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May 31, 2019

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26<sup>th</sup> LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting  
June 13, 2019  
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 05

## **FY18 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.26/04, *FY18 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 87 and 94 percent of LDCF and SCCF projects under implementation in FY18 were rated in the moderately satisfactory and above range for their progress towards development objectives, respectively.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. 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, 2017 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2018 (FY18), which is from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. 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.
2. Eighty-seven LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2017 and were under implementation during at least part of FY18. For these projects, the GEF Secretariat received two mid-term reviews (MTRs) and 86 project implementation reports (PIRs). Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$549.2 million as at June 30, 2018, with \$2.42 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$490.9 million<sup>1</sup>, \$231.6 million or 47 percent, had been disbursed by the 87 projects.
3. Under the SCCF, 34 projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2017 and were under implementation during at least part of FY18. For these projects, the GEF Secretariat received one MTR and 33 PIRs. Total SCCF project grants committed towards the active portfolio amounted to \$143.9 million<sup>2</sup>, \$50.2 million or 34.9 percent of which had been disbursed by the 34 projects.
4. Seventy-five LDCF projects under implementation, or 87 percent<sup>3</sup> of the projects under implementation for which performance ratings were received, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). Seventy projects, or 80 percent, were rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP). Under the SCCF, 30 projects under implementation, or 94 percent<sup>4</sup>, received a DO rating of MS or higher; and 27 SCCF projects, or 87 percent, received an IP rating of MS or higher.
5. As at June 30, 2018, the 87 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 11.2 million direct beneficiaries, brought around 300,000 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained some 46,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the LDCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY18, comprised more than 15.5 million

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<sup>1</sup> Project grants exclude project preparation grants and agency fees.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> One of the 87 LDCF projects under implementation did not report on its DO performance. The percentage figure is calculated vis-à-vis the total number of ratings received.

<sup>4</sup> From the 34 SCCF projects under implementation, 32 received a DO rating and 31 an IP rating. The percentage figure is calculated vis-à-vis the total number of ratings received.

direct beneficiaries, over 1.75 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and some 420,000 people who were trained on various aspects of climate change adaptation.

6. Under the SCCF, the 34 projects under implementation had reached more than 440,000 direct beneficiaries, brought over 94,000 hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained some 16,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the SCCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY18, comprised 5.7 million direct beneficiaries, 5.8 million hectares of land better management to withstand the effects of climate change, and 54,400 people who were trained.

7. 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.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	ii
Introduction .....	1
Projects and Programs under Implementation .....	1
Least Developed Countries Fund .....	1
Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation .....	2
Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector .....	3
Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency .....	3
Performance Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation.....	4
Results Achieved under the LDCF .....	7
Special Climate Change Fund.....	11
Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation.....	11
Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector .....	12
Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency.....	13
Performance Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation.....	14
Results Achieved under the SCCF .....	17
Multi-Trust Fund Projects under Implementation.....	21
Success Factors, Challenges and Lessons Learned .....	22
Understanding Project Performance: Key Success Factors and Challenges.....	22
Enabling Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation .....	24
Gender Mainstreaming in Projects under Implementation .....	26
Stakeholder Engagement.....	28
Management Efficiency and Effectiveness.....	29
Project Cycle Performance.....	29
Overview of Management Efficiency and Effectiveness.....	29
Annex I: Active Portfolio under the LDCF as at June 30, 2018 .....	31
Annex II: Active Portfolio under the SCCF as at June 30, 2018.....	47
Annex III: Overdue Projects According to Standard Preparation Time Limits.....	52

## 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, 2017 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2018 (FY18, from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018). 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 Active Portfolio at a Glance as at June 30, 2018**

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
<b>Active portfolio in FY18: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2017 and were under implementation during at least a part of FY18</b>			
Total funding committed towards active portfolio (including Agency fees) (US\$)	549,162,731	161,253,321	710,416,052
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (project grants, excluding Agency fees and PPGs) (US\$)	231,552,539	50,158,638	281,711,177
Total confirmed co-financing (US\$)	2,418,893,006	1,114,262,028	3,533,155,034
Number of projects	87	34	121
Number of countries	44	41	78

## 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, 2017 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY18. For a summary of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF and expected portfolio-wide results as at April 30, 2019, please refer to the Progress Report of the LDCF and SCCF.<sup>5</sup>

### Least Developed Countries Fund

3. Eighty-seven LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2017 and were under implementation during at least part of FY18.<sup>6</sup> For these projects the GEF Secretariat received two mid-term reviews (MTR) and 86 project implementation reports (PIR). The active portfolio includes 86 full-sized projects (FSP) and one medium-sized project (MSP). Of the 87

<sup>5</sup> GEF, 2019, [Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.26/03.

<sup>6</sup> This analysis only includes projects for which monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period. The LDCF portfolio by the African Development Bank, including 15 active LDCF projects, was not included as monitoring documentation was not received on time by the GEF Secretariat.

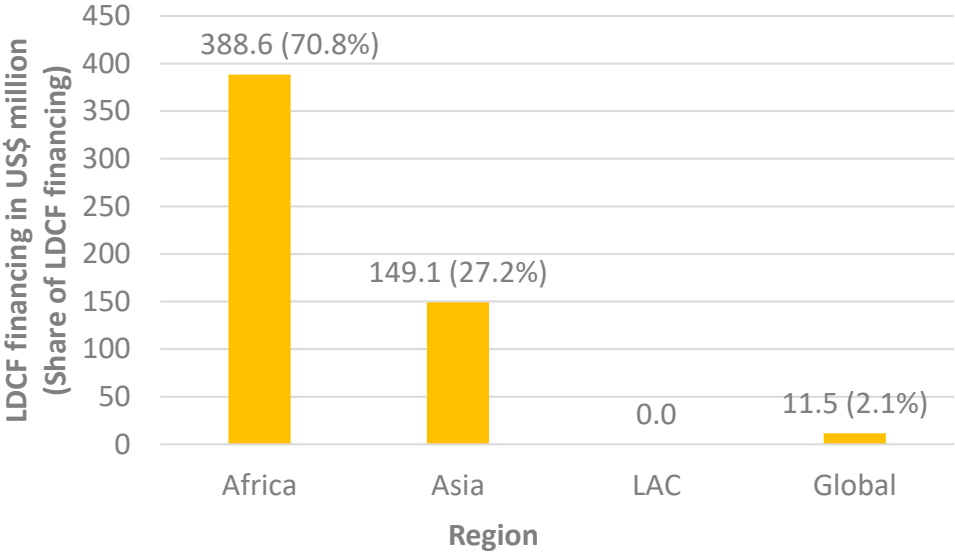
projects reviewed, 17 had completed their first full year of implementation as at June 30, 2018; 16 had completed their second year; while 54 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex I provides a list of the reports received for the active LDCF portfolio.

4. Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$549.2 million as at June 30, 2018, with \$2.42 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$490.9 million, \$231.6 million, or 47 percent, had been disbursed by the 87 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1.

*Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation*

5. As at June 30, 2018, some 71 percent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation had been committed towards projects in least developed countries (LDC) in Africa, while some 27 percent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific (see Figure 1 below).<sup>7</sup> The active LDCF portfolio includes projects in nine small island developing States (SIDS) that are also LDCs, with funding commitments amounting to \$119 million or some 22 percent of the active portfolio.

**Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation as at June 30, 2018 (\$ Million and Share by Region)**

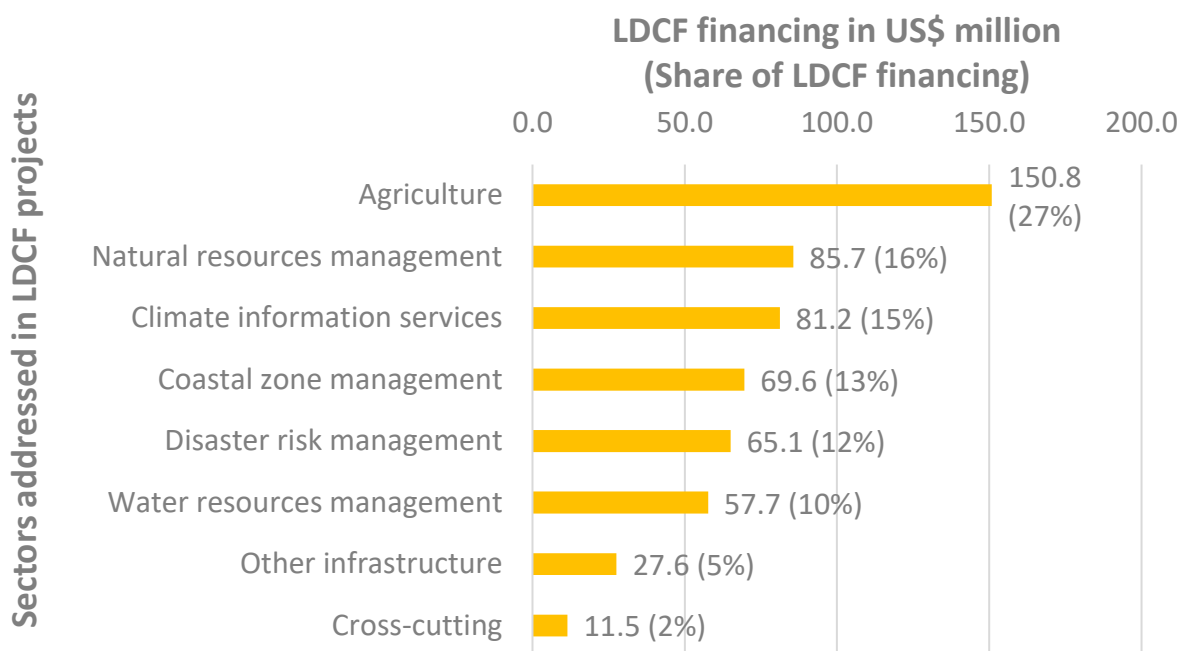


<sup>7</sup> Haiti, the only LDC in the LAC region, has not provided monitoring documentation for its projects during the reporting period.

*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 programs of action (NAPA) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), some 27 percent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were working to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food systems. Natural resources management, climate information services, coastal zone management and disaster risk reduction were other priority sectors addressed through the active portfolio, each receiving between 16 and 13 percent of funding commitments (see Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as at June 30, 2018 (\$ Million and Share by Sector)**

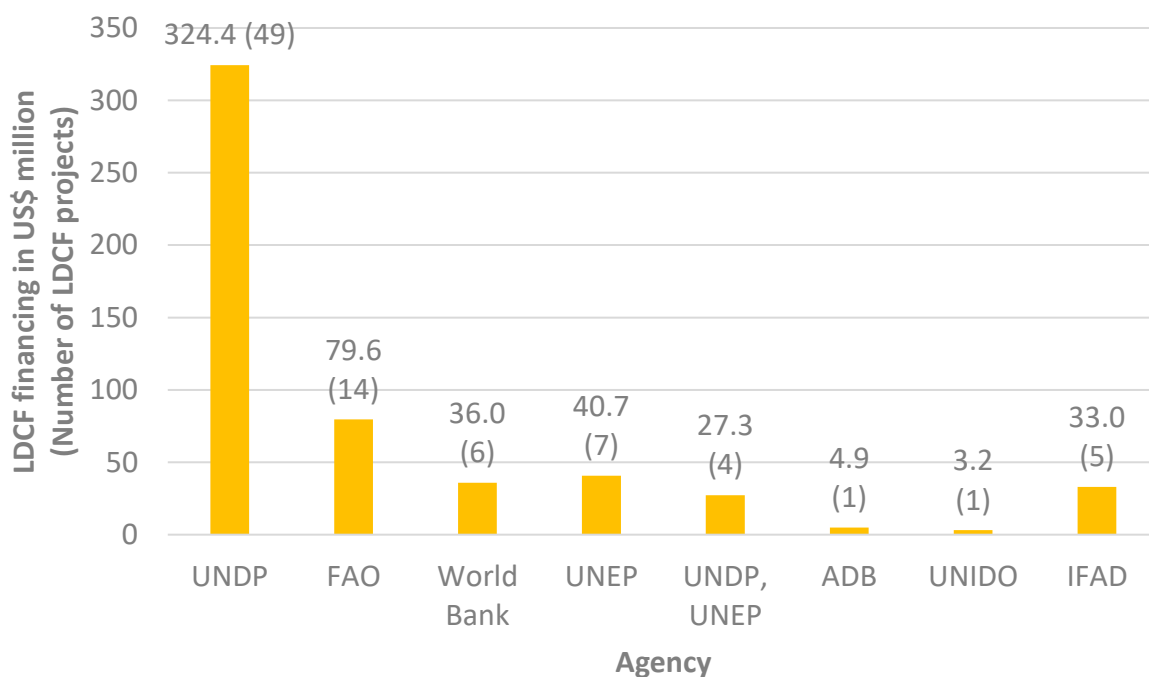


*Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency*

7. As at June 30, 2018, seven GEF Agencies were involved in LDCF projects under implementation, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) holding the largest share of the active portfolio at \$324.4 million or 59 percent of total funding commitments of \$549.2 million (see Figure 3 below). This figure only includes 87 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, 2018 (\$ Million and Number of Projects by Agency)**

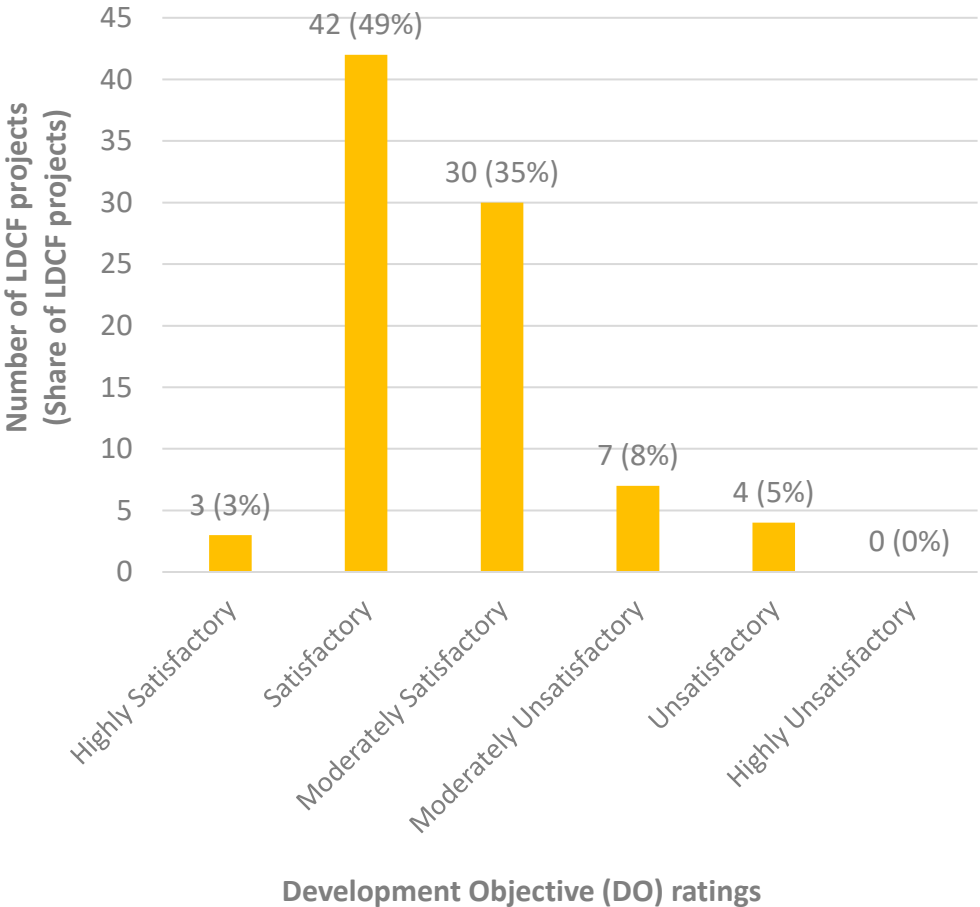


*Performance Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation*

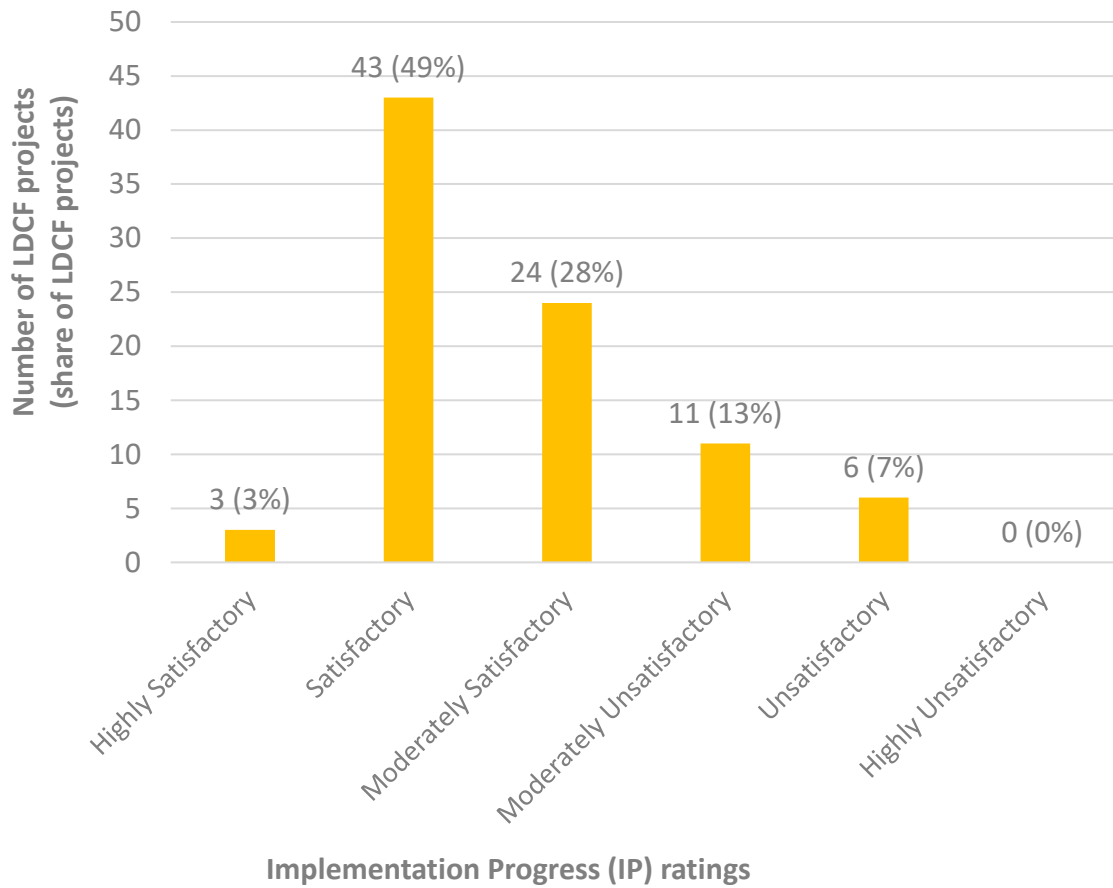
8. Seventy-five LDCF projects under implementation, or 87 percent of the projects under implementation for which performance ratings were received, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO).<sup>8</sup> Seventy projects, or 80 percent, were rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP) (see figures 4 and 5). One of the 87 projects under implementation did not report on its DO performance. 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. The challenges concerning the projects which received DO and IP ratings of Unsatisfactory (U) are summarized in the section on Success Factors, Challenges and Lessons Learned (see paragraphs 26 to 34). No project received DO and IP ratings of Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). All Agencies were successful in achieving MS or above in their progress towards implementation and development objective ratings (see figure 6).

<sup>8</sup> Classification of ratings: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

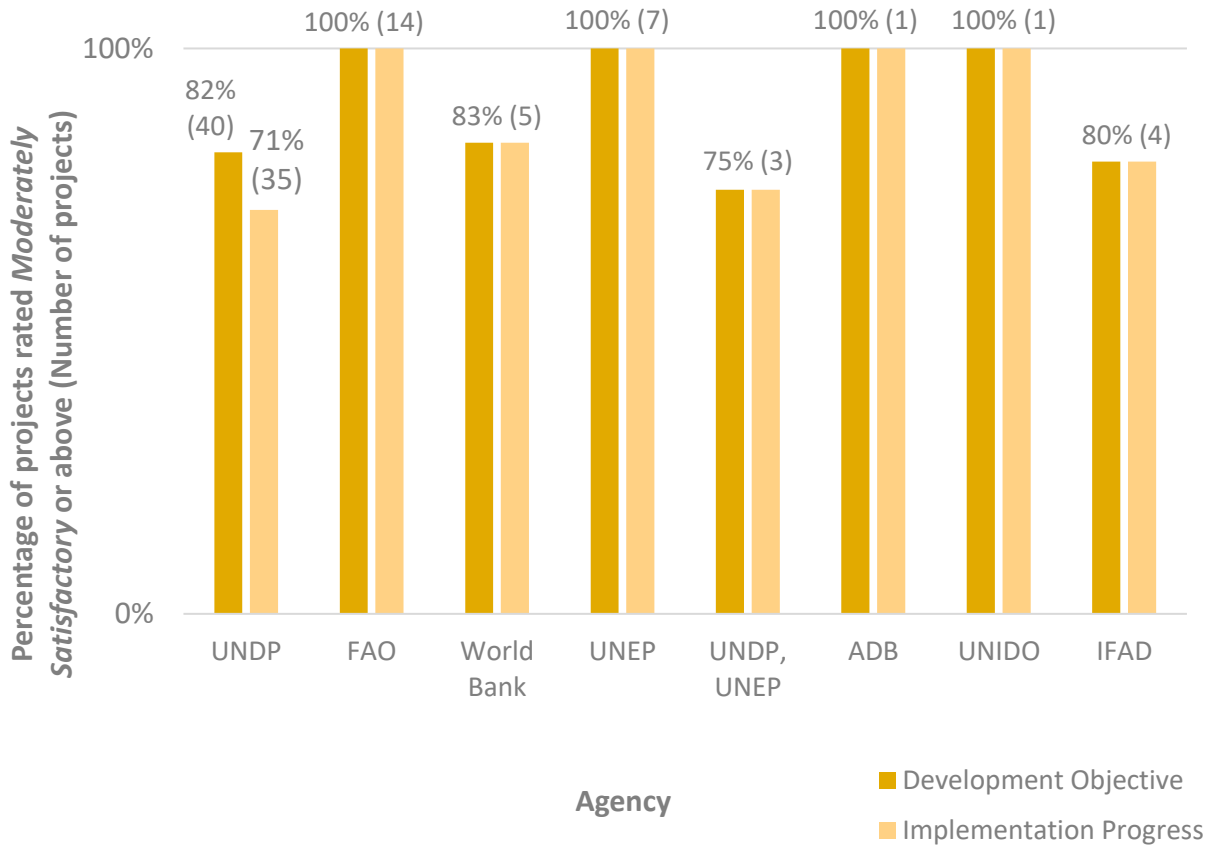
**Figure 4: Development Objectives Ratings of LDCF Projects as at June 30, 2018  
(Number and Share of Projects by Rating)**



**Figure 5: Implementation Progress Ratings of LDCF Projects as at June 30, 2018  
(Number and Share of Projects by Rating)**



**Figure 6: Percentage of LDCF Projects by Agency Rated Moderately Satisfactory or Above for their Development Objective and Implementation Progress Ratings as at June 30, 2017**



*Results Achieved under the LDCF*

9. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as at June 30, 2018 are summarized in Table 2. 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 that was operational up until the end of the GEF-6 period,<sup>9</sup> which corresponds to this AMR’s coverage. At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16<sup>th</sup> 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, 2017.

<sup>9</sup> GEF, 2014, [Updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change under the LDCF and the SCCF](#). Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05/Rev.01.

10. As at June 30, 2018, the 87 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 11.2 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 46,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 87 projects, an estimated 300,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 137 national policies, plans or frameworks had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 29 projects had enhanced climate information services.

**Table 2: Portfolio-Level Results under the LDCF as at June 30, 2018**

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY18)	Results from active portfolio in FY 18	No. of projects in active portfolio sample <sup>10</sup>	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total LDCF amount (US\$)
<b>Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change</b>					
No. of direct beneficiaries	15,649,125	11,254,325	50	35	311,095,628
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	1,767,574	307,796	36	27	240,609,702
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation</b>					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	94	53		35	316,197,120
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	1,250	474	42	28	258,429,382
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	56	29		24	176,282,970
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	43	27		21	174,976,796

<sup>10</sup> Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 87 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.

No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	426,685	46,686	61	34	375,098,416
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	320	151	35	24	221,831,259
<b>Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes</b>					
No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	200	137	30	24	202,903,416
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	922	404	26	20	181,256,370

11. Among the 54 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, 2018.

12. The project titled “*Strengthening Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau*” (GEF ID: 4019) by UNDP has worked to address climate risks to water and agriculture sectors, directly benefitting approximately 40,000 people as at June 30, 2018. The latest PIR cites significant progress at the national level, including the revision of four policies and plans across different sectors, whereas five districts have started implementing local adaptation plans. The project has refurbished two synoptic stations in Gabu and Bafata, and installed 6 automatic weather stations and 10 rainfall stations. A climate forecasting system has been developed in Gabu comprising 14 farmer pluviometers, two agrometeorological stations in Bafata and Gabu and a regular magazine publication on agro-meteorological information sharing. Average yields of the main dry cereal crops increased significantly, as follows: Bacillus maize by 962 kg / ha (48 percent); sorghum by 919 kg / ha (30 percent); black maize by 886 kg / ha (32 percent); peanuts by 1030 kg / ha (32 percent); and rice by 1615 kg / ha (50 percent). The project’s latest DO and IP ratings were Satisfactory (S).

13. The project titled “*Addressing the Risk of Climate-Induced Disasters through Enhanced National and Local Capacity for Effective Actions*” (GEF ID: 4976), by UNDP, was designed to prepare and respond to climate-induced multi-hazards to reduce potential losses of human lives, national economic infrastructure, livelihoods and livelihood assets in Bhutan. The project, as at June 30, 2018, already developed and tested District Disaster Management and Contingency Plans with adequate responses to scenario-based early warning and mock drills in four pilot districts and a municipality. Real time localized weather data are now being made available for all 20 districts of Bhutan, including information on extreme weather and flooding events. In addition to providing climate data and early warnings to communities in Bhutan, the National Weather and Flood Warning Center now also provides this information to authorities in India who then relay it to their communities downstream. Flood protection measures have been built at critical areas along the Barsa River protecting lives and safeguarding economic assets from flooding. Four critical landslides areas in Phuentsholing-Rinchending have been stabilized and contained within existing boundaries to protect economic assets. The project has introduced a combination of complex state-of-the-art engineering solutions for landslides stabilization, including soil nailing and shot-creting technology, sandbag dams, gabions and bioengineering. Thanks to the project, 37 villages have also adopted climate resilient water harvesting approaches, reducing water scarcity for 1,274 households in the districts of Samtse, Tsirang, Pemagatshel and Mongar. This exceeds the project target by 17 villages. The project’s latest DO and IP ratings were Satisfactory (S).

## Special Climate Change Fund

14. Thirty-four SCCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2017 and were under implementation during at least part of FY18.<sup>11</sup> For these projects the Secretariat received one MTRs and 33 PIRs. Thirty-two of these projects were FSPs, while two were MSPs. Of the 34 projects reviewed, eight had completed their first full year of implementation, seven had completed their second year, while 19 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, including project grants, project preparation grants and agency fees, towards the active portfolio, amounted to \$161.3 million as at June 30, 2018, with \$1.1 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$143.9 million, \$50.2 million, or 34.9 percent, had been disbursed by the 34 projects in the active portfolio. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1.

### *Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation*

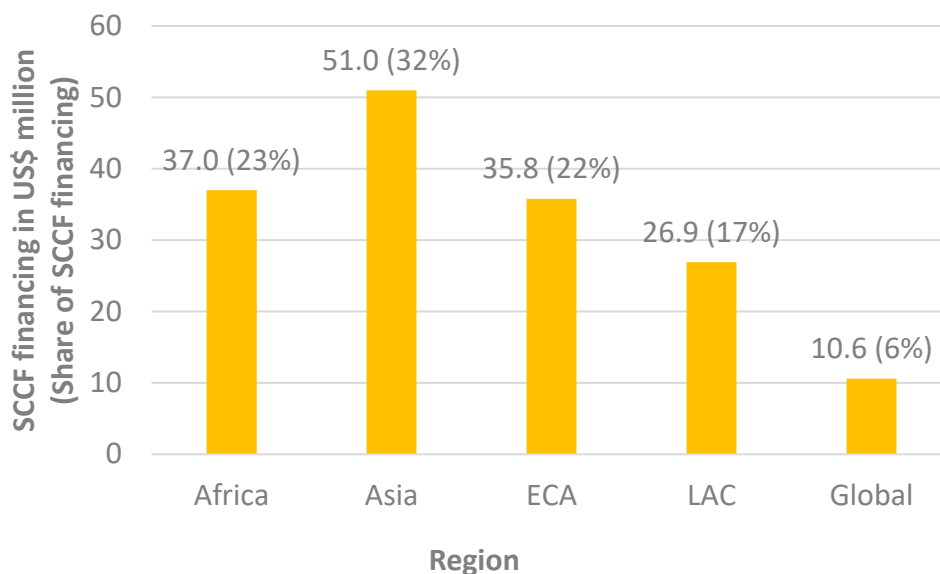
16. As at June 30, 2018, most of the SCCF financing towards projects under implementation was committed towards projects in Asia and the Pacific, receiving approximately 32 percent of the funding commitments. Projects in Africa, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, received about 23 percent and 22 percent of funding commitments, respectively, whereas 17 percent went towards Latin America and the Caribbean. Global projects received about six percent (see Figure 7). SIDS benefited from \$28.5 million in funding commitments, or 18 percent of the active portfolio.

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<sup>11</sup> This analysis only includes projects for which monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period. The SCCF-AfDB portfolio, including two active SCCF projects, is not covered as monitoring documentation was not received on time by the GEF Secretariat by email.



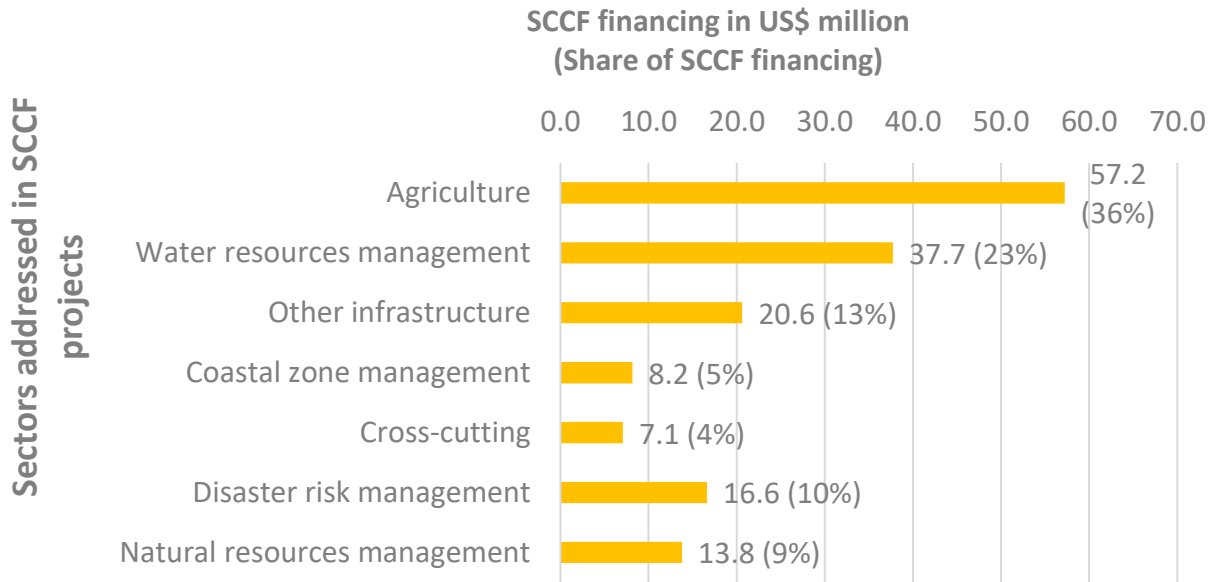
**Figure 7: Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation as at June 30, 2018  
(\$ Million and Share by Region)**



*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 infrastructure had the highest shares of SCCF resources, at 35 percent, 23 percent and 13 percent respectively of the total funding commitments of the active portfolio. Disaster risk management comprised another priority for SCCF financing, receiving 10 percent of total commitments (see Figure 8).

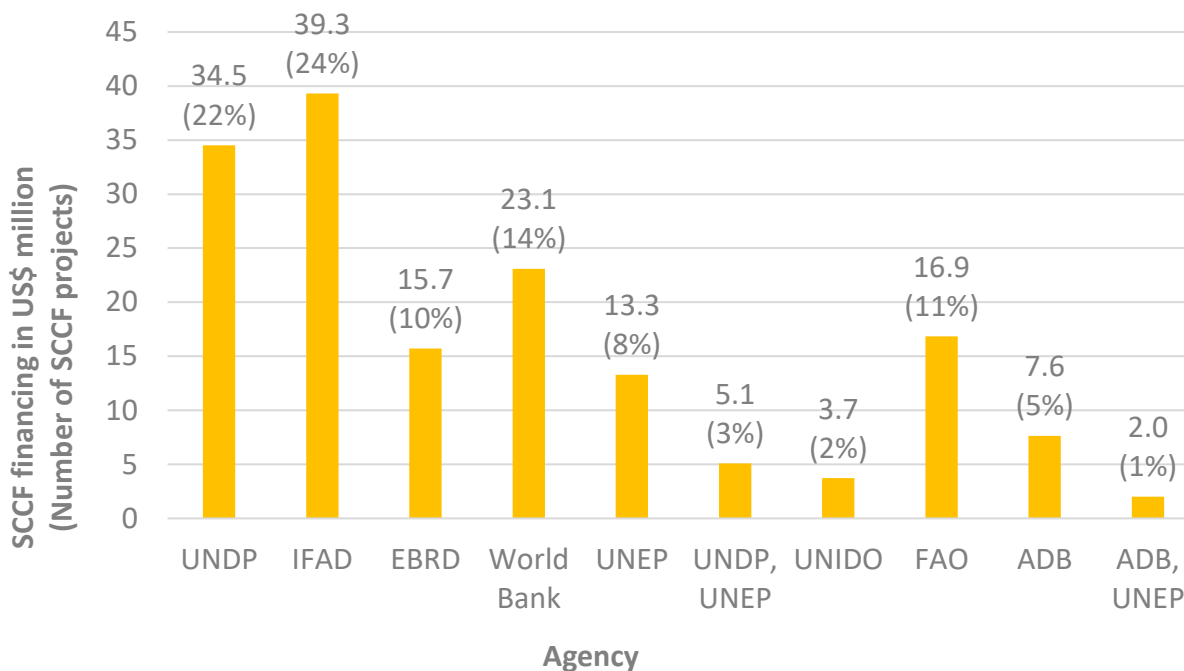
**Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as at June 30, 2018  
(\$ Million and Share by Sector)**



*Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency*

18. As at June 30, 2018, eight GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation, with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) managing \$39.3 million, or 24 percent, of the total funding commitments of \$161.3 million, followed by UNDP with \$34.5 million, or 22 percent, and the World Bank with \$23.1 million, or 14 percent (see Figure 9).

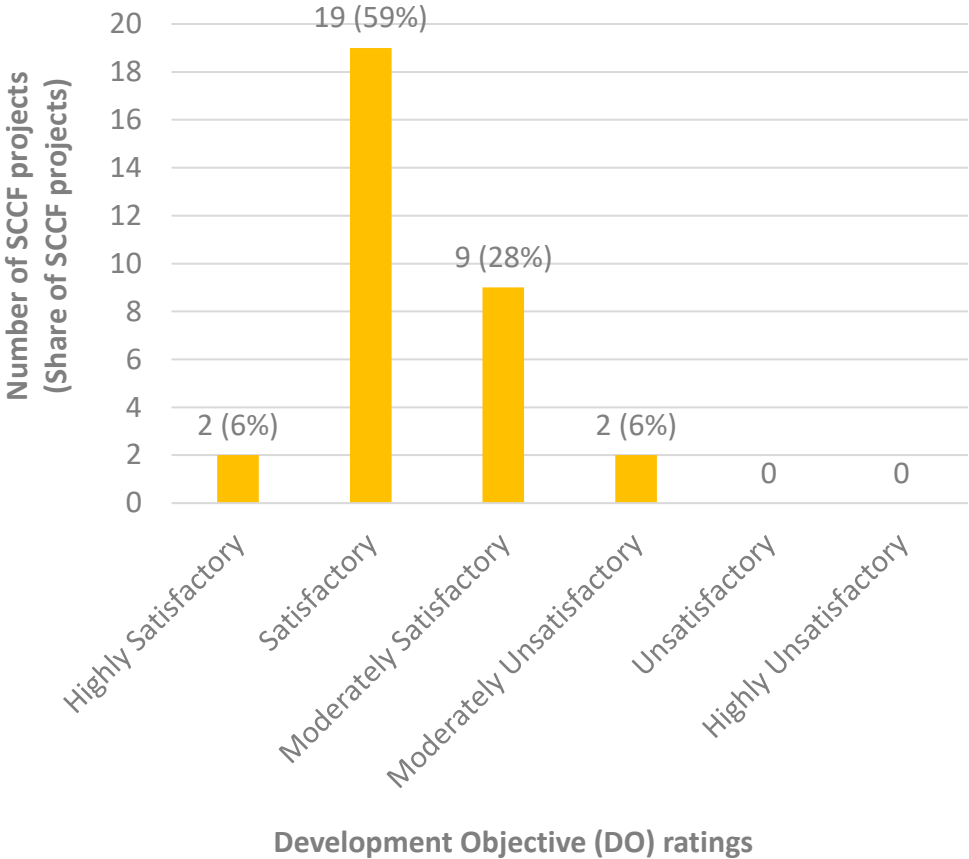
**Figure 9: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2018 (\$ Million and Number of Projects by Agency)**



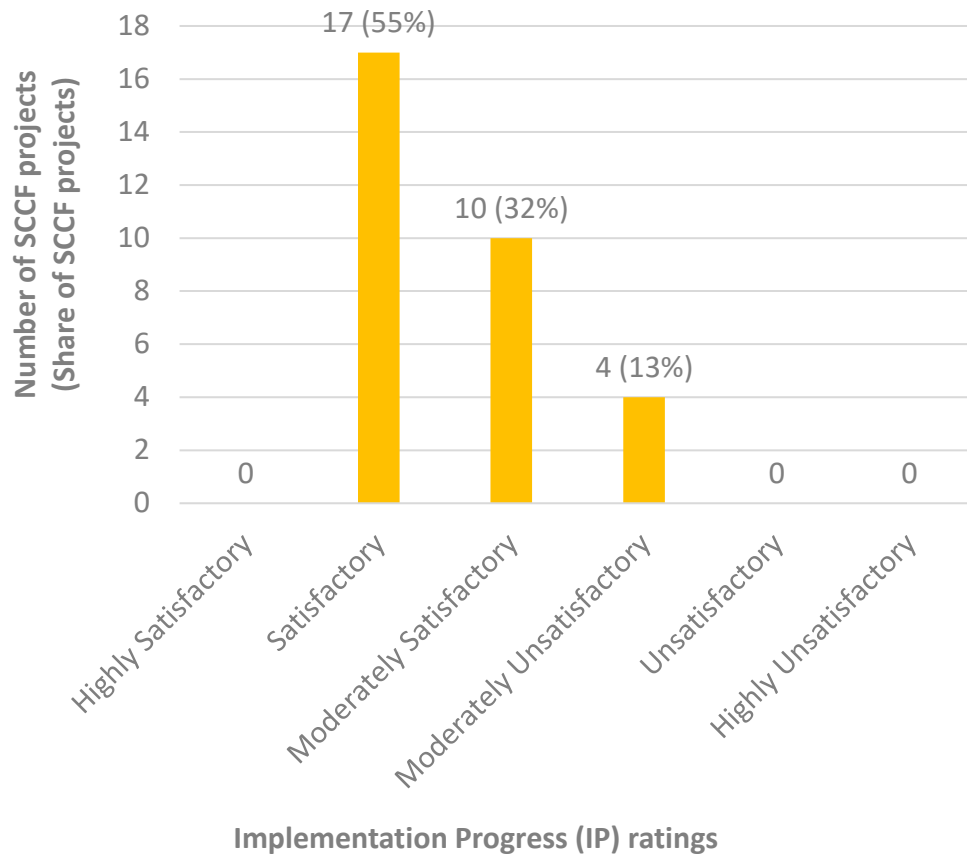
*Performance Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation*

19. Of the 34 SCCF projects in the active portfolio, two were unrated for DO and IP, while another project did not receive an IP rating. Thirty of the 32 projects that received a DO rating, or 94 percent, were rated MS or higher. Twenty-seven of the 31 projects that received an IP rating, or 87 percent, were rated MS or higher for IP rating (see figures 10 and 11 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. None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio received Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) DO and IP ratings. All Agencies were successful in achieving MS or above in their progress towards implementation and development objective ratings (see figure 12).

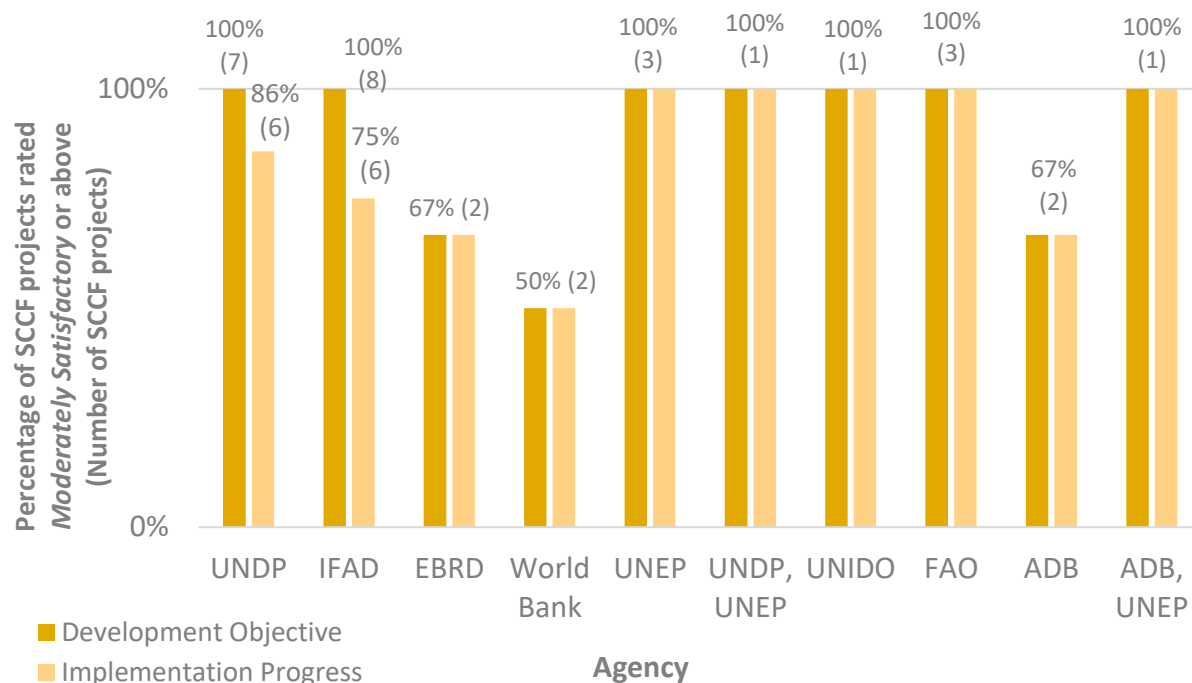
**Figure 10: Development Objectives Ratings of SCCF Projects as at June 30, 2018  
(Number of Projects and Share by Rating)**



**Figure 11: Implementation Progress Ratings of SCCF Projects as at June 30, 2018  
(Number of Projects and Share by Rating)**



**Figure 12: Percentage of SCCF Projects by Agency Rated Moderately Satisfactory or Above for their Development Objective and Implementation Progress Ratings as at June 30, 2018**



*Results Achieved under the SCCF*

20. Results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio as at June 30, 2018 are summarized in Table 3. 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 that was operational up until the end of the GEF-6 period,<sup>12</sup> which corresponds to this AMR’s coverage. At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16<sup>th</sup> 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, 2017.

21. As at June 30, 2018, the 34 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 440,000 direct beneficiaries and trained some 16,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 34 projects, some 94,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 19 regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans or frameworks in nine countries had been strengthened or

<sup>12</sup> GEF, 2014, [Updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change under the LDCF and the SCCF](#). Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05/Rev.01.

developed to better address climate change risks, while seven projects had enhanced climate information services in seven countries.

**Table 3: Portfolio-Level Results under the SCCF as at June 30, 2018**

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY18)	Results from active portfolio in FY 18	No. of projects in active portfolio sample <sup>13</sup>	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total SCCF amount (US\$)
<b>Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change</b>					
No. of direct beneficiaries	5,744,981	440,450	16	17	77,177,888
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	5,831,102	94,261	11	18	53,103,511
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation</b>					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	47	20		31	90,895,477
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	1,239	91	15	26	73,690,628
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	16	5		5	30,165,000
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	11	4		4	25,902,643
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	54,439	16,549	20	24	86,285,855

<sup>13</sup> Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 34 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 sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	273	55	7	6	29,952,524
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**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	150	19	8	8	34,429,024
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	300	206	5	5	22,235,501

22. Of the 19 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, 2018.

23. The project titled “*Greater Mekong Subregion Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links through a Regional Support Project*” (GEF ID: 4652), by ADB, had submitted its final PIR. The project draws on both SCCF and GEF Trust Fund resources for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) to strengthen regional cooperation among Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Cambodia for transboundary biodiversity conservation landscapes management. In absence of any pre-existing regional approach to biodiversity management, the project established guidelines for corridor management based on regional and local consultations, as well as a framework for joint implementation of a transboundary management strategy and action plan. The approach has been institutionalized in Yunnan, Cambodia and funding from local and provincial governments in Cambodia has been catalyzed to replicate ecosystem-based development activities in nine newly established biodiversity corridors. Despite the project’s small size as an MSP, it also led to the formulation of an investment proposal for the provincial biodiversity agency in Viet Nam. Guidelines on integration of climate change adaptation into biodiversity conservation have been developed and endorsed by Cao Bang province, Viet Nam. A Memorandum of Understanding between Cambodia and Thailand marked another significant milestone in regional collaboration. Knowledge sharing site visits and workshops were conducted with all three countries to facilitate further long-term cooperation. The project had received a DO and IP rating of Satisfactory.



24. The project *“Ecosystem-based Adaptation through South-South Cooperation”* (GEF ID: 4934), by UNEP, had submitted its fourth PIR. The project sought to reduce vulnerability of LDCs and developing African and Asia-Pacific countries to climate change impacts by providing capacity, knowledge and technology support. Since its launch, the project co-organised seven interregional workshops on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) with 200+ beneficiaries and four global events on the side-lines of UNFCCC COP. The project was featured in the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee’s publication on *“Compilation of Good Practices in effective knowledge-sharing and practical learning on climate adaptation technologies through South–South and triangular cooperation.”* At pilot country level, baseline studies were conducted and site-specific EbA implementation protocols were developed, combining global experiences and local perspectives to guide on-the-ground interventions. EbA research agendas were institutionalized through the development of long-term research programmes in partnership with local universities and research institutes. Concrete EbA interventions started at identified sites in all three participating pilot countries including: i) mangrove restoration (ca 9.75 ha) and measures to improve hydrological flow in the Seychelles (culverts and channel clearing); ii) multi-use green belts (ca 150 ha planted) in Mauritania; and iii) watershed restoration (500,000+ seedlings planted) and crop production diversified in Nepal. Training activities were organized at different levels (national, train-the-trainer and community level, reaching 748 people). The project had received a DO and IP rating of Satisfactory and MS, respectively.

## Multi-Trust Fund Projects under Implementation

25. PIRs were received for two projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds, both of which were projects that received support from the SCCF. Total funding commitments towards these two projects amounted to \$2.5 million from the SCCF (see Table 4). Both multi-trust fund projects (100 percent) received an IP and DO rating of Satisfactory, placing them on par with the active SCCF portfolio.

**Table 4: Multi-trust Fund Projects and Programs under Implementation as at June 30, 2018**

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	Total LDCF/ SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	SCCF	2,000,000	17,000,000	S	S
4652	Regional	GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project	ADB	SCCF	500,000	7,500,000	S	S

## **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, 2017 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY18, 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 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 projects that were not previously highlighted in LDCF/SCCF AMRs, and those projects for which sufficient information and lessons were articulated.

### **Understanding Project Performance: Key Success Factors and Challenges**

28. Of the 121 LDCF and SCCF projects considered in this review, five were rated Highly Satisfactory (HS) in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO), which suggests that they may be considered good practice. These include three projects financed through the LDCF and two SCCF projects. Four and seven LDCF projects received a DO rating of Unsatisfactory (U) and Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), respectively. None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio cohort received U ratings, while there were two projects rated MU.

29. Among the reports received is the third PIR for the project “*Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia*” (GEF ID: 5592), by UNDP with funding from the LDCF, which was rated HS in terms of DO and implementation progress (IP). The project exceeded its target number of households by 170 percent, covering 19,524 households with enhanced livelihoods through access to water, improved ecosystem services and reforestation against the target of 7,200 households. The performance is even more impressive when considering that implementation takes place in an extremely challenging development context. The security situation in Somalia continues to be unstable, and travel is difficult in some areas of the country. The country has a relatively fragmented institutional set up, and this first regular LDCF project in the country has managed to convene Government institutions that usually have not collaborated very closely before, taking advantage of their respective comparative advantages and technical expertise. The capacity building work and convening of inter-ministerial coordination platforms has facilitated and multiplied impact of implementation of various adaptation techniques, creating approaches that are now considered models for replication in Somalia.

30. For example, the project initiated a scholarship program for a Master’s degree at Amoud University. According to the PIR, a total of 30 national students are enrolled in the program with specialized modules on climate change, environment and natural resource management. This is the first such program in Somalia and is expected to become self-

sustaining after the first cohort graduates. The program builds on South-South cooperation by bringing in faculty from within Africa to Somalia to teach various modules. The project's broad approach to implement adaptation across sectors also led to a collaboration with the International Office of Migration in Southern Central Somalia, where a total of eleven dilapidated boreholes were rehabilitated benefiting a total population of up to 45,000. Given the volatile situation in Somalia, it is important that the project management unit and steering committee continue to put in place adequate monitoring framework, risk monitoring tools, and apply prudent adaptive management, as needed. This includes provisions to adjust budgets and work plans quickly to meet realities on the ground. The work carried out in Somalia under this project is important, both because of its relevance and impact, but also in a broader sense as an example of how adaptation measures can be implemented in a post-conflict country, which is still struggling to build institutions and provide basic services to the population.

31. The project *"Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Adaptive Capacity to Respond to Impacts of Climate Change and Variability for Sustainable Livelihoods in Agriculture Sector in Nepal"* (GEF ID: 5111), by FAO with support from the LDCF, received DO and IP ratings of HS. The project, despite its relatively nimble size of \$2.7 million in LDCF support, has formed and operationalized 120 farmer field schools and provided training and refresher training to 127 field school facilitators, who are now working to extend training on climate change adaptation to farmers. The project also introduced conservation agriculture technologies for minimum till plantation of crops, along with stress tolerant plant varieties and animal breeds in areas with high risks of climate hazards. The project's target was to introduce 10 varieties, but it has already identified, introduced and validated 44 varieties of rice, wheat, potato, mustard, lentil, ginger, turmeric and maize. Through the 120 farmer field schools, 3484 farmers, 74 percent of which are female, have already been educated about climate hazards, exposure of farmers and sensitivity of agriculture. Community-based adaptation plans have been prepared in all 120 groups and were endorsed by district level technical teams and stakeholder consultations. A main reason for the success of the project is continuous technical coordination and support by the Nepal Agriculture Research Council.

32. The project *"Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor Province"* (SPARC) (GEF ID: 4340), by UNDP with funding from the SCCF, received DO and IP ratings of HS and Satisfactory, respectively. Under one of the outcomes of the project, the key target was to mainstream climate change concerns and adaptation actions into the provincial and district level Medium-Term Development Plans. The project has exceeded this target as it has also supported mainstreaming into 21 village-level development plans. Another reason why this project received an HS rating is that a bank and local authorities have provided co-financing that was not originally planned for. The same bank is in the early stages of providing microfinance to the communities. Thanks to adaptation mainstreaming into provincial development plans, some provinces have allocated budget for adaptation actions in the agriculture sectors. The Satisfactory rating for IP was given because the project should have present more advanced knowledge and communication materials for dissemination at this time. Even though progress is still sufficient at this juncture it would have

been advantageous if more dissemination events were organized within the project's active cycle. Finally, while many reports have been produced by the project team and media, they largely remain to be targeting Indonesian audience.

33. All four projects that received DO ratings of U were in their early stages of implementation, with either the first or the second PIR submitted. All four projects are in Africa, with two of them located in Angola and one each in Liberia and Eritrea. These projects have experienced significant delays in initiating field work for a variety of reasons, with some of them having been restructured after project approval.

34. An example of a project that received U ratings for DO and IP, is the project "*Enhancing Resilience of Liberia Montserrado County Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks*" (GEF ID: 8015), by UNDP and supported by the LDCF, for which the first PIR has been submitted during the reporting period. The project, after its one-step approval by the GEF in January 2017, has started late and, according to the PIR, has a very low delivery rate as at June 30, 2018. Despite satisfactory progress in the last three months before PIR submission, the project did not yet deliver the results that would put it on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The inception workshop was delayed due to political transitional activities as the entire Government changed during the time that the project was scheduled to start implementation. A request by the Government to amend the project and concentrate resources budgeted for coastal defense structures exclusively in the areas of New Kru Town and to abandon the coastal defense structures planned for Hotel Africa areas further contributed to the delay. The project should now be able to overcome its initial challenges, however, the significant delay in implementation shines a light on the importance of political buy-in for the success and/or failure of projects.

35. The project "*Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola*" (GEF ID: 5230), jointly implemented by UNEP and UNDP with support from the LDCF, also received DO and IP ratings of U. The U ratings was deemed adequate due to the very low delivery rate, which was less than one percent in terms of budget, after almost two years of implementation. The project was Council-approved November 2013 and CEO-endorsed in April 2016. The reason for the delay included difficulties in coordinating between the two implementing agencies, causing a delay in the initiation of field work, whereas the government requested that other project components wait until field work would have been duly carried out. In order to ensure accelerated project implementation progress that will allow the full achievement of the project results, the project team as per the PIR, agreed to update the work plan and move forward with the project partnership. In addition, the project team will continue meeting weekly with the climate change cabinet to provide technical support, strengthen their institutional capacity and monitor the implementation of activities.

### **Enabling Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation**

36. As of June 30, 2018, a majority of the 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 agriculture commodity supply chains and better investment decisions; and expanding access to insurance. A few examples taken from PIRs of projects under implementation provide an overview of how private sector engagement was carried out in practice.

37. The project *“Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program”* in Sudan (GEF ID: 5651), implemented by IFAD with support from the LDCF, has established partnerships with banks and microfinance institutions to secure loans for targeted households and communities. These partnerships include Agricultural Bank (ABSUMI) and Ibdaa Bank, among others, thanks to which the project was able to distribute 4,000 alternative energy devices (LPG units), raised 639,000 tree seedlings and restored 30,000 hectares of land. The second PIR submitted during this reporting period states that the project worked with a variety of stakeholders, exemplified by the organization of land disputes and conflict resolution workshops for Sennar and Blue Nile States, which influenced policy dialogue related to issues of conflicts surrounding access to land and natural resources. The project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

38. The private sector plays an integral role in the project *“Strengthening the Resilience of the Energy Sector in Benin to the Impacts of Climate Change”* (GEF ID: 5431), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF. The project supports the Government of Benin’s climate change adaptation strategy by increasing the resilience of energy production, transport and distribution. Strong private sector representation is involved in the validation of the project implementation strategies and in its implementation. The first PIR submitted during this reporting period states that the project management unit has done well in developing a multi-stakeholder energy sector platform that includes a large range of private stakeholders such as banks, insurance companies, and potential independent power producers. The project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

39. Climate resilient livelihood and market development were key components in numerous projects in the LDCF/SCCF portfolio in this reporting year. For example, the project *“Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security and Employment Generation”* (GEF ID: 5603), implemented by UNIDO with funding from the LDCF addresses various elements of the banana agribusiness value chain – one of the key cash crops in the country - in Uganda. The project has succeeded in forging agreements with two micro-credit providers to improve access to finance for SMEs and farmers. The mid-term review received this year states that interviewees have seen increased yield and revenues. Another project, *“Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihood Options for Afghan Communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to Manage Climate Change-Induced Disaster Risks”* (GEFID: 5202), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF engaged fruit and vegetable companies, including those involved in exporting agricultural produce to nearby countries such as Pakistan, to meet the greenhouse project beneficiaries and sensitize them to their quality and packaging requirements. Both projects received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

40. The project *“Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations’ to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica”* (GEF ID: 6945), implemented by UNDP with funding from the SCCF reports in its second PIR that diverse stakeholder engagement is helping to advance the target of at least twenty agricultural and livestock trading companies and five financial institutions adopting productive practices that help maintain ecosystem resilience to climate change. For instance, the project is facilitating a partnership with TESCO, an important agricultural commodity buyer to incorporate a land use change monitoring system to inform its purchasing decisions that allows the verification of deforestation free production units. The project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

41. Some projects have engaged the private sector to improve access to insurance services in order to increase resilience in target communities. The project titled *“Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin”* in Bosnia-Herzegovina (GEF ID: 5604), implemented by UNDP with support from LDCF is working with approximately 20 insurance companies in developing a workable flood insurance model and portfolio. This project, which submitted its third PIR in the last reporting year, received Highly Satisfactory DO ratings and Satisfactory IP ratings. The project *“Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change”* (GEFID: 5318), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF is considering the possibility to use flood warnings produced by the Government of Cambodia’s Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology to inform insurance policy holders and reduce their payouts. This project, which submitted its third PIR in the last reporting year, received Moderately Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

### **Gender Mainstreaming in Projects under Implementation**

42. There are numerous examples of good practices that promote gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment in projects in the active portfolio. For example, the project *“Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities Using Micro Watershed Approaches to Climate Change and Variability to Attain Sustainable Food Security”* in Cambodia (GEF ID: 4434), implemented by FAO with support from the LDCF, has a strong gender focus. The third PIR, submitted during the reporting period, states that vulnerability impact assessments integrated with gender analyses of all target communities were produced and reviewed through focus group discussions at the village level. The utilized gender analysis tools covered different aspects related to household livelihoods, gender roles, division of labor, and gender in natural resources management, water management, non-timber forest products and participation in community representative structure and decision-making. The project has established 19 women producer groups consisting of 385 women who have already deposited monthly savings and accumulated savings of 50,121,400 Riel, equivalent to \$12,530. Gender analysis guidelines were developed for mainstreaming into the design, implementation and monitoring of the impact of the project’s interventions on women. The services provided are strongly supported by the project’s national expert on gender and livelihood who is permanently employed to closely monitor results of gender mainstreaming. Finally, the project

also organized farmer field schools for 315 smallholder farmers to learn and test climate-resilient farming practices, 57 percent of whom were women.

43. The project *“Building Adaptive Capacity to Catalyze Active Public and Private Sector Participation to Manage the Exposure and Sensitivity of Water Supply Services to Climate Change in Sierra Leone”* (GEF ID: 4599), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, reported in its fourth PIR that 12,000 people have been provisioned with safe drinking water. The women involved in this project, especially in the WASH committees, have played a strong role in deciding the location of the solar source, spreading knowledge about climate change effect on access to and availability of safe drinking water, and reporting risk, sharing and verifying information for appropriate actions to be taken. Insights from these women have formed the basis of the risk mitigation activities, enhanced self-reliance and ownership of outcomes. The participating women seem to have a higher and increasing level of confidence, and are now aspiring for positions of higher responsibility within the community management structures. Approximately 65 percent of WASH Committee members are women with 85 percent of them eligible for other community positions which they previously had felt unqualified to pursuing and occupy. By including women in leadership roles in the WASH committees, women are building their adaptive capacity and not only becoming beneficiaries but also important agents of change and innovation.

44. The project *“Strengthening the Resilience of Women Producer Group’s and Vulnerable Communities in Mali”* (GEF ID: 5192), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, is designed with a strong focus on providing climate-resilient subsistence activities to women farmers. The project has provided secure access to livelihood opportunities to over 7,500 people which is well above the established target of 5,000. The project has made women's representation a condition for negotiating and supporting identified development initiatives. Women are represented at 50 percent in each community advisory committee set up at the communal level. The third PIR further states that women were primary beneficiaries of all the activities, and their livelihoods have seen significant improvement. The project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

45. The project *“Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Adaptive Capacity to Respond to Impacts of Climate Change and Variability for Sustainable Livelihoods in Agriculture Sector in Nepal”* (GEF ID: 5111), implemented by FAO with support from the LDCF, is improving community-based adaptation through the establishment of farmer groups and Farmer Field Schools (FFS). As noted in the second PIR, 74 percent of the 3484 participant farmers are women. Most of the project beneficiaries are women farmers, even though the high numbers are influenced by the heavy rate of outmigration of male farmers. This project received Highly Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

46. The project *“Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihood Options for Afghan Communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to Manage Climate Change-Induced Disaster Risks”* (GEF ID: 5202), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF,



reports in its 4th PIR that over 800 women were trained on alternate livelihoods to farming, exceeding the project target. The project established more than 30 women self-help groups in the four target provinces, 50 percent of which are effective in generating incomes and likely to sustain operations after project closure. These groups provide a safe and supportive environment for female farmers to learn and work together. A promising example in the PIR highlights a greenhouse initially established as part of the project in 2015 for 12 people which has grown under their own initiative to diversify the crops being grown and employ 40 additional women currently. Given challenging cultural barriers, the project made special efforts to reach women in remote villages and improve their access to better farming equipment and techniques.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

47. 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. 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.

48. The terminal evaluation for the project *“Mongolia Livestock Adaptation Project” (Project for Market and Pasture Management Development)* (GEF ID: 3695), implemented by IFAD with support from LDCF finds that the stakeholder engagement in the component to be good and active particularly at the local level. The TE states that the observation was supported by meetings with local beneficiaries, government officers and component facilitators. During the project, technical working groups were set up at the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, five provincial level project coordinating groups and 15 sub-provincial level groups with participation from government, non-government and local stakeholders. The project received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory.

49. The project *“Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia”* (GEF ID: 4268), implemented by UNDP with support from LDCF has established an inclusive partnership across the national and sub-national governments; farmers’ organizations and local communities; Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Care and CI; as well as private companies. The Ministry of Agriculture has also engaged with the administration of the University of Liberia’s College of Agriculture and Forestry, and Cuttington University’s College of Agriculture and Sustainable Development, in Liberia and facilitated, both technically and financially, the development, the

approval and adoption of the modules for the short courses in agriculture adaptation by Universities academic authorities. The project received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory.

## **MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS**

### **Project Cycle Performance**

50. Projects and programs financed under the LDCF and the SCCF follow GEF-wide standards for project cycle performance. The Cancellation Policy<sup>14</sup>, approved by the Council in June 2015, set out a time standard for full-sized projects to receive CEO endorsement no later than 18 months after Council approval, and for medium-sized projects to receive CEO approval no later than 12 months after CEO PIF approval. To help ensure that the time standards are met, the policy requires that Agencies submit full-sized projects for CEO endorsement within 18 months of Council Approval. Medium-sized projects need to be submitted for CEO Approval within 12 months of CEO PIF approval.

51. During the GEF-6 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 51 FSPs under the LDCF, including two that form part of a programmatic approach. As at May 25, 2019, 35 of these projects had been endorsed; seven of them, or 20 percent, within 18 months after approval. The average preparation time for the LDCF projects that were Council approved during GEF-6 and endorsed by May 25, 2019 was 22 months. Sixteen LDCF FSPs approved during GEF-6 had yet to be endorsed as at May 25, 2019. Several projects are expected to be CEO endorsed before May 31, 2019.

52. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved ten FSP during GEF-6. As at May 25, 2019, one of these SCCF projects had been dropped before CEO endorsement and all remaining nine projects had been CEO endorsed; seven of them, or 78 percent, within 18 months. The average preparation time for the endorsed SCCF projects was 13 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 III provides a list of projects that had, as at May 25, 2019, exceeded the 18 month period, which includes 13 LDCF projects. Several projects are expected to be CEO endorsed before May 31, 2019.

### **Overview of Management Efficiency and Effectiveness**

54. Table 5 provides an overview of GEF management effectiveness and efficiency in FY18 as at June 30, 2018, as it relates to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

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<sup>14</sup> See GEF, 2018, [Project Cancellation Policy](#). Council document GEF/C.55.04/Rev.01.

**Table 5: LDCF and SCCF Management Effectiveness and Efficiency as at June 30, 2018**

	LDCF	SCCF	Total	Target
<b>A. Increased and diversified contributions</b>				
1. Total value of contributions pledged in FY18 (USDeq.)	101.6 million	0.5 million	102.1 million	NA
2. Number of donors that pledged in FY18	5 <sup>15</sup>	1	6	NA
3. Total, cumulative pledges as at end of FY18 (USDeq.)	1.33 billion	352.3 million	1.68 billion	NA
4. Actual, cumulative contributions at end of FY18 (\$)	1.27 billion	347.3 million	1.62 billion	NA
5. Actual contributions against pledges (%)	95%	99%	96%	NA
<b>B. More efficient cost structure</b>				
6. Project management cost against project grants (%) in FY18	5%	5%	5%	NA
7. GEF Secretariat administrative expenses as a share of total project grants approved (%) in FY18	0.94%	34.8%	1.43%	<5%
<b>C. Enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF</b>				
8. Number of page views on the GEF website containing keywords 'Adaptation', 'LDCF' or 'SCCF' in FY18			43,585 (+9.9%)	NA
9. Number of stories/ mentions in media during FY18	395 (+255%)	122 (+13%)	517 (+136%)	NA
<b>D. Grant performance ratings</b>				
10. Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i> or above (%)	88.5%	92.6%	89.9%	NA
11. Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>satisfactory</i> or above (%)	57.6%	64.7%	59.9%	NA

<sup>15</sup> Includes the Government of Walloon Region of Belgium.

**ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2018**

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
<b>3798</b>	Vanuatu	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	World Bank	6,303,000	6,067,000	5th PIR	MS	MS
<b>3893</b>	Mauritania	Support to the adaptation of agricultural production systems that are vulnerable to climate change	IFAD	3,960,000	10,588,550	4th PIR	MS	MS
<b>4018</b>	Sao Tome and Principe	São Tomé and Príncipe: Adaptation to Climate Change	World Bank	4,873,330	13,458,600	4th PIR	S	MS
<b>4019</b>	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	7th PIR	S	S
<b>4068</b>	Kiribati	Increasing resilience to climate variability and hazards	World Bank	3,300,000	7,800,000	6th PIR	S	S
<b>4141</b>	Tanzania	Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones of Tanzania	UNEP	3,801,930	67,878,498	6th PIR	HS	S
<b>4227</b>	Afghanistan	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan	UNEP	6,039,000	14,509,000	5th PIR	MS	S

<b>4234</b>	Senegal	Climate Change adaptation project in the areas of watershed management and water retention	IFAD	5,632,000	10,333,000	4th PIR	No Rating	S
<b>4268</b>	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia	UNDP	2,702,040	6,420,122	6th PIR	S	S
<b>4434</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	MS
<b>4568</b>	Madagascar	Adapting coastal zone management to climate change in Madagascar considering ecosystem and livelihood improvement	UNEP	6,013,865	12,189,900	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4570</b>	Togo	Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo - ADAPT	IFAD	6,000,000	11,329,000	3rd PIR	MS	MU
<b>4599</b>	Sierra Leone	Building adaptive capacity to catalyze active public and private sector participation to manage the exposure and sensitivity of	UNDP	3,311,000	10,220,000	4th PIR	MU	MU

		water supply services to climate change in Sierra Leone						
<b>4692</b>	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	4th PIR	S	S
<b>4700</b>	Bangladesh	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh	UNDP	6,270,000	47,375,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>4701</b>	Niger	Scaling up Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in Niger	UNDP	4,180,000	15,676,000	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4702</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	MS
<b>4714</b>	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	4th PIR	MS	MU

<b>4724</b>	Gambia	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia	UNDP	9955000	41538000	4th PIR	S	S
<b>4725</b>	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	UNDP	7,700,000	43,772,462	4th PIR	S	S
<b>4797</b>	Malawi	Climate proofing local development gains in rural and urban areas of Machinga and Mangochi Districts - Malawi	UNDP	6,015,020	36,650,000	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4822</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4950</b>	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	4th PIR	MS	MS
<b>4958</b>	Sudan	Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient	UNDP	6,380,000	18,920,000	3rd PIR	MS	MU

		rained farming and pastoral systems						
		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						
<b>4971</b>	Burkina Faso		UNDP	7,831,400	30,822,541	3rd PIR	S	S
		Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Comoros						
<b>4974</b>	Comoros		UNDP	9,999,981	38,409,621	4th PIR	S	S
		Addressing the risk of climate-induced disasters through enhanced national and local capacity for effective actions						
<b>4976</b>	Bhutan		UNDP	12,750,320	54,939,829	4th PIR	S	S
		Community disaster risk management in Burundi						
<b>4990</b>	Burundi		UNDP	9,663,500	27,070,000	2nd PIR	MS	MU
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Tanzania						
<b>4991</b>	Tanzania		UNDP	4,510,000	23,659,749	4th PIR	S	S



		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
<b>4993</b>	Uganda	Uganda	UNDP	4,510,000	26,861,600	4th PIR	S	S
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
<b>4994</b>	Malawi	Malawi	UNDP	4,510,000	11,722,907	4th PIR	S	S
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
<b>4995</b>	Zambia	Zambia	UNDP	4,510,000	13,156,656	4th PIR	MS	S
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to						
<b>5003</b>	Burkina Faso	adaptation to	UNDP	4,510,000	61,698,149	4th PIR	MS	MS

		climate change – Burkina Faso						
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
<b>5004</b>	Sao Tome and Principe	São Tomé and Príncipe	UNDP	4,510,000	40,741,249	4th PIR	MS	S
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
<b>5006</b>	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	UNDP	4,510,000	20,807,034	4th PIR	MS	MS
		Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas Through the Farmers Field School Approach.						
<b>5014</b>	Burkina Faso	School Approach.	FAO	4,300,500	19,535,000	3rd PIR	S	S
		Implementing urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened decentralized and national development plans						
<b>5015</b>	Malawi	plans	UNDP	5,060,000	7,090,841	3rd PIR	S	MS
<b>5021</b>	Djibouti	Implementing adaptation	UNEP	8,182,350	14,264,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS

		technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains						
<b>5049</b>	Vanuatu	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu	UNDP	9,108,000	31,397,253	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>5056</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>5071</b>	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	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5075</b>	Lesotho	Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin	UNDP	9,195,998	27,600,000	3rd PIR	MU	MU
<b>5111</b>	Nepal	Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Adaptive Capacity to Respond to Impacts of Climate Change and Variability for Sustainable	FAO	2,999,750	12,990,000	2nd PIR	HS	HS

		Livelihoods in Agriculture Sector in Nepal						
		Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Lesotho						
<b>5124</b>	Lesotho	Lesotho	FAO	3,999,700	8,437,000	2nd PIR	S	S
		Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolan's Cuvelai River Basin						
<b>5177</b>	Angola	Angolan's Cuvelai River Basin	UNDP	9,143,250	46,865,004	2nd PIR	U	U
		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)						
<b>5184</b>	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	UNDP	4,462,125	16,361,281	3rd PIR	S	S
		Strengthening the resilience of women producer group's and vulnerable communities in Mali						
<b>5192</b>	Mali	Mali	UNDP	6,116,000	16,600,000	3rd PIR	S	S
		Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through						
<b>5194</b>	Rwanda	Rwanda through	UNEP	6,132,000	9,344,000	1st PIR	S	S

		an ecosystem management approach.						
<b>5202</b>	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	4th PIR	S	S
<b>5226</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>5230</b>	Angola	Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola	UNDP, UNEP	6,931,350	12,311,467	1st PIR	U	U
<b>5280</b>	Congo DR	Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	5,973,225	11,500,000	2nd PIR	MU	U
<b>5318</b>	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	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5328</b>	Malawi	Building climate change resilience	FAO	6,110,100	12,120,000	1st PIR	S	MS

		in the fisheries sector in Malawi						
<b>5332</b>	Djibouti	Supporting Rural Community Adaptation to Climate Change in Mountain Regions of Djibouti	UNDP	6,000,000	28,630,000	3rd PIR	MS	MU
<b>5376</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	MS
<b>5382</b>	Guinea	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region	UNDP	8,979,000	114,180,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
<b>5414</b>	Kiribati	Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	UNDP	5,000,000	7,140,000	2nd PIR	MU	U
<b>5419</b>	Cambodia	Strengthening the resilience of Cambodian rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability	UNDP	5,165,663	15,860,000	2nd PIR	MS	S
<b>5431</b>	Benin	Strengthening the resilience of the energy sector in Benin to the impacts of climate change	UNDP	8,979,000	31,570,000	1st PIR	S	S
<b>5432</b>	Angola	Integrating Climate Resilience	FAO	7,465,909	23,619,230	1st PIR	MS	MS

		into Agricultural and Agropastoral Production Systems through Soil Fertility Management in Key Productive and Vulnerable Areas Using the Farmers Field School Approach						
<b>5433</b>	Mozambique	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	10,074,000	27,344,657	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5435</b>	Zambia	Promoting Climate Resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province	UNDP	4,363,575	29,030,090	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5436</b>	Niger	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	World Bank	7,500,000	100,000,000	4th PIR	MS	S
<b>5451</b>	Congo DR	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services	World Bank	6,000,000	32,700,000	1st PIR	MS	S
<b>5462</b>	Lao PDR	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change	FAO	6,164,250	16,130,000	1st PIR	S	S

		and Food Security in Lao PDR						
<b>5489</b>	Lao PDR	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	FAO	5,329,999	15,367,380	2nd PIR	MS	S
<b>5503</b>	Senegal	Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology	FAO	6,985,000	24,607,385	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>5566</b>	Senegal	Strengthening land & ecosystem management under conditions of climate change in the Niayes and Casamance regions - Republic of Senegal	UNDP	4,653,750	13,200,000	2nd PIR	MU	MU
<b>5581</b>	Solomon Islands	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project	World Bank	7,993,500	7,330,000	4th PIR	MU	MU
<b>5592</b>	Somalia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia	UNDP	8,979,000	64,820,000	3rd PIR	HS	HS
<b>5603</b>	Uganda	Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food	UNIDO	3,182,800	7,065,502	MTR	S	S



		Security And Employment Generation						
<b>5615</b>	Global	Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes	UNDP, UNEP	4,544,250	15,232,380	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5632</b>	Madagascar	Enhancing the Adaptation Capacities and Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana	UNDP	6,600,000	61,361,670	2nd PIR	MS	MU
<b>5651</b>	Sudan	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program	IFAD	9,415,970	32,349,000	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>5671</b>	Timor Leste	Building Shoreline Resilience of Timor Leste to Protect Local Communities and their Livelihoods	UNDP	7,829,250	31,644,402	1st PIR	S	S
<b>5694</b>	Comoros	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods	UNEP	5,737,800	16,480,000	1st PIR	S	S
<b>5702</b>	Myanmar	FishAdapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Fisheries and Aquaculture- dependent	FAO	6,734,250	12,885,000	1st PIR	MS	MS

		Livelihoods in Myanmar						
		Enhancing the resilience of communities living in climate change vulnerable areas of Sudan using Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)						
<b>5703</b>	Sudan		UNEP	4,800,480	7,915,200	1st PIR	MS	MS
		Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia						
<b>5782</b>	Gambia		FAO	7,050,000	36,830,000	1st PIR	S	S
		Flood Hazard and Climate Risk Management to Secure Lives and Assets in Mali						
<b>5855</b>	Mali		UNDP	9,937,125	51,746,907	1st PIR	MU	MU
		Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDC) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)						
<b>5868</b>	Global		UNDP, UNEP	6,953,250	13,700,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
		Mainstreaming climate risk considerations in food security and IWRM in Tsilima Plain						
<b>6923</b>	Eritrea		UNDP	10,014,975	27,500,000	1st PIR	U	U
		CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia						
<b>6967</b>	Ethiopia		UNDP	6,982,815	10,450,000	1st PIR	S	S
		Enhancing Resilience Of						
<b>8015</b>	Liberia		UNDP	2,190,000	2,163,540	1st PIR	U	U

		Liberia Montserrado County Vulnerable Coastal Areas To Climate Change Risks						
		Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to Reduce Climate Vulnerability of Communities in Samoa						
<b>5417</b>	Samoa		UNDP	13,650,000	90,000,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
		Upscaling Climate- Proofing in the Transport Sector in Timor-Leste: Sector Wide Approaches						
<b>5773</b>	Timor Leste		ADB	4,924,800	118,750,000	MTR,3rd PIR	S	HS

**ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2018**

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
3695	Mongolia	Mongolia Livestock Adaptation Project (Project for Market and Pasture Management Development)	IFAD	1,787,500	11,605,000	6th 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	5th PIR	HS	S
4366	Moldova	Climate Resilience through Conservation Agriculture	IFAD	4,807,000	24,071,900	3rd PIR	MS	MS
4422	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	3,219,774	23,896,400	6th PIR	S	S
4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	2,000,000	15,000,000	6th PIR	S	S
4536	India	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management	ADB	2,000,000	54,334,000	3rd PIR	S	S
4657	Honduras	Competitiveness and Sustainable Rural Development Project in the	IFAD	3,412,751	25,005,460	2nd PIR	MS	MU

		South Western Border Corridor (PROLENCA-GEF)						
<b>4901</b>	India	Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)	World Bank	8,800,000	52,200,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>4960</b>	Zimbabwe	Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a focus on rural livelihoods, by strengthening integrated planning systems.	UNDP	4,487,500	12,827,000	3rd PIR	S	MS
<b>5105</b>	Tunisia	Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia	UNDP	6,160,000	74,048,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5115</b>	Kyrgyz Republic	Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan	EBRD	5,500,000	35,220,000	5th PIR	S	S
<b>5125</b>	Lebanon	Smart Adaptation of Forest Landscapes in Mountain Areas (SALMA)	FAO	7,862,398	26,980,000	1st PIR	S	S
<b>5147</b>	Georgia	Enhancing Resilience of Agricultural Sector in Georgia (ERASIG)	IFAD	5,928,550	27,620,000	3rd PIR	S	MS
<b>5343</b>	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	3rd PIR	MS	MU

5386	Albania	Building the resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon through ecosystem based adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	2,193,285	11,528,872	2nd PIR	S	MS
5523	Antigua and Barbuda	Building climate resilience through innovative financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation	UNEP	5,584,500	12,900,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
5667	Regional	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector	FAO	6,142,950	37,542,000	1st PIR	S	S
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	3rd PIR	S	S
5685	Morocco	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	IFAD	7,198,450	28,000,000	MTR	MS	NA
5687	Belize	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	World Bank	3,285,000	1,800,000	2nd PIR	MU	MU
5723	Regional	West Balkans Drina River Basin Management Project	World Bank	5,000,000	74,110,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5814	Regional	Pacific Resilience Program	World Bank	6,000,000	40,217,000	1st PIR		

<b>6924</b>	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilience in Viet Nam Cities	ADB	5,150,000	77,897,100	1st PIR	NA	NA
<b>6927</b>	Egypt	Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements	IFAD	8,624,143	38,132,600	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>6945</b>	Costa Rica	Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica	UNDP	5,639,250	26,658,949	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>6951</b>	Morocco	Enhancing the climate resilience of the Moroccan ports sector	EBRD	7,000,000	48,900,000	2nd PIR	MU	MU
<b>6955</b>	Chile	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	FAO	2,847,000	15,737,794	1st PIR	S	S
<b>6960</b>	Turkmenistan	Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas	UNDP	3,500,000	20,830,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
<b>4036</b>	Jordan	dRHS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to face Climate Change impact in Jordan	IFAD	2,365,020	5,716,000	4th PIR	S	S
<b>4934</b>	Global	Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate	UNEP	5,500,000	34,850,000	4th PIR	S	MS

		Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries						
		Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin						
<b>5604</b>	Bosnia-Herzegovina		UNDP	5,639,250	77,260,000	3rd PIR	HS	S
		Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development						
<b>5666</b>	Pakistan		UNIDO	3,723,000	14,700,000	2nd PIR	S	S
		Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)						
<b>9103</b>	Cambodia		IFAD	5,201,250	21,092,000	1st PIR	S	S
		GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project						
<b>4652</b>	Regional		ADB	500,000	7,000,000	4th PIR	S	S



### ANNEX III: OVERDUE PROJECTS ACCORDING TO STANDARD PREPARATION TIME LIMITS

The 13 projects listed in this Annex were, as at May 25, 2019, overdue for CEO Endorsement.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval date	Trust fund
6989	Nepal	Developing climate resilient livelihoods in the vulnerable watershed in Nepal	UNDP	10-Apr-17	LDCF
8001	Chad	Community-based climate risks management in Chad	UNDP	2-Mar-17	LDCF
8009	Nepal	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for climate-resilient development in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal	UNEP	30-Mar-17	LDCF
8018	Regional (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	Building Resilience of Health Systems in Pacific Island LDCs to Climate Change	UNDP	27-Mar-17	LDCF
8020	Niger	Planning and financing adaptation in Niger	UNDP	2-Mar-17	LDCF
8032	Burkina Faso	Promoting index-based weather insurance for small holder farmers in Burkina Faso	UNDP	30-Mar-17	LDCF
8035	Uganda	Reducing the Climate Change Vulnerability of Local Communities in Uganda through EbA in Forest and Wetland Ecosystems	UNEP	27-Mar-17	LDCF
9723	South Sudan	South Sudan: Strengthening the Capacity of Government and Communities in South Sudan to Adapt to Climate Change	UNEP	15-Jun-17	LDCF
8036	Bangladesh	Integrating climate change adaptation into sustainable development pathways of Bangladesh	UNDP	8-Nov-17	LDCF
9194	Gambia	Strengthening Adaptative Capacities to Climate Change through Capacity Building for small scale Enterprises and Communities Dependent on Coastal Fisheries in The Gambia	UNIDO	14-Nov-17	LDCF
8028	Somalia	Support for Integrated Water Resources Management to Ensure Water Access and Disaster Reduction for Somalia's Pastoralists	UNDP	24-Oct-17	LDCF
8034	Zambia	Building the resilience of local communities in Zambia through the introduction of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into priority ecosystems, including wetlands and forests	UNEP	24-Oct-17	LDCF
9041	Kiribati	Enhancing "whole of islands" approach to strengthen community resilience to climate and disaster risks in Kiribati	UNDP	2-Mar-17	LDCF