Support of a Resilient and Green Recovery	\$124,055
271	TF0B5974	Climate Smart Urbanization Framework for India	\$12,860
272	TF0B5993	Supporting the Philippines’ Climate-Resilient and Low Carbon Recovery	\$299,965
273	TF0B5996	Building Back a Greener Bangladesh	\$149,864
274	TF0B5942	Mapping climate-sensitive health risks to inform national One Health strategy and NDCs in Bangladesh	\$174,849
275	TF0B6148	Bangladesh Renewable Energy and Battery Storage Road Map	\$149,907
276	TF0B6250	Options for Greener and Climate Informed Growth in Brazil	\$246,141
277	TF0B6294	Bhutan Economic Diversification/Green Recovery	\$125,897
278	TF0B5909	Afghanistan Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP)	\$3,184

279	TF0B6379	Pan-Arab Regional Energy Trade	\$199,395
280	TF0B5936	Decarbonizing Freight in South Asia	\$148,000
281	TF0B6540	Russia Green Housing Finance Program	\$28,188
282	TF0B6631	Viet Nam’s Energy Transition	\$179,817
283	TF0B6634	Industrial Decarbonization in Pakistan	\$297,975
284	TF0B6724	EAP Emissions Reduction Program and Transition to Green Industrial Competitiveness	\$398,981
285	TF0B6836	Compact Cities Approach to support climate action in Bulgaria	\$199,245
286	TF0B7119	Decarbonizing infrastructure in Brazil	\$199,215
287	TF0B7198	Climate-Smart Urban Development and Urban Resilience in Ethiopia	\$197,078
288	TF0B7241	Scaling up affordable, clean, and resilient energy in the Eastern Caribbean	\$275,000
289	TF0B6702	Argentina Energy Efficiency	\$67,199
290	TF0B7211	Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Cooling and Ventilation Systems in South Asia	\$119,637
291	TF0B7304	Avenues for Green and Resilient Growth in EAP	\$248,865
292	TF0B7346	CSF Grant for the Botswana Economic Resilience and Green Recovery Pillar 3	\$142,697
293	TF0B7301	Mainstreaming Climate Change in Ghana’s Green Recovery	\$249,905
294	TF0B7389	Argentina Green and Resilient Logistics	\$138,333
295	TF0B7376	Supporting Russia’s low-emission development pathway	\$59,245
296	TF0B7395	Sustainable Urban Development in Kazakhstan Cities	\$148,564
297	TF0B7439	Just-in-Time Support for Climate Action in South Asia	\$744,418
298	TF0B7550	Honduras Climate Resilient and Low-Carbon Rural Transport	\$74,689
299	TF0B7663	Guinea Bissau Analytical support to the Solar Energy Scale Up and Access Project (PADES)	\$248,840
300	TF0B7662	Malawi Design and Monitoring of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanism	\$199,993
301	TF0B7713	Social and jobs dimensions of green growth in Turkey	\$69,141
302	TF0B7799	Climate Actions for Green and Resilient Iraq - COVID 19 Green Recovery Project Design and Implementation Support Grant	\$135,093
303	TF0B7842	Haiti Climate Risk Assessment	\$239,126
304	TF0B7979	Investigating Green Growth Constraints and Opportunities for India	\$149,835
305	TF0B7783	Egypt Opportunities for emission reduction and long-term resilience building in agri-food value chains	\$148,296
306	TF0B8107	Uruguay Development of a Planning Tool for the Assessment of Climate Policies Impacts	\$249,877

307	TF0B8104	Development of Resilient Programs for Northeast India	\$92,220
308	TF0B8038	Promoting Green Recovery in Madagascar	\$299,862
309	TF0B7597	Iraq Climate Smart Investment Plan	\$148,831
310	TF0B8526	Regional Integrated Planning Model for Resilient Transport Networks (Operationalization in South Asia)	\$34,612
311	TF0B8565	Climate-smart cities and greening urban areas in Chad	\$349,835
312	TF0B8619	Greening Kenya and Strengthening Climate Change Governance and Greening Public Spending	\$399,788
313	TF0B8669	Regional Green Growth in Central America	\$264,047
314	TF0B8756	Green and Resilient Recovery for Health and Health Systems: Latin America and the Caribbean	\$289,749
315	TF0B8891	Promoting Viet Nam’s Green Inland Waterways	\$208,622
316	TF0B9125	Zimbabwe Developing and Adopting an Integrated Governance Framework for Climate-Informed PIM, SOE, and PPP Infrastructure Investments	\$198,079
317	TF0B9215	Promoting Green Recovery in Mozambique	\$350,000
318	TF0B9101	Advancing Climate Action in Surat City	\$137,020
319	TF0B9432	Viet Nam Support for Low Carbon Cities Grant II	\$198,059
320	TF0B9464	Afghanistan Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan	\$146,610
321	TF0C0492	Nature Based Solutions in the Eastern Caribbean	\$39,593
322	TF0C0576	Supporting Green Recovery through Climate Smart Agriculture and Forestry Land Use	\$300,000
323	TF0C0650	Support for National Program for Innovation in Fisheries and Aquaculture (Phase II) Project Design and Implementation Support Grant	\$90,000
324	TF0C0785	Supporting the Philippines’ Climate-Resilient and Low Carbon Recovery	\$99,858
325	TF0C1123	Embedding Climate Action into National Policies and SD Operations	\$100,000
326	TF0C1211	Egypt: Supporting Climate Shift of Public Transport in Greater Cairo	\$138,266
327	TF0C1299	Towards Climate-resilient Growth for Guyana’s Inclusive Economic Recovery	\$149,820
328	TF0C2472	Djibouti Energy Sector Assistance	\$150,000
329	TF0C3559	Regional Integrated Planning Model for Resilient Transport Networks	\$114,197
330	TF0C5873	Investing in the Dominican Republic’s Green Recovery and Blue Economy	\$150,000
Western Balkans Plus (WeBa+)			
331	TF0B5941	Albania and Serbia Green Finance Diagnostics and Roadmaps	\$137,988
332	TF0B6302	Greening Motorization in Western Balkans (Phase 1)	\$330,007

333	TF0B6475	North Macedonia Integrating Climate Perspective into PFM Agenda	\$199,637
334	TF0B7245	Behavioral insights for air quality management and energy efficiency in the Western Balkans	\$129,876
335	TF0B7095	Stakeholder Engagement Platform and Social Dimensions of Green Growth Analysis	\$39,956
336	TF0B7337	Analyses for Air Quality Management for Selected Airsheds in the Western Balkans	\$660,000
337	TF0B7607	Just in Time Sub-Component	\$475,000
338	TF0B7582	Supporting the design and preparation of an integrated “Livable Prishtina” Program	\$333,572
339	TF0B7855	Serbia People and community-centered approaches to Just Transition in coal mining	\$197,075
340	TF0B8033	Albania Blue Economy Development	\$500,000
341	TF0B7965	Serbia Transforming Crop Residue Management for Improved Air Quality	\$350,000
342	TF0B8910	North Macedonia Integrating Climate Change Perspectives into Fiscal Policy	\$119,969
343	TF0B9587	Albania and Serbia Green Finance Diagnostics and Roadmaps	\$147,654
344	TF0B9965	Montenegro and Kosovo Rail Network Resilience	\$200,000
345	TF0B9887	Improving an Enabling Environment for Effective Pollution Management in Montenegro -	\$400,000
346	TF0C0051	Supporting a Just Transition in Coal Mining in Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$360,000
347	TF0C0369	Feasibility Studies for Two Contaminated Sites - Support Implementation of the Greening Land Project in Kosovo	\$129,106
348	TF0C0431	WeBa 6: Low-Carbon Response to the Energy Crisis	\$500,000
349	TF0C1092	Policies to Promote Montenegro’s Resilient Recovery	\$62,572
350	TF0C2851	N. Macedonia, Albania: Transforming Intercity Public Transport	\$150,000
351	TF0C2970	Albania: Boosting Energy Efficiency through Green Public Procurement	\$100,000
352	TF0C3036	WeBaPlus Central Asia - Electricity market	\$200,000
353	TF0C3242	WeBaPlus Kyrgyz - Renewable Energy Development Project	\$200,000
354	TF0C3332	WeBaPlus Moldova - Sustainable Heating	\$200,000
355	TF0C3236	Kosovo Support to Just Transition in Coal Mining	\$150,000
356	TF0C3271	WeBaPlus Tajikistan - Dushanbe Air Quality and GHG emissions reduction	\$150,000
357	TF0C3391	WeBaPlus Kyrgyz - Air Quality in Bishkek	\$250,000
358	TF0C3331	N Albania: Climate informed GovTech	\$150,000
359	TF0C3582	WeBaPlus - Resilient Cities and Urban Heat	\$150,000

360	TF0C4216	CSF WEBA+ Knowledge Sharing	\$42,236
361	TF0C4442	Georgia Green Budgeting Consolidation	\$70,000
362	TF0C4132	Support to MoEP for Green Transition DPO	\$150,000
363	TF0C4809	WeBaPlus Kyrgyz Water services reform (GFR5001807)	\$150,000
364	TF0C6277	WeBaPlus Tajikistan Resilient Landscapes	\$150,000
365	TF0C6347	WeBaPlus - Georgia Railway System and Services	\$150,000
366	TF0C6333	WeBaPlus BiH - Railway System Improvements	\$150,000
367	TF0C6612	WeBaPlus Montenegro - Watershed Management	\$200,000
368	TF0C6380	WeBaPlus N. Macedonia and Kosovo - Energy Transition	\$400,000
369	TF0C6381	Hydropower Plants Rehabilitation	\$200,000
370	TF0C6611	WeBaPlus Serbia - Energy Transition	\$200,000
371	TF0C6849	WeBaPlus Montenegro - Forest Bioeconomy	\$150,000
372	TF0C6780	WeBaPlus Montenegro - Port Coastal Resilience	\$150,000
Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D)			
373	TF0C3887	CH4D - Advisory Technical Coordination	\$1,000,000
374	TF0C5143	CH4D - Tanzania Waste Management Methane Practices	\$150,000
375	TF0C5206	CH4D - Mozambique Urban Methane Emissions	\$125,000
376	TF0C5162	CH4D - Colombia - Agri-food Sector Methane Practices	\$150,000
377	TF0C5185	CH4D - Tajikistan - Dushanbe Methane-Focused Investments	\$150,000
378	TF0C5277	CH4D - Ethiopia, South Sudan, Tanzania Livestock Methane Practices	\$400,000
379	TF0C5266	CH4D - Egypt: Integrating Methane Reduction Initiatives in the Livestock Sector	\$4,937
380	TF0C5327	CH4D - Kenya Agri-Food Methane Practices	\$250,000
381	TF0C5212	CH4D - Uzbekistan Low Methane Livestock Practices	\$150,000
382	TF0C5403	CH4D - Bangladesh - Methane Reductions for Agricultural Practices	\$125,000
383	TF0C5405	CH4D - KP Bio-methanation for Municipal SWM	\$100,000
384	TF0C5494	CH4D - Indonesia Waste Management Methane Emissions - LSDP	\$150,000
385	TF0C5496	CH4D - Cambodia-EAP Waste Management Methane Emissions	\$180,000
386	TF0C5493	CH4D - Indonesia Urban Sanitation Methane Emissions	\$150,000
387	TF0C5517	CH4D - Egypt - Managing Methane Emissions in Greater Cairo	\$150,000
388	TF0C5549	CH4D - KP SWM Methane Emissions in Brazil & Colombia	\$100,000
389	TF0C5491	CH4D - Nigeria NFW SU Agri-Food Methane Emissions	\$150,000
390	TF0C5492	CH4D - Assessment of wastewater treatment processes for reducing GHG emission (including methane and nitrous oxide)	\$125,000

391	TF0C5576	CH4D - Bangladesh - Methane Biogas Initiative for Microenterprises	\$125,000
392	TF0C5583	CH4D - Indonesia Waste Management Methane Emissions- ISWMP	\$150,000
393	TF0C5735	CH4D - KP Livestock Methane Emissions MRV	\$250,000
394	TF0C5741	CH4D - Uruguay: Scaling Up Methane Reduction through Climate-Smart Livestock	\$150,000
395	TF0C5779	CH4D - India - Kerala Biomethane from Urban Waste Streams	\$150,000
396	TF0C5871	CH4D - Brazil - Methane Action in Livestock Practices	\$90,000
397	TF0C5885	CH4D - Philippines - Methane Emissions in Public Procurement Systems	\$150,000
398	TF0C5778	CH4D - Pakistan - Methane Reductions via Waste-to-Biogas	\$150,000
399	TF0C5985	CH4D - Brazil - Methane Action in Livestock Practices	\$90,000
400	TF0C5984	CH4D - Pakistan Livestock Sector Methane Emissions	\$150,000
401	TF0C6248	CH4D - India - Methane triple wins from agri-food systems	\$250,000
402	TF0C6205	CH4D - Brazil - Methane Action in Livestock Practices	\$90,000
403	TF0C6207	CH4D - Brazil - Methane Action in Livestock Practices	\$90,000
404	TF0C6284	CH4D - Brazil - Methane Action in Livestock Practices	\$300,000
405	TF0C6249	CH4D - Reductions in methane emission through livestock sector interventions in Nigeria	\$150,000
406	TF0C6460	CH4D - KP MENA SWM Methane Emissions in SWM and Circular Economy	\$120,000
407	TF0C6514	CH4D - Paraguay - Methane Emissions from Livestock Practices	\$150,000
408	TF0C6515	Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development	\$150,000
409	TF0C6605	CH4D - Uganda Methane Emissions in Education	\$150,000
410	TF0C6707	CH4D - Ethiopia - Livestock Methane MRV Practices	\$150,000
411	TF0C6924	CH4D - Brazil - Methane Action in Livestock Practices	\$90,000
Program Management and Administration			
412	TF0B9895	CSF Program Management and Administration	\$6,500,000



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The Climate Support Facility is a World Bank multidonor trust fund that supports developing countries in accelerating their transition to low-carbon and climateresilient development and elevating the national decarbonization agenda.

www.climatesupportfacility.org