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Agenda Item 04

FY16 ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

Recommended Council Decision

The LDCF/SCCF Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/04, *FY16 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*, welcomed the review and appreciated the progress made in reporting portfolio-level performance, results and lessons learned under the LDCF and the SCCF. The Council welcomed the overall finding that 95 and 94 per cent of LDCF and SCCF projects under implementation in FY16, respectively, were rated in the satisfactory range for their progress towards development objectives, respectively.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) describes the performance and results of, and the lessons learned from the portfolio of projects and programs financed under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2016 (FY16). The review further provides a snapshot of cumulative results achieved at the portfolio level since inception of the two funds. Information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF is also discussed.

Seventy-nine LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and were under implementation during at least part of FY16. For these projects, the Secretariat received three terminal evaluations (TEs), 14 mid-term reviews (MTRs) and 75 project implementation reports (PIRs). Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$435 million as at June 30, 2016, with \$2.21 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$389.1 million, \$137.6 million or 35 per cent, had been disbursed by the 79 projects.

Under the SCCF, 33 projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and were under implementation during at least part of FY16. For these projects, the Secretariat received one TE, four MTRs and 33 PIRs. Total SCCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$113.8 million, \$34.0 million or 29.9 per cent of which had been disbursed by the 33 projects.

Seventy-five of the 79 LDCF projects under implementation, or 95 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO) and in their implementation progress. Of 33 SCCF projects under implementation, 31 received a DO rating and 32 an IP rating. Twenty-nine of the 31 DO ratings received for projects under implementation were MS or higher, equaling 94 per cent; whereas 30 of 32 projects with IP ratings, or 94 per cent, were rated MS or higher for implementation progress.

As at June 30, 2016, the 79 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 4.3 million direct beneficiaries, brought around 1 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained some 340,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the LDCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY16, comprised more than 5 million direct beneficiaries, over 1.1 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and some 380,000 people who were trained.

Under the SCCF, the 33 projects under implementation had reached some 3.7 million direct beneficiaries, brought over 1.5 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained some 20,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation.

Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the SCCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY16, comprised 5.2 million direct beneficiaries, 1.7 million hectares of land better management to withstand the effects of climate change, and 39,000 people who were trained.

This review provides a qualitative analysis of the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects, identifying key success factors and challenges behind project performance and exploring stakeholder engagement.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This review describes the performance and results of, and the lessons learned from the portfolio of projects and programs financed under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2016 (FY16; July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016). The review further provides information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 1: The LDCF and the SCCF at a glance as at June 30, 2016

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Pledges and contributions			
Total cumulative pledges (USDeq)	1,188,768,411	351,283,617	1,540,052,028
Total paid contributions (USD)	993,573,359	346,283,617	1,339,856,976
Project approvals			
Total cumulative funding approved towards projects and programs (including Agency fees) (USD)	1,005,755,410	347,502,404	1,353,257,814
Total co-financing (USD)	4,161,344,343	2,619,859,868	6,781,204,211
Number of projects	224	76	300
Number of countries	51	79	117
Projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO			
Total funding committed towards projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO (including Agency fees) (USD)	749,637,493	284,313,006	1,033,950,499
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	3,642,629,926	2,258,495,148	5,901,125,074
Number of projects	191	65	256
Number of countries	51	70	109
Active portfolio in FY16: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and were under implementation during at least a part of FY16			
Total funding committed towards active portfolio (including Agency fees) (USD)	435,250,995	127,483,529	562,734,524
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (project grants, excluding Agency fees and PPGs) (USD)	137,572,909	34,030,827	171,603,736
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	2,205,613,313	1,422,603,875	3,628,217,188
Number of projects	79	33	112
Number of countries	42	35	72

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

2. This section provides a quantitative overview of the portfolio of projects and programs that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY16. For a summary of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF and expected portfolio-wide results as at April 10, 2017, please refer to the document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/03, *Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*.

Least Developed Countries Fund

3. Seventy-nine LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and were under implementation during at least part of FY16.¹ For these projects the Secretariat received three terminal evaluations (TE), 14 mid-term reviews (MTR) and 75 project implementation reports (PIR). The active portfolio includes 76 full-sized projects (FSP) and three medium-sized projects (MSP). Of the 79 projects reviewed, 29 had completed their first full year of implementation as at June 30, 2016; 23 had completed their second year; while 27 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex I provides a list of the reports received for the active LDCF portfolio.

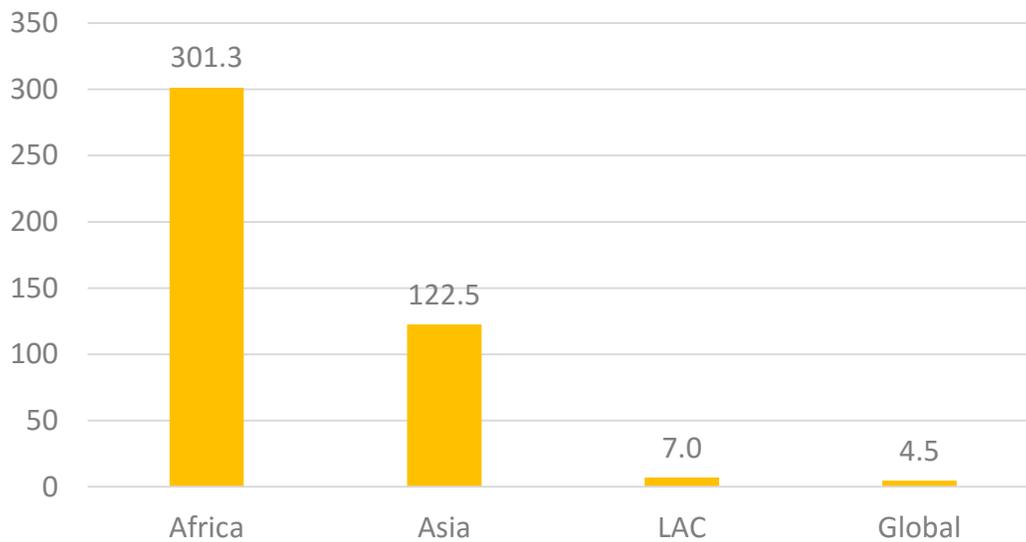
4. Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$435 million as at June 30, 2016, with \$2.21 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$389.1 million, \$137.6 million, or 35 per cent, had been disbursed by the 79 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1 above. For a complete list of projects in the active LDCF portfolio, please refer to Annex I.

Regional distribution of LDCF projects under implementation

5. As at June 30, 2016, some 69 per cent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation had been committed towards projects in least developed countries (LDC) in Africa, while some 28 per cent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific (see Figure 1 below). Haiti, the only LDC in the LAC region, had received some \$7 million or two per cent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation. The regional distribution of LDCF programming reflects the distribution of LDCs, 68 per cent of which are located in Africa. The active LDCF portfolio includes projects in ten Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are also LDCs, with funding commitments amounting to \$98.4 million or some 23 per cent of the active portfolio.

¹ This analysis only includes projects for which TEs, MTRs or PIRs have been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

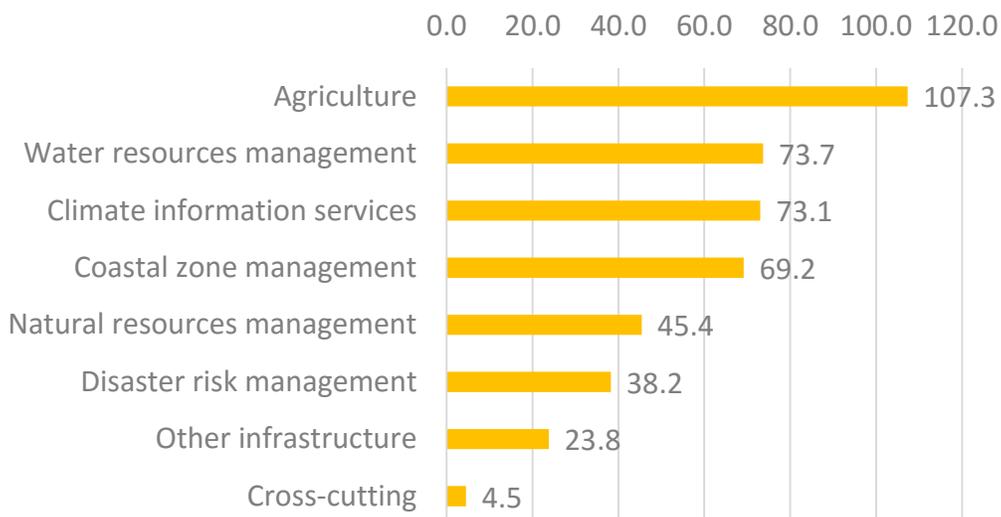
Figure 1: Regional distribution of LDCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2016 (\$m)



Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by sector

6. The GEF, through the LDCF, supports LDCs in addressing their urgent and immediate adaptation needs across all vulnerable sectors. Consistent with the priorities identified in LDCs' national adaptation programmes of action (NAPA), some 25 per cent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were working to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food systems. Water resources management, climate information services and coastal zone management were other priority sectors addressed through the active portfolio, each receiving between 17 and 16 per cent of funding commitments, respectively. (see Figure 2 below)

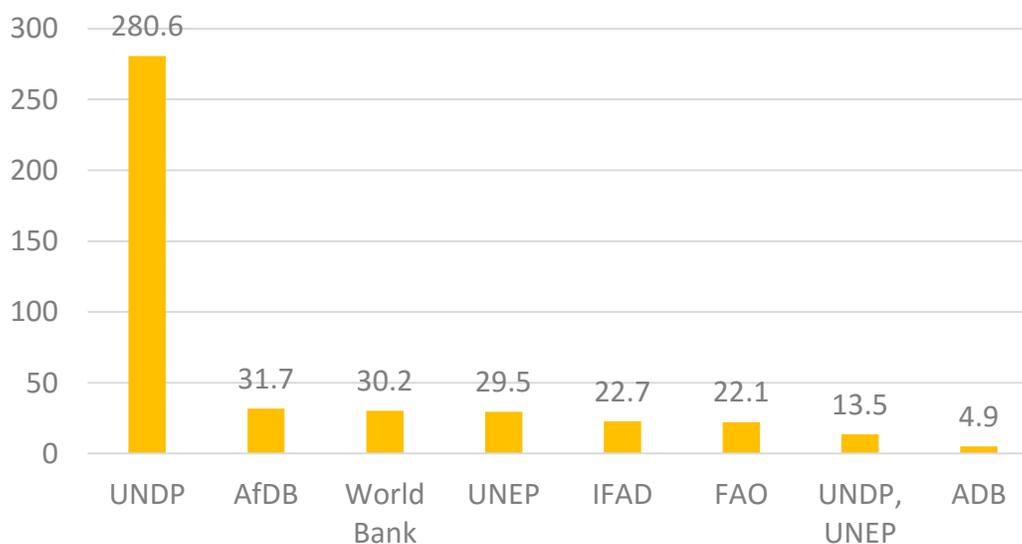
Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by sector as at June 30, 2016



Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency

7. As at June 30, 2016, seven GEF Agencies were involved in LDCF projects under implementation, with UNDP holding the largest share of the active portfolio at 65 per cent of funding commitments (see Figure 3 below). This figure only includes projects for which project monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat during the reporting period.

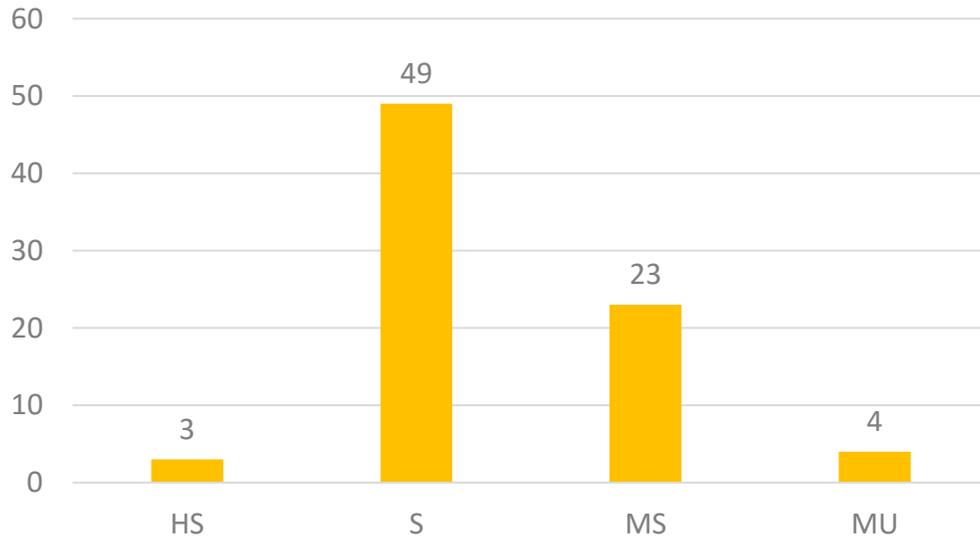
Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2016 (\$m)



Performance ratings of LDCF projects under implementation

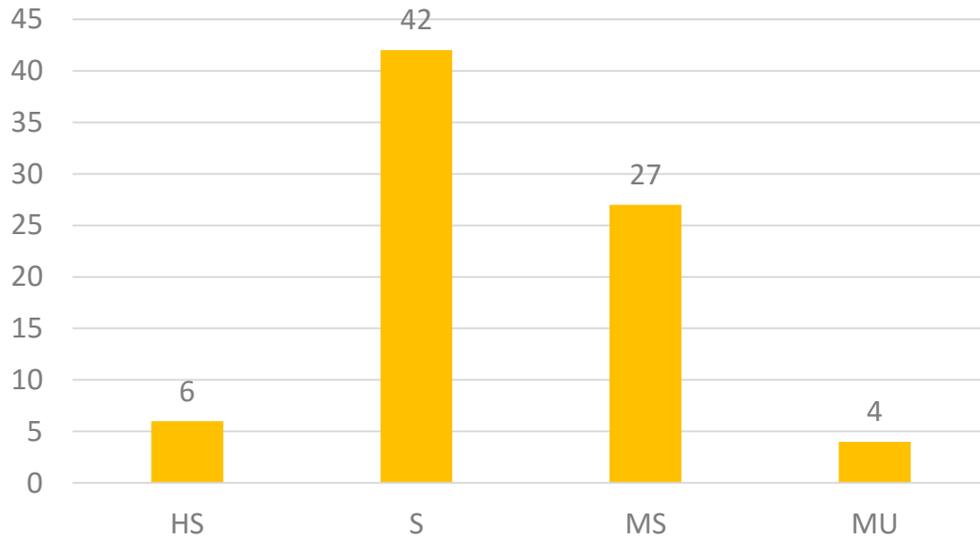
8. Based on the reports received, 75 of the 79 LDCF projects under implementation, or 95 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO) and in their implementation progress (IP). (see figures 4 and 5 below) IP ratings are based on progress made during a given reporting period, whereas DO ratings are based on the likelihood that a project will achieve its stated objectives by the end of implementation.

Figure 4: DO ratings of LDCF projects as at June 30, 2016 (number of projects) ²



² Classification of ratings: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)

Figure 5: IP ratings of LDCF projects as at June 30, 2016 (number of projects)



Results achieved under the LDCF

9. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as at June 30, 2016 are summarized in Table 2 below. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives and portfolio-level indicators introduced as part of the GEF’s updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05). At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16th meeting in May 2014, the table also provides the total cumulative results achieved under the LDCF, including for projects that were completed before June 30, 2015.

10. As at June 30, 2016, the 79 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 4.4 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 340,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 79 projects, an estimated 1.1 million hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 51 national policies, plans or frameworks in 15 LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 33 projects had enhanced climate information services in 32 LDCs.

Table 1: Portfolio-level results under the LDCF as at June 30, 2016

Indicator	Cumulative (incl. projects completed before FY16)	Value (active portfolio in FY 16)	No. of projects in sample ³	No. of countries	Total LDCF amount (US\$)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	5,035,697	4,388,048	40	32	212,962,164
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	1,186,398	1,065,731	31	24	150,419,622
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	64	48		34	233,069,607
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	770	707	34	31	216,539,745
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	45	33		32	208,287,228
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	22	14		13	66,369,743
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	380,017	343,865	53	37	272,508,549
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	227	147	36	30	175,760,465

³ Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 79 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio. The sample size is determined by the (i) specific indicators used in the individual projects for which reports were received; and (ii) the progress made under those projects.

Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes

No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	82	51	20	15	106,171,125
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	595	392	22	18	102,875,091

11. Of the 27 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio that had reached more advanced stages of implementation (see paragraph 3), two examples illustrate the results achieved as at June 30, 2016.

12. The project *Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level in Ethiopia* (GEF ID: 4222) has exceeded its targets in agricultural production. The project rejuvenated 312 hectares of forestland and protected an additional 800 hectares of forest area from logging. Since the start of the project up to June 30, 2016, a total of 5,293 beneficiary farmers have been able to implement different measures with the technical and material support of the project in four regions of the country (Benshangulm gumuz, Oromia, Tigray and Gambella). In one of the areas, wheat production has increased by 300 percent from the baseline of 1t/ha to 4t/ha and the average productivity growth in all production items is estimated to be 300 percent from the baseline production level across all pilot sites.

13. The project *Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Mali's Agriculture Sector* (GEF ID: 3776) sought to enhance adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations to climate change impacts on agricultural production and food security in Mali. The project, as at June 30, 2016, already enabled 681 farmers to lead demonstration plots to show implementation of adaptation technologies and techniques, covering about 113 villages in the project intervention area. The project also developed and made available toolkits for each of the 4 agro-ecological zones in Mali, for climate-proofing of agriculture. The planting guide shows an initial success rate of 80%, and 54% of villages in the project intervention zone used the demonstrated agro-pastoral practices and technologies. The introduction of drought-tolerant crop species has led to an 83.5% increase in yields for rice harvests in Taboye.

Special Climate Change Fund

14. Thirty-three SCCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and were under implementation during at least part of FY16.⁴ For these projects the Secretariat received one TE, four MTRs and 33 PIRs. Thirty-two of these projects were FSPs, while one was an MSP. Of the 33 projects reviewed, eleven had completed their first full year of implementation, nine had completed their second year, while 13 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex II provides a list of the reports received for the active SCCF portfolio.

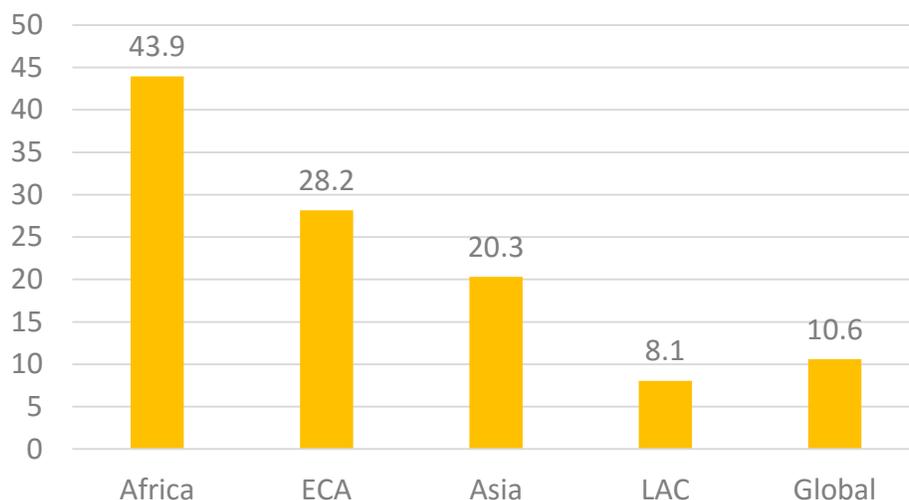
15. Total SCCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$127.5 million as at June 30, 2016, with \$1.42 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$113.8 million, \$34.0 million, or 29.9 per cent, had been disbursed by the 33 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1 above. For a complete list of projects in the active SCCF portfolio, please refer to Annex II.

Regional distribution of SCCF projects under implementation

16. As at June 30, 2016, most of the SCCF financing towards projects under implementation was committed towards projects in Africa and the Europe and Central Asia region, receiving about 42.9 and 23.7 per cent of the total funding commitments, respectively. Projects in Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, received about 17.9 and seven per cent of funding commitments, respectively, whereas eleven per cent went towards global projects. SIDS benefited from \$16.9 million in funding commitments, or 13.3 per cent of the active portfolio (see Figure 6 below).

⁴ This analysis only includes projects for which TEs, MTRs or PIRs have been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

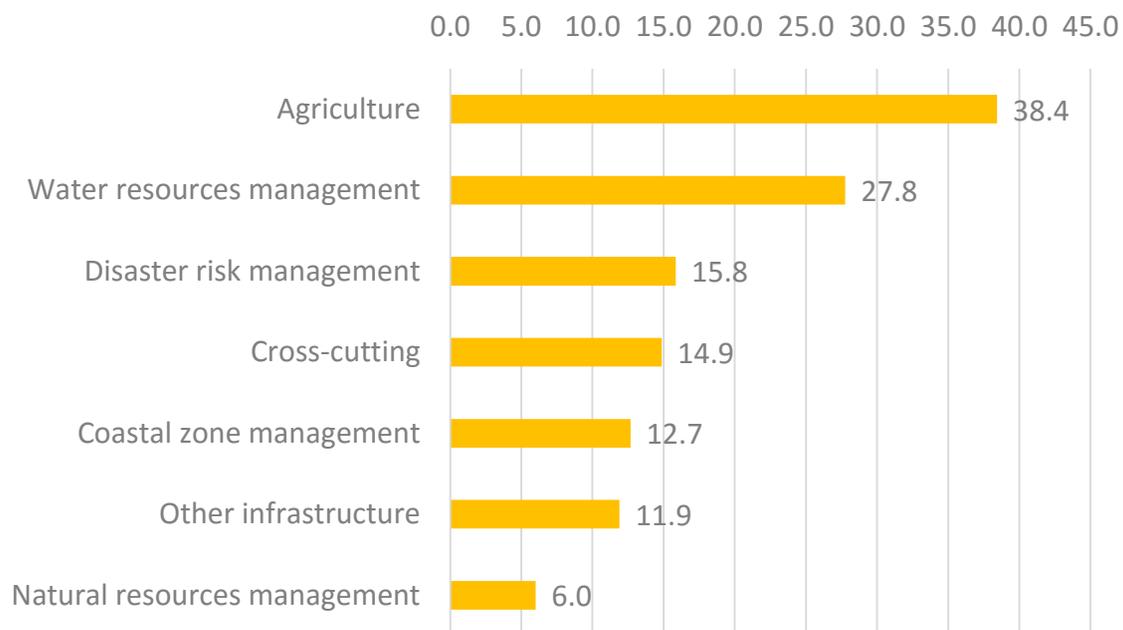
Figure 6: Regional distribution of SCCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2016 (\$m)



Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector

17. At the end of the reporting period, projects addressing agriculture and food security, water resources management, and disaster risk management received \$38.4 million (30 per cent), \$27.8 million (22 per cent) and \$15.8 million (12 per cent) of the total funding commitments towards the active SCCF portfolio, respectively. Cross-cutting issues comprised another priority for SCCF financing, receiving \$14.9 million (15 per cent) of total commitments (see Figure 7 below).

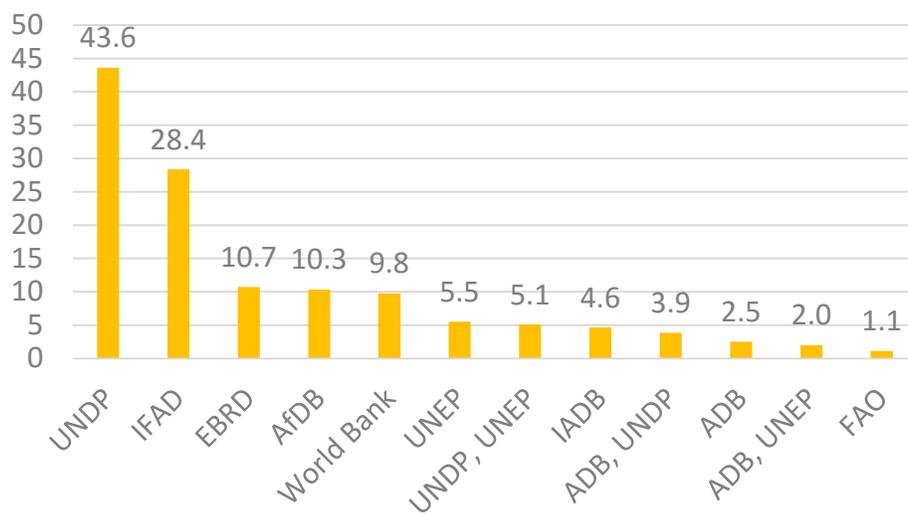
Figure 7: Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector as at June 30, 2016 (\$m)



Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency

18. As at June 30, 2015, nine GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation, with UNDP managing \$43.6 million (34 per cent) of the total funding commitments, followed by IFAD with \$28.4 million (28 per cent) and EBRD with \$10.7 million (11 per cent) (see Figure 8 below).

Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2016 (\$m)



Performance ratings of SCCF projects under implementation

19. Based on the reports received, 29 of the 31 SCCF projects (94 per cent) under implementation that received a DO rating, were rated MS or higher; whereas 30 of 32 projects with IP ratings, or 94 per cent, were rated MS or higher for implementation progress (see figures 9 and 10 below). This figure only includes projects for which project monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat during the reporting period and where such documentation included DO and/or IP ratings.

Figure 9: DO ratings of SCCF projects as at June 30, 2016 (number of projects)

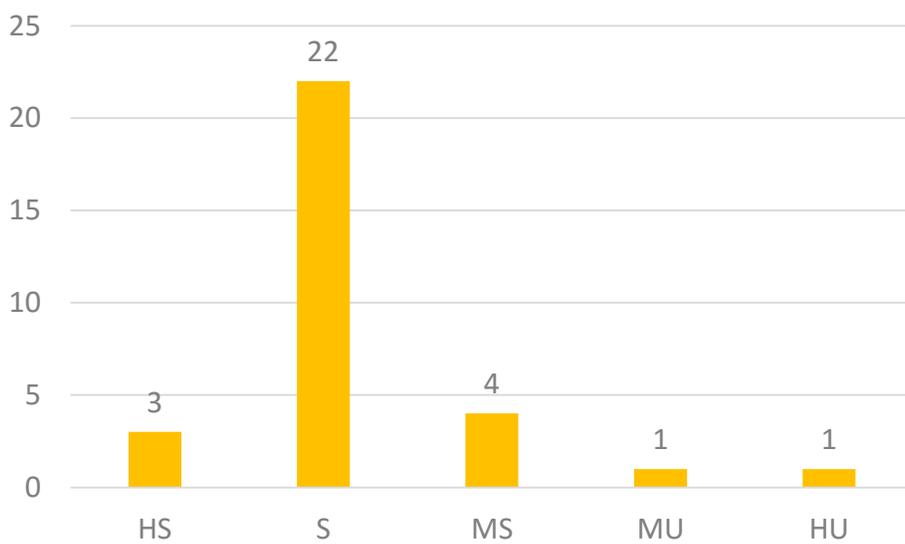
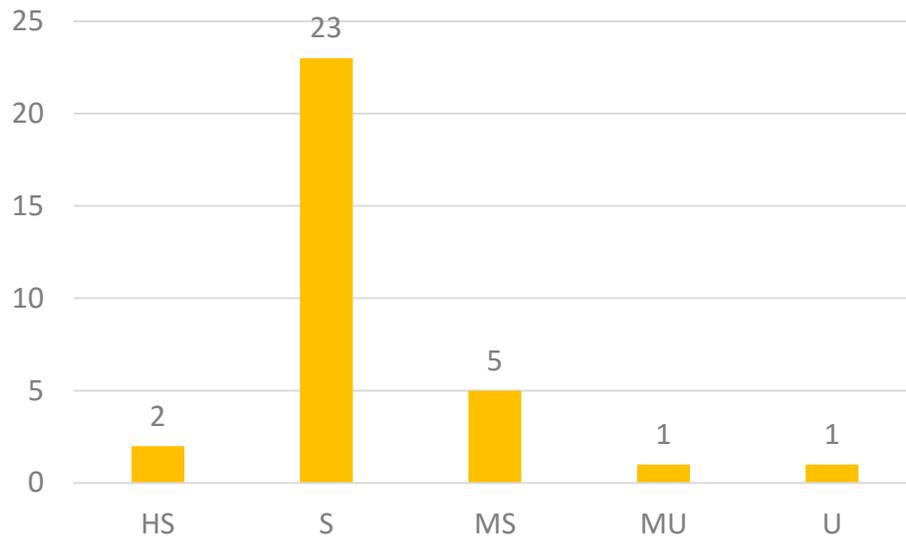


Figure 10: IP ratings of SCCF projects as at June 30, 2016 (number of projects)



Results achieved under the SCCF

20. Results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio as at June 30, 2016 are summarized in Table 3 below. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives and portfolio-level indicators introduced as part of the GEF's updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05). At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16th meeting in May 2014, the table also provides the total cumulative results achieved under the SCCF, including for projects that were completed before June 30, 2015.

21. As at June 30, 2016, the 33 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 3.7 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 20,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 33 projects, some 1.6 million hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 14 national policies, plans or frameworks in 7 countries had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks, while six projects had enhanced climate information services in six countries.

Table 3: Portfolio-level results under the SCCF as at June 30, 2016

Indicator	Cumulative (incl. projects completed before FY16)	Value (active portfolio in FY 16)	No. of projects in sample ⁵	No. of countries	Total SCCF amount (US\$)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	5,218,206	3,761,297	14	16	47,355,434
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	1,772,761	1,554,876	9	12	33,386,248
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	36	22		24	76,630,281
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	1,157	1,113	13	35	46,934,245
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	14	6		6	28,549,496
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	6	2		2	4,973,750
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	39,049	19,882	15	17	53,684,484
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	258	69	10	11	31,905,020
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes					

⁵ Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 33 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio. The sample size is determined by the (i) specific indicators used in the individual projects for which reports were received; and (ii) the progress made under those projects.

No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	53	14	6	7	26,222,523
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	205	136	4	4	16,681,990

22. Of the 13 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio that had reached more advanced stages of implementation (see paragraph 14), two examples illustrate the results achieved as at June 30, 2016.

23. The project *Reducing disaster risks from wildfire hazards associated with climate change in South Africa* (GEF ID: 3934), which had submitted its third PIR, sought to strengthen the adaptive capacity of institutions, communities and individuals to cope with increased fire hazards resulting from climate change. The project aims at changing behavior. While overall effects of such changes can only be measured after project completion, the project already shows a 25 per cent reduction in burnt areas, from 828,000 hectares burnt in 2008-2011, to 681,000 hectares burnt in 2012-2015. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Meraka Institute has, as part of the project, developed a new Automated Burned Area Detection algorithm utilizing LANDSAT 8 and SENTINEL 2 satellite data, allowing fire monitoring 24 hours a day. A total of 4,559 people received training through the project, including land owners and municipal fire fighters.

24. The project *Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage the expected impacts of climate change* (GEF ID: 4255), which had submitted its fourth PIR, sought to strengthen adaptive capacity of communities in the Lubombo region to cope with climate change. The project, although small in size, was rated highly satisfactory in its progress toward achieving the development objective. The project provided integration of climate change into the national development frameworks such as the National Climate Change Policy which was approved by the government in May 2016. The project's pilot implementation of adaptive practices such as the rain-water harvesting strengthened the national response to the El Nino drought, and sand dam innovation provided water for vulnerable communities to embark on income generating activities such as growing of vegetables. A position paper, prepared as part of this project, was presented to the National Water Authority and the transboundary negotiation team resulting in a call for the amendment of the National Water Policy for full climate adaptive development guidance. The project also contributed significantly to the development of the country's INDC for the Paris Agreement.

Multi-trust fund projects under implementation

25. PIRs were received for 12 projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds. Total funding commitments towards these projects amounted to \$30.2 million from the LDCF and \$16.4 million from the SCCF. The projects are summarized in Table 3 below. As at June 30, 2016 most multi-trust fund projects remained in the early stages of implementation.

Table 2: Multi-trust fund projects and programs under implementation as at June 30, 2016

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	Total LDCF/ SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	LDCF	1,650,000	11,736,000	S	MS
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	LDCF	4,499,000	5,696,000	MS	MS
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	LDCF	13,080,000	49,600,000	MS	MS
4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	SCCF	2,000,000	15,000,000	S	S
4616	El Salvador	Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds Located in the Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera	FAO	SCCF	1,135,000	3,835,545	MS	MS
4904	Regional	Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	AfDB	SCCF	5,775,000	27,200,000	S	S
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	SCCF	2,000,000	12,601,667	S	S
4652	Regional	GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project	ADB	SCCF	500,000	7,000,000	S	S

4709	Togo	PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDL) Project	World Bank	LDCF	4,000,000	25,851,000	MS	MS
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	SCCF	5,000,000	293,930,000	MS	MU
5220	Ethiopia	PSG: Sustainable Land Management Project-2	World Bank	LDCF	5,000,000	47,505,517	MS	MS
5270	Mali	PSG: Mali Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate Project	World Bank	LDCF	2,000,000	4,668,123	MS	MS

SUCCESS FACTORS, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

26. This section provides a qualitative analysis of the LDCF and SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2015 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY16, drawing on the project monitoring documentation received. The analysis explores the following broad themes: (i) key success factors and challenges behind project performance, (ii) enabling private sector engagement in adaptation, (iii) gender mainstreaming, and (iv) stakeholder engagement.

27. The qualitative analysis is subject to limitations due to the fact that many projects for which reports were received remained in the early stages of implementation; and given that it relies in part on PIRs that are not primarily intended to perform an analytical function. As a result, the analysis does not attempt to synthesize the information provided, but rather to highlight illustrative examples with a focus on the most advanced projects, and those projects for which sufficient information and lessons were articulated.

Understanding project performance: key success factors and challenges

28. Of the 112 projects considered in this review, six were rated highly satisfactory in terms of their progress towards development objectives, which suggests that they may be considered good practice. These include three projects financed through the LDCF and three SCCF projects. The results of three of these, in Ethiopia (GEF ID: 4222), South Africa (GEF ID: 3934) and Swaziland (GEF ID: 4255), are summarized above (see paragraphs 12 and 23-24). Four LDCF projects received a DO rating of moderately unsatisfactory (MU), and under the SCCF there was one project rated MU and one project Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

29. Among the reports received is the MTR for the project *Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones* (GEF ID: 3703), which was rated HS both in terms of DO and implementation progress. With very limited

budget, the project was able to have significant impact on local communities and increase their resilience. Yet, the project was undertaken during a period of political transition which has led to the deferment of some activities aimed at integrating climate change in national policies and planning. In addition to this limitation, the project faced some anticipated challenges in terms of local understanding of climate change and capacity. Yet, these technical challenges related to reforestation and digs can be addressed in a straight-forward manner in line with the annual work plan. The technical challenges are well known by project experts and are being addressed.

30. The second challenge identified in this project's MTR is that the project attempted to carry out many different activities in a variety of sectors ranging from reforestation, to oyster farming, to fishing, livelihood diversification and energy. Given budget constraints, only pilot activities were possible to be implemented, which could each in itself become a larger project with a similar budget, providing opportunities for other donors to build on the initial activities of the project either in new sites or to deepen existing activities at the current sites.

31. An example of a project that received a rating of MU is the *Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives* (GEF ID: 3847), for which a TE has been submitted during the reporting period. While the project formulation was found to be satisfactory and relevant to the needs of the Maldives, the project implementation suffered from attrition of the technical project officer, for whom it was not possible to find adequate replacement. The MTR recommended to ensure that the main program manager be employed on a full-time basis, yet the recommendation was not implemented, leaving the program manager position on a half-time basis. The TE also found that no significant partnerships were forged with other national or international entities and that only a limited number of national stakeholders were involved. However, the TE concludes that the project still has the potential to create a solid basis for climate risk integration into development plans if the activities will be completed.

32. The project *Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerro* (GEF ID: 4610) submitted its first PIR, with an overall rating of HS for the project's first year of implementation. The project's initial success seemed to partly result from the fact that it was based on, and built off of, the countries' other national climate change processes such as the climate change scenarios of the Third National Communication, which were adapted to the project area. By anchoring the project in national processes, the project implementation was accelerated from the outset, and country buy-in ensured. The project already held workshops in municipal rural areas with the participation of communities and officials from regional directorates of each jurisdiction, with attendees amounting to over 570 people. The incorporation of strategies and adaptation actions into broader development frameworks has taken on a broader scope than the initially expected result of territorial planning, achieving the incorporation of vulnerability information, actions and specific resources for adaptation in 12 development plans for the period 2016-2020.

Enabling private sector engagement in adaptation

33. As of June 30, 2016, the majority of projects reviewed had recorded examples of engagement with private profit-generating entities. Such engagement occurred, *inter alia*, through the contracting of private companies as service providers; awareness raising and capacity development aiming to promote more climate-resilient business practices and better investment decisions; and expanding access to savings, credit and insurance to promote market development and/or entrepreneurship. A few examples taken from terminal evaluations and mid-term reviews of projects under implementation provide an overview of how private sector engagement was carried out in practice.

34. Numerous LDCF/SCCF projects contributed to climate resilient value chain and/or market development during the reporting period. For example, the project *Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Comoros* (GEF ID: 4926) is contributing to private sector development in Comoros by strengthening key agricultural value chains to reduce vulnerability to climate change while also supporting the diversification of the Comorian agricultural sector. Small producer associations are engaged and commercial farming enterprises engaged in ylang ylang, vanilla, and clove production are benefiting from training on coping techniques, such as composting and alternative distillation methods.

35. The *Enhancing the Resilience of Tourism-reliant Communities to Climate Change Risks* (GEF ID: 4585) project supported the development of the local tourism sector by including the Samoan Hotel Association on the Project Steering Committee, and also engaged the SHA as an advisor on tourism-related outputs produced by the project. A local Samoan company, Apia Lua Company Ltd. was contracted to construct coastal protection measures to support the tourism industry in Manase Beach, which was designed by the New Zealand firm Tonkin and Taylor.

36. A number of projects also contributed to supporting the uptake of products and technologies which support climate adaptation needs, particularly climate information services, through private sector engagement. The regional initiative *Climate Information and Resilient Development in Africa* (CIRDA) provides technical assistance to support the adoption and uptake of meteorological, climate and hydrological observing and forecasting systems, disaster risk management and viable communication systems/processes for disseminating alerts, and the use of alternative cost-effective technologies. The Program also places emphasis on reaching end user populations, as well as strategies to engage with the private sector as a service provider and as an end user of climate information.

37. *Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for Climate Resilient Development* (GEFID: 4995), implemented in Zambia, is part of the larger CIRDA program. At mid-term review, a regional workshop was conducted with a focus on supporting the establishment of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to improve public service delivery for hydromet services, in which mobile operators were engaged on automatic weather stations and other equipment. Active engagement strategies with the telecom and mobile sectors as well as support toward the implementation of cost-effective procurement through

regional Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) with suppliers and service providers are also being supported. Technical assistance is also being provided toward the development of a market assessment to identify revenue generating opportunities for tailored weather information products.

38. Other CIRDA projects in the region are similarly engaging with private sector partners. In Ethiopia, the national project (GEFID: 4992) is partnering with Ethiopian Telecom and various insurance companies on the provision of weather index data. In Tanzania, the national project (GEFID: 4991) has partnered with Tanzania Telecommunication Company Ltd., Vodacom Tanzania, Airtel Tanzania, and Tigo Tanzania in various areas, including: data transmission through satellite and/or General Packet Radio Service systems; the dissemination of early warning, weather update, and agronomical information; as well as on cost recovery for the provision of weather services. In Uganda, the national project (GEFID: 4993) has forged partnerships on data generation, dissemination, and marketing, with the Sugar Corporation of Uganda, Uganda Telecommunications Limited (UTL), Mobile Telecommunications Network (MTN), Airtel Uganda, and FIT Uganda. The project has also established partnerships with Austrian telemetry solutions provider ADCON; and two US-based companies - the American Tower Corporation, a wireless and broadcast communications operator; and Earth Networks, a weather services provider, was selected in a competitive process to provide lightning detection equipment, as well as provide training and other services. Uganda has also led the organization of two international conferences in 2015 and 2016 promoting PPPs on hydro-meteorological monitoring.

39. The project *Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines* (GEF ID: 4967), focuses on expanding access to index-based weather insurance for smallholder farmers. It has continued to interface with the private sector to explore opportunities for collaboration in developing the weather-based insurance market. Meetings have been conducted with CARD Pioneer Micro-insurance, the Bankers Assurance Corporation, Micro-insurance Insurance Brokers Philippines and Western Gauranty Corporation to share lessons on weather index-based insurance. An orientation for financial services providers was also conducted aimed at fostering increased understanding of index-based insurance facilities. Additional Memorandums of Agreements (MOAs) have been entered between the project and the Cooperative Bank of Misamis Oriental (CBMO) and Bukidnon Cooperative Bank (BCB), in addition to those initiated during the FY2015 reporting period with First Valley Bank, Cantillan Bank, and King Cooperative.

40. The project *Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a focus on rural livelihoods by strengthening integrated planning systems* (GEF ID 4960) has engaged the private sector to support the development of agro and non-agricultural value chain development. The project has partnered with local and international companies:

- (a) Montana Meats is providing production training, finance facilities and supporting market development to develop the in country beef value chain. Delight Foods, Speciality Foods, and Savannah Delights are supporting project activities aimed

toward developing the honey value chain. The companies have provided a market for raw honey and conducted market awareness sessions with participating farmers. They are also supporting the provision of training for new beekeepers on modern beekeeping practices.

- (b) Australian company Digital Velocity (P/L) was contracted as a service provider of tailored climate solutions, working together with the project team to co-design locally relevant weather forecast products for project area, packaging actionable messages and an ICT-based dissemination system linking meteorological information and extension services to farmers through SMS
- (c) Meaie Brand, a division of Zimbabwe stock exchange-listed Zimplow Ltd., is supporting the project in the provision of mechanization of climate smart farming practices, including conservation agriculture techniques and practices, with the aim of reducing labor intensity, particularly for women and children.
- (d) Delta Beverages and Orsha Foods has been engaged to develop the sorghum value chain and provide market linkages for farmers in the project area. South African company Tongaat Hullet, an agri-processing business, is supporting the promotion of agroforestry in the Chiredzi District by providing more than 3,000 free seedlings and training to farmers.

41. The project *Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)* (GEF ID 4725) aims to improve the resilience of water resources in the Solomon Islands to the impact of a changing climate to improve health and sanitation and overall quality of life so as to improve local livelihoods in targeted areas. SIWSAP forged a partnership with Canadian mining company World Link Resources Ltd., under which arrangement the project was able to utilize the company's heavy machinery, particularly excavators. The project has also engaged with a company called Micron for purchasing and reselling cans and bottles, connecting the company with a local buyer in Honiara called BJS Agencies Ltd and facilitating a collection and purchasing agreement for BJS to purchase empty bottles at SBD \$2.00 per kilogram from World Link. The project also procured numerous private contractors to construct quick-fix construction projects across the project's 6 pilot sites. The private sector also supported construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure in the remote Tuwo and Santa Catalina communities, engaging with Indigenous Peoples groups.

42. The *Enhancing the resilience of tourism-reliant communities to climate change risks* (GEF ID 4585) project, implements climate resilient activities to address key priorities of targeted Tourism Dependent Areas, channeling funds through the existing Private Sector Support Fund (PSSF). Project activities also ensure that the tourism industry will benefit from improvements made to the existing Climate Early Warning System (CLEWS) to include tourism tailored information. The project supports the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into tourism-related policy instruments and supports the establishment of public private partnerships in this area, engaging the Samoa Hotel Association as a member of the project

steering committee, also playing an advisory role on the standardization of tourism relevant climate information products.

43. The project *Strengthening the resilience of post conflict recovery and development to climate change risks in Sri Lanka* (GEF ID 4609) partnered with Hayleys, a major Sri Lankan agri-business conglomerate, to supply fruit seedlings to project beneficiaries through the provision of buyback guarantees. Hayleys signed an agreement to provide forward sales agreements with 150 pineapple producers with buyback guarantees while also investing in project sites and supporting entrepreneurship activities among project participants. Hayleys is also providing extension services for commercial agriculture operations in project areas.

Gender mainstreaming in projects under implementation

44. Good practice examples of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are present in several projects across the active portfolio. For example, women's representation and economic empowerment were high in the aforementioned project in Rwanda (GEF ID: 3838). The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion was represented on the project steering committee, and sixty percent of the members of cooperatives established through the project were female. Women benefited from economic empowerment trainings on topics such as mushroom production and poultry rearing. From the National Women Council, 540 women from 12 Districts were trained in climate change adaptation related topics. Similarly, the aforementioned project in the Gambia (GEF ID: 3728) benefited from having a high-profile women's agency represented on the project steering committee, the Women's Bureau, under the Office of the President. Together with the non-government organization Women in Services and Development, gender issues pertinent to the project were vocally presented. The terminal evaluation found that sensitization and training sessions with stakeholders in pilot sites ensured participation of women.

45. At mid-term review, the *Climate-resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Province of Vietnam* (GEFID: 3103) project reports that while engaging women representatives has remained challenging, the project has taken steps to ensure the participation of women. Sub-contractors for demonstration activities were required by contract to include women in local recruitment; and women were hired in key positions on both the implementation team, as well as in positions by various stakeholders, including as sub-contractors for bioengineering demonstration measures. The project also ensures female participation in training exercises and knowledge sharing activities, by placing a requirement that at least 30 per cent of all trainees in capacity development activities are women. Women are also receiving technical training as part of the project's Technical Core Group, and are directly involved in demonstration construction.

46. The aforementioned project *Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a focus on rural livelihoods by strengthening integrated planning systems* (GEF ID 4960) is also a strong example of promoting gender equality. Women were specifically targeted in community awareness campaigns, as the project set a target for 50-70 per cent female participation in leadership

trainings and leadership committees overseeing community income generating activities such as: honey production, cattle pen fattening, conservation agriculture demo plots, agro-forestry tree nurseries, gardening groups, climate-user interface platforms, and Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs). Female participation of the VSLA exercises reached 74 per cent (700 out of 946 households were female led, 26 percent male led). By participating in a VSLA, farmers were able to broaden their opportunities to expand livelihood options and invest in strengthening viable alternative income sources, as they are able to access finance at reasonable cost for the first time. Project proponents are also encouraging female participation in the traditionally male dominated beef value chain, through integration with the VSLA as a group investment.

47. In Nepal, the *Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction* (GEFID 4657) project prioritized the participation and representation of women in project activities from the inception phase, creating a platform for decision making, empowering women and marginalized communities. The project set a 33-50 per cent target for female participation and representation. The project oversaw the establishment and operationalization of 8 Village Disaster Risk Management Committees and 35 Community Disaster Management Committees, with women hold 38% of key leadership positions in these committees.

Stakeholder engagement

48. Consistent with evaluative evidence gathered to date, LDCF and SCCF projects generally invest in broad-based stakeholder engagement. Local communities and civil society play an active role in project identification and remain engaged through implementation, in line with the GEF public involvement policy. Incorporating stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle is particularly necessary in projects which have impacts on the incomes and livelihoods of local groups, especially disadvantaged populations in and around project sites, including indigenous peoples, women, and poor households. Local civil society organizations support projects by implementing adaptation activities, facilitating capacity building exercises, or supporting the provision of technical assistance for various end uses, including climate information, vulnerability assessments/surveys, or other types of scientific research.

49. The project *Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines* (GEF ID: 4967) engaged a broad base of stakeholders, with strong representation from civil society organizations, indigenous peoples' groups, and both the private and public sectors, with representatives from the stakeholder groups represented in the Project Board. In addition to the partnerships forged with the private sector mentioned in the previous section, the project has also partnered with the Inang Lupa Movement (ILM), a social movement fostering the foundation for a science-based climate-smart and competitive Philippine agricultural sector aimed at promoting the social and economic empowerment of smallholder farmers. Partnerships were also forged with three indigenous peoples' groups, including the Higaonon, Talaandig, and Manobo Tribes.

50. Stakeholder participation was also documented in the *Supporting Rural Community Adaptation to Climate Change in Mountain Regions of Djibouti* project (GEFID: 4554). Extensive stakeholder engagement consultations were undertaken from the identification phase, with the aim of ensuring that the project responded to the different and sometimes conflict views and needs of local groups and that these needs were integrated into the design and formulation of this project. The PIR from the reporting period indicated that the project established partnerships with two NGOs: the Ecologie Village d'Adaillou and Groupement Paysan Agricole d'Assamo on community engagement while also supporting the project in disbursing wages to beneficiaries.

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Project cycle performance

51. Projects and programs financed under the LDCF and the SCCF follow GEF-wide standards for project cycle performance. The standard for the time elapsed between Council Approval of a project identification form (PIF) for an FSP, and CEO endorsement of a fully developed project was set at 18 months for projects approved during GEF-5 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014)⁶.

52. During the GEF-5 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 110 FSPs under the LDCF, including those that form part of programmatic approaches. As at May 1, 2017, 107 of these projects had been endorsed; 40 of them, or 41 per cent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed LDCF projects was 20 months. Three projects had yet to be endorsed as at May 1, 2017. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved 42 FSP during GEF-5, including three FSPs that form part of three programmatic approaches. As at May 1, 2017, 40 projects had been endorsed; 16 of them, or 43 per cent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed SCCF projects was 20 months.

53. Consistent with GEF-wide policy and practice, the Secretariat continues to track the portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects against the agreed standards for project cycle performance. Annex IV provides a list of projects that had, as at May 1, 2017, exceeded the 18-month standard.

Overview of management efficiency and effectiveness

8. Table 7 provides an overview of GEF management effectiveness and efficiency in FY16 as at June 30, 2016, as it relates to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

⁶ Document *GEF Project and Programmatic Approach Cycles*, GEF/C.39/Inf. 3.

Table 3: LDCF and SCCF management effectiveness and efficiency as at June 30, 2016

	LDCF	SCCF	Total	Target
A. Increased and diversified contributions				
1. Total value of contributions pledged in FY16 (USDeq.)	254 million	2.2 million	256.2 million	NA
2. Number of donors that pledged in FY16	12 ⁷	1	13	NA
3. Total, cumulative pledges as at end of FY16 (USDeq.)	1.2 billion	351.3 million	1.55 billion	NA
4. Actual, cumulative contributions at end of FY16 (\$)	993.6 million	346.3 million	1.34 billion	NA
5. Actual contributions against pledges (%)	83%	99%	86%	NA
B. More efficient cost structure				
6. Project management cost against project grants (%) in FY16	4.88%	8.69%	5.12%	5%
7. Corporate expenses as a share of total project grants approved (%) in FY16	0.96%	6.92%	1.36%	<5%
C. Enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF				
8. Number of page views containing keywords 'Adaptation', 'LDCF' or 'SCCF' in FY 16			47,832 (+17%)	5% increase/year
9. Number of stories/ mentions in media	105 (+64%)	15 (+7%)	120 (+54%)	NA
D. Grant performance ratings				
11. Share of projects with a DO rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i> or above (%)	94.2%	90.0%	94.7%	85%
12. Share of projects with a DO rating of <i>satisfactory</i> or above (%)	63.1%	70.0%	66.7%	70%

⁷ Includes the Government of Quebec.

ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2016

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
3302	Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA)	AfDB	3,601,923	6,488,250	4th PIR	S	S
3408	Djibouti	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the most vulnerable coastal zones in Djibouti	UNEP	2,359,500	2,425,000	MTR, 4th PIR	MS	MS
3694	Tuvalu	Tuvalu: Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	UNDP	3,696,000	4,560,000	6th PIR	MS	MU
3701	Burundi	Enhancing Climate Risk Management and Adaptation in Burundi (ECRAMB)	AfDB	3,526,171	15,798,000	4th PIR	S	S
3703	Guinea	Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	UNDP	3,377,000	162,985,000	MTR, 5th PIR	HS	HS
3704	Benin	Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the adverse Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin	UNDP	3,839,000	7,959,900	TE	S	S

3716	Sierra Leone	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone	IFAD	3,019,280	8,736,000	MTR, 4th PIR	S	S
3728	Gambia	Strengthening of the Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems	UNEP	1,164,350	1,605,000	TE, 3rd PIR	S	S
3733	Haiti	Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti	UNDP	3,960,000	9,880,000	4th PIR	S	HS
3776	Mali	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Mali's Agriculture Sector	UNDP	2,684,000	8,577,300	6th PIR	S	S
3841	Lesotho	Improvement of Early Warning System to Reduce Impacts of Climate Change and Capacity Building to Integrate Climate Change into Development Plans	UNEP	1,963,500	2,771,500	MTR, 3rd PIR	MU	MS
3847	Maldives	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives	UNDP	4,999,500	4,911,211	TER	MU	MU
3979	Mali	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural Production for Food Security in Rural Areas	FAO	2,400,000	4,575,000	4th PIR	HS	HS

4019	Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	4,543,000	20,084,431	MTR, 4th PIR	S	S
4141	Tanzania	Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones of Tanzania	UNEP	3,801,930	67,878,498	4th PIR	S	S
4222	Ethiopia	Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level in Ethiopia	UNDP	5,950,324	24,856,020	4th PIR	HS	HS
4227	Afghanistan	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan	UNEP	6,039,000	14,509,000	3rd PIR	S	S
4234	Senegal	Climate Change adaptation project in the areas of watershed management and water retention	IFAD	5,632,000	10,333,000	3rd PIR	S	S
4268	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia	UNDP	2,702,040	6,420,122	MTR/3rd PIR	MS	MS
4276	Mozambique	Adaptation in the coastal zones of Mozambique	UNDP	4,976,400	9,786,000	4th PIR	MS	MS
4431	Maldives	Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector	UNDP	1,815,482	1,650,438	4th PIR	MS	MS

4434	Cambodia	Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security	FAO	5,691,800	25,728,477	1st PIR	S	S
4447	Haiti	Strengthening Climate Resilience and Reducing Disaster Risk in Agriculture to Improve Food Security in Haiti Post Earthquake	FAO	2,999,700	9,329,724	3rd PIR	S	S
4551	Nepal	Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	UNDP	6,999,850	20,416,010	MTR/2nd PIR	S	S
4554	Lao PDR	Effective Governance for small-scale rural infrastructure and disaster preparedness in a changing climate	UNDP	5,302,000	31,134,396	MTR	MS	MS
4568	Madagascar	Adapting coastal zone management to climate change in Madagascar considering ecosystem and livelihood improvement	UNEP	6,013,865	12,189,900	1st PIR	S	S
4570	Togo	Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo - ADAPT	IFAD	6,000,000	11,329,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
4585	Samoa	Enhancing the resilience of tourism-reliant communities to climate change risks	UNDP	2,200,000	17,338,500	3rd PIR	S	S

4692	Guinea	Strengthening resilience of farming communities' livelihoods against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali	UNDP	4,198,000	29,440,000	2nd PIR/MTR	S	HS
4696	Timor Leste	Strengthening the Resilience of Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Local Government Systems to Climatic Variability and Risk	UNDP	5,192,000	52,510,399	2nd PIR/MTR	S	S
4700	Bangladesh	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh	UNDP	6,270,000	47,375,000	1st PIR	MU	MU
4701	Niger	Scaling up Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in Niger	UNDP	4,180,000	15,676,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
4702	Niger	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	4,234,750	14,008,871	1st PIR	S	MS
4714	Tuvalu	Effective and responsive island-level governance to secure and diversify climate resilient marine-based coastal livelihoods and enhance climate hazard response capacity	UNDP	4,757,500	19,995,880	2nd PIR	S	S

4724	Gambia	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia	UNDP	9,955,000	41,538,000	MTR	S	S
4725	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	UNDP	7,700,000	43,772,462	2nd PIR	S	S
4797	Malawi	Climate proofing local development gains in rural and urban areas of Machinga and Mangochi Districts - Malawi	UNDP	6,015,020	36,650,000	1st PIR	S	S
4822	Mali	Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change through Integrated Agricultural and Pastoral Management in the Sahelian zone in the Framework of the Sustainable Land Management Approach	FAO	2,499,500	14,347,259	1st PIR	MS	MS
4950	Liberia	Strengthening Liberia's capability to provide climate information and services to enhance climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	UNDP	7,513,000	12,282,112	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4958	Sudan	Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rainfed farming and pastoral systems	UNDP	6,380,000	18,920,000	1st PIR	MS	MS

4971	Burkina Faso	Reducing vulnerability of natural resource dependent livelihoods in two landscapes at risk of the effects of climate change in Burkina Faso: Boucles du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and Mare d'Oursi Wetlands Basin	UNDP	7,831,400	30,822,541	1st PIR	S	MS
4974	Comoros	Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Comoros	UNDP	9,999,981	38,409,621	2nd PIR	S	S
4976	Bhutan	Addressing the risk of climate-induced disasters through enhanced national and local capacity for effective actions	UNDP	12,750,320	54,939,829	2nd PIR	S	S
4991	Tanzania	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Tanzania	UNDP	4,510,000	23,659,749	2nd PIR	S	S
4992	Ethiopia	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Ethiopia	UNDP	5,500,000	33,759,879	MTR, 2nd PIR	S	S

4993	Uganda	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Uganda	UNDP	4,510,000	26,861,600	2nd PIR	S	HS
4994	Malawi	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Malawi	UNDP	4,510,000	11,722,907	2nd PIR	S	S
4995	Zambia	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Zambia	UNDP	4,510,000	13,156,656	MTR, 2nd PIR	S	S
5002	Benin	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Benin	UNDP	4,510,000	14,963,724	2nd PIR/MTR	S	S

5003	Burkina Faso	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Burkina Faso	UNDP	4,510,000	61,698,149	2nd PIR	S	S
5004	Sao Tome and Principe	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – São Tomé and Príncipe	UNDP	4,510,000	40,741,249	2nd PIR	S	S
5006	Sierra Leone	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Sierra Leone	UNDP	4,510,000	20,807,034	1st PIR	MS	MS
5014	Burkina Faso	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas Through the Farmers Field School Approach.	FAO	4,300,500	19,535,000	1st PIR	S	S

5015	Malawi	Implementing urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened decentralized and national development plans	UNDP	5,060,000	7,090,841	1st PIR	MS	MS
5021	Djibouti	Implementing adaptation technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains	UNEP	8,182,350	14,264,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
5049	Vanuatu	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu	UNDP	9,108,000	31,397,253	1st PIR	S	S
5056	Timor Leste	Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Induced Natural Disasters in the Dili to Ainaro Road Development Corridor, Timor Leste	UNDP	5,880,150	37,656,780	1st PIR	S	MS
5071	Gambia	Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in the Gambia for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – 2nd Phase of the GOTG/GEF/UNEP LDCF NAPA Early Warning Project	UNDP, UNEP	8,910,000	21,632,000	1st PIR	S	MS
5075	Lesotho	Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin	UNDP	9,195,998	27,600,000	1st PIR	MS	MS

5184	Sao Tome and Principe	Enhancing capacities of rural communities to pursue climate resilient livelihood options in the Sao Tome and Principe districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Principe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL)	UNDP	4,462,125	16,361,281	1st PIR	S	S
5192	Mali	Strengthening the resilience of women producer group's and vulnerable communities in Mali	UNDP	6,116,000	16,600,000	1st PIR	S	S
5202	Afghanistan	Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to manage climate change-induced disaster risks	UNDP	9,964,500	103,100,000	2nd PIR	MS	S
5204	Uganda	Building resilience to climate change in the water and sanitation sector	AfDB	9,438,900	38,250,000	1st PIR	S	S
5226	Congo DR	Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	5,283,375	15,600,000	1st PIR	S	S
5232	Benin	Flood Control and Climate resilience of agriculture infrastructures in Oueme Valley	AfDB	8,157,750	67,904,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5233	Madagascar	Enabling climate resilience in the agriculture sector in the southwest	AfDB	7,009,199	37,434,000	2nd PIR	S	S

region of
Madagascar

5318	Cambodia	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	UNDP	5,541,012	21,884,540	1st PIR	MU	MU
5332	Djibouti	Supporting Rural Community Adaptation to Climate Change in Mountain Regions of Djibouti	UNDP	6,000,000	28,630,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
5376	Chad	Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural ecosystems (Projet d'amélioration de la résilience des systèmes agricoles au Tchad) - PARSAT	IFAD	8,000,000	24,500,000	1st PIR	MS	S
5592	Somalia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia	UNDP	8,979,000	64,820,000	1st PIR	S	S
5615	Global	Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes	UNDP, UNEP	4,544,250	15,232,380	1st PIR	S	S
5417	Samoa	Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to Reduce Climate Vulnerability of Communities in Samoa	UNDP	13,650,000	90,000,000	1st PIR	MS	MS

5773	Timor Leste	Upscaling Climate-Proofing in the Transport Sector in Timor-Leste: Sector Wide Approaches	ADB	4,924,800	118,750,000	1st PIR	S	S
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	1,650,000	11,736,000	3rd PIR	S	MS
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	4,499,000	5,696,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	13,080,000	49,600,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4709	Togo	PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDL M) Project	World Bank	4,000,000	25,851,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5220	Ethiopia	PSG: Sustainable Land Management Project-2	World Bank	5,000,000	47,505,517	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5270	Mali	PSG: Mali Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate Project	World Bank	2,000,000	4,668,123	1st PIR	MS	MS

ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2016

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
3103	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Provinces of Vietnam	ADB, UNDP	3,850,000	145,270,000	MTR, 3rd PIR	MS	MS
3242	Egypt	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNDP	4,510,000	12,905,060	6th PIR	S	S
3695	Mongolia	Mongolia Livestock Adaptation Project (Project for Market and Pasture Management Development)	IFAD	1,787,500	11,605,000	4th PIR	S	S
3934	South Africa	Reducing disaster risks from wildfire hazards associated with climate change in South Africa	UNDP	3,999,996	31,140,100	3rd PIR	HS	HS
3967	Morocco	Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert	World Bank	4,779,999	26,950,000	TE	S	S

4255	Swaziland	Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage the expected impacts of climate change.	UNDP	1,893,750	5,876,400	4th PIR	HS	HS
4261	Azerbaijan	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Water and Flood Management by Vulnerable Mountainous Communities in the Greater Caucasus Region	UNDP	3,080,000	7,360,000	4th PIR	S	S
4340	Indonesia	Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen climate Resilience of rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor province (SPARC)	UNDP	5,599,000	74,764,690	3rd PIR	S	S
4366	Moldova	Climate Resilience through Conservation Agriculture	IFAD	4,807,000	24,071,900	1st PIR	S	MS
4368	Ghana	Promoting a Value Chain Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture	IFAD	2,860,000	9,105,390	3rd PIR	S	S

4422	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	3,219,774	23,896,400	3rd PIR/MT R	S	S
4536	India	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management	ADB	2,000,000	54,334,000	2nd PIR	None	S
4609	Sri Lanka	Strengthening the Resilience of Post Conflict Recovery and Development to Climate Change Risks in Sri Lanka	UNDP	3,499,999	57,155,000	2nd PIR	S	S
4610	Colombia	Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza– Sumapaz– Guerrero	IADB	4,637,325	23,709,000	1st PIR	HS	S
4657	Honduras	Competitiveness and Sustainable Rural Development Project in the South Western Border Corridor (PROLENCA-GEF)	IFAD	3,412,751	25,005,460	1st PIR	S	S
4960	Zimbabwe	Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a focus on rural livelihoods, by strengthening integrated	UNDP	4,487,500	12,827,000	1st PIR	S	S

planning systems.

4967	Philippines	Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines	UNDP	1,210,000	16,250,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5105	Tunisia	Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia	UNDP	6,160,000	74,048,000	1st PIR	MU	MS
5115	Kyrgyz Republic	Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan	EBRD	5,500,000	35,220,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5147	Georgia	Enhancing Resilience of Agricultural Sector in Georgia (ERASIG)	IFAD	5,928,550	27,620,000	1st PIR	S	S
5343	Namibia	Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children	UNDP	3,504,000	20,017,263	1st PIR	MS	MS

5683	Global	Assisting non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	UNDP, UNEP	5,091,750	41,800,000	1st PIR	S	S
5685	Morocco	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	IFAD	7,198,450	28,000,000	1st PIR	No rating	No rating
4036	Jordan	dRHS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to face Climate Change impact in Jordan	IFAD	2,365,020	5,716,000	2nd PIR	HU	U
4934	Global	Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries	UNEP	5,500,000	34,850,000	3rd PIR	S	S
5263	Cameroon	Enhancing the Resilience of Poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde	AfDB	4,551,915	156,280,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5604	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin	UNDP	5,639,250	77,260,000	1st PIR	S	S

4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	2,000,000	15,000,000	4th PIR, MTR	S	S
4616	El Salvador	Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds Located in the Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera	FAO	1,135,000	3,835,545	1st PIR	MS	MS
4904	Regional	Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	AfDB	5,775,000	27,200,000	2nd PIR, MTR	S	S
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	2,000,000	12,601,667	2nd PIR	S	S
4652	Regional	GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project	ADB	500,000	7,000,000	2nd PIR	S	S
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	5,000,000	293,930,000	3rd PIR	MS	MU

ANNEX III: LDCF AND SCCF PROJECTS THAT WERE COMPLETED BEFORE JUNE 30, 2015

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF/ SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
3219	Bhutan	Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys	UNDP	3,987,555	4,286,224	HS	S
3358	Samoa	Integrating Climate Change Risks in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa (ICCRA&HSS)	UNDP	2,255,000	2,150,000	S	MS
3404	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia	UNDP	2,145,000	2,340,350	S	HS
3430	Sudan	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Sudan	UNDP	3,740,000	3,560,000	S	S
3581	Cape Verde	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector in Cape Verde	UNDP	3,410,000	63,989,027	MS	S
3684	Burkina Faso	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso	UNDP	3,300,000	20,194,595	MS	S
3689	Zambia	Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Regions I and II	UNDP	4,284,500	9,904,000	MS	MS

3704	Benin	Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the adverse Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin	UNDP	3,839,000	7,959,900	S	S
3718	Congo DR	Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DR Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security	UNDP	3,410,000	4,150,000	S	S
3728	Gambia	Strengthening of the Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems	UNEP	1,164,350	1,605,000	S	S
3838	Rwanda	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in flood prone areas	UNEP, UNDP	3,999,600	12,557,000	HS	S
3847	Maldives	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives	UNDP	4,999,500	4,911,211	MU	MU
3916	Niger	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change in Niger	UNDP	3,960,000	10,950,000	HS	HS
4034	Lao PDR	Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts	UNDP	4,999,995	7,818,548	HS	HS

4216	Samoa	Integration of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS)	UNDP	2,695,000	2,630,000	S	S
5320	Global	Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)	UNDP, UNEP	2,187,810	8,400,000	S	S
2553	Global	Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health	UNDP	5,466,654	16,588,559	HS	HS
2832	Tanzania	Incorporating Climate Change in integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin (Tanzania)	UNDP	1,090,000	1,574,875	S	MS
2902	Regional	Adaptation to the Impact of rapid glacier retreat in the tropical Andes Project	World Bank	9,297,700	25,542,000	S	S
2931	Ecuador	Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance in Ecuador	UNDP	3,685,000	16,335,432	HS	S
3101	Regional	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)	UNDP	14,822,500	44,703,799	S	MS
3154	Ethiopia	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,084,550	1,866,667	S	S
3155	Mozambique	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,046,400	929,840	MS	MS
3156	Zimbabwe	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,071,470	1,156,000	HS	S
3227	Guyana	Conservancy Adaptation Project	World Bank	4,142,000	16,200,000	S	S
3265	China	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Irrigated Agriculture Project	World Bank	5,847,600	51,000,000	HS	S

3299	Thailand	Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events	UNDP	1,000,000	2,744,772	MS	MS
3679	Global	Economic Analysis of Adaptation Options	UNEP	1,100,000	3,500,000	MU	N/A

ANNEX IV: OVERDUE PROJECTS ACCORDING TO STANDARD PREPARATION TIME LIMITS

The 6 projects listed in this Annex were, as at May 1, 2017, overdue for CEO Endorsement.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval date	Trust fund
5174	Yemen	Rural Adaptation in Yemen	IFAD	10-Jun-13	LDCF
5211	Yemen	Integrated Water Harvesting Technologies to Adapt to Climate Change Induced Water Shortage	UNDP	7-Mar-13	LDCF
9199	Bhutan	Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	22-Oct-15	LDCF
9107	Sri Lanka	Resilient and Integrated Urban Development for Greater Colombo	ADB	4-Jun-15	SCCF
5384	Regional (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	Adaptation to the impact of climate change in water resources for the Andean Region	CAF	20-Jun-13	SCCF