Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Eleventh Steering Committee
19-21 May 2025

SOFF Investment Funding Requests

INF 11.4

Systematic Observations
Financing Facility

Weather and climate data for resilience

Purpose of this Document

This document presents two batches of SOFF Investment funding requests: (i) a batch of three countries previously presented at the Tenth Steering Committee meeting namely Zambia, Cuba, and Bangladesh; and (ii) a batch of three countries presented first at the Eleventh Steering Committee meeting namely Guyana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

It presents the proposed Investment phase pipeline with the order of funding requests determined in accordance with the approach to managing country funding requests outlined in Decision 11.6.

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SOFF Investment funding requests

1. Introduction

Following an iterative review by the SOFF Secretariat with inputs from the WMO Technical Authority, six Investment funding requests are presented to the Eleventh Steering Committee meeting (11SC). The funding requests are presented in two batches: (1) a batch of three countries that were previously presented at the Tenth Steering Committee meeting (10SC) namely Bangladesh, Cuba, and Zambia; and (2) a batch of three countries presented to the 11SC namely Guyana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

In accordance with the proposed approach for managing country funding requests outlined in Draft Decision 11.6, these Investment funding requests will be included in the Investment phase pipeline, where funding requests are included by batch as they are submitted in the prioritized order based on the prioritization criteria. The two batches of funding requests for consideration are prioritized accordingly in Table 1 below. As additional funds become available, Investment funding requests in the Investment pipeline will be submitted to the SOFF Steering Committee for decision and approval.

Table 1. The proposed Investment Phase pipeline comprised of two batches of funding requests.

Batch	Order	Country	IE[1]	Peer advisor	Duration (months)	Total budget requested (USD)
10SC	**1**	**Zambia** (phased)	WFP	UK	60	3,627,540.00
	2	**Cuba**	UNDP	Spain	60	6,523,639.00
	3	**Bangladesh**	IsDB	Norway–China	60	4,954,865.00
11SC	**4**	**Guyana**	IDB	Austria	36	1,931,350.00
	5	**Democratic Republic of the Congo** (phased)	WFP	Switzerland	36	2,459,982.52
	6	**São Tomé and Príncipe**	UNDP	Netherlands	60	2,907,084.07
					Total	**22,404,460.59**

[1] Abbreviations: IE = Implementing Entity; IDB = Inter-American Development Bank; IsDB = Islamic Development Bank; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; WFP = World Food Programme

These six new Investment funding requests are expected to address 8% of the GBON gap for surface stations and 4% of the GBON gap for upper-air stations in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Together with the 15 countries with approved Investment funding requests and the three countries with conditionally approved Investment funding requests from previous SOFF Steering Committee meetings[2], this will result in SOFF addressing 39% of the GBON gap for surface stations and 29% of the GBON gap for upper air-stations in all SIDS and LDCs.

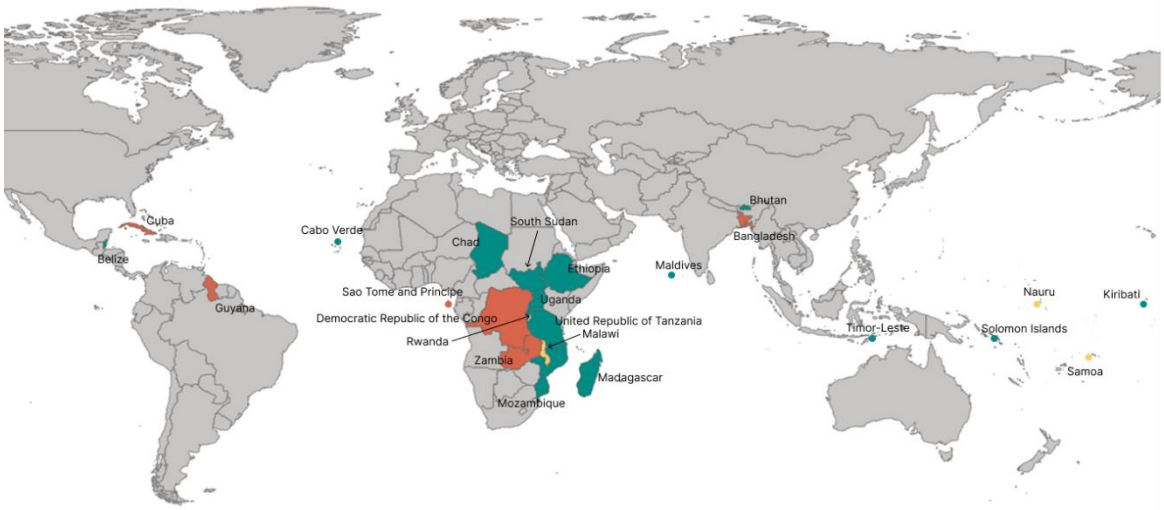


Figure 1. The map shows in green the 15 countries that have approved Investment funding requests and in yellow the three countries with conditionally approved funding requests. Countries in red are those with funding requests presented at the 11th SOFF Steering Committee meeting.

2. Investment phase pipeline and prioritization of funding requests

This section outlines the proposed order of Investment funding requests in each of the two batches that will form the Investment phase pipeline. This is based on assessment of four criteria presented in Draft Decision 11.6: technical feasibility, timing and scheduling, financial considerations, and risks. As not all criteria are applicable to every funding request, information is provided only where relevant.

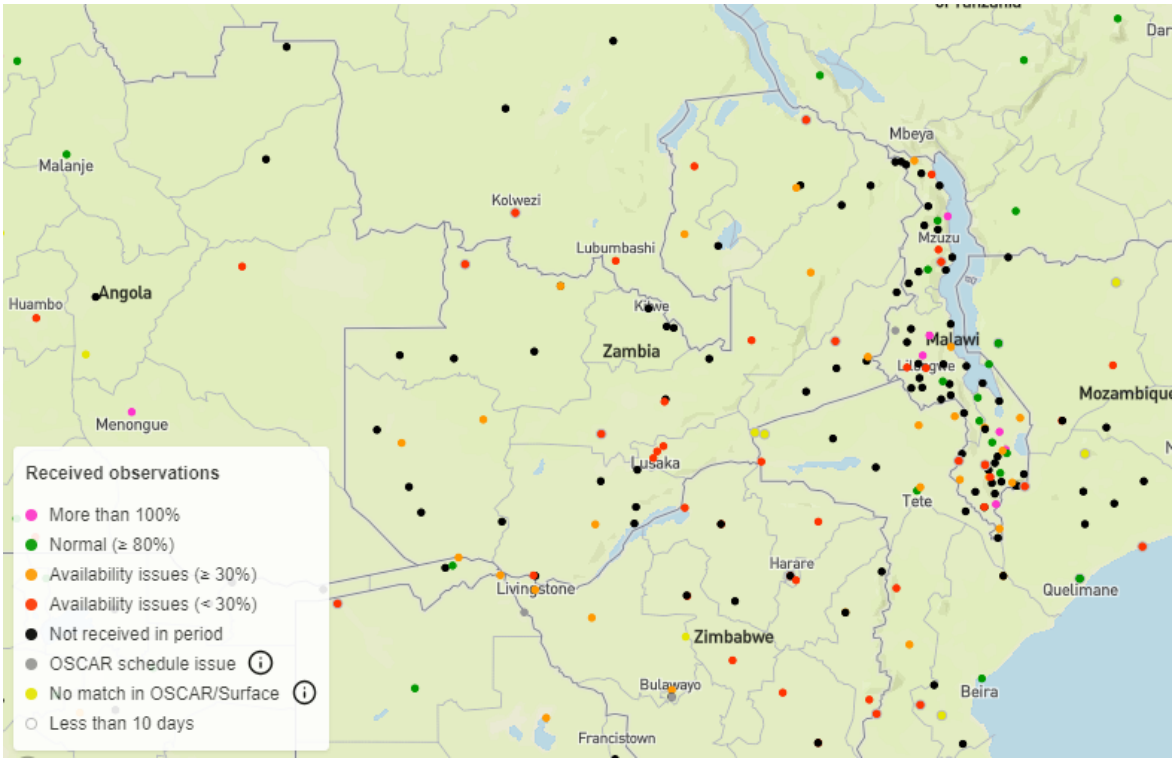
[2] 15 countries have approved Investment funding requests namely Belize, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Madagascar, Maldives, Mozambique, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, three countries have conditionally approved funding requests namely Samoa, Nauru, and Malawi.

2.1. Batch 1: Investment funding requests presented at 10SC

2.1.1 Zambia

Link	https://www.un-soff.org/document/zambia-soff-investment-funding-request	
Implementing Entity	World Food Programme (WFP)	
Peer advisor	UK Met Office	
Implementation duration	60 months	
Phased approach	Yes	
Budget requested	***Total***	**USD 3,627,539.58**
	Activity budget	USD 2,995,075.59
	Implementing Entity fee	USD 194,679.91
	Peer advisor fee (incl. WMO indirect cost)	USD 437,784.08

Status of surface stations for June 2023 as shown in the WDQMS webtool



Overview of the stations to be installed and/or improved

	WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis 2023	National Contribution Plan		Investment Phase 1 Target
	Target	Gap new	Gap improve	

Surface	19	0	21	21 (improve)
Upper-air	4	4	0	1 (new)

Zambia is ranked first in the prioritization of funding requests for Batch 1 due to its strong potential to significantly reduce the GBON gap in Africa with a relatively small investments and the proposed phased approach. As a landlocked country surrounded by mostly non-GBON compliant countries, Zambia's improved observational network will have a high regional impact. However, it is noted that the risk level for the investment is quite high due to the fragility of the country, which includes concerns around the security of the infrastructure and maintenance capacity.

Technical feasibility: Zambia is particularly vulnerable to flooding and drought, which pose significant risks to its population. It is surrounded by non-GBON compliant countries for surface and upper-air stations, for surface mostly requiring increased frequency of reporting and for upper air requiring additional stations. The only GBON compliant country in Southern Africa is South Africa, for surface, but not upper-air stations.

Since 2013, significant investments have been made in establishing a network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) across Zambia. The ADCON network, introduced between 2013 and 2015, initially established 74 AWS stations under a German-funded project but only 34 of these stations remain active. In 2020, a UNDP project added 20 AWS in vulnerable districts and provided spare parts for an additional 10 AWS at provincial capital sites. Additionally, the Zambia Meteorological Department is collaborating with the World Bank to install 120 AWS across all districts. However, no stations are GBON compliant or do not report data at all due to lack of human capacity despite the investments in observational capacity in the region, according to the WDQMS in June 2023.

To meet GBON's frequency requirement of hourly observations, it is recommended that only AWS be designated as GBON stations. While the WMO Global Gap Analysis identified the need for 19 surface stations, the Readiness phase highlighted the need to improve 21. These two additional surface stations ensure comprehensive spatial coverage across Zambia at a 200 km resolution, addressing network gaps and ensuring uniform site distribution. These recommendations are considered easy fixes given the high number of AWS installations currently underway, minimizing costs by leveraging existing infrastructure and requiring only incremental maintenance support. This was approved by the WMO Technical Authority.

Zambia has benefited from a number of regional and national projects that contributed to the strengthening of its meteorological capabilities, such as those funded by the African Development Bank, Global Environment Facility, and World Bank. Aligning these with the support from SOFF offers Zambia an opportunity to adopt a more integrated

approach to climate resilience, including through addressing gaps in human and institutional capacity and ensuring the sustainability of the investments.

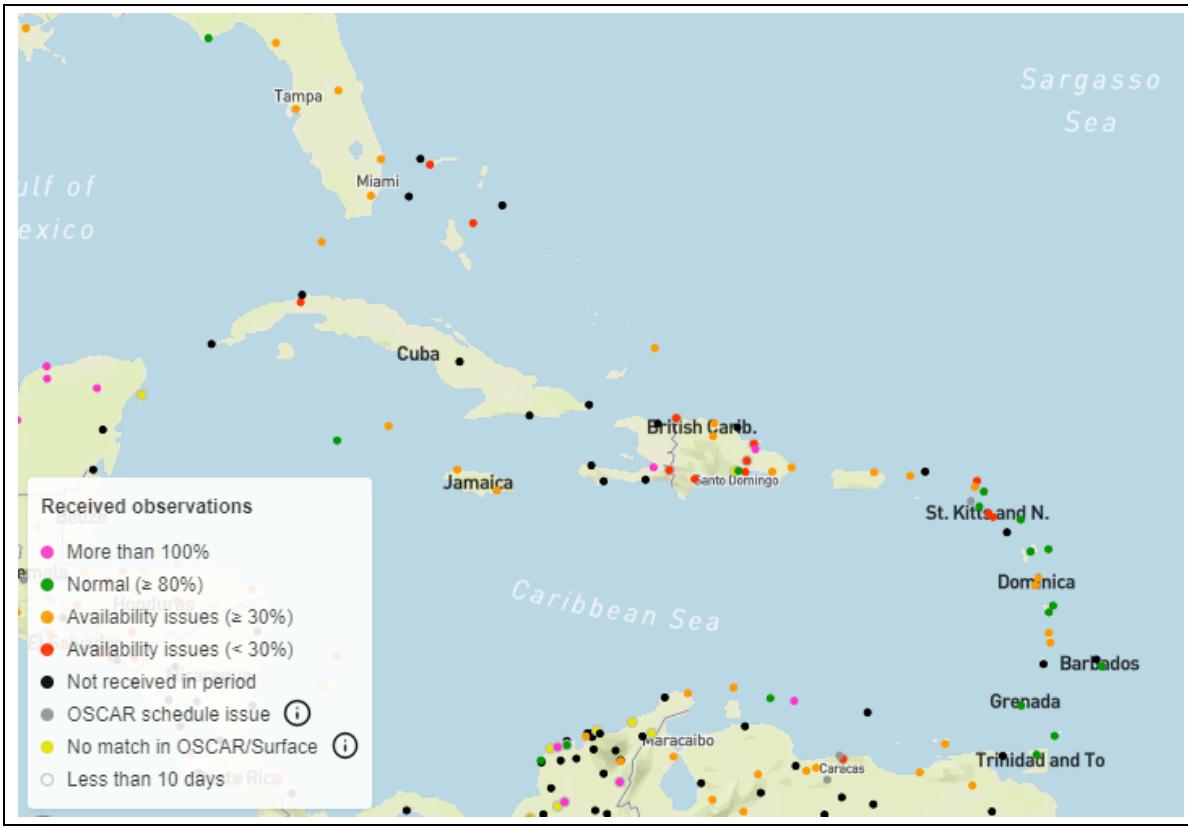
Timing and scheduling: While the National Contribution Plan proposes the need for four upper-air stations to achieve GBON compliance, Zambia currently has no active upper-air stations as those listed in WDQMS and included in the WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis 2023 are either non-operational or lack the necessary infrastructure and equipment. While the upper-air station in the capital Lusaka has some remaining physical infrastructure such as a balloon shed, its hydrogen generation and storage equipment are beyond repair and needs complete replacement for safe and sustainable operation.

To address this significant gap in upper-air capacity and ensure sustainability of SOFF investment, a phased approach is recommended and applied in the funding request for the establishment of four upper-air stations. The first phase reflected in the current Investment funding request will establish the rehabilitated surface network and will finance the rehabilitation and full operationalization of one upper-air station in Lusaka. If successful, the second phase, will support establishment of additional three upper-air stations at the identified locations.

Risk assessment: The funding request has identified high-level risks in Zambia, including the potential destruction or theft of equipment, challenges in maintaining supplies and site access, and limited capacity for maintaining the GBON stations. Proposed mitigation actions include utilizing the most secure sites such as airports, schools, and public offices as well as collaborating with civil society organizations and local communities to promote awareness about the value and benefits of the infrastructures.

2.1.2 Cuba

Link	https://www.un-soff.org/document/cuba-soff-investment-funding-request	
Implementing Entity	United Nations Development Programme	
Peer advisor	Agencia Estatal de Meteorología (AEMET Spain)	
Implementation duration	60 months	
Phased approach	No	
Budget requested	***Total***	**USD 6,523,639.06**
	Activity budget	USD 5,697,999.00
	Implementing Entity fee	USD 398,859.93
	Peer advisor fee (incl. WMO indirect cost)	USD 426,780.13
Status of surface stations for June 2023 as shown in the WDQMS webtool		



Overview of the stations to be installed and/or improved

	WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis 2023	National Contribution Plan	
	Target	**Gap new**	**Gap improve**
Surface	2	1	8
Upper-air	1	2	0

Cuba is ranked second in the prioritization of Investment funding requests for Batch 1 due to its strategic role in the Caribbean and the potential of the investment to strengthen meteorological capacity, foster regional collaboration, and enhance the Caribbean's overall resilience to climate-related challenges. The funding request presents strong mitigation measures to address risks including staff turnover and procurement delays.

Technical feasibility: The Caribbean region is heavily impacted by extreme weather and observations in the Caribbean hurricane belt. As the largest SIDS in the Caribbean, Cuba is strategically positioned and plays a vital role in monitoring and forecasting hurricanes, cold fronts, and droughts across the region as it is surrounded by Exclusive Economic Zones of Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Jamaica. Despite this, Cuba has received relatively limited investments in climate information and early warning systems.

According to the Country Hydromet Diagnostics, Cuba has moderate to high maturity scores, with a well mandated and managed National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and sufficient capacity to address operational gaps. However, the Institute of

Meteorology (INSMET) of Cuba lacks financial resources, faces challenges related operations and maintenance due to the embargo as well as an aging workforce. INSMET currently operates 68 manual synoptic stations and 69 AWS, of which only 21 are operational. As of January 2024, data via WIS2.0 are transmitted internationally from only 12 stations. However, these are currently not GBON compliant as data are not received into the WIGOS Data Quality Monitoring System (WDQMS). Additionally, there are no functional upper-air stations in the country.

During the SOFF Readiness phase, a more detailed assessment by the peer advisor highlighted an underestimation of the need for stations to respect horizontal resolution for a country the shape of Cuba. Its unique geographical features, including its large island extension and varying width, as well as numerous capes, sea entrances, and diverse topography, complicate the application of a standard station distribution based on the country's total surface area. Consequently, the GBON National Gap Analysis assessed that the original station distribution model, calculated per square meter of surface area, results in an underestimation of the need for stations to respect horizontal resolution for a country with the shape of Cuba. The National Contribution Plan therefore proposed the distribution of nine surface stations and two upper-air stations. This was approved by the WMO Technical Authority considering the specific circumstances of the country.

As the last significant investment in the development of Cuba's meteorological capability was made more than a decade ago, the support from SOFF will be critical in modernizing and strengthening the meteorological service in Cuba. Synergy and alignment with recently approved projects such as the Mi Costa project funded by the Green Climate Fund and the planned CREWS readiness initiative will be explored to maximize impact and ensure sustainability of the investment.

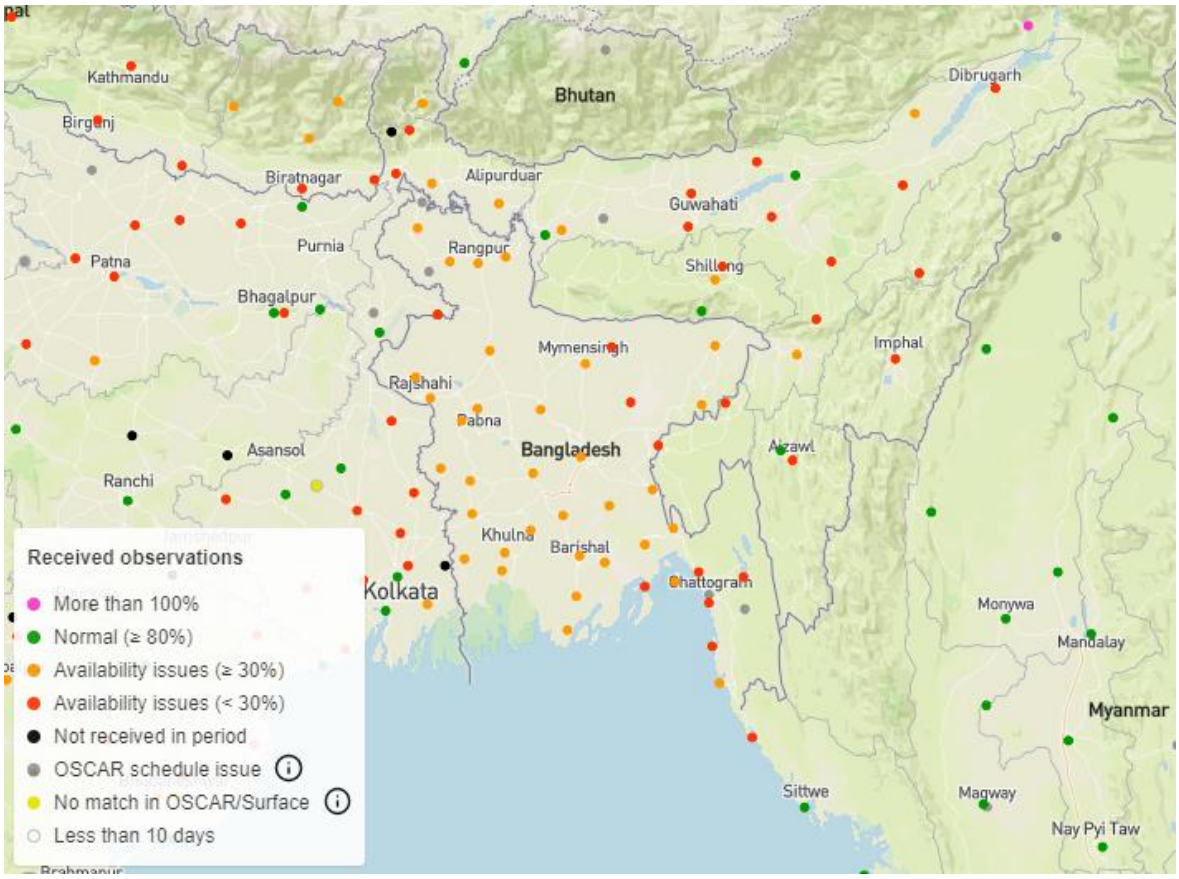
Risk assessment: While there are significant risks identified that might affect implementation in the country, the funding request indicates that strong mitigation measures are in place. Such risks include the potential departure of trained INSMET staff that may undermine long-term capacity, and delays in procurement, equipment installation, and capacity-building activities. To mitigate these risks, it is proposed to develop operational manuals and formalize partnerships with national training institutions to institutionalize knowledge and ensure continuity despite staff turnover.

2.1.3 Bangladesh

Link	https://www.un-soff.org/document/bangladesh-soff-investment-funding-request
Implementing Entity	Islamic Development Bank
Peer advisor	Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET Norway)
Implementation duration	60 months

Phased approach	No	
Budget requested	***Total***	**USD 4,954,865.05**
	Activity budget	USD 4,147,715.00
	Implementing Entity fee	USD 290,340.05
	Peer advisor fee (incl. WMO indirect cost)	USD 516,810.00

Status of surface stations for June 2023 as shown in the WDQMS webtool



Overview of the stations to be installed and/or improved

	WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis 2023	**National Contribution Plan**	
	Target	**Gap new**	**Gap improve**
Surface	4	0	5
Upper-air	1	0	1

The Investment funding request for Bangladesh is ranked third for Batch 1 primarily due to already existing infrastructure and capacity through previous investments from other funding sources. While the country does have gaps in GBON compliance, the need for

support from SOFF, which is mostly on institutional and human capacity building, is assessed to be comparatively less immediate among the three countries for Batch 1.

Technical feasibility: Bangladesh is a predominantly low-lying country with two distinct regions: a vast deltaic plain highly susceptible to flooding and a smaller hilly area intersected by swift-flowing rivers. The country experiences a subtropical monsoon climate, characterized by significant seasonal variations in rainfall, warm temperatures, and high humidity.

The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) manages over 300 observation stations, including 58 manual synoptic observatories, 61 AWS, 125 agricultural AWS, and six upper-air stations. In 2023, BMD strengthened its infrastructure through the Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project, supported by the World Bank. The upgrades included the installation of new AWS, calibration facilities, and a climate database management system.

According to the WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis, Bangladesh requires four surface stations and one upper-air station over land to achieve GBON compliance. However, the GBON National Gap Analysis conducted during the Readiness phase identified the need to improve an additional existing surface station in order to meet the necessary horizontal resolution. For the upper air stations, while four existing stations were initially reported as compliant, the National Gap Analysis identified that these stations still require improvements to maintain GBON compliance. It was therefore identified to improve one upper-air station to meet the target requirements.

The support requested from SOFF will complement the Islamic Development Bank's ongoing efforts in the country and will explore synergies with other initiatives such as the SAREPTA project led by the Norwegian Meteorological Institute and investments funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Risk assessment: The funding request presents low-level risks except for the potential loss of trained BMD staff which could affect long-term capacity, and delays in procurement, installation, and capacity-building activities that may hinder project progress. Additionally, there is a significant risk of damage to infrastructure from climate hazards, posing a threat to the sustainability of the investments. To address this, it is proposed that most installations will be done on BMD's complexes which are already adequately protected from disaster risks.

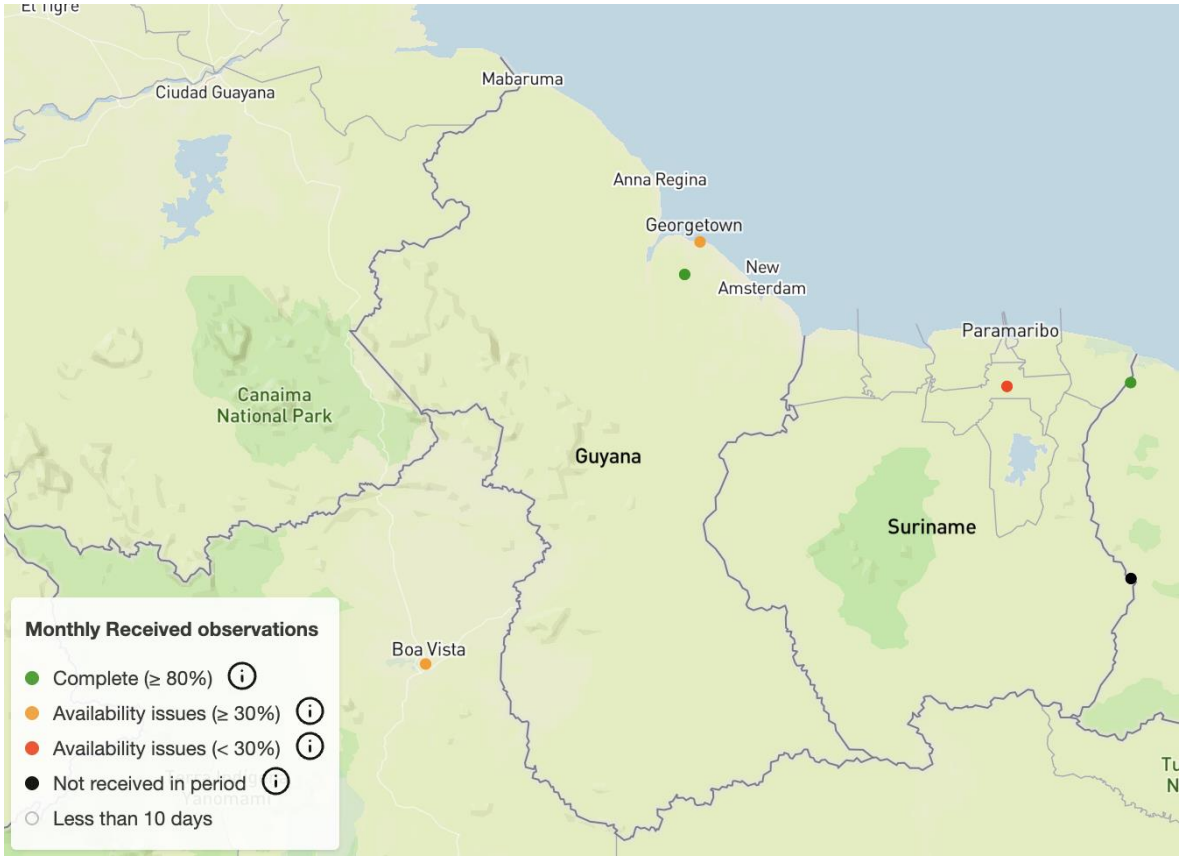
2.2. Batch 2: Investment funding requests presented first at 11SC

2.2.1 Guyana

Link	https://www.un-soff.org/document/guyana-soff-investment-funding-request
Implementing Entity	Inter-American Development Bank

Peer advisor	GeoSphere Austria	
Implementation duration	36 months	
Phased approach	No	
Budget requested	***Total***	**USD 1,931,350.00**
	Activity costs	USD 1,685,000.00
	Implementing Entity fee	USD 117,950.00
	Peer advisor fee (incl. WMO indirect cost)	USD 128,400.00

Status of surface stations for June 2023 as shown in the WDQMS webtool



Overview of the stations to be installed and/or improved

	WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis 2023	**National Contribution Plan**	
	Target	**Gap new**	**Gap improve**
Surface	2	0	6
Upper-air	1	1	0

The Investment funding request for Guyana is proposed to be first in Batch 2 as it is well-positioned to deliver timely and sustainable results. It is marked by strong technical

feasibility and low implementation risk and is grounded in a well-coordinated approach that builds on ongoing regional initiatives, such as the CREWS Caribbean 2.0 and the Caribbean Meteorological Organization's (CMO) programs, ensuring synergy and cost-efficiency.

Technical feasibility: Guyana, located on the Atlantic coast of South America, is increasingly affected by the impacts of El Niño and La Niña phenomenon, which bring heightened variability in rainfall patterns that lead to frequent and severe episodes of flooding and drought. Despite the growing demand for accurate and timely meteorological information, the Guyana Hydrometeorological Service (GHS) faces significant challenges that limit its ability to respond effectively. These include an insufficient and narrowly defined mandate, inadequate staff remuneration, and severe human resource constraints. Additionally, the GHS operates with limited observational capacity, lacks a centralized data management system, and has minimal communication and outreach with stakeholders. These limitations hinder the GHS's ability to provide reliable early warning services and contribute to regional and global data exchange, which underscores the urgent need for institutional strengthening and infrastructure support. Despite these challenges, the National Contribution Plan states that Guyana has the capacity to meet the surface GBON low-resolution targets in a relatively short time and with a relatively minor investment and technical support.

While the WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis identified a target of two surface stations, the National Gap Analysis raised this to six. This is in recognition that the initial assessment considered SIDS resolution whereas Guyana, being a continental country with a significantly larger size compared to other SIDS should apply mainland GBON resolution. Achieving this requires a well-coordinated effort and leveraging various projects, with SOFF playing a foundational role by providing both technical and financial support.

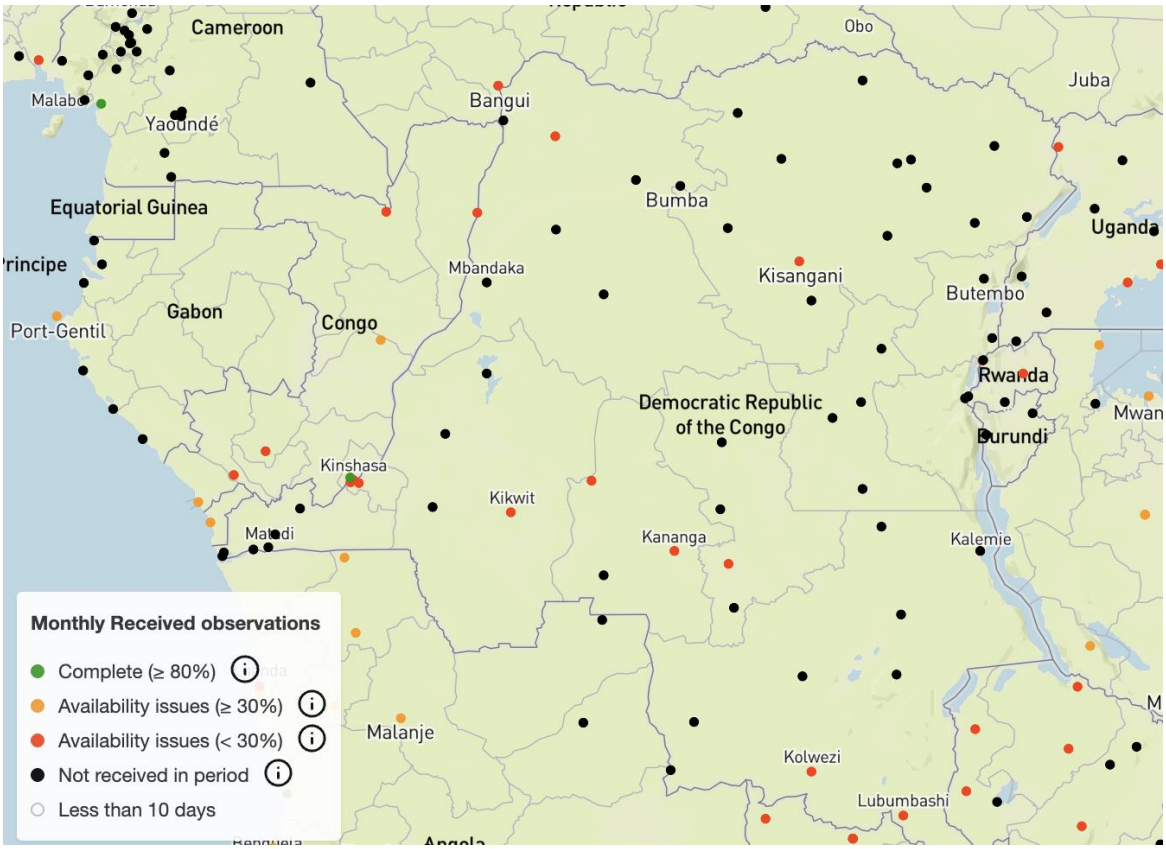
Investments to be leveraged include the CREWS Caribbean 2.0 and the CMO initiative, where Guyana is already transmitting data through CMO's WIS2.0 node. The support requested from SOFF will align with and build on these efforts by further strengthening Guyana's meteorological infrastructure, enhancing its ability to meet GBON compliance, and improving its data sharing and forecasting capacity. Regular collaboration between the GHS, CREWS, CMO, and the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology will ensure seamless integration of SOFF investments with these ongoing projects.

Risk assessment: The funding request presents low-level risks in the implementation of SOFF investments in Guyana except for the weather-related challenges that may impact project timelines. To mitigate this, it is proposed to carefully scheduling activities based on national weather forecasts and placing construction materials in locations that reduce exposure to weather disruptions.

2.2.2 Democratic Republic of the Congo

Link	https://www.un-soff.org/document/democratic-republic-of-the-congo-soff-investment-funding-requests	
Implementing Entity	World Food Programme (WFP)	
Peer advisor	MeteoSwiss	
Implementation duration	36 months	
Phased approach	Yes	
Budget requested	***Total***	**USD 2,459,982.52**
	Activity costs	USD 1,797,448.39
	Implementing Entity fee	USD 116,834.15
	Peer advisor fee (incl. WMO indirect cost)	USD 545,700.00

Status of surface stations for June 2023 as shown in the WDQMS webtool



Overview of the stations to be installed and/or improved

	WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis 2023	National Contribution Plan	Investment Phase 1 Target

	Target	Gap new	Gap improve	
Surface	59	40	28	8 (improve)
Upper-air	10	12	0	0

The Investment funding request for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) demonstrates significant potential, particularly in closing the GBON gap in Africa and in addressing critical human and institutional capacity needs through a phased implementation approach. However, due to considerable risks that may impact implementation such as the ongoing disputes between government bodies and security and safety concerns, it is recommended that the funding request be prioritized second in Batch 2.

Technical feasibility: The DRC, a Central African country straddling the Equator, is the second largest country in Africa. At the time of its independence in 1960, the country had a robust and state-of-the-art meteorological observation network, with its capital city hosting a regional calibration center. However, over the years, minimal investments were made for maintenance which resulted to its ongoing decline.

While the WMO Global Gap Analysis set a target of 59 surface stations and 10 upper air stations, the assessments conducted during the Readiness phase identified the need of 68 surface stations and 12 upper air stations to adequately meet the GBON resolution given the geographical size of the country.

The support from SOFF will complement existing international efforts to strengthen climate resilience in the DRC. While programs like the World Bank's hydromet programme and the CREWS initiative have improved institutional capacity and early warning systems, these have not addressed critical infrastructure gaps. By aligning with these efforts, SOFF will enhance their impact and promote a coordinated approach to advancing the DRC's meteorological capacity.

Timing and scheduling: Given the DRC's vast geography and infrastructure constraints, the Investment funding request proposes a phased approach where it will prioritize upgrading eight existing surface stations and installing one new automatic weather surface station at the headquarters in the capital city; refurbishing calibration facilities, strengthening data transmission; and establishing preventive maintenance protocols. This approach will ensure that METTELSAT builds the institutional and technical capacity for sustainable network operations, which will lay the foundation for future SOFF investments to ultimately cover the gap of 68 surface stations and 12 upper-air stations.

Risk assessment: The funding request indicates that the successful implementation of SOFF investments in the country may face risks of insufficient institutional capacity and political commitment, particularly within METTELSAT, which could hinder progress due to ongoing challenges with stakeholders and organizational stability. This includes the

ongoing dispute between METTELSAT and Regie des Voies Aeriennes (RVA), the air transportation board of the DRC. Additionally, conflict and political insecurity in certain regions pose significant risks, including threats to the safety of personnel and contractors, as well as potential damage to infrastructure. As recommended in the National Contribution Plan, this dispute between METTELSAT and RVA, along with ongoing travel restrictions, will be taken into consideration when selecting the sites where SOFF investments will be made.

2.2.3 São Tomé and Príncipe

Link	https://www.un-soff.org/document/sao-tome-and-principe-soff-investment-funding-request	
Implementing Entity	United Nations Development Programme	
Peer advisor	Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI)	
Implementation duration	60 months	
Phased approach	No	
Budget requested	***Total***	**USD 2,907,084.07**
	Activity costs	USD 2,469,910.00
	Implementing Entity fee	USD 172,893.70
	Peer advisor fee (incl. WMO indirect cost)	USD 264,280.37

Status of surface stations for June 2023 as shown in the WDQMS webtool

Overview of the stations to be installed and/or improved			
	WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis 2023	National Contribution Plan	
	Target	Gap new	Gap improve
Surface	1	0	2
Upper-air	1	1	0

While the Investment funding request for São Tomé and Príncipe demonstrates potential impact to the country particularly in addressing gaps in GBON compliance and strengthening its national meteorological capacity, it is ranked third in the prioritization of Investment funding requests for Batch 2 due to its extended implementation timeline and the high-risk context, which could slow down or disrupt the implementation progress in the country.

Technical feasibility: São Tomé and Príncipe, a SIDS in Central Africa, is highly vulnerable to extreme tropical weather which threaten coastal communities. Addressing these challenges requires strong partnerships and sustainable, results-driven interventions. The support requested from SOFF will be critical to closing gaps in observations and achieving GBON compliance by strengthening infrastructure, human capacity, and strategic planning within national institutions.

While the WMO Global Gap Analysis set a target of one surface station and one upper air station, the assessments conducted during the Readiness phase identified the need for two surface stations and one upper-air station due to specific geographical locations (i.e., 170 km apart) and climatological characteristics of the islands.

The country is currently implementing several initiatives aimed at enhancing climate resilience, strengthening institutional capacity, and supporting adaptation to climate change. These include the West Africa Coastal Areas management program, which focuses on coastal management and has already repaired key meteorological stations, and the UNDP-supported National Adaptation Plan, which strengthens institutional capacity for climate adaptation. The support from SOFF will complement these ongoing efforts by addressing remaining gaps, particularly in meeting GBON compliance, integrating the National Meteorological Institute of São Tomé and Príncipe into public financial planning, and ensuring sustainable operations and maintenance of observation systems. As the Implementing Entity, UNDP will leverage on its track record, extensive local presence, and experience with climate and development programs in the country.

Risk assessment: Being classified under Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situation, São Tomé and Príncipe faces high levels of risk that may affect the implementation of the SOFF Investment phase. A significant risk identified in the funding request is the slow implementation and delays in procurement, installation, and capacity-building activities. This is largely due to the archipelago's relatively limited accessibility, which can affect the

timely delivery of required infrastructure and training. To allow for adaptive management and to mitigate the impact of possible delays, the funding request proposes that the first year of implementation will be focused on procurement processes while the installation and capacity building activities will only take place in years two and three.

3. Operationalizing the collaboration framework for enhancing observation

SOFF investments are designed to leverage synergies with key multilateral climate funds, including the Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS), to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of investments in systematic observations. The SOFF Secretariat, together with the Secretariats of these five funds, signed a Framework for Collaboration for enhancing systematic observation and improving the use of essential weather and climate data for effective climate action. This framework seeks to further enhance complementarity by leveraging the work of SOFF to support better climate information services and early warning systems.

Potential areas for further synergies in these countries and the operationalization of the Collaboration Framework through SOFF investments have been identified and summarized in the table below:

Table 2. Overview of the operationalization of the SOFF Collaboration Framework with the multilateral climate funds through the funding requests.

Batch	Order	Country	Climate fund	Project title	Status	Financing amount	
10 SC	**1**	**Zambia**	AF	Climate Change Adaptation of Livelihoods through Rural Finance (CALRF)	Ongoing	$10,000,000	**$93,980,000**
			CIF	Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin	Completed	$38,000,000	
			CREWS				
			GCF	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions, I and II in Zambia	Ending in 2025	$32,000,000	
			GEF	Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Zone 1 and 2 in Zambia	Completed	$3,795,000	
			GEF	Building the Resilience of Local Communities in Zambia through the Introduction of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)	Ongoing	$6,185,000	
			GEF	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change - Zambia	Completed	$4,000,000	
	2	**Cuba**	AF				**$24,730,071.8**
			CIF				
			CREWS	Improve hydrometeorological information and early warning for disaster risk reduction and energy sectors	Ongoing	$250,000	
			CREWS	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services in the Caribbean - Phase 2 (CREWS Caribbean 2.0)	Ongoing	$777,777.8	
			GCF	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation-"MI COSTA"	Ongoing	$23,927,294	
			GEF				

Batch	Order	Country	Climate fund	Project title	Status	Financing amount	
	3	**Bangladesh**	AF	Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh	Ongoing	$9,995,369	**$96,741,869**
			AF	Hydrological Status and Outlook system for integrated water resources management and climate resilience in Bangladesh and Nepal (HydroSOS-BaNe)	Completed	$6,045,000	
			CIF				
			CREWS				
			GCF	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)	Ongoing	$40,000,000	
			GCF	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	Ongoing	$24,980,000	
			GEF	Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh	Ongoing	$5,940,500	
			GEF	Building climate resilient livelihoods in vulnerable landscapes in Bangladesh (BCRL)	Completed	$9,781,000	
11 SC	**4**	**Guyana**	AF				**$12,667,777.8**
			CIF				
			CREWS	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Services in the Caribbean - Phase 2 (CREWS Caribbean 2.0)	Ongoing	$777,777.8	
			GCF				
			GEF	P147250 Guyana Flood Risk Management	Completed	$ 11,890,000	
	5	**Democratic Republic of the Congo**	AF				**$55,998,416.6**
			CIF	Sustainable Agroforestry in the DRC	Ongoing	$25,800,000	
			CREWS	Central Africa - Seamless approach to forecasting and warning for meteorological, hydrological and climate extremes	Ongoing	$440,909	

Batch	Order	Country	Climate fund	Project title	Status	Financing amount	
			CREWS	DRC Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services	Ongoing	$11,119,452	
			CREWS	Accelerated Support Window (ASW)	Ongoing	$250,000	
			GCF	FP222 Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP 2)	Ongoing	$5,555,555.6	
			GCF	FP210 KawiSafi II	Ongoing	$7,500,000	
			GCF	FP211 Hardest-to-Reach	Ongoing	$4,062,500	
			GCF	Adaptation Policy and Planning National Adaptation Plans – Country Projects	Ongoing	$1,270,000	
			GEF				
	6	**São Tomé and Príncipe**	AF	Building Climate Resilient Health Systems in Africa	Ongoing	$4,640,000	**$25,241,005.7**
				West and Central Africa Small Island Developing States ADAPT – Building resilience of agricultural systems to climate change (Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe)	Ongoing	$4,666,666.7	
			CIF				
			CREWS	Central Africa - Seamless approach to forecasting and warning for meteorological, hydrological and climate extremes	Ongoing	$440,909	
			GCF	Reducing Sao Tome and Principe's vulnerability to climate change impacts by strengthening the Country's capacity to implement an integrated approach to adaptation planning	Ongoing	$2,963,978	
			GCF	Strengthening the institutional capacities of the African Island States Climate Commission (AISCC) member states to manage climate risks and bolster resilience - RESIslands Project	Ongoing	$700,000	

Batch	Order	Country	Climate fund	Project title	Status	Financing amount	
			GEF	São Tomé and Príncipe Adaptation to Climate Change - Additional Financing	Completed	$6,000,000	
			GEF	UNEP - Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports	Ongoing	$500,000	
			GEF	UNDP – Programme Enhance the adaptative capacity to floods and water security in Sao Tome and Principe Project budget: 5,329,452 USD	Ongoing	$5,329,452	