



GEF/LDCF.SCCF.29/04/Rev.01
December 4, 2020

29th LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting
December 10-11, 2020
Virtual Meeting

Agenda Item 04

**FY19 ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES FUND AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

1. The LDCF/SCCF Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.29/04/Rev.01, *FY19 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*, welcomes the review and appreciates the progress made in reporting portfolio-level performance, results and lessons learned under the LDCF and the SCCF.
2. The Council welcomes the overall finding that the LDCF and SCCF portfolio under implementation in FY19 performed satisfactorily.

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). The cohort of projects included in this AMR include those that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2019 (FY19), which is from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019. 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. The LDCF/SCCF Council typically reviews the AMR report that covers the previous FY at the spring Council meeting. Due to time constraints, the GEF Secretariat did not submit the FY19 AMR document at the virtual 28th LDCF/SCCF Council in June 2020. This document is instead submitted to the 29th LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2020.
3. One-hundred and one LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018 and were under implementation during at least part of FY19. For these projects, the GEF Secretariat received 26 mid-term reviews (MTRs) and 93 project implementation reports (PIRs). Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$648.6 million as of June 30, 2019, with \$2,963.7 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project financing that had been committed, amounting to \$581.3 million,¹ \$365.0 million or 63 percent, had been disbursed by the 101 projects.
4. Under the SCCF, 41 projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018 and were under implementation during at least part of FY19. For these projects, the GEF Secretariat received 14 MTRs and 40 PIRs. Total SCCF project financing committed towards the active portfolio amounted to \$179.3 million,² \$99.3 million or 55 percent of which had been disbursed by the 41 projects.
5. Eighty-nine LDCF projects under implementation, or 88 percent of the projects under implementation, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). Eighty-nine projects, or 88 percent, were also rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP). Under the SCCF, 35 projects under implementation, or 85 percent, received a DO rating of MS or higher and 31 SCCF projects, or 78 percent, received an IP rating of MS or higher.
6. As of June 30, 2019, the 101 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 13.7 million direct beneficiaries, brought around 2.2 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained more than 414,000 people in various

¹ GEF project financing excludes project preparation grants and Agency fees.

² Ibid.

aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the LDCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY19, comprised more than 16.1 million direct beneficiaries, 3.1 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and 507,000 people who were trained on various aspects of climate change adaptation.

7. Under the SCCF, the 41 projects under implementation had reached approximately 3.2 million direct beneficiaries, brought 0.2 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained some 33,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the SCCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY19, comprised over 6.0 million direct beneficiaries, 6.0 million hectares of land better management to withstand the effects of climate change, and 77,600 people who were trained.

8. This review also 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	2
Least Developed Countries Fund	2
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	4
Performance Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation.....	5
Results Achieved under the LDCF.....	7
Special Climate Change Fund.....	10
Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation.....	11
Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector.....	11
Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency.....	12
Performance Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation.....	13
Results Achieved under the SCCF.....	15
Multi-Trust Fund Projects under Implementation.....	18
Success Factors, Challenges, and Lessons Learned.....	20
Understanding Project Performance: Key Success Factors and Challenges	20
Enabling Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation	23
Gender Mainstreaming in Projects under Implementation	25
Stakeholder Engagement	27
Management Efficiency and Effectiveness.....	28
Project Cycle Performance of GEF-7 Projects	28
Project Cycle Performance of GEF-6 Projects	29
Overview of Management Efficiency and Effectiveness.....	29
Annex I: Active Portfolio under the LDCF as of June 30, 2019	31
Annex II: Active Portfolio under the SCCF as of June 30, 2019	46
Annex III: Overdue Projects.....	53

INTRODUCTION

1. This review describes the performance, results 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, 2018 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2019 (FY19, from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019). The review further provides information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF.

2. The LDCF/SCCF Council typically reviews the AMR report that covers the previous FY at the spring Council meeting, while the GEF Council reviews the AMR or Monitoring Report that covers the previous FY at the fall Council meeting. Due to time constraints, the GEF Secretariat did not submit the FY19 AMR document at the virtual 28th LDCF/SCCF Council in June 2020. This FY19 AMR document is instead submitted to the 29th LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2020, six months after its normal submission date. On the other hand, the FY19 Monitoring Report for the GEF Trust Fund was already approved at the 57th GEF Council in December 2019, and the FY20 Monitoring Report is submitted to the 59th GEF Council in December 2020. The GEF Secretariat is currently assessing the timing and coverage of the next AMR report for the LDCF/SCCF.

Table 1: The LDCF and the SCCF Active Portfolio at a Glance as of June 30, 2019

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Active portfolio in FY19: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2019 and were under implementation during at least a part of FY19			
Total funding committed towards active portfolio (including Agency fees and PPGs) (US\$)	\$648,556,838	\$200,180,716	\$848,737,554
Total GEF project financing committed towards active portfolio (US\$) ³	\$581,258,608	\$179,290,097	\$760,548,705
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (project grants, excluding Agency fees and PPG) (US\$)	\$364,993,774	\$99,302,176	\$464,295,950
Total confirmed co-financing (US\$)	\$2,963,711,936	\$1,672,348,114	\$4,636,060,050
Number of projects*	101	41	141
Number of countries	43	27	70

*: one LDCF-SCCF multi-trust fund project

³ Project Financing refers to a grant or concessional financing provided from any GEF managed trust fund to support the implementation of any Full-Sized Project, Medium-Sized Project, Enabling Activity or Program, excluding Co-Financing, Agency fees and Project Preparation Grants.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

3. This section provides a quantitative overview of the portfolio of projects and programs that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY19. For a summary of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF and expected portfolio-wide results as of September 30, 2020, please refer to the Progress Report of the LDCF and SCCF.⁴

Least Developed Countries Fund

4. One-hundred and one LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018 and were under implementation during at least part of FY19.⁵ The Council approval dates of these projects ranged from November 2008 to May 2017. For these projects, the GEF Secretariat received 26 mid-term reviews (MTR) and 93 project implementation reports (PIR). The active portfolio includes 99 Full-Sized Projects (FSP) and two Medium-Sized Projects (MSP). Of the 101 projects reviewed, ten had completed their first full year of implementation as of June 30, 2019; 19 had completed their second year; while 72 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex I provides a list of LDCF project reports received by the GEF Secretariat for the analysis, including their ratings.

5. Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio, including GEF project grants, PPGs and Agency fees, amounted to \$648.6 million as of June 30, 2019, with \$2,963.7 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project financing that had been committed, amounting to \$581.3 million, \$365.0 million, or 63 percent, had been disbursed by the 101 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1.

Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation

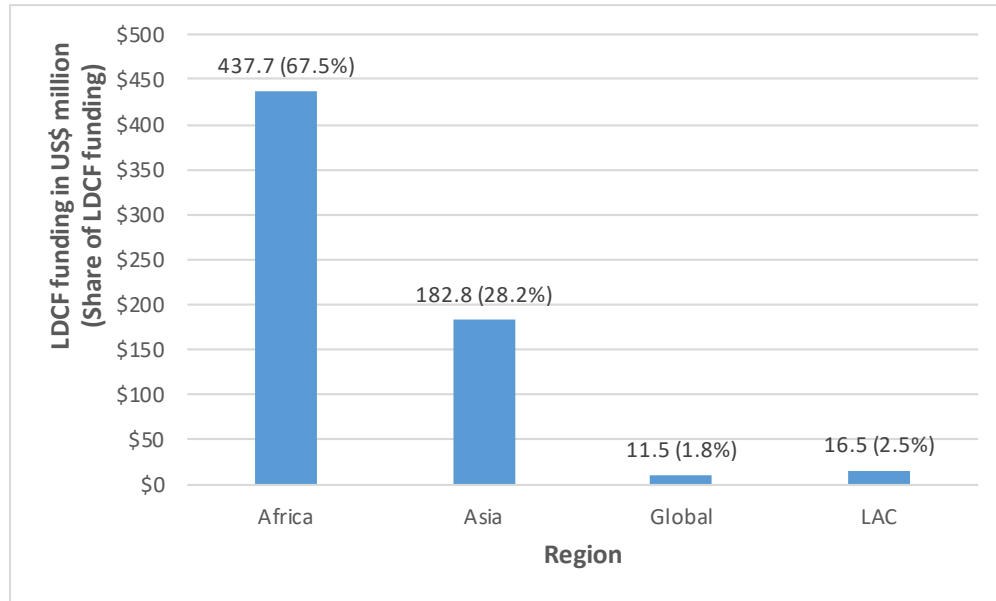
6. As of June 30, 2019, 68 percent of LDCF funding for projects under implementation had been committed towards projects in least developed countries (LDCs) in Africa, while 28 percent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific, and 3 percent to Latin America and Caribbean, which is Haiti (see Figure 1). The active LDCF portfolio includes 20 projects in 9 small island developing States (SIDS) that are also LDCs, with funding commitments amounting to \$129.6 million, or 20 percent of the active portfolio.⁶ These figures are inclusive of GEF project grants, PPGs, and Agency fees.

⁴ GEF, 2020, [Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.29/03.

⁵ This analysis only includes projects for which implementation documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

⁶ The SIDS included in this year's analysis: Comoros, Haiti, Kiribati, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Samoa is also included, as the LDCF project approved prior to its graduation is part of the cohort of projects analyzed.

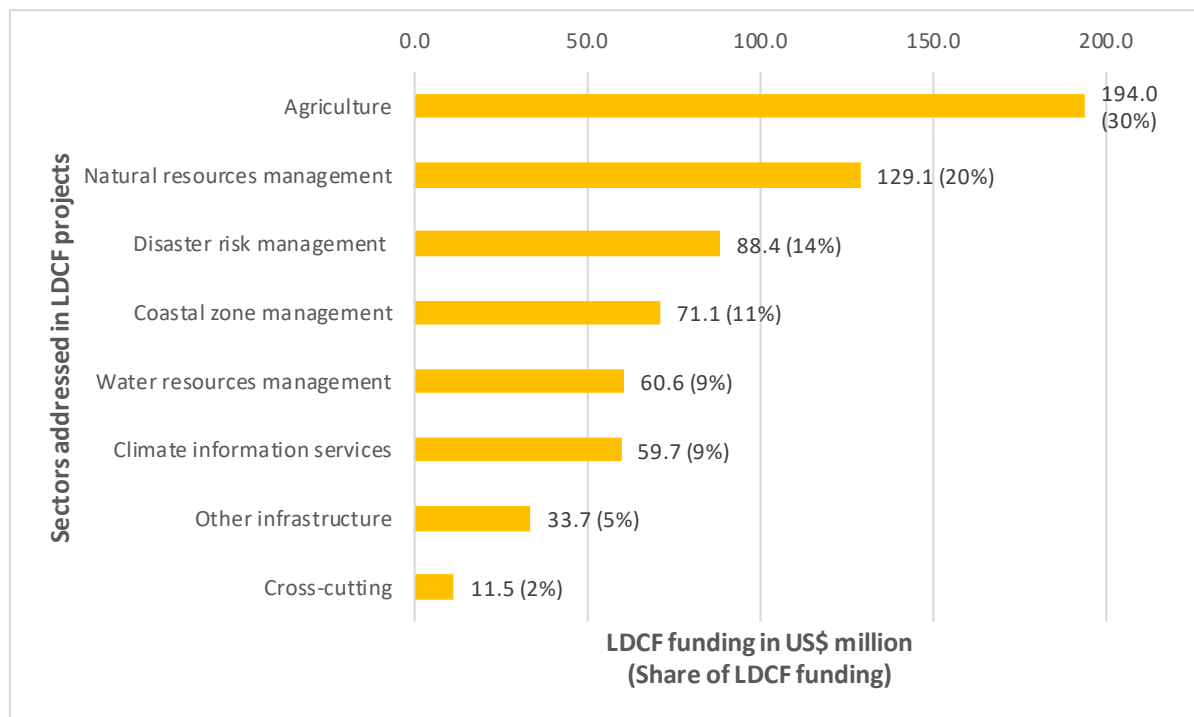
**Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2019
(\$ Million and Share by Region)**



Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector

7. The GEF, through the LDCF, supports LDCs in addressing their urgent and immediate adaptation needs across all vulnerable sectors. Figure 2 presents the distribution of sectors addressed by LDCF projects under implementation. Consistent with the priorities identified in LDCs’ National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), 30 percent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were primarily working to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food systems. Natural resources management, disaster risk reduction and coastal zone management were other priority sectors addressed through the active portfolio, each receiving between 11 and 20 percent of funding commitments. Most projects focused on interventions in one sector or theme, with very few projects with cross-cutting themes, at 2 percent.

Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2019 (\$ Million and Share of Projects by Sector)

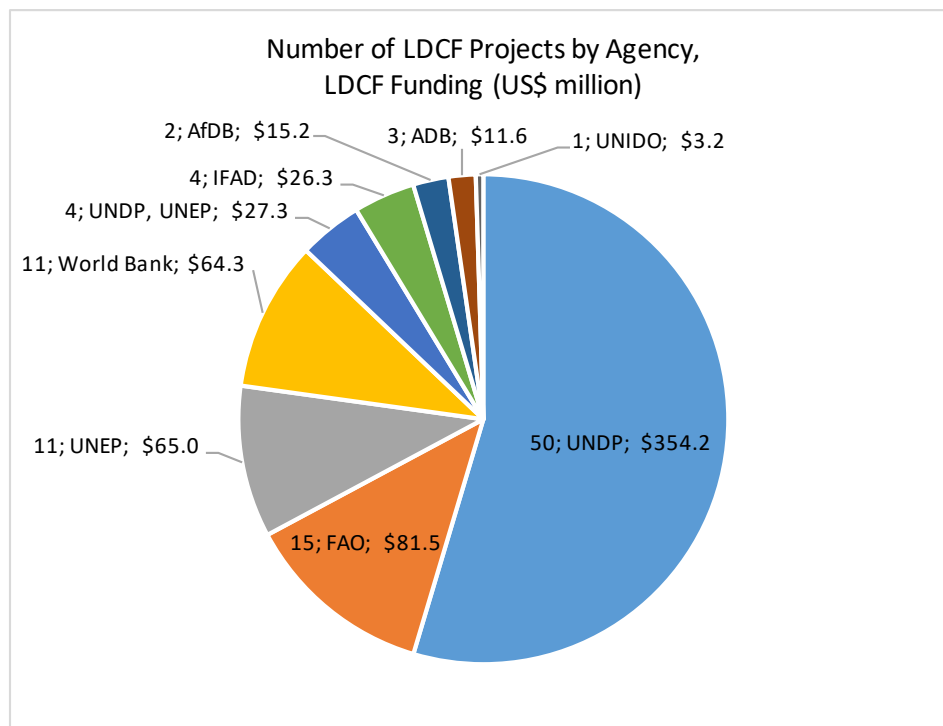


Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency

8. As of June 30, 2019, nine 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 \$354.2 million or 55 percent of total funding commitments of \$648.6 million. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) had the second largest share at \$81.5 million or 13 percent of total funding commitments, followed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as shown in Figure 3.⁷ This distribution is based on 101 projects for which project monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat during the reporting period.

⁷ These figures include: GEF project financing, Agency fees, and PPGs.

Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as of June 30, 2019 (\$ Million and Number of Projects by Agency)



Performance Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation

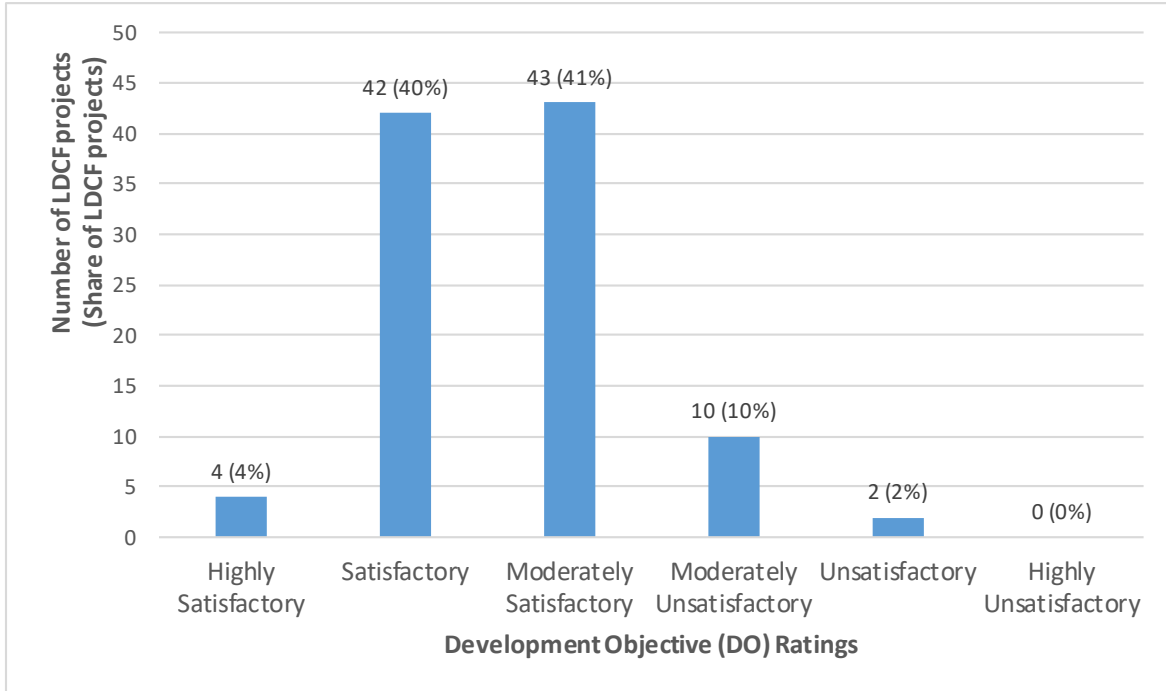
9. Eighty-nine LDCF projects under implementation, or 88 percent of the projects under implementation for which performance ratings were received, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO).⁸ Eighty-nine projects, or 88 percent, were also rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP) (see Figures 4 and 5). 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.

10. 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. No project received DO and IP ratings of Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

11. Figure 6 presents the percentage of LDCF projects rated MS or above in their DO and IP ratings by Agency. All Agencies reported in achieving MS or above in 75 percent or higher of their portfolio, with five Agencies reporting achieving MS or above in the DO and IP ratings in 100 percent of their projects.

⁸ 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 of June 30, 2019
(Number and Share of Projects by Rating)**



**Figure 5: Implementation Progress Ratings of LDCF Projects as of June 30, 2019
(Number and Share of Projects by Rating)**

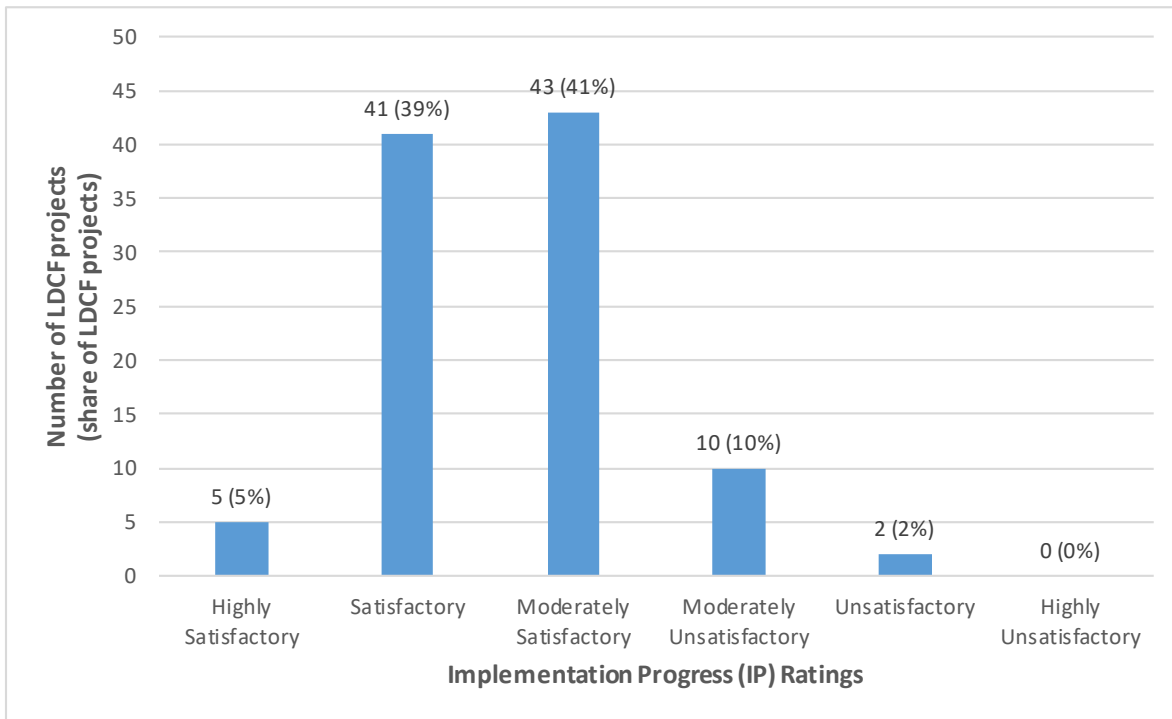
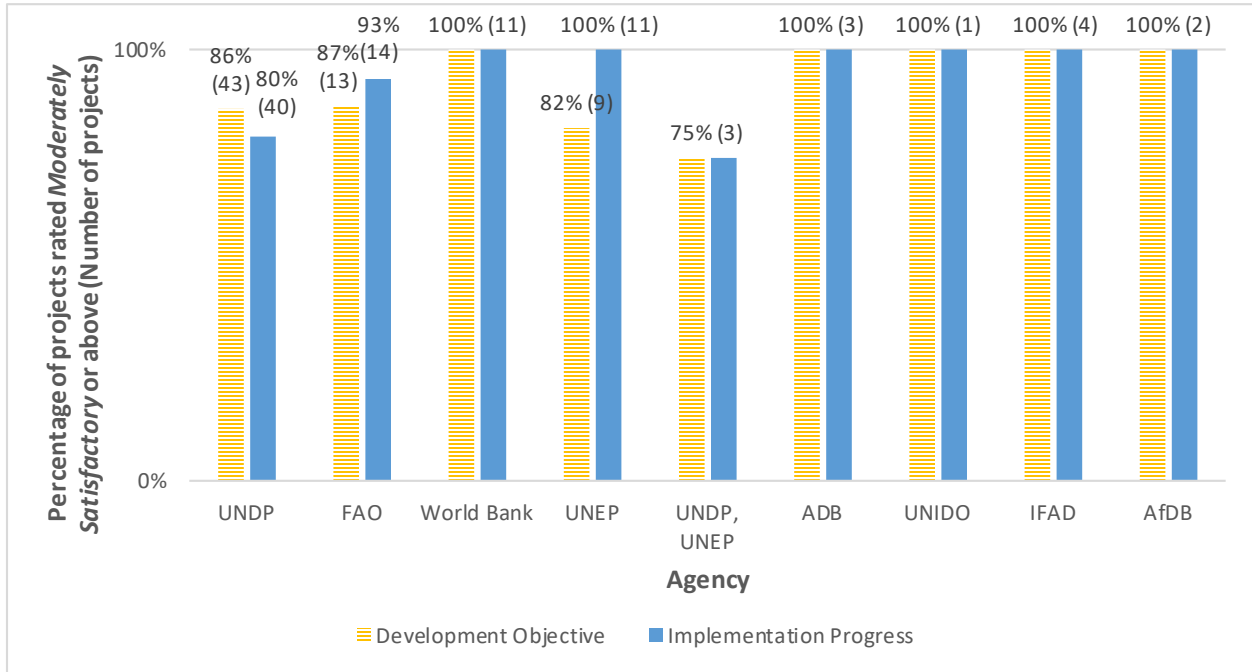


Figure 6: Percentage of LDCF Projects by Agency Rated Moderately Satisfactory or Above for their Development Objective and Implementation Progress Ratings as of June 30, 2019



Results Achieved under the LDCF

12. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as of June 30, 2019 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,⁹ which corresponds to this AMR’s coverage. 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, 2018. Cumulatively, the LDCF has supported 243 projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018, totaling \$1.51 billion in GEF project financing.

13. As of June 30, 2019, the 101 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached approximately 13.7 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 414,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 101 projects, an estimated 2.2 million hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 111 national policies, plans or frameworks had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 39 projects had enhanced climate

⁹ 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.

information services. As shown in Table 2, a significant share of cumulative results achieved by the LDCF can be attributed to the active projects in FY19.

Table 2: Portfolio-Level Results under the LDCF as of June 30, 2019

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY19)	Results from active portfolio in FY19	No. of projects in active portfolio sample ¹⁰	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total LDCF funding (US\$, including Agency fees and PPG)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	16,135,209	13,652,987	67	39	\$446,190,593
Hectares of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	3,078,333	2,187,950	51	30	\$332,449,408
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	120	74		38	\$469,351,422
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	1,291	1,090	49	32	\$309,317,940
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	73	39		27	\$259,433,701
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	56	34		25	\$225,563,482
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	507,382	414,483	73	36	\$459,381,649

¹⁰ Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is applicable to a limited sample of the 101 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio.

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY19)	Results from active portfolio in FY19	No. of projects in active portfolio sample ¹⁰	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total LDCF funding (US\$, including Agency fees and PPG)
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	3,824	3,644	35	27	\$236,913,457
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	178	111	30	22	\$207,597,654
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	1,859	1,464	38	27	\$254,648,628

14. Among the 72 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio that had reached more advanced stages of implementation, two examples are provided below to illustrate the results achieved as of June 30, 2019.

15. The project titled “Shire River Basin Management Program (Phase I)” (GEF ID: 4625; Country: Malawi; PIF approved: September 20, 2011; CEO endorsed: April 25, 2012; GEF project financing: \$1.5 million) by the World Bank has worked to manage the natural resources of the Shire River Basin, directly benefitting nearly 450,000 people, approximately 50 percent of whom were women, as of June 30, 2019. The final PIR states that the project fully achieved its development objectives of developing a Shire River Basin planning framework and improving land and water management for ecosystem and livelihood benefits. The project has constructed check dams and vegetative protection measures on over 4,100km of riverbank and developed 322 village and sub-catchment level watershed management plans covering over 25,000 hectares of land. The project also helped to strengthen the existing community-based flood early warning system through provision of equipment to 45 targeted communities. Furthermore, a total of 366 Common Interest Groups were formed, trained and provided with low-interest micro loans as start-up capital for non-farm enterprises. At project appraisal, it was proposed to support establishment of a Shire Basin Institution in line with the National Water Policy of 2005 that recognized the river basin as the management unit for water resources management. However, during project implementation, with the passing of the Water

Resources Act in 2013, the institutional framework evolved towards the creation of a National Water Resource Authority (NWRA) rather than separate basin institutions. Under this new legal context, the project focused on supporting the establishment of NWRA. The project supported technical assistance, stakeholder engagement and convening services, building on the efforts of previous projects. The sustained engagement resulted in the appointment of the Governing Board for NWRA in November 2018, representing an important milestone in operationalizing the Water Resources Act. With the NWRA board now in place, there is a sustainable institutional mechanism to facilitate multi-sectoral, long-term planning and management of Malawi's water resources, including in the Shire Basin. The project's latest DO and IP ratings were Satisfactory (S).

16. The project titled "Strengthening Land and Ecosystem Management Under Conditions of Climate Change in the Niayes and Casamance Regions" (GEF ID: 5566; Country: Senegal; PIF approved: December 12, 2013; CEO endorsed: June 17, 2015; GEF project financing: \$4.1 million), by UNDP, is designed to strengthen the enabling environment for the implementation of appropriate adaptation measures based on ecosystem management. The project, as of June 30, 2019, already benefited over 10,000 people directly, including nearly 1,000 benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options and over 5,500 adopting climate resilient practices such as resilient grains, intensive rice farming techniques and soil and water conservation. Approximately 250 hectares mainly in natural forest areas have been reforested and 133 hectares of mangroves planted, both of which are achievements exceeding the end of project targets. Furthermore, over 200 km of windbreaks have been planted in addition to two fish ponds of 700m², three tidal pools, two farms with 20 floating cages, three oyster blocks, and two 15m³ oyster discharge basins developed. Finally, the project has succeeded in providing nearly 4,000 persons with access to improved climate information and trained and sensitized over 5,000 people to the impacts of climate change. At year three of implementation, most project indicators have achieved over 80 percent of their end-of-project targets. The project's latest DO and IP ratings were Satisfactory (S).

Special Climate Change Fund

17. Forty-one SCCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018 and were under implementation during at least part of FY19.¹¹ For these projects the Secretariat received 14 MTRs and 41 PIRs. Thirty-eight of these projects were FSPs, while three were MSPs. Of the 41 projects reviewed, two had completed their first full year of implementation, nine had completed their second year, while 30 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex II provides a list of the reports received for the active SCCF portfolio.

18. Total SCCF funding commitments, including GEF project grants, PPGs and Agency fees, towards the active portfolio, amounted to \$200.2 million as of June 30, 2019, with \$1,672.3 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project financing that had been committed, amounting to \$179.3 million, \$99.3 million, or 55 percent, had been disbursed by the 41

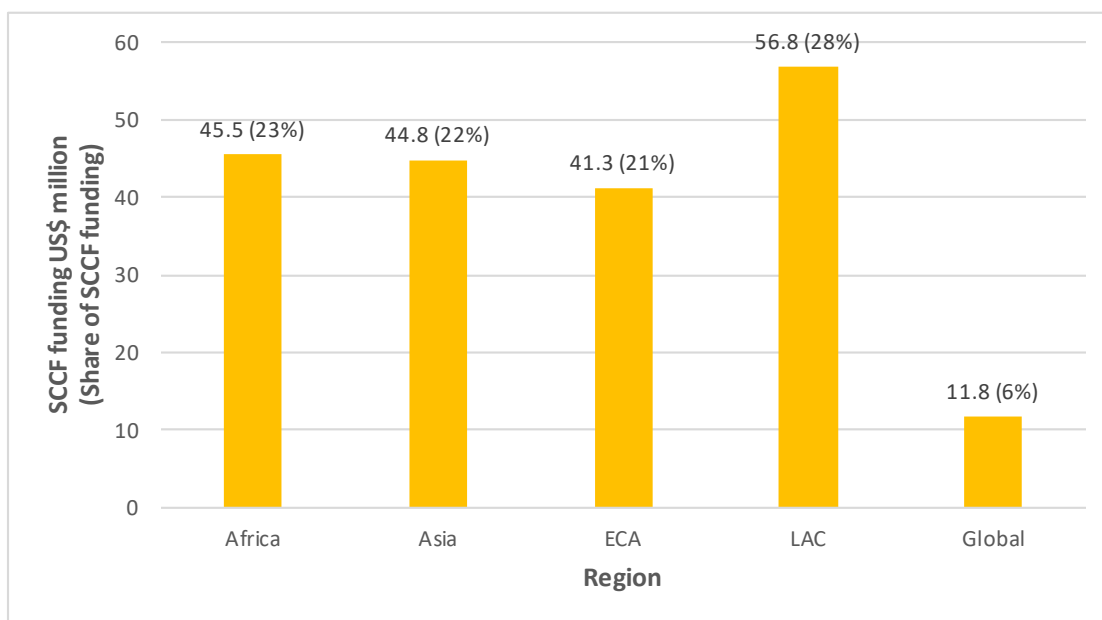
¹¹ This analysis only includes projects for which implementation documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

projects in the active portfolio. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1.

Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation

19. As of June 30, 2019, most of the SCCF funding towards projects under implementation was committed towards projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, receiving approximately 28 percent of the funding commitments. Projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) received about 23, 22 and 21 percent of funding commitments, respectively. Global projects received about six percent, as shown in Figure 7. SIDS benefited from \$14.3 million in funding commitments, or 7 percent of the active portfolio. These figures are inclusive of GEF project grants, PPGs and Agency fees.

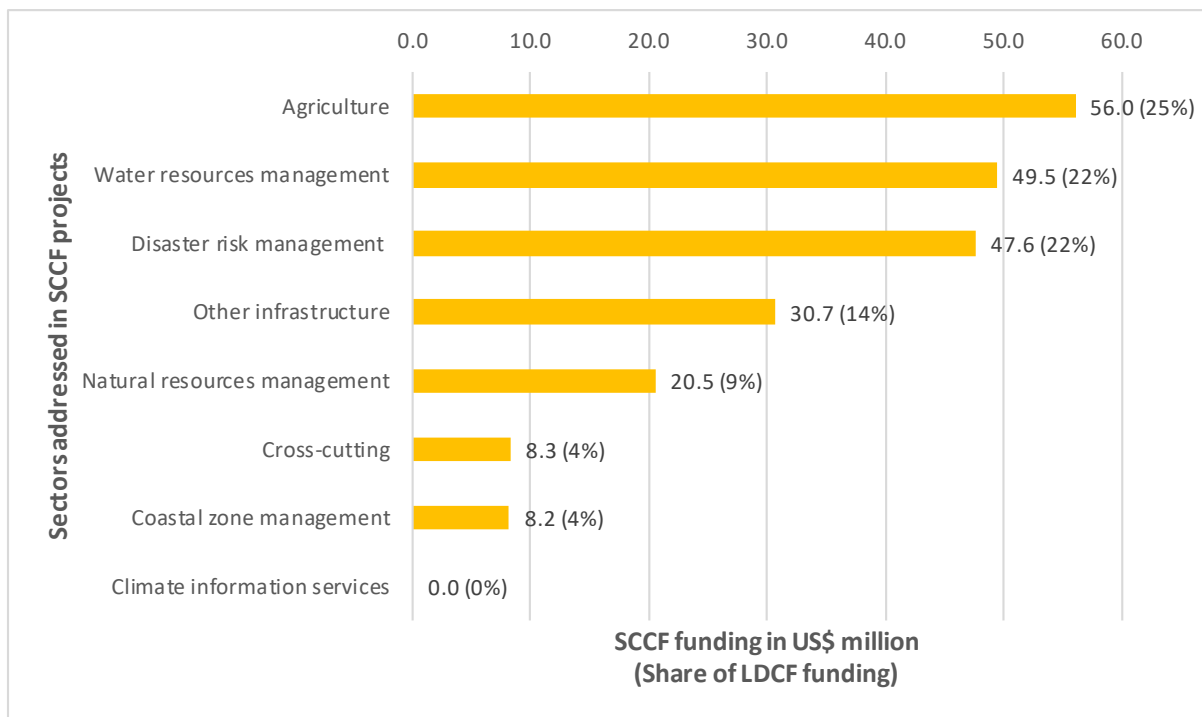
Figure 7: Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2019 (\$ Million and Share by Region)



Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector

20. Among the cohort for this year’s analysis, projects addressing agriculture and food security, water resources management, and disaster risk management had the highest shares of SCCF resources, at 25 percent, 22 percent and 22 percent respectively of the total funding commitments of the active portfolio, as shown in Figure 8. Infrastructure comprised another priority for SCCF funding, receiving 14 percent of total commitments.

Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2019 (\$ Million and Share by Sector)

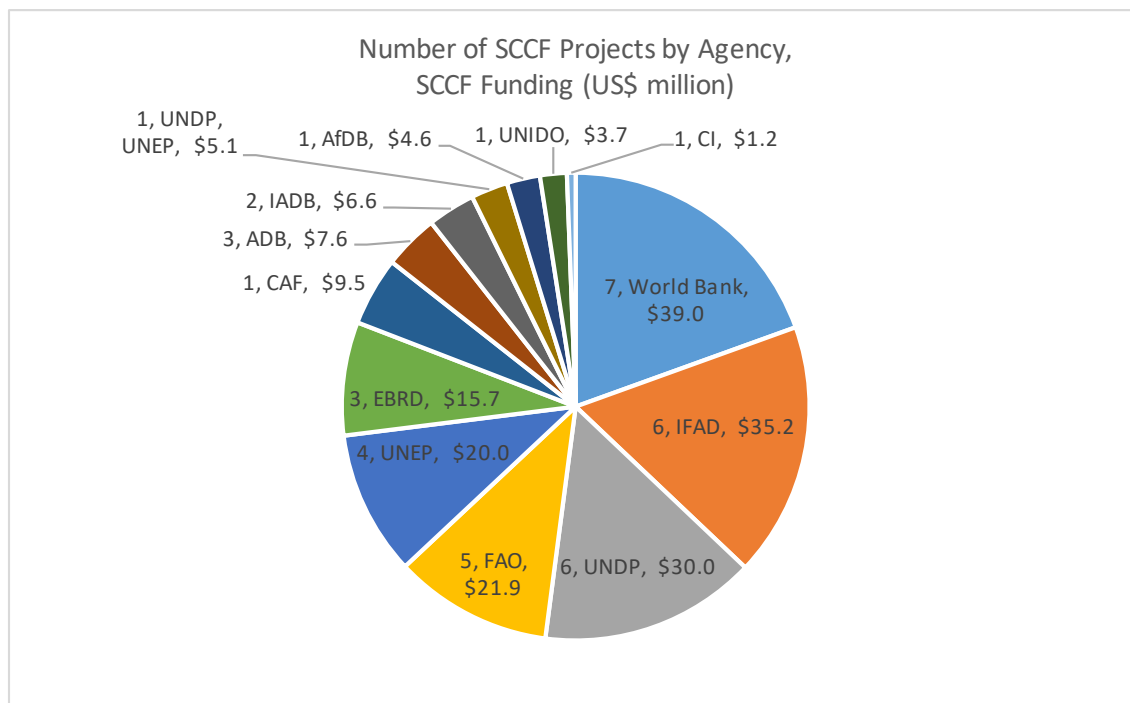


Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency

21. As of June 30, 2019, thirteen GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation. The World Bank has the highest share of the active SCCF portfolio, with \$39.0 million, or 19 percent of the total funding commitments of \$200.2 million, followed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with \$35.2 million, or 18 percent of total funding commitments, and UNDP with \$30.0 million, or 15 percent (see Figure 9).¹²

¹² These figures include: GEF project financing, Agency fees, and PPGs.

Figure 9: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as of June 30, 2019 (\$ Million and Number of Projects by Agency)



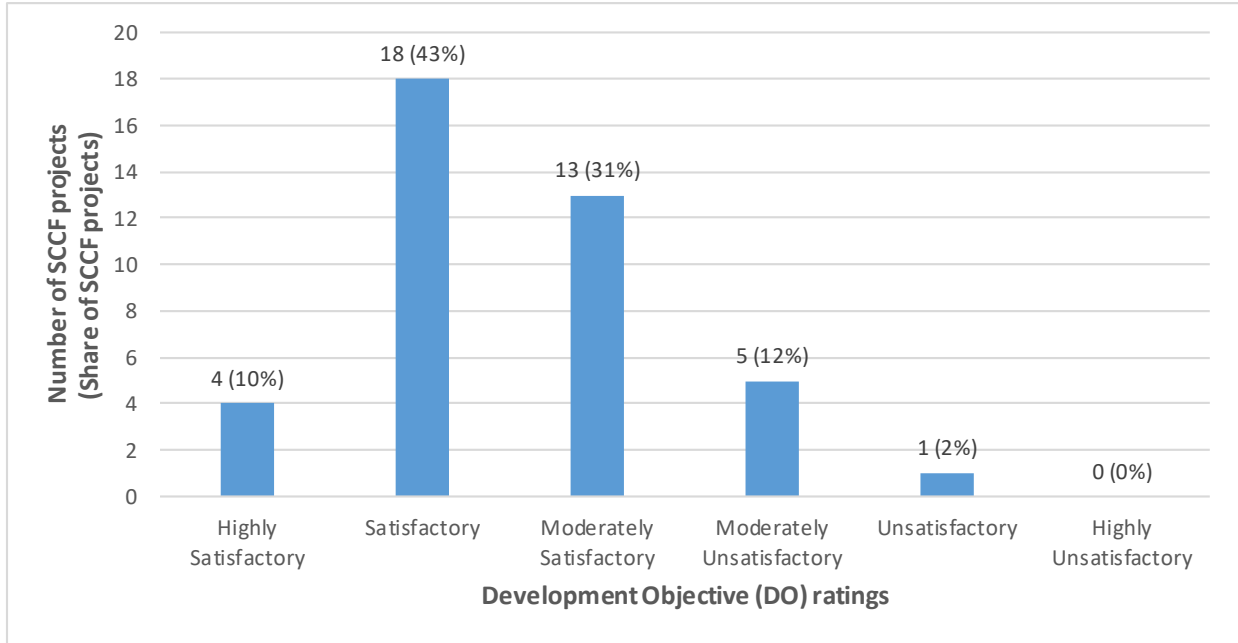
Performance Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation

22. Of the 41 SCCF projects in the active portfolio, 35, or 85 percent, received a DO rating of MS or higher. Thirty-one of the 41 projects, or 78 percent, received an IP rating of MS or higher (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.

23. One of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio received an Unsatisfactory (U) DO rating and the same project received a Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) IP rating. This project is summarized and presented in the section on Success Factors, Challenges, and Lessons.

24. Figure 12 presents the percentage of SCCF projects rated MS or above in their DO and IP ratings by Agency. While the number of projects per Agency is too small for in-depth statistical analysis, there were major variations among Agencies on the percentage of their active portfolio with ratings of MS or above. One Agency, African Development Bank, had one project in the SCCF cohort, which received Mutually Unsatisfactory (MS) IP and DO ratings.

**Figure 10: Development Objectives Ratings of SCCF Projects as of June 30, 2019
(Number of Projects and Share by Rating)**



**Figure 11: Implementation Progress Ratings of SCCF Projects as of June 30, 2019
(Number of Projects and Share by Rating)**

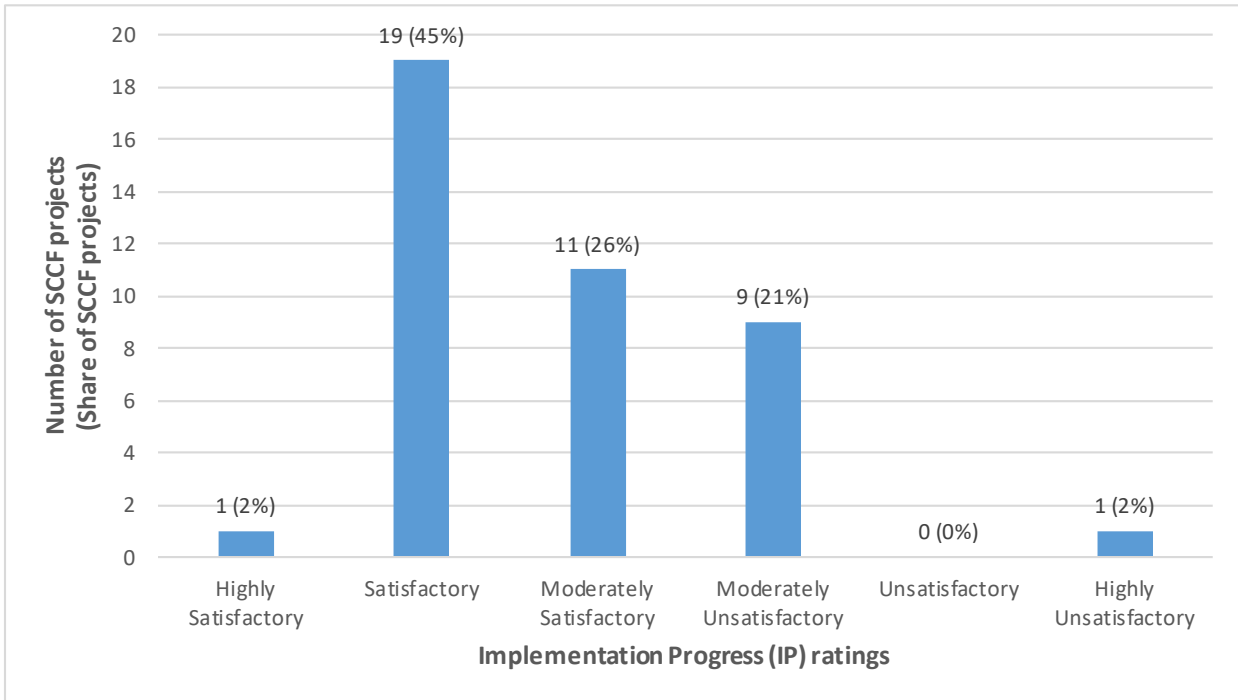
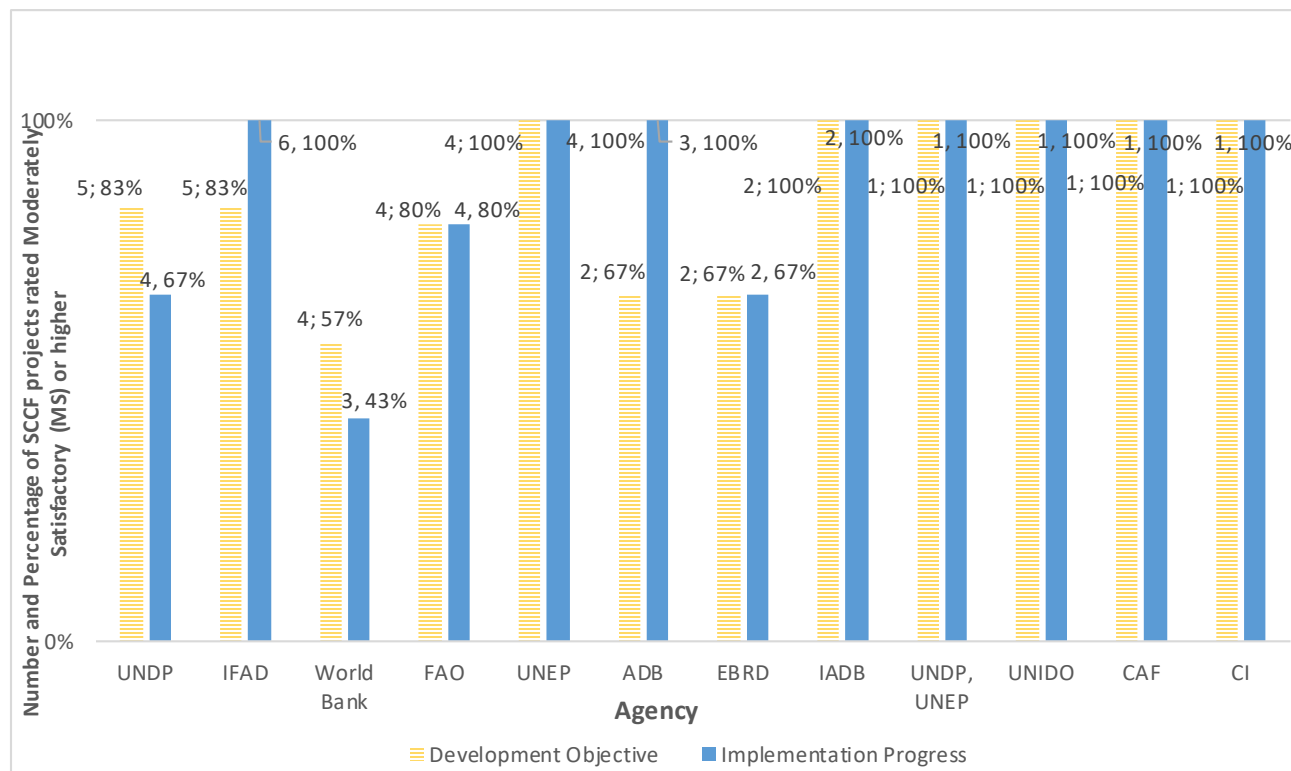


Figure 12: Percentage of SCCF Projects by Agency Rated Moderately Satisfactory or Above for their Development Objective and Implementation Progress Ratings as of June 30, 2019



Results Achieved under the SCCF

25. Results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio as of June 30, 2019 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,¹³ which corresponds to this AMR’s coverage. 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, 2018. Cumulatively, the SCCF has supported 86 projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018, totaling \$363 million in GEF project financing.

26. As of June 30, 2019, the 41 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 3.1 million direct beneficiaries and trained 33,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 41 projects, 190,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 18 regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans or frameworks in seven countries had been strengthened or developed to

¹³ 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.

better address climate change risks, while eleven projects had enhanced climate information services in ten countries. Furthermore, 248 regional, national, and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures through six projects.

Table 3: Portfolio-Level Results under the SCCF as of June 30, 2019

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY19)	Results from active portfolio in FY19	No. of projects in active portfolio sample ¹⁴	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total SCCF funding (US\$, including Agency fees and PPG)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	6,065,936	3,180,498	20	16	\$99,774,264
Hectares of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	5,970,842	190,358	14	11	\$66,782,258
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	57	30		22	\$146,090,892
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	312	218	23	16	\$118,876,853
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	23	11		10	\$61,253,950
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	15	8		5	\$53,694,043
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	77,606	32,952	25	20	\$127,527,266

¹⁴ Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 41 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio.

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY19)	Results from active portfolio in FY19	No. of projects in active portfolio sample ¹⁴	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total SCCF funding (US\$, including Agency fees and PPG)
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	487	248	6	5	\$21,598,674
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	64	18	8	7	\$27,623,424
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	422	350	11	11	\$52,643,240

27. Of the 30 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio that had reached more advanced stages of implementation, two examples illustrate the results achieved as of June 30, 2019.

28. The project titled “Climate Resilience Through Conservation Agriculture” (GEF ID: 4366; Country: Moldova; PIF approved: September 21, 2011; CEO endorsed: September 4, 2013; GEF project financing: \$4.26 million) by IFAD, has submitted its fourth PIR at the project mid-term along with an MTR. The project aims to improve agricultural productivity and soil protection through sustainable agriculture and land restoration for farmers in Moldova. As of June 30, 2019, the project has reached nearly 15,000 direct beneficiaries, including over 2,000 benefiting from the adoption of diversified livelihood options. Through the implementation of conservation agriculture technologies, restoration of protective shelterbelts and grassland restoration, over 26,000 hectares of land have been brought under climate resilient practices. In addition, over 3,300 farmers have been trained through the Farmer Field Schools financed by the project, with 85 percent of these farmers sharing knowledge, 59 percent reporting yield increases of up to 25 percent and 61 percent reporting production cost decreases of 10 to 25 percent.

29. The project has held a national level workshop on conservation agriculture and has drawn the attention of policy makers to the Savings and Credit Association (SCA) sector by pilot

testing direct lending while strengthening the capacity of the National Commission for Financial Markets (NCFM) for supervision. In addition, the SCA reporting and monitoring software “Vizor” launched by IFAD has had a transformational impact on the SCA sector, moving it from paper-based reporting to centralized, unified web-based reporting and monitoring, thereby contributing to project sustainability and institutional development. The project had received a DO and IP rating of Moderately Satisfactory.

30. The project “Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica” (GEF ID: 6945; Country: Costa Rica; PIF approved: September 3, 2014; CEO endorsed: January 14, 2016; GEF project financing: \$5 million), by UNDP, had submitted its third PIR. The project has sought to improve water supply and promote sustainable water practices by advancing community- and ecosystem-based measures in rural ASADAS to address vulnerability in northern Costa Rica. As part of water supply system improvements, investments to date (as of June 30, 2019) have included the installation of 100 percent of the 10,200 micro-meters and 60 macro meters among 118 ASADAS, implementation of the Aqueducts Optimization plan, the training of 120 ASADAS on water disinfection and construction of handcrafted chlorinators and completion of technical studies for 16 ASADAS.

31. In addition, over 3,000 people have been trained on climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and water resource management. Furthermore, the ASADAS are participating as public water servicers in the Early Warning System for Hydrometeorological Threats in Upala and they develop procedures for monitoring hazards, warning and emergency response. The project has stimulated, promoted and facilitated the integration of ASADAS, thereby instrumentalizing the implementation of policies for the organization and strengthening community water management. It has also generated public policy instruments, including a gender policy for the National Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (AyA) and proposed amendments to regulations as well as other tools that have contributed to changing the management model of the ASADAS. The project had received a DO and IP rating of Satisfactory.

Multi-Trust Fund Projects under Implementation

32. The GEF Secretariat received PIRs for fourteen projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds, nine of which were projects that received support from the LDCF and six received support from the SCCF (one project received support from both LDCF and SCCF). Total funding commitments towards these two projects amounted to \$49.4 million from the LDCF and \$22.0 million from the SCCF (see Table 4). All but one LDCF multi-trust fund projects (89 percent) received an IP and DO rating of MS or above. Five out of six SCCF multi-trust fund projects received a DO rating of MS or above (83 percent) and four out of six received an IP rating of S or above (67 percent). These ratings are generally comparable to ratings of the active SCCF or LDCF single trust fund portfolio presented in the previous sections.

Table 4: Multi-Trust Fund Projects and Programs under Implementation as of June 30, 2019

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	Total LDCF/SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	LDCF	1,650,000	11,736,000	S	S
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	LDCF	4,499,000	5,696,000	S	S
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	LDCF	1,891,900	6,846,973	MU	MU
				SCCF	3,431,525	12,419,027		
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	LDCF	13,080,000	49,600,000	MS	S
5380	Haiti	Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to CC and anthropic threats through a ridge to reef approach to BD conservation and watershed management	UNDP	LDCF	6,000,000	25,446,145	MS	MS
5531	Haiti	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud	UNEP	LDCF	3,524,628	19,934,000	MS	MS
9199	Bhutan	Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	LDCF	11,772,000	42,630,300	S	S
4775	Ecuador	Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces	FAO	SCCF	1,642,500	2,912,822	S	S
4880	Regional	Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	SCCF	1,998,150	6,650,000	S	S
5384	Regional	Adaptation to the impact of climate change in water	CAF	SCCF	9,450,000	58,181,237	MS	MU

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	Total LDCF/SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
		resources for the Andean Region						
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
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	SCCF	5,000,000	293,930,000	MS	S
5220	Ethiopia	PSG: Sustainable Land Management Project-2	World Bank	LDCF	5,000,000	47,505,517	S	S
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

33. This section provides a qualitative analysis of the LDCF and SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2018 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY19, 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.

34. 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

35. Of the 141 LDCF and SCCF projects considered in this review, eight were rated Highly Satisfactory (HS) in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO), which suggests that they may be considered as good practice at this juncture. These include four projects financed through the LDCF and four SCCF projects.

36. 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; Country: Nepal; PIF approved: March 7, 2013; CEO endorsed: March 18, 2015; GEF project financing: \$2.7 million), by FAO with support from the LDCF, received DO and IP ratings of HS. The project, despite its relatively modest size of \$2.7 million in GEF project financing, 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 ten 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, 3,484 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.

37. The project “Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu” (GEF ID: 5049; Country: Vanuatu; PIF approved: November 20, 2012; CEO endorsed: September 26, 2014; GEF project financing: \$8.0 million), by UNDP with support from the LDCF, received DO and IP ratings of HS. The project has performed extremely well during FY19, meeting targets amended during the MTR and exceeding others well beyond what was set. For example, for the target of 10km of road to be rehabilitated across six sites, the project was able to complete 24km from across three sites alone. Similarly, for the target of four rehabilitated water crossings across six sites, the project was able to achieve nine in three sites. As of reporting, the construction of ten pedestrian bridges was expected to be completed before the end of the project in November 2019. Project outputs and outcomes were expected to achieve a 100 percent success rate by the end of the project at the end of 2019. In addition to the successful installation and upgrading of the Integrated Weather Forecasting System (IWFS) which reaches the entire population of Vanuatu that was reported on in the previous year, during the FY19 period, the project has established 16 Community Disaster Committees (CDCs), exceeding the target of 15, and has equipped 10 Area Councils (ACs) and one District with assets for disaster risk reduction, exceeding the target of eight ACs. The project successfully met and exceeded these targets despite external challenges posed by tropical cyclones Liua and Oma in late 2018 and early 2019.

38. The project “Structuring and Launching CRAFT: the First Private Sector Climate Resilience & Adaptation Fund for Developing Countries” (GEF ID: 9941; Country: Global; CEO approved: November 14, 2017; GEF project financing: \$1.0 million), by Conservation International with funding from the SCCF, received DO and IP ratings of HS. The CRAFT project has contributed in two important ways to beginning to mobilize private sector investment in climate resilience and adaptation. First, the CRAFT project has achieved its stated objective of designing, establishing, and mobilizing resources for the CRAFT Fund. Through the CRAFT project, Lightsmith, the private investment firm partner in the project, has been able to develop

an investment strategy, an active investment pipeline, and a blended finance structure that has proven attractive to private institutional investors. In addition to a commercially attractive investment strategy, the CRAFT project has enabled the development of a coherent impact theory of change, impact measurement approach, and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk management approach, as well as their full integration into every stage of the CRAFT fund's investment process. The end result is a CRAFT fund that is able to deliver both strong financial returns and substantial, measurable societal impacts and that has shown the ability to attract both commercial-returns focused investors and impact-oriented investors, despite the great challenges facing first-time fund strategies, especially those focused on developing countries. Second, beyond its stated project objectives, the CRAFT project has contributed to building awareness and knowledge in the private sector of "climate resilience solutions" – tools for assessing and managing climate-related risks in different sectors – that can be used to reduce climate vulnerability and build resilience and that represent major business and investment opportunities. Over the life of the project, Lightsmith has seen a marked improvement in receptivity to and familiarity with climate physical risks and the need and opportunity for climate resilience solutions. By the end of the project, \$105 million of potential investments were at the due diligence stage, and this had risen to \$195 million at the point of the TE (November 2019), exceeding by almost 400 percent the project target of \$50 million. As of December 2019, the fund had achieved "first close" with \$88 million in investment from seven investors.

39. On the other hand, two LDCF projects received a DO rating of Unsatisfactory (U) and ten projects received a Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) rating. One SCCF project in the active portfolio cohort received a U rating, while there were five projects rated MU.

40. Two of the three projects that received DO ratings of U were in their early stages of implementation, with the second PIR submitted. These projects, taking place in Angola, Eritrea, and Namibia have experienced significant delays in initiating field work for a variety of reasons, with some of them having been restructured after project approval.

41. An example of a project that received a U rating for DO and HU rating for IP, is the project "Scaling Up Community Resilience to Climate Change in Northern Namibia" (GEF ID: 5343; Country: Namibia; PIF approved: April 24, 2013; CEO endorsed: January 28, 2015; GEF project financing: \$3.1 million), by UNDP and supported by the SCCF, for which the fourth PIR has been submitted during the reporting period. The project experienced absences of critical staff members during the FY19 reporting period, resulting in delays in tabling the annual work plan from the national implementing entity which impacted the implementation of the project. The UNDP Country Office assessed that the project implementation was seriously underperforming and major restructuring, including hiring of a relieve project manager, was required. The project is rated Unsatisfactory, a regression from the previous reporting period which had rated it Moderately Satisfactory, as despite the critical guidance from the MTR, the project has struggled to incorporate the recommendations and improve the quality and focus of its interventions. The timing of key implementation milestones such as the start of activities and management of critical operational threats are assessed as severely off track with a lack of reporting and lack of completion of project outputs. With some variations in the assessment at

the country and regional levels, the project's DO has been rated Unsatisfactory largely due to the Project Manager being absent for the bulk of the reporting period, and the Project Management Unit therefore failing to take action to implement post-MTR plans. The DO rating has focused on cumulative progress since project inception, and although some minor achievements have been made, the project has largely struggled to strategically invest in aspects of the project that have the potential to generate lasting impact. The DO rating also acknowledges the shortcomings in the design of the project, which was too ambitious and not focused enough to generate deeper impact. Nonetheless, some key foundations have been laid by the project that, if sustained, can contribute to increased resilience against the impacts of climate change among the beneficiary communities. These include increased capacity and awareness to recognize climate change signals and impacts and to take action to improve resilience capacity.

42. The regional project "Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System" (GEF ID: 5113; Countries: Angola, Namibia, South Africa; PIF approved: November 15, 2012; CEO endorsed: December 17, 2014; GEF project financing with LDCF: \$1.7 million; GEF project financing with SCCF: \$3.0 million), implemented by FAO with support from the LDCF and SCCF, received DO and IP ratings of MU. The project is 18 months behind implementation schedule due to several levels of delay. Delays of over six months were experienced in contracting consultants responsible for delivering major outcomes under components 2 and 3 which further delayed disbursement and progress toward the objective. The erratic timing of recruitment disadvantaged on-the-ground activities that require national coordination and leadership. The initial slow pace in implementing project activities and outcomes has been attributed to Benguela Current Commission (BCC) policies and procedures. For example, the BCC procurement policy requires an internal evaluation committee to assess quotes that are over \$3,000 and the contract must be advertised in the three participating countries, which is a time-consuming process creating delays. These issues are being addressed through the higher BCC structures, namely the Ecosystem Advisory Committee and Financial Advisory Committee, which make recommendations to the BCC.

Enabling Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation

43. As of June 30, 2019, 24 of the LDCF and SCCF projects reviewed had recorded examples of engagement with private profit-generating entities. Such engagement occurred, *inter alia*, through the contracting of private companies for implementation of renewable energy interventions; private sector value chain opportunities that support ecosystem-based adaptation; adapting a corporate social responsibility initiative for watershed-level sustainable land management (SLM) interventions and public-private partnerships for mangrove conservation. A few examples taken from PIRs of projects under implementation provide an overview of how private sector engagement was carried out in practice.

44. The project "Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)" in Cambodia (GEF ID: 9103; Country: Cambodia; PIF approved: April 28, 2015; CEO endorsed: May 10, 2016; GEF project financing: \$4.6 million), implemented by IFAD with support from the SCCF, has been very active in engaging partnership

among public and private institutions. The S-RET project signed 12 agreements with private companies (one international) for implementation of RET. Ten testing grants and two roll-out grants have been awarded with a total cumulative amount of \$1.2 million which comprises project grants amounting to over \$880,000 and \$293,000 as private companies' contributions. The project supports smallholder farmers in adopting renewable energy technologies for income generation and value addition activities. In addition, through the National Biodigester Program supported by the S-RET project, a private sector led biogas appliance supply chain, including productive biogas appliances, was developed. The project received an MS rating for DO and S rating for IP.

45. The project "Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods" in Comoros (GEF ID: 5694; Country: Comoros; PIF approved: July 1, 2014; CEO endorsed: October 21, 2016; GEF project financing: \$5.1 million), implemented by UNEP with support from the LDCF, is exploring value chain opportunities in the private sector for diversified livelihood options. The project is focused on supporting the government to climate-proof its important watersheds through ecosystem-based adaptation with a particular focus on sustaining ecosystem services for women, youth and marginalized communities. As of the end of FY19, the project has finalized a market study on possible pharmaceutical opportunities using plant-based agents (e.g. moringa, ylang-ylang, vanilla, herbal teas) which will be followed up by support in developing a model business plan targeting prospective private sector actors and community-based women groups. The project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

46. While not included in the project design, the "*Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP-2)*" (GEF ID: 5220; Country: Ethiopia; PIF approved: N/A; CEO endorsed: October 18, 2013; GEF project financing: \$4.6 million), implemented by the World Bank with funding from the LDCF, supported an innovative pilot initiative aimed at engaging the private sector in the co-financing of SLM interventions at the watershed level. The initiative involved the Raya Brewery, a private enterprise established in Enda-Mokoni Woreda, Tigray. While the brewery was operating social responsibility initiatives benefiting the local community, the decision to partner with the project was based on the common interest of ensuring the availability of water for the brewing process, originating from a spring in the May-Muk micro-watershed within the Upper Burka-Abagabir watershed. The Bureau of Agriculture representatives in Tigray, Project Support Unit management, and World Bank team members convened a series of meetings with the brewery's senior management and field visits, which during the last year of the project, resulted in the development of a draft MOU between the Ministry of Agriculture, Raya Brewery, Mekelle University, and the local kebele administration. The MOU outlined the roles and responsibilities of individual partners in watershed rehabilitation, as well as the areas of cooperation and co-financing during the period of implementation of the follow-on Resilient Landscapes and Livelihood Project (RLLP). This partnership is considered a significant contribution of SLMP-2, representing a model for replication which would allow the Government of Ethiopia to mobilize private sector financing to support spatially targeted social and environmental services within relevant watersheds. The project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

47. The project “Building Shoreline Resilience of Timor Leste to Protect Local Communities and their Livelihoods” (GEF ID: 5671; Country: Timor-Leste; PIF approved: July 1, 2014; CEO endorsed April 18, 2016; GEF project grant: \$7.0 million), implemented by UNDP with funding from the LDCF reports in its second PIR that since its inception, the project has successfully fostered partnerships with local private companies on various initiatives for mangrove plantation, protection and conservation. Three companies, ETO, Pertamina and Heineken, are among the companies that supported various mangrove plantation initiatives in Dili. The project will seek to expand on these existing private partnerships and also enlarge the number of potential private partners and their contributions to possibly include the financial institutions and commercial banks on awareness raising campaigns, and mangrove conservation. The project received a Satisfactory DO rating and MS IP rating.

Gender Mainstreaming in Projects under Implementation

48. The project “Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods” (GEF ID: 9199; PIF approved: September 14, 2015; CEO endorsed: June 15, 2017; GEF project financing: \$10.5 million), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, reported in its first PIR that the project is supporting income-generating activities and the empowerment of women and girls in Bhutan through various initiatives. The project has supported Dhakphel Women’s Group and Takabi Women’s Group, which include women both as members and in executive leadership roles, in the production and promotion of organic turmeric powder. The project interventions in the areas of climate-resilient irrigation, installation of bio-gas plants, and marketing initiatives will help in reducing women’s time in unpaid domestic work, thus enabling women to partake in more productive activities. Women’s health and hygiene is also expected to improve with the establishment of smokeless bio-gas and access to water for household purposes. The project has also emphasized the gender and family benefits of the irrigation schemes being installed as a measure to reduce overall labor drudgery demands on both men and women. According to the PIR, the new irrigation schemes will relieve men from staying late to guard water sources and hence promote more family time at home. Long stays away from family, particularly at nights, has often led to suspected extramarital affairs for both men and women which has at times led to gender-based violence (GBV). The project is also supporting marketing initiatives including the construction of cold storage, sales facilities, value addition, packaging and market linkages to reduce the need to travel long distances to reach the market. This intervention is expected to reduce the vulnerability of women to GBV as women do the majority of the marketing. The value chain intervention in the form of storage facilities and product diversification is also expected to reduce alcohol production and consumption and hence alcohol related GBV. According to the PIR, a lack of marketing facilities coupled with a lack of post-harvest storage facilities forces farmers to convert their crops (particularly maize) to local alcohol in order to prevent spoilage and losses, thus making alcohol highly available and accessible. The marketing interventions and value addition to crops are expected to help reduce the conversion of crops to alcohol and thus reduce alcohol consumption. A 2017 report on violence against women and girls in Bhutan noted in particular the role of alcohol abuse as a main trigger for intimate partner violence in the country. The project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

49. The project “Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces” in Ecuador (GEF ID: 4775; Country: Ecuador; PIF approved: February 21, 2013; CEO endorsed: July 1, 2015; GEF project financing: \$1.5 million), implemented by FAO with support from the SCCF, reported in its third PIR that a gender specialist was hired to gather information on the state of gender relations in the livestock production systems of the seven provinces involved in the project. The project needed to have a thorough understanding of the reality on the ground in order to determine good practices for incorporating the differing needs of men and women in training activities and promotion of local public policies that incorporate gender. Twenty-eight focus groups were formed involving 118 women and 121 men from 15 livestock farms. In addition, a document was prepared with recommendations for gender mainstreaming in annual provincial planning which emphasized the special attention the project should give to female heads of households, women who lead livestock practices in the absence of their husbands, and women who work together with their husbands on milking, selling milk and making cheese. The gender specialist also supported the incorporation of gender mainstreaming into learning tools, the Inter-American Program on Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality protocols, seven provincial agendas, the National Climate-Smart Livestock Strategy, Good Document Practices and the Incentive Strategy. The project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

50. The project “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” (GEF ID: 4971; Country: Burkina Faso; PIF approved: July 19, 2012; CEO endorsed: April 21, 2014; GEF project financing: \$7.0 million), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, integrates gender equality and women’s economic empowerment in the implementation of project activities. The project is developing participatory demonstration and technical and economic skill development platforms for women. During the FY19 period, six orchards planted with local fruit varieties, seven multipurpose gardens and three companies producing non-timber forest products (NTFPs) were established to benefit nearly 1,000 women belonging to women’s groups. These women benefited from training in techniques for market garden production, plant production and the production of NTFPs. These platforms constitute clusters for intensifying production and promoting economic endeavors, contributing to improved living conditions for these women. Promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment has helped to improve the environmental performance of agricultural practices in the project’s intervention area and increased women’s resilience because they now have access to production sites in both rainy and dry seasons. The project received Moderately Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

51. The project “Building the Resilience and Ability to Adapt of Women and Children to Changing Climate in Democratic Republic of Congo” (GEF ID: 5226; Country: Congo DR; PIF approved: February 8, 2013; CEO endorsed: November 14, 2014; GEF project financing: \$4.7 million), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, has as its primary focus the climate resilience capacity building for women and children. To date, the project has benefited over 2,000 households, 70 percent of which are female headed in adopting resilient livelihoods through 1) raising improved livestock breeds; 2) developing integrated fish culture; 3) setting up farms in the lowlands; 4) utilizing resilient seeds; and 5) improved management of agricultural

product processing units. The women's and youth's groups set up in the target villages form a solid basis for introducing and proposing alternative livelihood options to those communities, and are essential for raising awareness of local populations on the impacts of climate change and adaptation alternatives. The new technologies introduced by the project as well as the related training and capacity building are expected to benefit populations in the target area after the project is finished. Coupled with awareness-raising campaigns and activities, populations, starting with women and the youth, are now better able to understand the impact of climate change on their community and also better equipped to cope with them. . This project received Satisfactory DO and IP ratings.

52. The project "Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate in Mali" (GEF ID: 5270; Country: Mali; PIF approved: N/A; CEO endorsed: October 29, 2015; GEF project financing: \$1.9 million), implemented by the World Bank has supported women-managed livelihoods sub-projects and has been tagged by the World Bank as highly consistent with regional and development priorities around targeting women and closing gender gaps. The geographic area covered by the project is characterized by very conservative social values and the actual economic role of women in the economy is limited. In spite of this, the project was able to successfully support women's participation in creating alternative livelihoods that reduce pressure on the environment while contributing to increasing women's assets, income earning, employment, and meaningful participation in managing natural resources and project activities. Overall, women made up 68 percent of project beneficiaries and 75 percent of community members who benefited from income-generating activity (IGA) sub-grants, which was 136 percent of the project target. The high percentage was achieved by targeting some subprojects to be led and operated by women. Women tend to organize in groups and favored sheep fattening as a livelihood option, as sheep are typically fed and watered close to the homestead. Anecdotal evidence shows that the impact of the subprojects on the beneficiary household is substantial. During the final stakeholder workshop, women beneficiaries expressed that the livelihoods resulted in better educational outcomes for children enrolled in school again and provided essential nutritional value to women and children. The project received DO and IP ratings of Moderately Satisfactory.

Stakeholder Engagement

53. 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 and surveys, or other types of scientific research.

54. The first PIR for the project “Development of an improved and innovative delivery system for climate resilient livelihoods in Mauritania” (GEF ID: 5580; Country: Mauritania; PIF approved: January 2, 2014; CEO endorsed: January 26, 2017; GEF project financing: \$5.0 million), implemented by UNEP with support from LDCF finds that significant progress has been made against the stakeholder engagement plan and project stakeholders have been consulted throughout implementation to date. On the basis of the recommendations from the project launch workshop, criteria were developed in collaboration with local actors to choose project intervention sites. The purpose of the ongoing stakeholder consultation has been to achieve the following four objectives, all of which have shown good progress: 1) promote community understanding of project results; 2) promote local community ownership by promoting their engagement in the planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions; 3) communicate with the public in a consistent, supportive and effective manner; and, 4) maximize complementarity with other ongoing projects. The project received a Moderately Satisfactory DO rating and Satisfactory IP rating.

55. The project “Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin” in Bosnia-Herzegovina (GEF ID: 5604; Country: Bosnia-Herzegovina; PIF approved: February 5, 2014; CEO endorsed: February 9, 2015; GEF project financing: \$5.0 million), implemented by UNDP with support from SCCF established excellent and almost day-to-day cooperation with the most relevant ministries which are represented in project board: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations as state ministry in charge of coordinating water management and environmental issues, entity ministries in charge of water management and UNFCCC focal point. In order to assure participatory approach of the local stakeholders, via public call and based on developed flood risk maps, local municipalities were asked to identify non-structural flood risk management measures in their municipalities. The project received a Highly Satisfactory DO rating and Satisfactory IP rating.

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Project Cycle Performance of GEF-7 Projects

56. Projects and programs financed under the LDCF and the SCCF follow GEF-wide standards for project cycle performance. The Project Cancellation Policy¹⁵, approved by the Council in December 2018, set out a time standard for FSPs to receive CEO endorsement no later than 18 months after Council approval, and for MSPs 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 FSPs for CEO endorsement within 12 months of Council Approval. MSPs need to be submitted for CEO Approval within 8 months of CEO PIF approval. If these submission dates or approval dates are not met, projects will be cancelled. The updated Project Cancellation Policy is applicable to all new projects submitted on or after March 1, 2019.

57. In light of this difficult and extraordinary situation due to the wide spread of COVID-19, the GEF CEO notified countries on March 21, 2020 about her decision to provide an automatic

¹⁵ See GEF, 2018, [Project Cancellation Policy](#). Council document GEF/C.55.04/Rev.01.

extension of three months to the business standard deadlines applicable to the submission of CEO Endorsements or Approvals. On June 1, 2020, this deadline was extended by an additional three months, due to the extraordinary circumstances still posed by the pandemic and its impact on the required work. The extension is six months in total.

58. Due to the extension of cancellation deadlines described above, all of the Council-approved FSPs from the GEF-7 period are in compliance with the project cycle standards and Cancellation Policy as of October 1, 2020. During the GEF-7 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 34 FSPs and program under the LDCF. As of October 1, 2020, one of these projects had been endorsed. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved one FSP during GEF-7. As of October 1, 2020, this SCCF project had not been endorsed.

59. Regarding MSPs, five MSPs from the LDCF, five from the SCCF, and three LDCF-SCCF MTF projects have been approved by the CEO in the GEF-7 period until October 1, 2020. Among these, two projects from the SCCF have been CEO approved for implementation. All of these MSPs are in compliance with the project cycle standards and Cancellation Policy as of October 1, 2020.

Project Cycle Performance of GEF-6 Projects

60. During the GEF-6 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 41 FSPs under the LDCF, including two that form part of a programmatic approach. As of October 1, 2020, 30 of these projects had been endorsed. The average preparation time for the GEF-6 LDCF projects that were CEO endorsed by October 1, 2020 was 25 months. The number of projects that were CEO endorsed within 18 months of Council approval was four or 13 percent.

61. Annex III provides a list of projects that had, as of October 1, 2020, exceeded the 18-month period since Council approval, which are eleven LDCF projects from the GEF-6 period.

62. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved ten FSP during GEF-6. As of October 1, 2020, one of these SCCF projects had been dropped before CEO endorsement and all remaining nine projects had been CEO endorsed. Seven of these SCCF projects, or 78 percent, were CEO endorsed within 18 months. The average preparation time for the endorsed GEF-6 SCCF projects was 13 months.

Overview of Management Efficiency and Effectiveness

63. Table 5 provides an overview of GEF management effectiveness and efficiency in FY19 as of June 30, 2019, as it relates to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 5: LDCF and SCCF Management Effectiveness and Efficiency as of June 30, 2019

	LDCF	SCCF	Total	Target
A. Increased and diversified contributions				
1. Total value of contributions pledged in FY19 (USDeq.)	71.4 million	3.8 million	75.2 million	NA
2. Number of donors that pledged in FY19	7 ¹⁶	1	7	NA
3. Total, cumulative pledges as of end of FY19 (USDeq.)	1.40 billion	356.13 million	1.76 billion	NA
4. Actual, cumulative contributions at end of FY19 (\$)	1.37 billion	347.81 million	1.71 billion	NA
5. Actual contributions against pledges (%)	97%	98%	97%	NA
B. More efficient cost structure				
6. Project management cost against project financing approved (%) in FY19	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	NA
7. GEF Secretariat administrative expenses as a share of total project financing approved (%) in FY19	0.7%	1.5%	0.9%	<5%
C. Enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF				
8. Number of page views on the GEF website containing keywords 'Adaptation', 'LDCF' or 'SCCF' in FY19			57,397	NA
9. Number of stories/ mentions in media during FY19	187	89	276	NA
D. Grant performance ratings				
10. Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i> or above (%)	90.2%	89.3%	89.9%	NA
11. Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>satisfactory</i> or above (%)	51.6%	60.0%	54.4%	NA

¹⁶ Includes the Government of Walloon Region of Belgium.

ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
3798	Vanuatu	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	World Bank	6,303,000	6,067,000	Final PIR	MS	MS
3893	Mauritania	Support to the adaptation of agricultural production systems that are vulnerable to climate change	IFAD	3,960,000	10,588,550	5th PIR	MS	MS
4068	Kiribati	Increasing resilience to climate variability and hazards	World Bank	3,300,000	7,800,000	Final 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	7th PIR	S	S
4227	Afghanistan	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan	UNEP	6,039,000	14,509,000	6th PIR	MU	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	4th PIR	S	MS
4453	Lesotho	Adaptation of Small-scale Agriculture Production (ASAP)	IFAD	4,892,074	21,500,204	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4551	Nepal	Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	UNDP	6,999,850	20,416,010	Final PIR	S	S
4568	Madagascar	Adapting coastal zone management to climate change in Madagascar considering	UNEP	6,013,865	12,189,900	4th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		ecosystem and livelihood improvement						
4599	Sierra Leone	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	UNDP	3,311,000	10,220,000	5th PIR	MS	MS
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	1,650,000	11,736,000	Final 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	Final PIR	S	S
4700	Bangladesh	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh	UNDP	6,270,000	47,375,000	4th PIR	S	S
4701	Niger	Scaling up Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in Niger	UNDP	4,180,000	15,676,000	Final PIR	S	S
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	4th PIR	MS	S
4724	Gambia	Enhancing Resilience of	UNDP	9955000	41538000	5th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia						
4725	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	UNDP	7,700,000	43,772,462	5th PIR	MS	MS
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	4th PIR	HS	HS
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	4th PIR	S	S
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	4,499,000	5,696,000	4th PIR	S	S
4958	Sudan	Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rainfed farming and pastoral systems	UNDP	6,380,000	18,920,000	4th PIR	MS	S
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	UNDP	7,831,400	30,822,541	4th PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Mouhoun Forest Corridor and Mare d'Oursi Wetlands Basin						
4974	Comoros	Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Comoros	UNDP	9,999,981	38,409,621	5th PIR	MS	MS
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	Final PIR	S	S
4990	Burundi	Community disaster risk management in Burundi	UNDP	9,663,500	27,070,000	3rd PIR	MS	MU
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	4,000,000	23,659,749	Final PIR	S	S
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	Final 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	Final PIR	MS	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
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	5th PIR	MS	MU
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	4th PIR	S	S
5015	Malawi	Implementing urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened decentralized and national development plans	UNDP	5,060,000	7,090,841	4th PIR	S	HS
5021	Djibouti	Implementing adaptation technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains	UNEP	8,182,350	14,264,000	4th PIR	MU	MS
5049	Vanuatu	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu	UNDP	9,108,000	31,397,253	4th PIR	HS	HS
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	Final PIR	S	S
5071	Gambia	Strengthening climate services and early warning	UNDP, UNEP	8,910,000	21,632,000	4th PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		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						
5075	Lesotho	Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin	UNDP	9,195,998	27,600,000	4th PIR	MU	MU
5111	Nepal	Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Adaptive Capacity to Respond to Impacts of Climate Change and Variability for Sustainable Livelihoods in Agriculture Sector in Nepal	FAO	2,999,750	12,990,000	Final PIR	HS	HS
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	1,891,900	6,846,973	3rd PIR	MU	MU
5124	Lesotho	Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Lesotho	FAO	3,999,700	8,437,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	13,080,000	49,600,000	5th PIR	MS	S
5177	Angola	Promoting climate-resilient	UNDP	9,143,250	46,865,004	3rd PIR	MU	U

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolan's Cuvelai River Basin						
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	4th PIR	MS	MS
5192	Mali	Strengthening the resilience of women producer group's and vulnerable communities in Mali	UNDP	6,116,000	16,600,000	4th PIR	S	MS
5194	Rwanda	Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an ecosystem management approach.	UNEP	6,132,000	9,344,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
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	5th PIR	MS	MS
5226	Congo DR	Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in	UNDP	5,283,375	15,600,000	4th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5230	Angola	Democratic Republic of Congo Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola	UNDP, UNEP	6,931,350	12,311,467	2nd PIR	U	MU
5232	Benin	Flood Control and Climate resilience of agriculture infrastructures in Oueme Valley	AfDB	8,157,750	67,904,000	4th PIR	MS	MS
5233	Madagascar	Enabling climate resilience in the agriculture sector in the southwest region of Madagascar	AfDB	7,009,199	37,434,000	4th PIR	MS	MS
5280	Congo DR	Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	5,973,225	11,500,000	3rd PIR	MU	MU
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	4th PIR	S	MS
5328	Malawi	Building climate change resilience in the fisheries sector in Malawi	FAO	6,110,100	12,120,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5332	Djibouti	Supporting Rural Community Adaptation to Climate Change in Mountain Regions of Djibouti	UNDP	6,000,000	28,630,000	4th PIR	MS	MS
5376	Chad	Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural ecosystems (Projet d'amélioration de la résilience des	IFAD	8,000,000	24,500,000	4th PIR	S	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5380	Haiti	systemes agricoles au Tchad) - PARSAT Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to CC and anthropic threats through a ridge to reef approach to BD conservation and watershed management	UNDP	6,000,000	25,446,145	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5382	Guinea	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region	UNDP	8,979,000	114,180,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5414	Kiribati	Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	UNDP	5,000,000	7,140,000	3rd PIR	MU	MU
5419	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	3rd PIR	S	S
5431	Benin	Strengthening the resilience of the energy sector in Benin to the impacts of climate change	UNDP	8,979,000	31,570,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5432	Angola	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Agropastoral Production Systems through Soil Fertility Management in Key Productive and Vulnerable Areas Using the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	7,465,909	23,619,230	2nd PIR	MU	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5433	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	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5435	Zambia	Promoting Climate Resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province	UNDP	4,363,575	29,030,090	3rd PIR	MS	S
5436	Niger	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	World Bank	7,500,000	100,000,000	5th PIR	S	MS
5451	Congo DR	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services	World Bank	6,000,000	32,700,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5462	Lao PDR	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR	FAO	6,164,250	16,130,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5489	Lao PDR	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	FAO	5,329,999	15,367,380	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5503	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	3rd PIR	S	S
5531	Haiti	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud	UNEP	3,524,628	19,934,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5566	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	3rd PIR	S	S
5580	Mauritania	Development of an improved and innovative delivery system for climate resilient livelihoods in Mauritania	UNEP	5,584,500	8,500,00	1st PIR	MS	S
5581	Solomon Islands	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project	World Bank	7,993,500	7,330,000	5th PIR	MS	MS
5592	Somalia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia	UNDP	8,979,000	64,820,000	4th PIR	HS	HS
5603	Uganda	Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation	UNIDO	3,182,800	7,065,502	3rd 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	4th PIR	S	MS
5632	Madagascar	Enhancing the Adaptation Capacities and Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities	UNDP	6,600,000	61,361,670	3rd PIR	MS	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana						
5651	Sudan	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program	IFAD	9,415,970	32,349,000	3rd PIR	S	S
5671	Timor Leste	Building Shoreline Resilience of Timor Leste to Protect Local Communities and their Livelihoods	UNDP	7,829,250	31,644,402	2nd PIR	S	MS
5694	Comoros	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods	UNEP	5,737,800	16,480,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5695	Tanzania	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience	UNEP	8,400,000	20,750,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
5702	Myanmar	FishAdapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods in Myanmar	FAO	6,734,250	12,885,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5703	Sudan	Enhancing the resilience of communities living in climate change vulnerable areas of Sudan using Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	4,800,480	7,915,200	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5782	Gambia	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia	FAO	7,050,000	36,830,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5815	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in	UNEP	6,734,250	88,190,417	1st PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		the Asia-Pacific region						
5855	Mali	Flood Hazard and Climate Risk Management to Secure Lives and Assets in Mali	UNDP	9,937,125	51,746,907	2nd PIR	MS	MU
5867	Senegal	Promoting innovative finance and community based adaptation in communes surrounding community natural reserves (Ferlo, Niokolo Koba, Senegal river Bas Delta & Saloum Delta), Senegal	UNDP	6,142,950	33,841,169	1st PIR	S	S
5868	Global	Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDC) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	UNDP, UNEP	6,953,250	13,700,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
5902	Sierra Leone	Adapting to Climate Change induced Coastal Risks in Sierra Leone	UNDP	11,141,625	30,000,000	1st PIR	MU	MU
5904	Benin	Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihoods and Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability in Benin	UNDP	4,982,250	30,000,000	1st PIR	S	S
6912	Comoros	Strengthening Comoros Resilience Against Climate Change and Variability Related Disaster	UNDP	10,000,001	37,650,000	1st PIR	S	S
6914	Afghanistan	Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks	UNDP	6,351,000	65,500,000	1st PIR	MU	MU

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
6923	Eritrea	Mainstreaming climate risk considerations in food security and IWRM in Tsilima Plain	UNDP	10,014,975	27,500,000	2nd PIR	U	U
9199	Bhutan	Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	11,772,000	42,630,300	1st PIR	S	S
6967	Ethiopia	CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia	UNDP	6,982,815	10,450,000	2nd PIR	MS	S
8015	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience Of Liberia Montserrado County Vulnerable Coastal Areas To Climate Change Risks	UNDP	2,190,000	2,163,540	2nd PIR	MS	S
9750	Haiti	Resilient productive landscapes in Haiti	World Bank	7,000,000	20,000,000	1st PIR	S	MS
5220	Ethiopia	PSG: Sustainable Land Management Project-2	World Bank	5,000,000	47,505,517	Final PIR	S	S
5270	Mali	PSG: Mali Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate Project	World Bank	2,000,000	4,668,123	5th PIR	MS	MS
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	4th 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	4th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
9197	Vanuatu	Protecting Urban Areas Against the Impacts of Climate Change in Vanuatu	ADB	6,102,000	47,330,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
9512	Tuvalu	Climate Resilience in the Outer Islands of Tuvalu	ADB	540,000	13,510,000	MTR	S	S
3798	Vanuatu	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	World Bank	6,303,000	6,067,000	Final PIR	MS	MS

ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
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	Final PIR	HS	S
4366	Moldova	Climate Resilience through Conservation Agriculture	IFAD	4,807,000	24,071,900	4th PIR	MS	MS
4422	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	3,219,774	23,896,400	5th PIR	S	MS
4536	India	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management	ADB	2,000,000	54,334,000	4th PIR	S	MS
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	4th PIR	MS	MS
4657	Honduras	Competitiveness and Sustainable Rural Development Project in the South Western Border Corridor (PROLENCA-GEF)	IFAD	3,412,751	25,005,460	3rd PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
4775	Ecuador	Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces	FAO	1,642,500	2,912,822	3rd PIR	S	S
4901	India	Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)	World Bank	8,800,000	52,200,000	4th PIR	MS	MS
5105	Tunisia	Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia	UNDP	6,160,000	74,048,000	4th PIR	MS	MS
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	3,431,525	12,419,027	3rd PIR	MU	MU
5115	Kyrgyz Republic	Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan	EBRD	5,500,000	35,220,000	4th PIR	S	S
5125	Lebanon	Smart Adaptation of Forest Landscapes in Mountain Areas (SALMA)	FAO	7,862,398	26,980,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5147	Georgia	Enhancing Resilience of Agricultural Sector in	IFAD	5,928,550	27,620,000	4th PIR	S	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Georgia (ERASIG)						
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	4th PIR	U	HU
5386	Albania	Building the resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon through ecosystem based adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	2,193,285	11,528,872	3rd PIR	S	S
5523	Antigua and Barbuda	Building climate resilience through innovative financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation	UNEP	5,584,500	12,900,000	2nd PIR	MS	S
5667	Regional	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector	FAO	6,142,950	37,542,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5681	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean	UNEP	6,734,250	29,734,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5683	Global	Assisting non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven	UNDP, UNEP	5,091,750	41,800,000	3rd PIR	HS	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)						
5685	Morocco	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	IFAD	7,198,450	28,000,000	4th PIR	S	MS
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	3rd PIR	MS	MU
5814	Regional	Pacific Resilience Program	World Bank	6,000,000	40,217,000	4th PIR	MS	MU
6915	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan: Southeast Europe and Central Asia Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	World Bank	5,475,000	15,000,000	3rd PIR	S	S
6924	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilience in Viet Nam Cities	ADB	5,150,000	77,897,100	1st PIR	S	S
6927	Egypt	Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements	IFAD	8,624,143	38,132,600	4th PIR	S	MS
6945	Costa Rica	Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in	UNDP	5,639,250	26,658,949	3rd PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica						
6951	Morocco	Enhancing the climate resilience of the Moroccan ports sector	EBRD	7,000,000	48,900,000	3rd PIR	MU	MU
6955	Chile	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	FAO	2,847,000	15,737,794	2nd PIR	S	S
6960	Turkmenistan	Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas	UNDP	3,500,000	20,830,000	2nd PIR	MS	MU
9941	Global	Structuring and launching CRAFT: the first private sector climate resilience & adaptation fund for developing countries	CI	1,171,750	1,418,000	Final PIR	HS	HS
4880	Regional	Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	1,998,150	6,650,000	3rd PIR	S	S
4934	Global	Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of	UNEP	5,500,000	34,850,000	6th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Vulnerable Developing Countries						
5263	Cameroon	Enhancing the Resilience of Poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde	AfDB	4,551,915	156,280,000	4th PIR	MU	MU
5384	Regional	Adaptation to the impact of climate change in water resources for the Andean Region	CAF	9,450,000	58,181,237	1st PIR	MS	MU
5604	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin	UNDP	5,639,250	77,260,000	4th PIR	HS	S
5666	Pakistan	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development	UNIDO	3,723,000	14,700,000	3rd PIR	S	S
5687	Belize	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	World Bank	5,475,000	3,000,000	2nd PIR	MU	MU
9103	Cambodia	Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural	IFAD	5,201,250	21,092,000	2nd PIR	MS	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF funding (incl. Agency fees and PPG) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Cambodia (S-RET)						
4652	Regional	GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project	ADB	500,000	7,000,000	Final PIR	S	S
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	5,000,000	293,930,000	7th PIR	MS	S

ANNEX III: OVERDUE PROJECTS

The projects listed in this Annex were, as of October 1, 2020, overdue for CEO Endorsement. They are GEF-6 projects and fall under the previous Cancellation Policy.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval Date	Trust Fund
8018	Regional (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	Building Resilience of Health Systems in Pacific Island LDCs to Climate Change	UNDP	3/27/2017	LDCF
8022	Lao PDR	Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process	UNEP	2/8/2018	LDCF
8036	Bangladesh	Integrating climate change adaptation into sustainable development pathways of Bangladesh	UNDP	11/8/2017	LDCF
9041	Kiribati	Enhancing “whole of islands” approach to strengthen community resilience to climate and disaster risks in Kiribati	UNDP	3/2/2017	LDCF
9131	Myanmar	Reducing Climate Vulnerability of Coastal Communities of Myanmar through an Ecosystem-based Approach	UNDP	3/6/2018	LDCF
9166	Chad*	Strengthening agro-ecosystems’ adaptive capacity to climate change in the Lake Chad Basin (Lac, Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal, and part of the Hadjer-Lamis region)	FAO	8/27/2018	LDCF
9194	Gambia	Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Climate Change through Capacity Building for small scale Enterprises and Communities Dependent on Coastal Fisheries in The Gambia	UNIDO	11/14/2017	LDCF
9201	Cambodia*	Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Cambodia's Coastal Fishery Dependent Communities	FAO	8/27/2018	LDCF
9318	Burkina Faso*	Climate resilience in the Nakambe Basin	UNDP	8/27/2018	LDCF
9364	Sao Tome and Principe*	São Tomé and Príncipe Adaptation to Climate Change - Additional Financing	World Bank	8/27/2018	LDCF
9392	Congo DR*	Climate resilient growth and adaptation in Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	8/27/2018	LDCF

*These projects were posted for LDCF/SCCF Council approval by mail on May 29, 2018 following previous streamlined procedures for processing LDCF proposals, and were approved on a no objection basis on June 26, 2018. Due to operational changes that took place at the end of GEF-6 period, the issuance of the Council approval letters were postponed until early GEF-7. As the approval decision was taken in the GEF-6 period, they are considered as part of the GEF-6 portfolio.