



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/LDCF.SCCF.30/04

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June 17, 2021

Virtual Meeting

Agenda Item 05

**FY20 ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND
AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The LDCF/SCCF Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.30/04, *FY20 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.

The Council welcomes the overall finding that the LDCF and SCCF portfolio under implementation in FY20 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, 2019 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2020 (FY20), which is from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020. 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. Seventy-eight LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2019 and were under implementation during at least part of FY20. For these projects, the GEF Secretariat received 78 project implementation reports (PIRs), 13 mid-term reviews (MTRs) and 16 terminal evaluations (TEs). Total LDCF project financing¹ commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$471.4 million as of June 30, 2020, with \$2,191.4 million in confirmed co-financing. Each dollar in LDCF project financing mobilized \$4.7 in co-financing. Of the LDCF project financing that had been committed, \$256.6 million or 54 percent, had been disbursed by the 78 projects.
3. Sixty-three LDCF projects under implementation, or 81 percent of the projects under implementation, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). Sixty-two projects, or 79 percent, were also rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP).
4. As of June 30, 2020, the 78 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 5.2 million direct beneficiaries, brought around 1.3 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained more than 107,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the LDCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY20, comprised more than 16.2 million direct beneficiaries, 3.3 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and 508,000 people who were trained on various aspects of climate change adaptation.
5. In FY20, the cohort of SCCF projects showed very high levels of achievement, as evidenced by high performance ratings, substantial co-financing and results significantly above the targets for all the GEF-7 core indicators. Under the SCCF, 41 projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2019 and were under implementation during at least part of FY20. The GEF Secretariat received 35 PIRs, six MTRs and nine TEs. These projects had achieved high level of implementation performance: 91 percent received a DO rating of MS or higher and 94 percent received an IP rating of MS or higher. The total SCCF project financing

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

committed towards the active portfolio amounted to \$175.4 million², with confirmed co-financing amounting to \$1,700.4 million. Each dollar in SCCF project financing mobilized \$9.7 in co-financing. Of the SCCF project financing that had been committed, \$93.7 million, or 48 percent, had been disbursed by the 41 projects in the active portfolio.

6. Under the SCCF, the 41 projects under implementation had reached approximately 3.5 million direct beneficiaries, brought 0.6 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained some 36,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the SCCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY20, comprised over 6.4 million direct beneficiaries, 6.4 million hectares of land better management to withstand the effects of climate change, and 80,805 people who were trained.

7. 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.

² Ibid.

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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, 2019 and that were under implementation during at least part of the FY20 (from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020). The review further provides information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 1: The LDCF and the SCCF Active Portfolio at a Glance as of June 30, 2020

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Active portfolio in FY20: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and were under implementation during at least a part of FY20			
Total GEF project financing committed towards active portfolio (US\$) ³	\$471,355,532	\$175,406,401	\$646,761,933
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (project grants, excluding Agency fees and PPG) (US\$)	\$256,634,663	\$93,725,273	\$350,359,936
Total confirmed co-financing (US\$)	\$2,191,409,727	\$1,700,370,427	\$3,891,780,154
Number of projects*	78	41	119
Number of countries	42	28	69

*: one LDCF-SCCF multi-trust fund project

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

2. This section provides a quantitative overview of the portfolio of projects and programs that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2019 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY20. For a summary of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF and expected portfolio-wide results as of March 31, 2021, please refer to the Progress Report of the LDCF and SCCF.⁴

Least Developed Countries Fund

3. Seventy-eight LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2019 and were under implementation during at least part of FY20.⁵ The Council approval dates of these projects ranged from August 2010 to May 2017. For these projects, the GEF Secretariat received 78 project implementation reports (PIR), 13 mid-term reviews (MTR) and 16 terminal

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.

⁴ GEF, 2021, [Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.30/03.

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

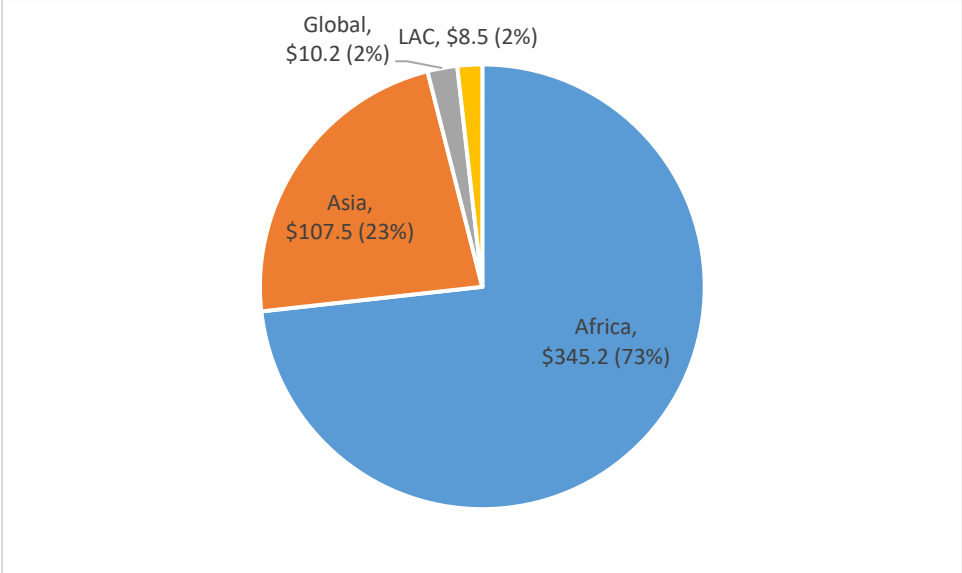
evaluations (TEs). The active portfolio includes 77 Full-Sized Projects (FSP) and one Medium-Sized Project (MSP). Of the 78 projects reviewed, eight had completed their first full year of implementation as of June 30, 2020; 11 had completed their second year; while 59 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex I provides a list of LDCF project reports received by the GEF Secretariat for the analysis, including their ratings.

4. Total LDCF project financing commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$471.4 million as of June 30, 2020, with \$2,191.4 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project financing that had been committed, \$256.6 million, or 54 percent, had been disbursed by the 78 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1.

Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation

5. As of June 30, 2020, 73 percent of LDCF funding for projects under implementation had been committed towards projects in least developed countries (LDCs) in Africa, while 23 percent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific, and 2 percent to Latin America and Caribbean, which is Haiti (see Figure 1). The active LDCF portfolio includes ten projects in eight small island developing States (SIDS) that are also LDCs, with funding commitments amounting to \$67.8 million, or 14 percent of the active portfolio.⁶

Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2020 (\$ Million and Share)

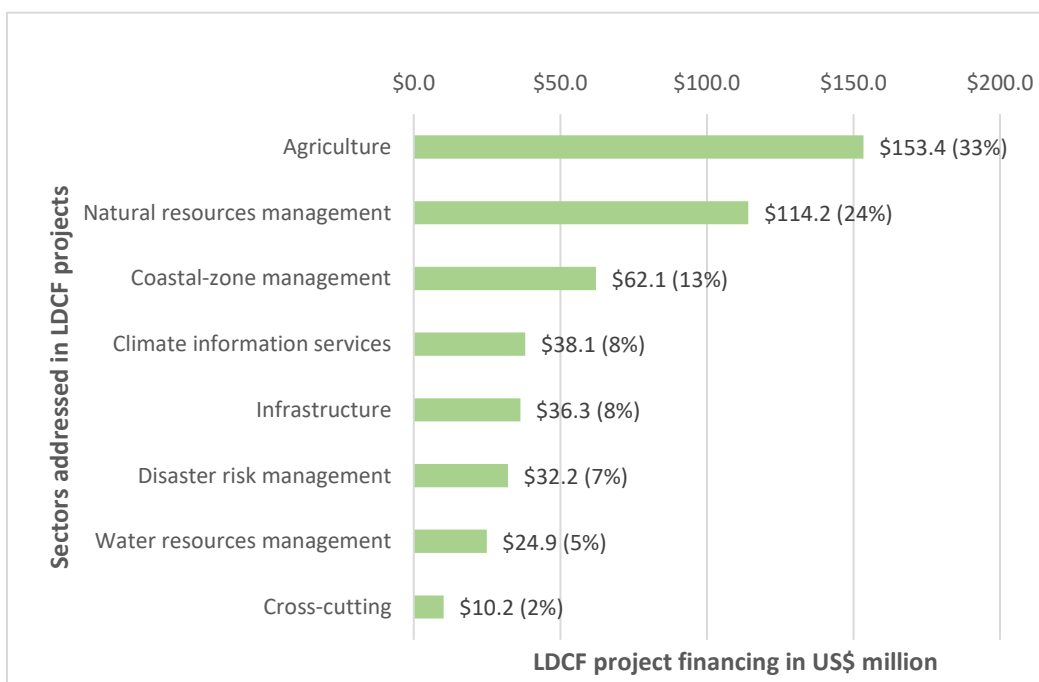


⁶ The SIDS included in this year’s analysis are: Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Samoa, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Samoa is also included, as the LDCF project approved prior to its graduation is part of the cohort of projects analyzed.

Sector Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation

6. 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 primarily addressed by LDCF projects under implementation. Consistent with the priorities identified in LDCs’ National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), 33 percent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were primarily working to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food systems. Natural resources management and coastal zone management were other priority sectors addressed through the active portfolio, each receiving between 24 and 13 percent of funding commitments.

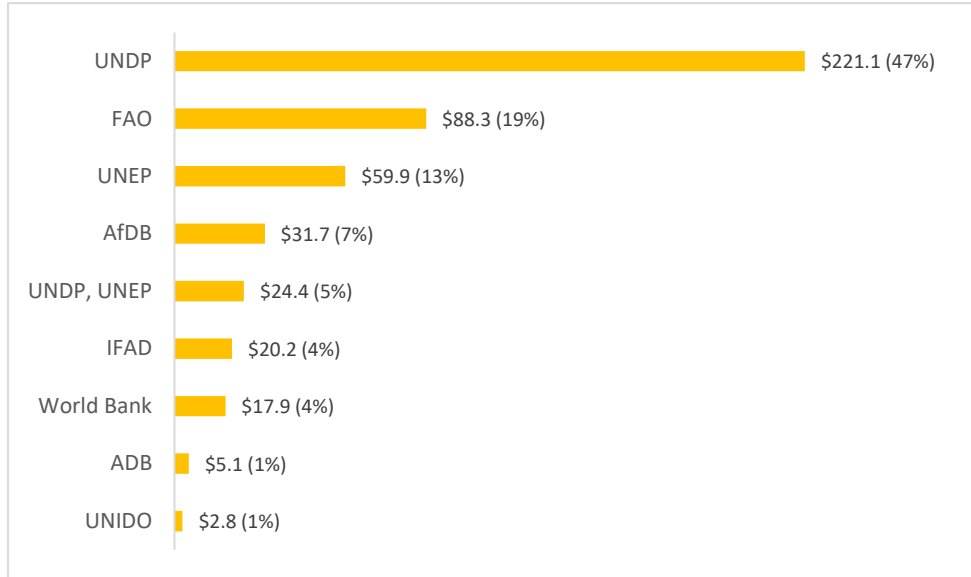
Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2020 (\$ Million and Share)



Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency

7. As of June 30, 2020, eight 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 \$221.1 million or 47 percent of total funding commitments. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) had the second largest share at \$88.3 million or 19 percent of total funding commitments, followed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as shown in Figure 3. This distribution is based on 78 projects for which project monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat during the reporting period.

Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as of June 30, 2020 (\$ Million and Share by Agency)



Performance Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation

8. Sixty-four LDCF projects under implementation, or 82 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).⁷ Sixty-three projects, or 81 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.

9. 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).

10. Figure 6 presents the percentage of LDCF projects rated MS or above in their DO and IP ratings by lead Agency. All Agencies reported in achieving MS or above in 71 percent or higher of their portfolio, with four Agencies reporting achieving MS or above in the DO and IP ratings in 100 percent of their projects.

⁷ 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 under Implementation as of June 30, 2020 (Number of Projects and Share)

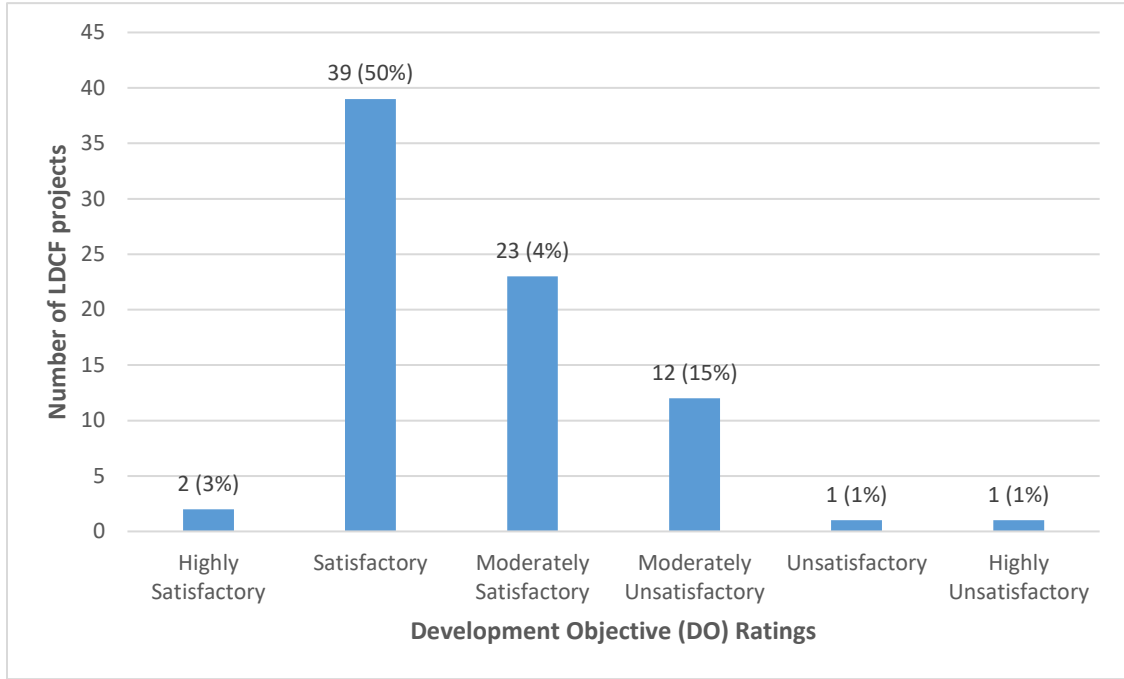


Figure 5: Implementation Progress Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2020 (Number of Projects and Share)

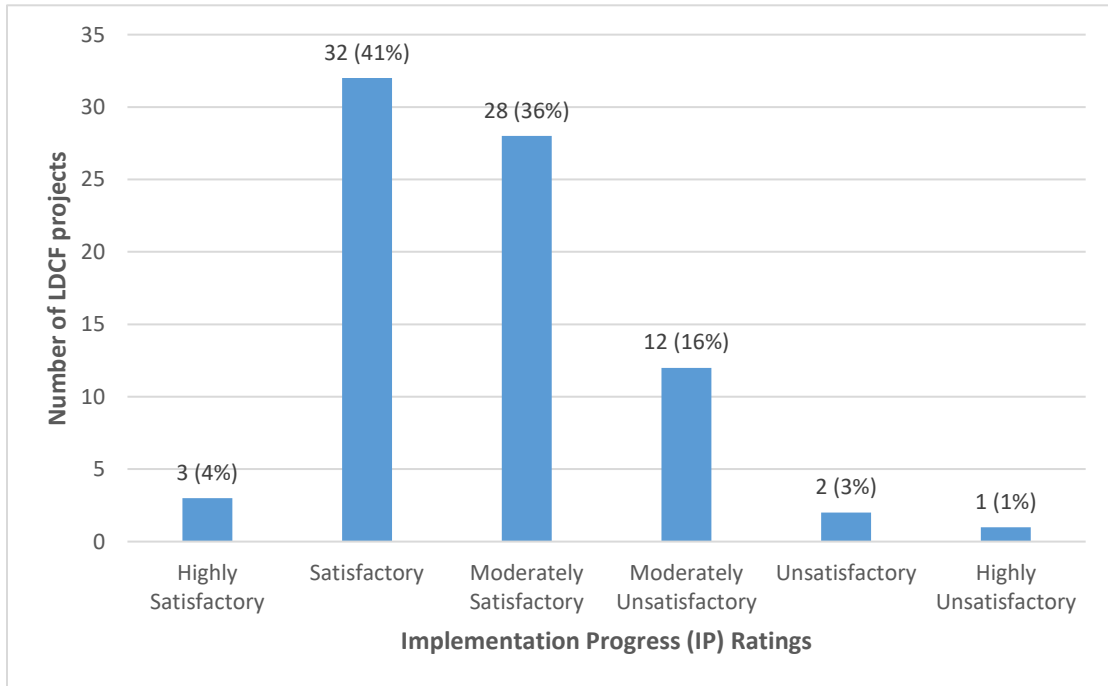
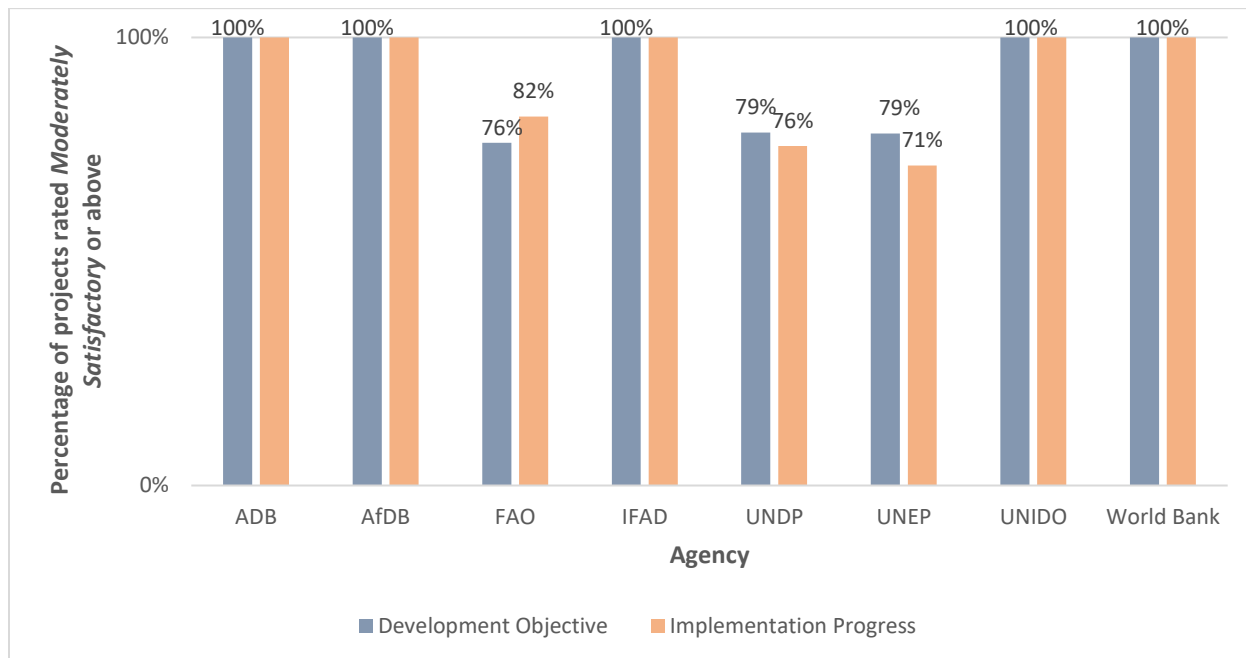


Figure 6: Percentage of LDCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above by Agency as of June 30, 2020



Results Achieved under the LDCF

11. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as of FY20 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,⁸ 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, 2019.

12. As of June 30, 2020, the 78 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached approximately 5.2 million direct beneficiaries and trained more than 107,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 78 projects, an estimated 1.3 million hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, more than 510 national and sub-national policies, plans or frameworks had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 30 projects had enhanced climate information services.

⁸ 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.

Table 2: Portfolio-Level Results under the LDCF as of June 30, 2020

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY20)	Results from active portfolio in FY20	No. of projects in active portfolio sample ⁹	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total LDCF project financing (US\$)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	16,210,188	5,157,388	62	41	\$361,312,177
Hectares of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	3,313,004	1,293,613	32	30	\$276,578,954
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	124	64		41	\$384,424,996
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	1,405	531	39	32	\$229,649,405
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	75	30		24	\$184,179,404
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	131	28		22	\$167,127,272
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	508,180	107,205	63	38	\$358,938,388
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	3,875	221	29	23	\$182,137,073
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes					

⁹ Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is applicable to a limited sample of the 78 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio.

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY20)	Results from active portfolio in FY20	No. of projects in active portfolio sample ⁹	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total LDCF project financing (US\$)
No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	212	86	26	22	\$161,014,689
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	1,937	429	30	25	\$186,511,931

13. In FY20, 16 TEs and 13 MTRs were submitted along with trackable achievements in climate adaptation indicators. Tables 3 and 4 summarize the results achieved at the MTR and TE stages, respectively, for indicators those are compatible with GEF-7 Core Indicators^{10, 11}, by comparing the target set at the CEO Approval or Endorsement stages.¹² The GEF-7 Core Indicators are:

- Core Indicator 1: Number direct beneficiaries
- Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience
- Core Indicator 3: Number of policies, plans, or development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience
- Core Indicator 4: Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risks and/or engage in adaptation measures

14. Overall, the data indicates that good progress is recorded at both MTR and TE stages. In particular, at the TE stage, the achieved results from the cohort of projects exceeded the targets set at the approval/endorsement stage for one indicator and reached above 90 percent for two indicators. Specifically, the number of actual direct beneficiaries was over 230 percent of the target numbers. On the other hand, the achieved area of land managed for climate

¹⁰ GEF, 2018, [Updated Results Architecture for Adaptation to Climate Change under the LDCF and the SCCF](#). Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/Inf.05.

¹¹ GEF, 2019, [GEF Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework](#).

¹² In GEF-7, the results framework was further streamlined to focus reporting on four core indicators. To enable a portfolio-wide analysis of projects across different GEF phases, the GEF secretariat has mapped the comparable indicators used in the GEF-6 period and before, against the GEF-7 core indicators. While the entire cohort of LDCF projects in this year’s AMR was approved prior to GEF-7 and reported targets and results based on the indicators used in the GEF-6 and before, their portfolio analysis as presented in this section can be reported based on the GEF-7 core indicators. Moving forward, as the portfolio will include projects from current and prior GEF phases, the portfolio analysis will be based on the most current set of core indicators.

resilience was 78 percent of the target figures. This is mainly due to one project, which accounted for more than 50 percent of expected results, did not achieve its target¹³.

Table 3: Result Achievement of LDCF Projects under Implementation at the MTR Stage as of June 30, 2020

	Expected Results at CEO Approval or Endorsement	Achieved Results at Mid-Term Review	Achieved Results Compared against Expected Results (%)
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	362,685	181,525	50%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	167,505	9,760	6%
Core Indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	128	121	95%
Core Indicator 4: Total no. of people trained	9,951	4,276	43%

Table 4: Result Achievement of LDCF Projects under Implementation at TE Stage as of June 30, 2020

	Expected Results at CEO Approval or Endorsement	Achieved Results at Terminal Evaluation	Achieved Results Compared against Expected Results (%)
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	681,741	1,582,425	232%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	301,365	236,397	78%
Core Indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	190	180	95%
Core Indicator 4: Total no. of people trained	38,511	36,317	94%

¹³ This project has received MS for both DO and IP ratings in the latest PIR for FY19.

Special Climate Change Fund

15. Forty-one SCCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and were under implementation during at least part of FY20.¹⁴ For these projects, the Secretariat received 35 PIRs, six MTRs, and nine TEs. Thirty-nine of these projects were FSPs, while two were MSPs. Of the 41 projects reviewed, one had completed its first full year of implementation, one had completed its second year, while 39 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. The Council approval dates of these projects ranged from March, 2011 to October, 2015. Annex II provides a list of the reports received for the active SCCF portfolio.

16. Overall, this year's cohort of SCCF projects showed very high levels of achievement, as evidenced by high performance ratings, results significantly above the targets for all the core indicators, and significant co-financing.

17. Total SCCF project financing commitments for the active portfolio amounted to \$175.4 million as of June 30, 2020, with \$1,700.4 million in confirmed co-financing. The cohort of SCCF projects has generated a significant level of confirmed co-financing ratio of 1 to 9.7.¹⁵ Of the SCCF project financing that had been committed, \$93.7 million, or 48 percent, had been disbursed by the 41 projects in the active portfolio. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1.

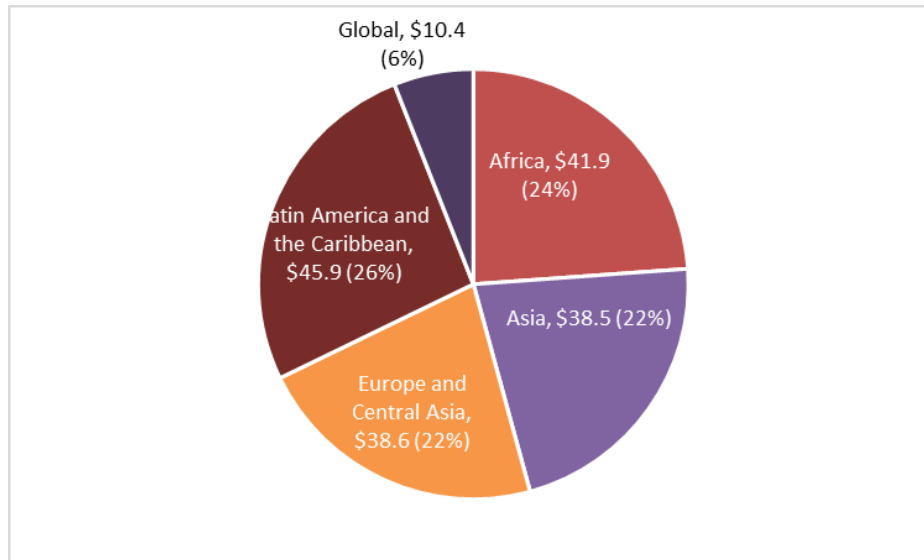
Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation

18. As of June 30, 2020, the regional distribution of SCCF resources allocated to the active portfolio was balanced among four regions. Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean received approximately 26 percent of the funding commitments, while projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) received about 24, 22 and 22 percent of funding commitments, respectively. Global projects received about 6 percent, as shown in Figure 7. SIDS benefited from \$8.0 million in funding commitments, or 5 percent of the active portfolio.

¹⁴ This analysis only includes projects for which implementation documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

¹⁵ The high co-financing ratio of the SCCF portfolio is in part due to a number of projects by multilateral development banks with significant co-financing, as well as MTFs (see Annex II for the list of active portfolio under the SCCF). For the MTFs, the co-financing ratio accounts only for the LDCF portion of the GEF project financing. If the entire GEF project financing is included in the calculation For MTF projects, the co-financing ratio for SCCF is 1 to 8.1.

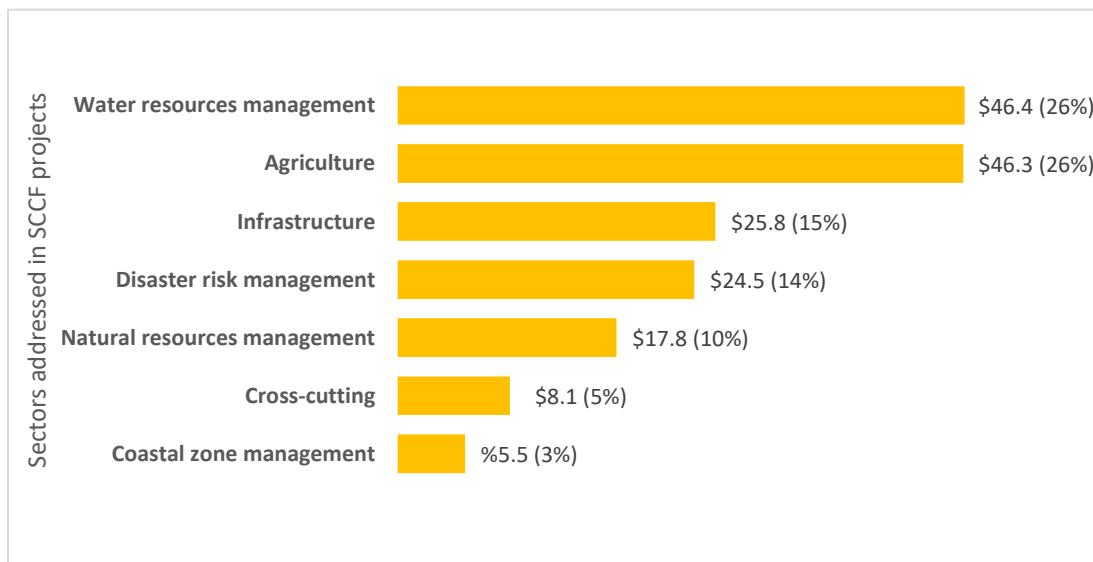
**Figure 7: Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2020
(\$ Million and Share)**



Sector Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation

19. Among the cohort for this year’s analysis, projects addressing water resources management, agriculture, and infrastructure had the highest shares of SCCF resources, at 26 percent, 26 percent and 15 percent respectively, as shown in Figure 8. Disaster risk management comprised another priority for SCCF support, receiving 14 percent of total commitments.

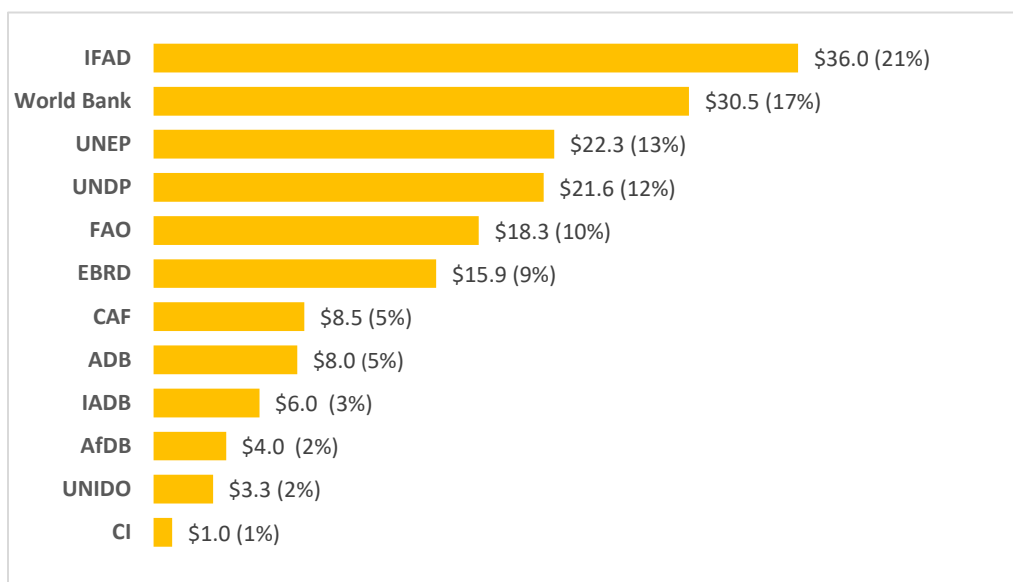
**Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2020
(\$ Million and Share)**



Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency

20. As of June 30, 2020, twelve GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has the highest share of the active SCCF portfolio, with \$36.0 million, or 21 percent of the total funding commitments of \$175.4 million, followed by the World Bank with \$30.5 million, or 17 percent of total funding commitments, and UNEP with \$22.3 million, or 13 percent (see Figure 9).¹⁶

Figure 9: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as of June 30, 2020 (\$ Million and Share)



Performance Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation

21. Thirty-four out of the 41 SCCF projects in this year's AMR cohort reported performance ratings. Of these, 31 projects, or 91 percent, received a DO rating of Moderately Satisfactory or higher. 32 of the 34 projects, or 94 percent, received an IP rating of Moderately Satisfactory or higher (see Figures 10 and 11 below). These figures only include 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.

22. None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio received an Unsatisfactory (U) nor Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) IP rating in this year. However, three projects received Moderately Unsatisfactory DO ratings and two received Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) IP ratings. These projects are summarized and presented in the section on Success Factors, Challenges, and Lessons.

¹⁶ These figures include: GEF project financing.

23. 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 an in-depth statistical analysis, there were certain variations among Agencies on the percentage of their active portfolio with ratings of MS or above. In the FY 20 active portfolio, FAO and World Bank had projects with Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) ratings for both IP and DO.

Figure 10: Development Objectives Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2020 (Number of Projects and Share)

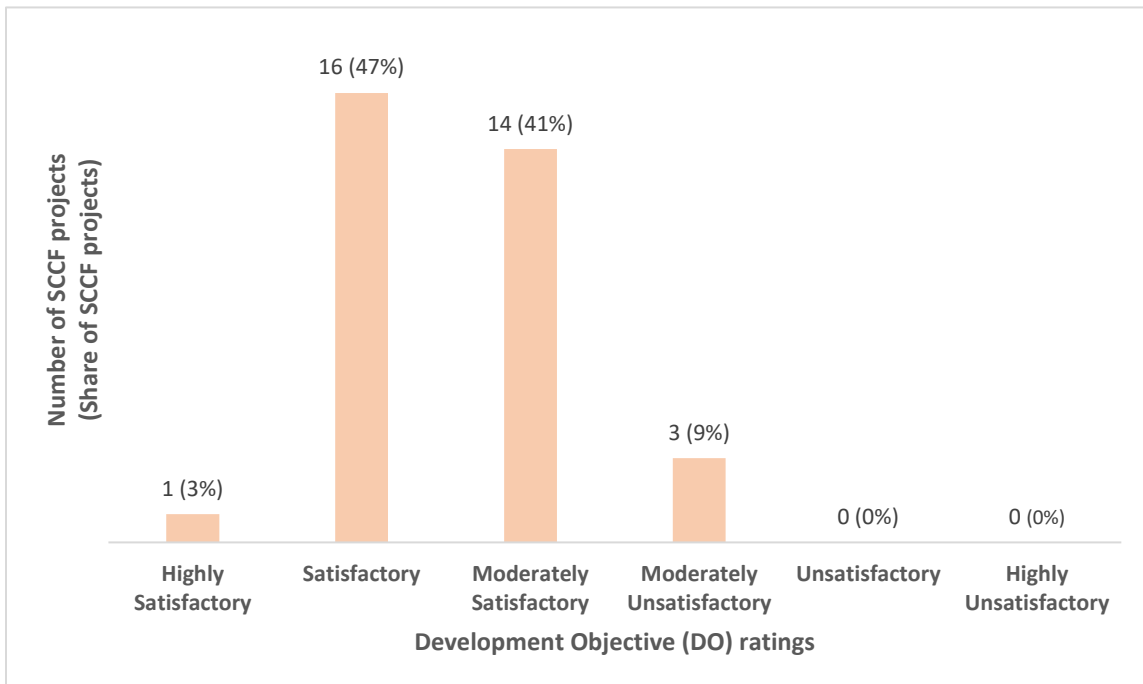


Figure 11: Implementation Progress Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2020 (Number of Projects and Share)

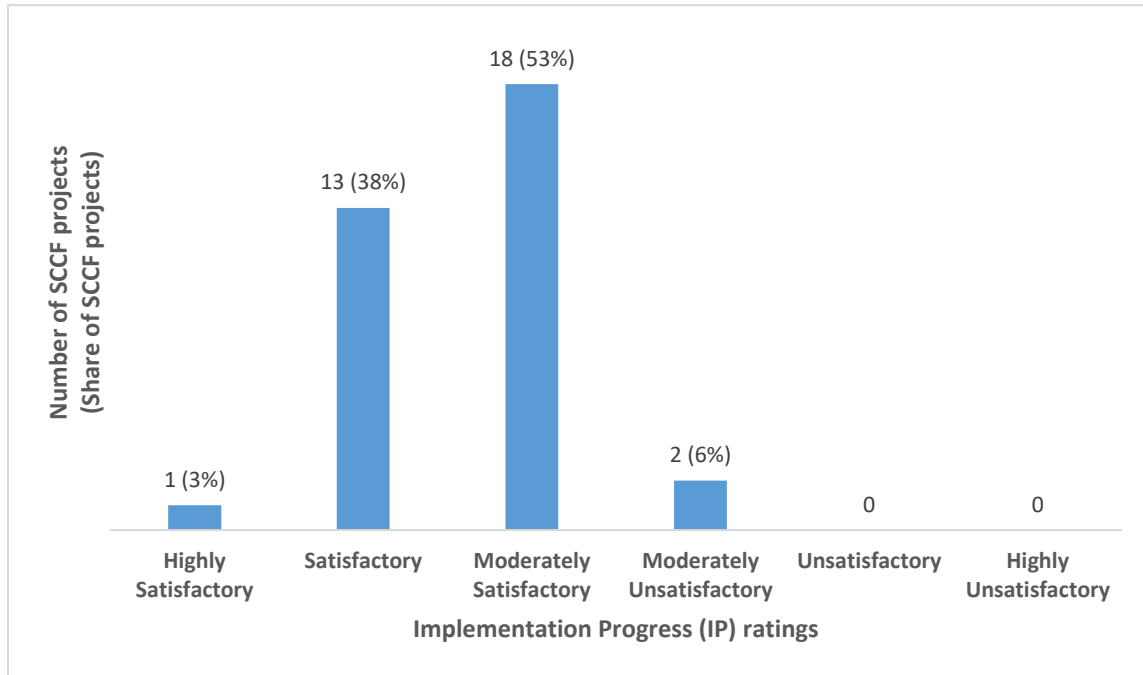
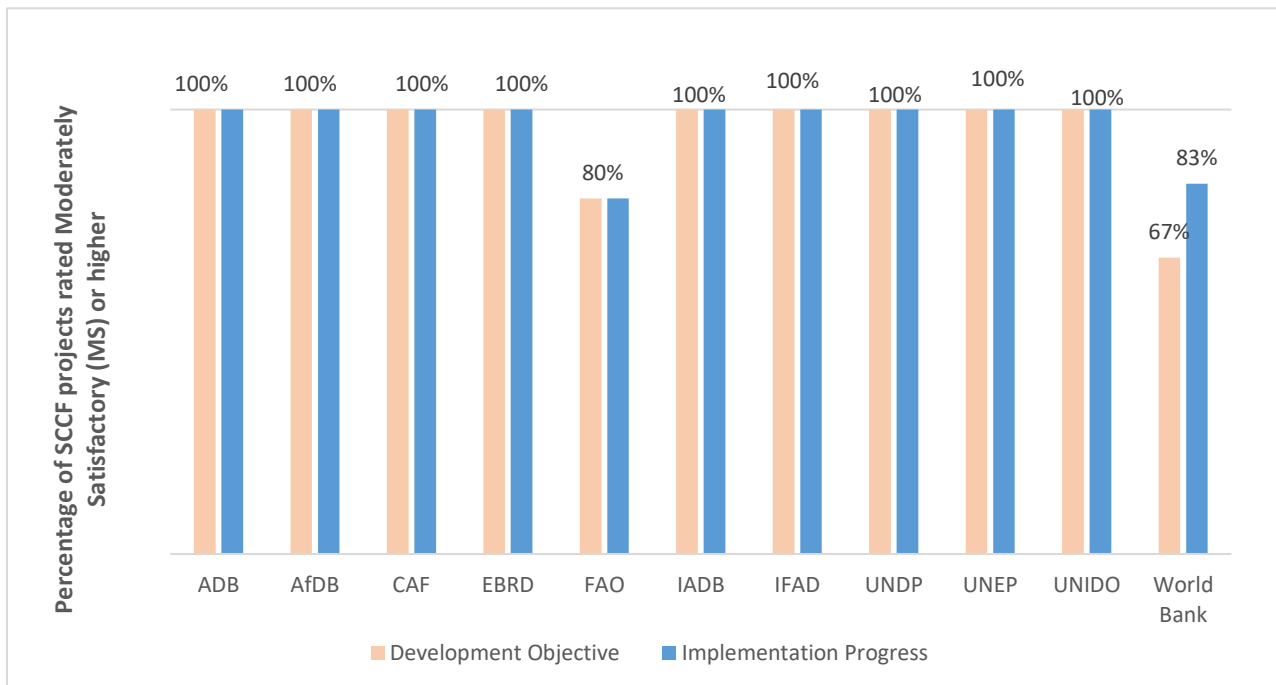


Figure 12: Percentage of SCCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above by Agency as of June 30, 2020



Results Achieved under the SCCF

24. The SCCF has a long history of tracking actual results. Table 5 summarizes both the results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio in FY20 and the total cumulative results. 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,¹⁷ which corresponds to this AMR's coverage. At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16th meeting in May 2014, the table provides the total cumulative results achieved under the SCCF, including for projects that were completed before June 30, 2019.

25. As of June 30, 2020, the 41 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 3.5 million direct beneficiaries and trained 36,151 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 41 projects, 581,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 57 regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans or frameworks in 12 countries had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks, while 14 projects had enhanced climate information services in 12 countries. Furthermore, 280 regional, national, and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures through 15 projects.

Table 5: Portfolio-Level Results under the SCCF as of June 30, 2020

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY20)	Results from active portfolio in FY20	No. of projects in active portfolio sample ¹⁸	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total SCCF project financing (US\$)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	6,439,062	3,523,352	31	25	\$134,338,970
Hectares of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	6,367,244	581,945	19	16	\$85,693,086
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	58	32	25	\$136,137,700

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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 FY20)	Results from active portfolio in FY20	No. of projects in active portfolio sample18	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total SCCF project financing (US\$)
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	328	245	25	17	\$114,477,724
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	27	14	14	12	\$67,940,334
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	17	10	10	6	\$47,635,906
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	80,805	36,151	29	22	\$119,927,017
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	530	280	15	10	\$59,774,368
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	107	57	17	12	\$69,592,285
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	446	253	15	11	\$73,554,001

26. In FY20, nine TEs and six MTRs were submitted by Agencies with data on achieved results. Table 6 and 7 summarize these projects' result achievements and the progress in

achieving expected result targets, which were set at the CEO Approval or Endorsement stage. Following the LDCF result section, the four GEF-7 Core Indicators¹⁹ are used for this analysis.

27. The data shows that the cohort of SCCF projects had achieved significantly higher results in all four core indicators at completion compared to expected results at CEO Approval/Endorsement stage. For core indicators 1 “number of direct beneficiaries” and core indicator 3 “total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience”, the achieved results at TE stage had exceeded the targets largely by over 300 percent. Similarly, core indicator 2 “area of land managed for climate resilience” and core indicator 4 “total no. of people trained” had exceed the target by around 150 percent.

28. In comparison, reported results at mid-term had relatively modest achievement rates for some core indicators. Of the six projects that reached mid-term, all projects focused on agriculture, coastal zone management and water resources management as their primary or secondary sectors. Interventions in these sectors tend to include longer-term investments and may be less likely to produce outcomes immediately at the early stage of the implementation. Overall, due to the small number of the projects at mid-term (six), trends cannot be easily derived. The Secretariat will continue to monitor projects and assess the level of results and impacts achieved at completion.

Table 6: Result Achievement of SCCF Projects under Implementation at the MTR Stage as of June 30, 2020

Indicator	Expected Results at CEO Approval or Endorsement	Achieved Results at Mid-term Evaluation	Achieved Results Compared against Expected Results (%)
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	195,910	41,775	21%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience	555,680	147,752	27%
Core Indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	17	4	24%
Core Indicator 4: Total no. of people trained	4,410	1,611	37%

¹⁹ GEF, 2019, [GEF Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework](#).

Table 7: Result Achievement of SCCF Projects under Implementation at TE Stage as of June 30, 2020

Indicator	Expected Results at CEO Approval or Endorsement	Achieved Results at Terminal Evaluation	Achieved Results Compared against Expected Results (%)
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	97,800	356,435	364%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience	4,300	6,397	149%
Core Indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	8	28	350%
Core Indicator 4: Total no. of people trained	13,760	21,212	154%

Multi-Trust Fund Projects under Implementation

29. The GEF Secretariat received PIRs for twelve projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds, seven 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 project financing commitments amounted to \$38.6 million from the LDCF and \$21.2 million from the SCCF (see Table 8). All but one LDCF multi-trust fund projects (86 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). These ratings are generally comparable to ratings of the active SCCF or LDCF single trust fund portfolio presented in the previous sections.

Table 8: Multi-Trust Fund Projects and Programs under Implementation as of June 30, 2020

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	LDCF/ SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	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	SCCF	1,462,083	2,912,822	HS	HS
4880	Regional	Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	SCCF	1,816,500	6,650,000	S	S
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	SCCF	4,629,630	293,930,000	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	LDCF/ SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	LDCF	4,045,000	5,696,000	S	MS
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	SCCF	1,818,182	12,601,667	MS	MS
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	LDCF	1,700,000	6,846,973	MU	MU
				SCCF	3,025,000	12,419,027		
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	LDCF	12,000,000	49,600,000	MS	MS
5270	Mali	PSG: Mali Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate Project	World Bank	LDCF	1,851,852	4,668,123	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	5,381,970	25,446,145	S	S
5384	Regional	Adaptation to the impact of climate change in water resources for the Andean Region	CAF	SCCF	8,456,621	58,181,237	MS	MS
5531	Haiti	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud	UNEP	LDCF	3,118,500	19,934,000	S	S
9199	Bhutan	Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	LDCF	10,500,000	42,630,300	S	HS

Risk Assessment and COVID-19 Impact

30. This section delineates an overview of projects risks reported in project monitoring documentation submitted from the Agencies for LDCF and SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2019 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY20. Particular focus is placed on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Risk rating is explored as a proxy to assess the impact of COVID-19 to the projects under implementation.

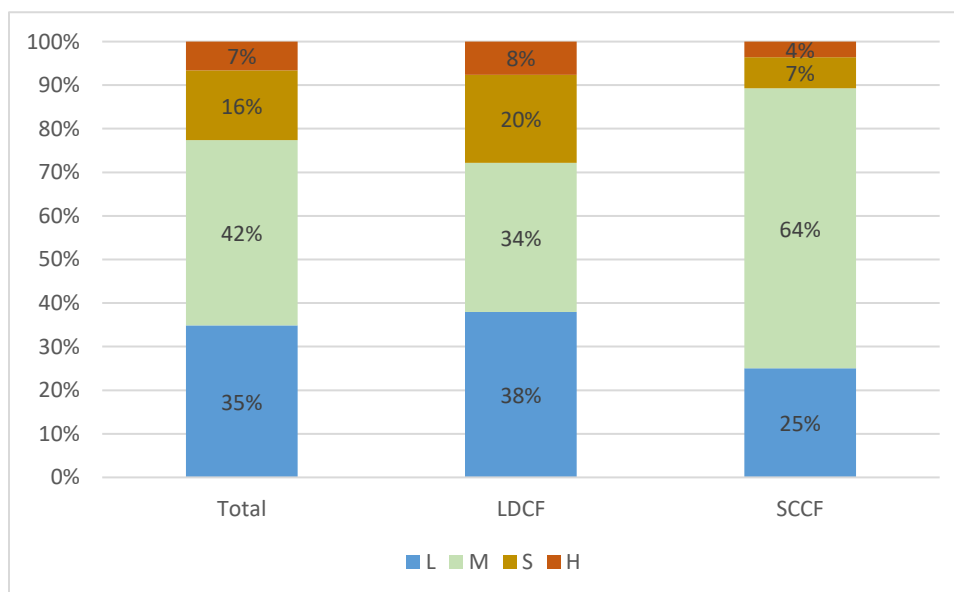
Project Risk Analysis

31. As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolds, risk monitoring becomes more relevant and important to help inform portfolio management. Risk ratings assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project that may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risks of projects are rated on the following scale in PIRs: High Risk (H); Substantial Risk (S); Modest Risk (M); and Low Risk (L).

32. The risk levels faced by LDCF and SCCF projects combined were reported as low or moderate for 77 percent of the projects (Figure 13). Overall, SCCF projects reported less risk compared to LDCF projects. While 72 percent of LDCF projects reported low or modest risks, approximately 90 percent of SCCF projects rated their risk as low or modest. As LDCF is specifically for LDCs and SCCF is for any developing country, this difference in risk ratings highlight more challenges faced amongst LDCs.

33. The overall risks faced by LDCF and SCCF projects were reported at a comparable level with those of the GEF Trust Fund. The GEF Monitoring Report for the same FY20 states that 79 percent of projects have reported low or modest risk for the overall GEF Trust Fund projects.²⁰ The trend of LDC projects reporting higher risks is also evident in the GEF Trust Fund: 70 percent of GEF Trust Fund projects in LDCs reported low or modest risk, whereas 79 percent of the overall GEF Trust Fund projects.

Figure 13: Distribution of Risk Ratings in LDCF and SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2020²¹



²⁰ GEF, 2020, [The GEF Monitoring Report 2020](#). Council document GEF/C.59/03/Rev.01.

²¹ The project risk ratings are as follows: High Risk (H), Substantial Risk (S), Modest Risk (M), and Low Risk (L).

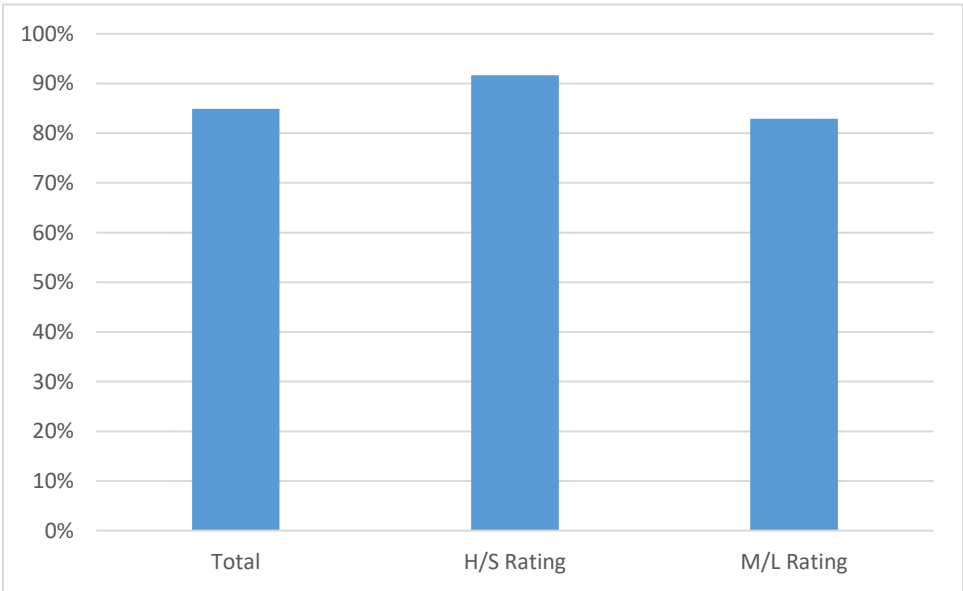
34. Risk ratings from the FY20 are at the comparable level as risk ratings from FY19, as shown in Table 9. This analysis shows that risk ratings at the portfolio level have not shown any discernable difference before and during the pandemic.

Table 9: Low or Modest Risk Ratings in LDCF and SCCF Projects in FY19 and FY20 Portfolios

	Total portfolio (LDCF + SCCF)	LDCF	SCCF
Share of projects with low or modest risk in FY19 portfolio	74%	70%	85%
Share of projects with low or modest risk in FY20 portfolio	77%	72%	89%

35. An analysis revealed that 83 percent of the projects with modest or low risk, and over 90 percent of projects with high or substantial risk specifically mentioned COVID-19 pandemic in their implementation documents (progress or stakeholder engagement section). This implies that while the pandemic is not yet affecting the risk ratings of the LDCF and SCCF portfolio as a whole, COVID as a risk factor is widely included in implementation documents, particularly in those of higher risk projects. As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolds, the GEF will continue to monitor the risk to projects and identify changes over time at the portfolio level.

Figure 14: Percentage of LDCF and SCCF Projects under Implementation that Included COVID-19 Pandemic in the Implementation Documents by Project Risk Rating



SUCCESS FACTORS, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

36. This section provides the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the LDCF and SCCF projects drawing on the project monitoring documentation received. The analysis explores the following broad themes: (i) implementation progress analysis to identify challenges, (ii) key success factors and challenges behind project performance, (iii) enabling private sector engagement in adaptation, (iv) gender mainstreaming, and (v) stakeholder engagement.

37. The 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.

Implementation Progress Analysis

38. This analysis provides a comparison between the Implementation Progress (IP) ratings provided by Agencies and some key project implementation measurements, such as intended duration and disbursement rate, with a focus on key implementation elements where challenges can be identified.

39. Of the 118 LDCF and SCCF projects considered in this review, 37 projects (31 percent) had reached or exceeded their intended implementation duration²² reported by Agencies, but had not yet been completed.²³ These projects amounted to \$173 million in GEF project financing, of which \$137 million (79 percent) had been disbursed.

40. Among these 37 projects, 30 (81 percent) projects were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) and above. The overdue projects were rated at a comparable level to the overall active portfolio for implementation progress – 82 percent of the active portfolio was rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher, compared with 81 percent of overdue projects. Twenty out of the 37 overdue projects were funded by SCCF, and all of them (100 percent) were rated MS and higher.

41. Table 10 compares the Implementation Progress ratings against their disbursement rates for these projects. Overall, the disbursement rate for overdue projects is higher than the active portfolio at large – 79 percent of the project financing of the overdue portfolio had been disbursed, compared with 54 percent disbursement rate of the active portfolio. This is as expected, as these projects have been under implementation longer than the overall portfolio. However, three projects overdue by more than two years had only reached 43 percent

²² The intended duration is calculated from the expected completion date, reported by Agencies.

²³ Extensions of project duration are typically considered as a minor amendment which do not require GEF Secretariat approval, as per [Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy](#) (GEF, 2020), Council document GEF/C.59/Inf.03. For projects under implementation, the Agencies with a minor amendment act on the amendment at their discretion. It should be reported in the PIRs after the Agency approves the project changes.

disbursement rate. These three projects were all rated Satisfactory for IP. Based on information provided by Agencies in the PIRs, these three projects had experienced challenges earlier in the implementation period, such as political turmoil in the country, lengthy loan approval process, and procurement challenges associated with financial management system changes at the Agency level. These challenges appear to have been abated.

Table 10: Comparison between the Implementation Progress Ratings and Disbursement Rate of LDCF and SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2020

Overdue	Moderately Satisfactory or higher		Moderately Unsatisfactory or lower	
	Number of Projects	Cumulative Disbursement Rate (%)	Number of Projects	Cumulative Disbursement Rate (%)
by one year	23	82%	7	79%
by two years	4	95%	0	NA
by more than two years	3	43%	0	NA
Overall	30	79%	7	79%

42. The Secretariat will continue to monitor active projects against their intended duration, disbursement rate and other implementation dimensions, and work with Agencies and country stakeholders with a view to ensuring that any implementation challenges can be identified and addressed.

Understanding Project Performance: Key Success Factors and Challenges

43. Of the 118 LDCF and SCCF projects considered in this review, three 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 two projects financed through the LDCF and one SCCF project.

44. The project “Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change through Integrated Agricultural and Pastoral Management in the Sahelian zone in the Framework of the Sustainable Land Management Approach” (GEF ID: 4822; Country: Mali; PIF approved: February 15, 2013; CEO endorsed: November 6, 2014; GEF project financing: \$2.2 million), by FAO with support from the LDCF, received both DO and IP ratings of HS. The project has achieved or exceeded almost all of the planned results. The project set up 121 agro-pastoralist field schools (APFS); the target was 101 APFS), with 3,829 agro-pastoralists members of APFS (expectation: 3,000), of which 47 percent were women, having improved their climate resilience capacities through the agro-pastoral practices adopted. The performance of APFS is further confirmed by the dynamism of grouping and interaction created and by the evident appreciation of the agro-pastoralists who learn new techniques and knowledge. At the socio-economic level, the activities carried out have a fundamental role in the creation of sustainable job and income. In addition to the training and employment of APFS facilitators, this is linked to the capacity of all beneficiary agro-pastoralists to better cope with climate change and to preserve their job and income. The

project also supported the development of a national pastoral management plan over five years, for which funding was made available by the government to ensure its implementation through its special investment budget. Five provisional local conventions to better manage the natural resources and to reduce conflicts between farmers and breeders were developed with the completion of 66 kilometers for four animal passage corridors to reduce conflicts around the exploitation of natural resources in the intervention areas.

45. Effective stakeholder engagement and communication were among two main factors for the success of this project in Mali. Stakeholder engagement – both at the level of those responsible for implementing or managing certain activities, and at the level of stakeholders with an interest in the project – was effective, allowing for continuous involvement during project preparation and implementation. The knowledge outputs resulting from the project have been widely shared. Lessons learned are disseminated through a number of communication channels, including: community radio, open days, exchange trips/visits, the creation of a WhatsApp group, etc. Debriefing workshops on the implementation of the project were conducted at the level of each district.

46. The project “Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces” (GEF ID: 4775; Country: Ecuador; PIF approved: April 12, 2013; CEO endorsed: July 1, 2015; GEF project financing: \$1.5 million), by FAO with support from the SCCF, received DO and IP ratings of HS. The project, with its relatively modest size of \$1.5 million in GEF project financing, has managed 29, 936 hectares of land to withstand the effects of climate change and helped 1,465 direct beneficiaries. Throughout the project implementation, the project has also worked hard on training 448 technicians to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures, 57 percent of which are female. In particular, this project contracted the development of a Climate-smart Livestock Knowledge Management Platform, directly managed by the project, which was updated, currently in operation and contains progress figures, documentation, web tools (emissions and climate risk) and a multimedia section. In order to ensure the sustainability of the information that rests on the project platform, especially on web tools, it will be enabled until 2022 and then, transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock platform.

47. On the other hand, one LDCF project each received a DO rating of Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) and Unsatisfactory (U), respectively. Twelve LDCF project received a Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) rating. None of the SCCF project in the active portfolio cohort received a HU or U rating, while there were three projects rated MU.

48. This project “Mainstreaming climate risk considerations in food security and IWRM (integrated water resource management) in Tsilima Plain” (GEF ID: 6923; Country: Eritria; PIF approved: January 7, 2015; CEO endorsed: August 10, 2016; GEF project financing: \$9.1 million), by UNDP with support from LDCF, received DO and IP ratings of HU at the time of reporting, as it is off-track and not expected to achieve its objectives unless some major adaptive management measures are put in place. The delay is largely attributed to the Government of Eritrea undertaking a massive reorganization of its institutional arrangements and

administrative structures, to reorient them from a focus on peace and military defense to that of development and economic growth, following the peace agreement with Ethiopia in 2018, and the subsequent lifting of the UN sanctions. Since the GEF CEO endorsement on August 11, 2016, disbursement of project funds has not occurred: while the project document was signed in April 2017, the workplan was never finalized/agreed to. The project inception workshop has not been held. Project delivery therefore remains at zero percent. In 2019, UNDP (and the other development partners) were informed that all local level projects working on environment issues would be under the coordination of a new Implementing Partner, the Ministry of Local Government (MLG). This means this project would be transferred from the Ministry of Environment, Land and Water to the new Implementing Partner, MLG. It is expected therefore that this will significantly affect how the government operates in the future, and ministerial portfolios may change in the process. Capacities also need to be built to ensure that they are aligned with new mandates and new national priorities. It is expected that these changes will take time to take effect. The outbreak of COVID-19 will further delay these processes.

49. The project “West Balkans Drina River Basin Management Project” (GEF ID: 5723; Countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia; PIF approved: May 27, 2014; CEO endorsed: March 9, 2016; GEF project financing: \$4.4 million), implemented by World Bank with support from the SCCF, received DO and IP ratings of MU. This project experiences several levels of delay. The Agency indicated that it was mainly due to the on-going pandemic: For example, consultations and data collection has been affected significantly during this period. However, this project started implementation in 2016 and has been rated MU for IP ratings since the first year of implementation. Such delay could risk the achievement of Project Development Objective (PDO) hence proactive measures are needed to fast track implementation. Restructuring has been done, including an extension of the project closing date by six months and modest adjustment in the result framework. Following the restructuring, the rating for progress towards achievement of PDO, and the overall implementation progress could be upgraded if the project implementation progress continues to improve.

Enabling Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation

50. The modalities for engagement with the private sector for the projects under implementation occurred, *inter alia*, through the competitive selection and contracting of private companies for implementation of renewable energy interventions; partnerships with the public sector in water resources management and through private sector value chain initiatives that support adaptation across whole sectors; and through multi-stakeholder collaboration. A selection of representative examples taken from project PIRs under implementation provide an overview of how private sector engagement was undertaken in practice.

51. It is noted that during the reporting period, many projects engaging the private sector met significant challenges as a result of the impacts from COVID-19 such as the inability to host

meetings, restricted movement, reduced supply and availability of key components or commodities in value chains, financial stress caused by cash flow constraints.

52. The project “Building Adaptive Capacity to Catalyze Active Public and Private Sector Participation to Manage the Exposure and Sensitivity of Water Supply Services to Climate Change in Sierra Leone” (GEF ID: 4599; Country: Sierra Leone; PIF approved: January 9, 2012; CEO endorsed: April 16, 2014; GEF project financing: \$3.0 million) implemented by UNDP under the LDCF, sought to revise public policies governing the management of water resources to incentivize climate smart investment by the private sector. The project was successful in bringing best practices and knowledge through multi-stakeholder engagement and managed to advance the objectives of the project through high level stakeholder events that facilitated dialogue among players in the Water and Sanitation sector thereby bringing the best practices from the project to their attention with the overall goal of widespread replication.

53. The main challenge has been leveraging other private actors in the water sector, such as small companies that were involved in providing water infrastructure and services at the community levels. A key learning is that the project engaged the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) only as contractors but could have built the capacity of these types of service providers for the long term to create more robust outcomes and replicability.

54. The SCCF-GEF Trust Fund project “Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean” (GEF ID: 4880; Countries: Latin America and the Caribbean; PIF approved: June 7, 2012; CEO endorsed: September 10, 2014; GEF project financing: \$10.9 million) is being implemented by the IADB through multiple executing agencies; Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC, Mexico), Fundación Bariloche (Bariloche, Argentina), World Resources Institute/Embarq (WRI, U.S.A.), Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE, Costa Rica), IADB and the Secretariat for the Regional Fund for Agricultural Technology (FONTAGRO). The project promotes the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies (EST) in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), in order to contribute to the ultimate goal of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reducing the vulnerability to climate change in specific sectors in LAC.

55. Each executing agency has been able to use the capacities of the private sector to support innovation and technology transfer across a wide range of sectors (agriculture, forestry, energy, cement, steel and transport) including through the use of investments in mitigation technologies by both private and public entities, facilitated by research projects and technology transfer mechanisms such as business case development, policy recommendations, demonstration projects, training and professional development, capacity building, regional dialogues and webinars. Importantly, stakeholder engagement will continue during the dissemination of the Project’s results to widely promote technology transfer and further opportunities for private sector collaboration and investment.

56. The project “Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin” (GEF ID: 5604; Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina; PIF approved: March 21, 2014; CEO endorsed: February 8, 2015; GEF project financing: \$5.0 million) is being implemented by UNDP

through the SCCF with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations as executing agency with the objective to transfer technologies for climate resilient flood management in order to increase resilience of highly exposed rural poor, returnee and displaced persons communities in Vrbas River Basin.

57. The engagement of the private sector was undertaken through the identification of key stakeholders in the agricultural and energy (hydropower) sectors with the aim of creating at least two priority industry sector policies and plans (agriculture and hydropower). The involvement by the agricultural sector was through the delivery of training on farming in the floodplains of the Vrbas River Basin, and hydropower sector stakeholders were engaged in developing the protocols for the project. During the development of the river basin flood risk management plan, the importance of the ecosystem functions delivered by forests in the basin was highlighted for the forestry sector.

58. Through the IWRM approach bringing together key stakeholders, the project has facilitated meaningful engagement with the private insurance sector, regarding conceptualizing natural disaster insurance coverage. Through engagement with these industry sectors the project successfully generated the following adaptation benefits:

- Strengthened resilience and enhanced adaptive capacity in the Vrbas River Basin
- Reduced flood vulnerability through implementation of non-structural measures
- Increased coping capacity to flood events through strengthened civil protection systems
- Enhanced enabling environment through advances to legal framework and institutional strengthening
- Reduced flood vulnerability through broadened collaboration and dialogue across entities and sectors
- Strengthened resilience to climate change through knowledge generated among the professional community
- Strengthened resilience through preliminary development of natural disaster insurance

59. The project “Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development” (GEF ID: 5666; Country: Pakistan; PIF approved: March 21, 2014; CEO endorsed: December 9, 2015; GEF project financing: \$3.3 million) is being implemented by UNIDO and executed through local partners the Sialkot Tannery Association Guarantee Ltd (STAGL) (Lead Executing Partner) District Government Sialkot, Irrigation and Environment Departments, Provincial Government Punjab. The project took a highly participative value chain approach to engagement with the private sector, primarily through STAGL with over 560 members, which include not just the leather tanneries but also the leather goods and garment manufacturers.

60. A key project initiative was “Green Tannery Designs” in which detailed tannery plans were developed to enhance production efficiency, environmental concerns and options of renewable energy utilization. Through private sector consultative sessions all the tanneries could be constructed in a manner that be is compliant with local and international environmental and social standards. In these sessions, the private sector provided their valuable feedback on designs based on their practical experiences which were incorporated. By engaging the private sector in process of developing Green Tannery Designs, the tanners not only unanimously approved the designs, but also own them. The project has leveraged \$14 million from the private sector partners through the Sialkot Tannery Association Guarantee Ltd (STAGL).

61. The project “Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)”, (GEF ID: 9103; Country: Cambodia; PIF approved: June 4, 2014; CEO endorsed: May 9, 2016; GEF project financing: \$4.6 million) is a project implemented by IFAD through the SCCF to support smallholder farmers in adopting renewable energy technologies for income generation and value addition activities.

62. The diverse range of RETs were funded from two rounds (four from round 1: GIC/Solar Egg Incubator, EcoSun/Solar Water Pump, KOSOL/LES/Solar Dryer and KGC Biochar Briquettes for Heating Chicks and three grantees from Round 2: NRG Solution/Solar Cricket Incubator, SOGE/Solar Hydroponics and SE/Solar Animal Feed Processing Machine) and assessed on the following criteria for the private sector: usability by individual or groups of smallholder farmers, or business entities engaged in smallholder agricultural production, processing and/or post-harvest handling; proven effective by smallholder farming conditions; commercialized for smallholder agriculture use in Cambodia; affordability/accessibility to smallholder farmers; and scalability.

63. The roll out projects have fostered engagement from a wide variety of private sector actors including cooperatives, medium scale enterprises, smallholder farmers and agri-entrepreneurs and have successfully supported value chain developments, market expansion and linkages with financial institutions to provide loans and credit. However, access to finance remains a challenge for the smallholder private sector where collateral is needed for loans and credit guarantees. To date, the total cumulative amount disbursed is of \$2.6 million. Project grants amount to \$1.8 million with private sector contributions of grantees amounting to \$0.8 million.

Gender Mainstreaming in Projects under Implementation

64. Women in LDCs are often more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men. Women constitute the majority of the world’s poor and are highly dependent for their livelihoods on the local natural resources threatened by climate change. In many LDCs, women are responsible for gathering and producing food, collecting water and sourcing fuel for heating and cooking. With climate change, these tasks are becoming more difficult. While women play important roles in sectors affected by climate change such as agriculture and energy, they are often the ones that are the least able to adapt and effectively influence and contribute to

climate action and sustainability. Despite promising national reforms, women still have less access to land, water and other productive natural resources due to gender-discriminatory social and cultural norms and often face greater barriers than men to accessing technical and financial opportunities as well as opportunities to participating in decision making processes.

65. In line with the ambition and requirements set out in the GEF Policy on Gender Equality, the cohort analyzed for this AMR suggests some emerging good results and innovative measures.

66. The project "Strengthening Comoros Resilience Against Climate Change and Variability Related Disaster" (GEF ID: 6912; Country: Comoros; PIF approved: March 2, 2016; CEO endorsed; December 3, 2017; GEF project financing: \$8.9 million) implemented by UNDP under the LDCF, aims to strengthen institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks to integrate climate and disaster risks into planning, improve knowledge and understanding of key climate drivers and natural disasters, and strengthen community resilience to climate-induced disaster risks. The second PIR of this project reports progress supporting two communities vulnerable to climate change and climate disaster (Mahalé and Bambao-Mtsanga/Mromaji) and piloting two ylang-ylang distillation units, using an energy source alternative to firewood (using burners). Establishing the pilot ylang-ylang distillation units, is reported to have benefiting women, including 35 female-headed households. Using oil burners in the ylang-ylang distillation units instead of firewood are not only providing new income-generating activities for women and contributing to their resilience but also incentivizing communities to reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions.

67. The project "Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks" (GEF ID: 6914; Country: Afghanistan; PIF approved: December 1, 2015; CEO endorsed: August 10, 2017; GEF project financing: \$4.5 million) implemented by UNDP under the LDCF aims to promote community-based and gender-sensitive adaptation to the impacts of climate change in Jawzjan and Nangarhar provinces of Afghanistan. In the target communities of this project, women have limited access to extension services and face many barriers to meaningfully participate and contribute in community decision making processes. This project reported in its second PIR that the project had reached important milestones, despite challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Understanding the socio-economic and cultural context, the project instigated early consultations and engagement with women stakeholders, set specific targets for female beneficiaries and designed its beneficiary selection criteria to give priority to female beneficiaries. As a result, female villagers were able to participate and influence the sub-project selection process. It is reported that the project has trained 364 females (out of 852 people) on monitoring, tracking and analysis of weather data and hazard mapping and enhanced resilience of 11,697 female (out of 24,221 people) in 30 communities in the two target provinces through construction of resilient infrastructure and climate-resilient livelihood interventions. It is indicated that field reports now show that interventions selected by the women themselves (e.g., micro greenhouses) have been operated successfully and that women, who were mostly engaged in unpaid household work prior to project intervention, has benefited from the additional income economic security from project activities.

68. The project “Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia” (GEF ID: 6967; Country: Ethiopia; PIF approved: December 1, 2015; CEO endorsed: March 1, 2017; GEF project financing: \$6.3 million), by UNDP under the LDCF is working to mainstream climate risk considerations into federal, regional and woreda-level planning processes so that local communities across the Ethiopian highlands are more resilient to climate change. Climate change often intensifies existing economic and social gender disparities. In this PIR, the project reports activities and progress towards addressing gender gaps, including cultural and religious norms limiting women’s abilities to contribute to climate adaptation planning, natural resources management, as well as decision-making processes. The project reports progress promoting women’s participation in community training workshops, demonstration activities as well in the involvement in management committees. Furthermore, PIR includes details that the project’s support to women (and youth girls) has improved their resilience to climate change impacts and increased their income-generation capacity. Women beneficiaries of the project were provided technical support through different training opportunities in participatory watershed management planning and provided opportunities and provision of climate information (including agro meteorological advisory services), which is reported to have enabled women to make more informed decisions to cultivate their land and generate greater incomes.

69. The project “Enhancing the Resilience of Communities Living in Climate Change Vulnerable Areas of Sudan Using Ecosystem Based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA)” (GEF ID: 5703; Country: Sudan; PIF approved: July 31, 2014; CEO endorsed: August 10, 2016; GEF project financing: \$4.3 million) by UNEP, recognizing that women in Sudan often face disproportionate burdens of climate change, have put in place affirmative actions that has increased the number of women/women headed households from 30 percent to 43 percent that have adopted EbA measures (e.g. climate resilient land management practices) since the previous reporting period. To promote gender equity in decision-making processes and structures, the project has continued to advocate for inclusion of more youth and women membership in the institutional arrangement of the project e.g. project steering committee, White Nile State technical committee, village development committees, and sub-committees. In collaboration with the White Nile State’s Women Union, the project is supporting rural and pastoral women in crop, animal production and livelihood activities and the implementing gender-specific adaptation technologies and livelihood diversification initiatives with a strong emphasis on addressing systemic climate related vulnerabilities and low adaptive capacities of women, youth, elderly and people living with disabilities. Technologies targeting women headed households have been implemented in the 43 targeted villages, including backyard gardens for vegetable production, fruit tree seedlings and improved cookstoves. These activities are expected to boost food security and enhance households’ nutrition while at the same time provide alternative livelihoods for women. Additionally, the construction/rehabilitation of water harvesting facilities in Um Naam, Al Rawat (a cluster of 33 villages) and Um Zureiba villages is currently supplying water for both domestic and animal consumption all year round. This is reported to have benefited women and young children by reducing the time spent in water collection to less than one hour from more than six hours which they used to walk a distance of between 5 to 23 kilometers in search of water during dry seasons. Notwithstanding the progress, the project reports that gender mainstreaming remains a key challenge in some

communities due to cultural barriers that restrict women participation in decision-making processes. As a strategy to overcome these challenges, the project team has been holding sensitization workshops with village elders to raise awareness on the need for ensuring gender inclusion in development processes. Measures have also been put in place to ensure that all training modules are gender-sensitive and that gender consideration is taken into account to allow 50 percent representation of either gender in all capacity building initiatives. So far, 43 percent of the project beneficiaries are women/women headed households), while all established village development committees and sub-committees have at least 36 percent women representation. The project results framework has also used gender-disaggregated targets to ensure gender is mainstreamed and monitored throughout the project cycle.

70. The project “Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology” (GEF ID: 5503; Country: Senegal; PIF approved: February 1, 2014; CEO endorsed: October 4, 2015; GEF project financing: \$6.2 million) by FAO is promoting gender-sensitive participatory approaches and targets vulnerable groups through activities and approaches aimed at ensuring gender balance and equity, women’s leadership and empowerment, and youth inclusion. Women’s participation in Dimitra Clubs (DC), which are groups of people who decide to organize themselves so as to work together to bring about changes in their communities, is reported to always be around 50 percent and women presence in the Field Schools (FFS) is between 60 and 75 percent. The dynamic generated by the FFS and DC approaches has facilitated a dialogue between members of the communities and technical services. Thanks to the clubs, people have become familiar with freedom of speech in the villages, and young women and men feel empowered to express their opinions and views. In the past, young people and women were subjected to social constraints that prevented them from expressing themselves freely before village assemblies or even from participating in decision-making at the village level. The fact that the CD approach favors group consultation, with feedback to the village assembly, made it possible to consider all the opinions. DCs contribute to democracy, transparency and reduce discrimination. In this PIR it was reported, that as soon as the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in Senegal, Clubs mobilized in awareness-raising and preventive action. Thus, in Thiel Toucouleur for example, the clubs organized a massive order of artisan masks for the protection of the villagers. To do this on their own, they took advice from the village nurse, and collaborated with a local tailor to make these masks, even before national authorities issued recommendations to wearing masks.

Stakeholder Engagement

71. Early consultation with and meaningful participation of local actors, including grassroots, civil society, women, youth and indigenous peoples and local communities, are key factors in the successful implementation of LDCF and SCCF projects. Local leadership and effective participation of those stakeholders that are most impacted by climate change favors the design of strategies that are tailored to the specific challenges and conditions of the sites and to building effective adaptation solutions and climate resilience. Supporting the participation on decision-making of the most vulnerable groups have a positive effect on the community as a whole and allows for more effective and sustainable projects. Local civil society

organizations provide important support as executors or co-executors of project components and facilitators of capacity development activities and providers of technical support to other local stakeholders. The projects examples that follow have had different degrees and approaches to stakeholder engagement and they're intended for illustrations purposes and not for assessing the success of anyone approach:

72. The project “Ecosystem Approach to Haiti Cote Sud” (GEF ID: 5531; Country: Haiti; PIF approved: March 21, 2014; CEO endorsed: December 21, 2015; GEF project financing: \$6.2 million), implemented by UNEP with support from LDCF and the GEF Trust Fund has, in spite of initial challenges related to high turnover in project staff and cash flow issues as well as the recent political unrest in the country and the unforeseen constraints posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, in terms of its development objective, the project has satisfactorily achieved raising public awareness through media and has engaged stakeholders in the planting of woodlots on 298 hectares and has brought 260 hectares of coastal land under improved agricultural management. Over three hundred people have adopted new sustainable livelihood options of which 59 percent are women. Also, three community-based coastal climate/disaster vulnerability assessments using CRiSTAL tool have been realized, including the operation of the national system of risk and disaster management and the Haitian warning system. The engagement of local civil society organizations as execution partners has been and will remain a key factor in successful project implementation. These partners are rooted in the local communities, have built a wealth of knowledge and capacities directly relevant to local needs, and are recognized as legitimate agents of development in their respective fields and zones of intervention. Similarly, the engagement of the decentralized organs of relevant ministries has been highly relevant. As per the third PIR, the project received a Satisfactory DO rating and a Satisfactory IP rating.

73. The project “ Addressing Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Risks in Vulnerable Coastal Areas of Tunisia (GEF ID: 5105; Country: Tunisia; PIF approved: March 24, 2017; CEO endorsed: February 12, 2019; GEF project financing: \$5.5 million) implemented by UNDP with support from SCCF, through broad consultation, developed an Emergency Response Plan for climate risks that can be easily adapted and redesigned to support local actors in facing a health-risk situation. The project has conducted activities to facilitate and initiate at the level of the specific sites the partial implementation of the recommendations of this risk management plan, in particular in its part related to the strengthening of intervention capacities, dissemination of information and protection of the most vulnerable communities. The CSOs have been engaged in some of those activities, by providing for instance, support to fishermen in disinfection activities and the acquisition of protective equipment and conducting training and raising awareness sessions on COVID-19. Likewise, the project has supported an initiative with another CSO to identify and help communities to secure access to water as part of an emergency and in the long term to facilitate the sustainable solution for quality and uninterrupted water supply and ensure that this emergency does not exert additional pressures on coastal aquifers. Furthermore, The CSO will support women to safely handle and discard mounting plastic waste, (which can make additional income and render service to the community). A partnership agreement was signed in 2018 with the five CSOs in the three pilot sites to participate in capacity building sessions related to the design, installation, and tracking of resilience-building

projects. A multi-stakeholder dialogue and a series of trainings targeted over 100 decision-makers and advocated the ratification of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) protocol that is being processed through institutional and legislature review and completed the training plan for ICZM both nationally and at both project sites. This activity supported a high-level side event at the UNFCCC COP 25 on Building Climate Resilience through combining the Blue Economy with ICZM. The event brought together the key stakeholders to discuss policy and best practices to scale up climate resilient coastal zone management by utilizing innovation, best practices and partnerships of blue economy. As per the fifth PIR, the project received a Moderately Satisfactory DO rating and a Moderately Satisfactory IP rating.

74. The project, “Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (GEF ID: 6955; Country: Chile; PIF approved: October 30, 2014; CEO endorsed: August 4, 2016; GEF project financing: \$2.5million), implemented by FAO with support from SCCF, has established seven Interinstitutional Working Groups on climate change associated with fisheries and aquaculture which have allowed for the expansion of the original stakeholders and strategic partners who remain actively engaged in the project. CSOs in particular (such as the Neighborhood council of Tongoy; Neighborhood council of sector El Manzano; Neighborhood council of sector Puntilla Quillon, etc.) have participated in diagnostic and information gathering workshops, climate change awareness workshops, workshops to disseminate results and training courses, and have provided key information and supported other activities in the regions and localities of the project. They are also expected to contribute to the subsequent replication of successful initiatives based on the project outcomes. Beneficiaries, including fishing communities, cooperatives and associations and workers unions actively participate in the training programs and implementation of adaptation practices that include demonstrative experiences in the field of tourism, incorporation of added value to fishing resources, productive diversification, among others. As per the third PIR, the project received a Moderately Satisfactory DO rating and a Moderately Satisfactory IP rating.

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Project Cycle Performance of GEF-7 Projects

75. Projects and programs financed under the LDCF and the SCCF follow GEF-wide standards for project cycle performance. The Project Cancellation Policy²⁴, approved by the GEF 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.

76. The Project Cancellation Policy has provisions indicating that if the project proponents cannot submit the CEO Endorsement/CEO Approval request package by the due date, the OFP

²⁴ See GEF, 2018, [Project Cancellation Policy](#). Council document GEF/C.55.04/Rev.01.

(for national projects) or the GEF Agency (for regional/global projects) can send a notification to the GEF Secretariat to avoid project cancellation. The updated Project Cancellation Policy is applicable to all new projects submitted on or after March 1, 2019.²⁵

77. In light of the difficult and extraordinary situation due to COVID-19, the GEF CEO notified countries on March 21, 2020 about her decision to provide an automatic 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. In addition, a decision was made in the 59th GEF Council Meeting (December 2020) that the GEF CEO may grant extensions to cancellation deadlines for all project types for a total of up to 24 months, upon request from the OFP (for national projects) or the GEF Agency (for regional/global projects).

78. Due to the extension of cancellation deadlines and notification to avoid project cancellation 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 April 1, 2021. Three of these projects, including child projects, have submitted a notification to avoid project cancellation. In addition, amongst the six projects that were approved by the GEF Council in December 2018 that fall under the previous cancellation policy, one project has been endorsed as of April 1, 2021 (projects that has not been endorsed as of April 1, 2021 are included in a list provided in Annex III).

79. During the GEF-7 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 43 FSPs and program under the LDCF. As of April 1, 2021, two of these projects, including one child project, had been endorsed. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved one FSP during GEF-7. As of April 1, 2021, this SCCF project had not been endorsed.

80. 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 as of April 1, 2021. 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 April 1, 2021. One of these projects has submitted a notification to avoid project cancellation.

Project Cycle Performance of GEF-6 Projects

81. 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 April 1, 2021, 36 of these projects had been endorsed. The average preparation time for the GEF-6 LDCF projects that were CEO endorsed by April 1, 2021 was 26 months. The number of projects that were CEO endorsed within 18 months of Council approval was four, or 11 percent.

²⁵ Projects approved prior to March 1, 2019 are subject to the previous cancellation policy. The FSPs approved by LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2018 therefore follow the previous policy.

82. Annex III provides a list of projects that had, as of April 1, 2021, exceeded the 18-month period since Council approval, which are five LDCF projects from the GEF-6 period. These projects fall under the previous cancellation policy that requires CEO endorsement submission to be made before 18 months from the date of Council approval of the PIF.

83. 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: Historical Portfolio Ratings

84. Table 11 provides historical portfolio ratings, which were presented as an element of an overview of management efficiency and effectiveness in previous AMR documents. Other elements, such as an analysis on increased and diversified contributions, more efficient cost structure, and enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF, are now reported in the Progress Report of the LDCF/SCCF, together with other elements of the LDCF/SCCF portfolio analysis.²⁶

Table 11: Historical DO Rating Share of LDCF and SCCF Projects as of June 30, 2020

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i> or above (%)	90.2%	89.3%	89.9%
Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>satisfactory</i> or above (%)	51.6%	60.0%	54.4%

²⁶ GEF, 2021, [Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.30/03.

ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
4227	Afghanistan	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan	UNEP	5,390,000	14,509,000	8/23/2010	7th 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	5,174,364	25,728,477	9/15/2011	5th PIR	S	MS
4453	Lesotho	Adaptation of Small-scale Agriculture Production (ASAP)	IFAD	4,330,000	21,500,204	12/5/2011	3rd PIR	S	S
4568	Madagascar	Adapting coastal zone management to climate change in Madagascar considering ecosystem and livelihood improvement	UNEP	5,337,500	12,189,900	8/23/2012	5th PIR	MS	MS
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	2,940,000	10,220,000	1/19/2012	6th PIR	MS	MS
4700	Bangladesh	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh	UNDP	5,650,000	47,375,000	12/27/2011	5th PIR	S	S
4702	Niger	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and	FAO	3,800,000	14,008,871	8/21/2012	5th PIR	MS	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmers Field School Approach							
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	2,172,727	14,347,259	2/7/2013	Final PIR	HS	HS
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	4,045,000	5,696,000	6/7/2012	5th PIR	S	MS
4958	Sudan	Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rainfed farming and pastoral systems	UNDP	5,700,000	18,920,000	11/30/2012	5th PIR	S	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 Mouhoun Forest Corridor and Mare d'Oursi Wetlands Basin	UNDP	7,000,000	30,822,541	8/21/2012	5th PIR	MS	MS
4990	Burundi	Community disaster risk management in Burundi	UNDP	8,715,000	27,070,000	11/30/2012	4th PIR	MU	MU
5014	Burkina Faso	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in	FAO	3,810,000	19,535,000	9/13/2012	Final PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		Vulnerable Rural Areas Through the Farmers Field School Approach.							
5021	Djibouti	Implementing adaptation technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains	UNEP	7,360,000	14,264,000	11/30/2012	5th PIR	MS	MU
5071	Gambia	Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in the Gambia for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – 2nd Phase of the GOTG/GEF/UNEP LDCF NAPA Early Warning Project	UNEP, UNDP	8,000,000	21,632,000	4/10/2013	5th PIR	MS	MS
5075	Lesotho	Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin	UNDP	8,398,172	27,600,000	5/31/2013	5th PIR	MU	MU
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	1,700,000	6,846,973	11/15/2012	4th PIR	MU	MU
5124	Lesotho	Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Lesotho	FAO	3,592,694	8,437,000	3/7/2013	4th PIR	S	S
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	12,000,000	49,600,000	4/12/2013	6th PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5177	Angola	Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolan's Cuvelai River Basin	UNDP	8,200,000	46,865,004	3/7/2013	4th PIR	MS	MU
5194	Rwanda	Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an ecosystem management approach.	UNEP	5,500,000	9,344,000	5/2/2013	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5203	Nepal	Catalyzing ecosystem restoration for resilient natural capital and rural livelihoods in degraded forests and rangelands of Nepal.	UNEP	5,246,475	11,139,000	5/2/2013	1st PIR	MS	MU
5226	Congo DR	Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	4,725,000	15,600,000	3/21/2013	5th PIR	S	S
5230	Angola	Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola	UNEP, UNDP	6,180,000	12,311,467	11/25/2013	3rd PIR	MU	MU
5270	Mali	PSG: Mali Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate Project	World Bank	1,851,852	4,668,123	5/26/2011	Final PIR	MS	S
5279	Togo	Strengthening climate resilience of infrastructure in coastal areas in Togo	AfDB	8,932,420	90,000,000	9/18/2013	4th PIR	HS	MS
5280	Congo DR	Resilience of Muanda's communities from	UNDP	5,355,000	11,500,000	7/3/2013	4th PIR	MU	U

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo							
5318	Cambodia	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	UNDP	4,910,285	21,884,540	5/2/2013	5th PIR	S	S
5328	Malawi	Building climate change resilience in the fisheries sector in Malawi	FAO	5,460,000	12,120,000	3/11/2014	3rd PIR	MU	MS
5376	Chad	Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural ecosystems (Projet d'amélioration de la résilience des systèmes agricoles au Tchad) - PARSAT	IFAD	7,305,936	24,500,000	9/18/2013	5th PIR	S	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	5,381,970	25,446,145	6/20/2013	4th PIR	S	S
5382	Guinea	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region	UNDP	8,000,000	114,180,000	7/3/2013	4th PIR	S	S
5394	Zambia	Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project	AfDB	6,210,000	20,708,000	10/23/2013	2nd PIR	S	S
5414	Kiribati	Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	UNDP	4,446,210	7,140,000	7/3/2013	4th PIR	U	U

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5417	Samoa	Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to Reduce Climate Vulnerability of Communities in Samoa	UNDP	12,322,936	90,000,000	7/3/2013	5th PIR	MS	MS
5419	Cambodia	Strengthening the resilience of Cambodian rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability	UNDP	4,567,500	15,860,000	10/24/2013	4th PIR	S	S
5431	Benin	Strengthening the resilience of the energy sector in Benin to the impacts of climate change	UNDP	8,000,000	31,570,000	3/11/2014	3rd 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	6,668,182	23,619,230	7/30/2014	3rd PIR	S	MS
5433	Mozambique	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	9,000,000	27,344,657	10/23/2013	4th PIR	S	S
5435	Zambia	Promoting Climate Resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests	UNDP	3,885,000	29,030,090	11/25/2013	4th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		in Zambia's Central Province							
5462	Lao PDR	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR	FAO	5,479,452	16,130,000	1/7/2014	3rd PIR	S	S
5489	Lao PDR	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	FAO	4,717,579	15,367,380	1/7/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5495	Rwanda	Increasing the Capacity of Vulnerable Rwandan communities to adapt to adverse effects of Climate change: Livelihood diversification and investment in rural infrastructures	AfDB	8,824,749	45,386,000	2/20/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5503	Senegal	Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology	FAO	6,228,995	24,607,385	2/27/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5531	Haiti	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud	UNEP	3,118,500	19,934,000	3/21/2014	3rd PIR	S	S
5566	Senegal	Strengthening land & ecosystem management under conditions of climate change in the Niayes and Casamance regions - Republic of Senegal	UNDP	4,100,000	13,200,000	1/14/2014	4th PIR	S	MS
5580	Mauritania	Development of an improved and innovative delivery system for climate	UNEP	5,000,000	8,500,00	2/24/2014	2nd PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5603	Uganda	resilient livelihoods in Mauritania Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation	UNIDO	2,820,000	7,065,502	1/30/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5615	Global	Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes	UNDP, UNEP	4,000,000	15,232,380	1/13/2014	3rd PIR	S	S
5632	Madagascar	Enhancing the Adaptation Capacities and Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana	UNDP	5,877,397	61,361,670	2/10/2014	4th PIR	MS	MS
5636	Bangladesh	Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh	FAO	5,425,114	16,350,000	4/2/2014	1st PIR	MU	MU
5651	Sudan	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program	IFAD	8,526,000	32,349,000	3/26/2014	4th PIR	S	MS
5671	Timor Leste	Building Shoreline Resilience of Timor Leste to Protect Local Communities and their Livelihoods	UNDP	7,000,000	31,644,402	7/30/2014	3rd PIR	S	MS
5694	Comoros	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests	UNEP	5,140,000	16,480,000	7/30/2014	3rd PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		and Adaptive Livelihoods							
5695	Tanzania	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience	UNEP	7,571,233	20,750,000	10/17/2014	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5702	Myanmar	FishAdapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods in Myanmar	FAO	6,000,000	12,885,000	7/30/2014	3rd 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	4,284,000	7,915,200	7/31/2014	3rd PIR	S	S
5773	Timor Leste	Upscaling Climate-Proofing in the Transport Sector in Timor-Leste: Sector Wide Approaches	ADB	4,560,000	118,750,000	3/28/2014	5th PIR	S	S
5782	Gambia	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia	FAO	6,288,356	36,830,000	7/30/2014	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5815	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Asia-Pacific region	UNEP	6,000,000	88,190,417	8/29/2014	2nd PIR	MU	MU
5855	Mali	Flood Hazard and Climate Risk Management to Secure Lives and Assets in Mali	UNDP	8,925,000	51,746,907	1/13/2015	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5867	Senegal	Promoting innovative finance and community based adaptation in communes surrounding	UNDP	5,460,000	33,841,169	12/2/2015	2nd PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
		community natural reserves (Ferlo, Niokolo Koba, Senegal river Bas Delta & Saloum Delta), Senegal							
5868	Global	Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDC) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	UNEP, UNDP	6,200,000	13,700,000	1/13/2015	3rd PIR	S	MS
5902	Sierra Leone	Adapting to Climate Change induced Coastal Risks in Sierra Leone	UNDP	9,975,000	30,000,000	12/2/2015	2nd PIR	MU	MU
5904	Benin	Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihoods and Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability in Benin	UNDP	4,450,000	30,000,000	3/2/2016	2nd PIR	S	S
6912	Comoros	Strengthening Comoros Resilience Against Climate Change and Variability Related Disaster	UNDP	8,932,421	37,650,000	3/2/2016	2nd PIR	MS	S
6914	Afghanistan	Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks	UNDP	5,600,000	65,500,000	12/2/2015	2nd PIR	MS	MS
6923	Eritrea	Mainstreaming climate risk considerations in food security and IWRM in Tsilima Plain	UNDP	9,050,000	27,500,000	1/7/2015	3rd PIR	HU	HU
6967	Ethiopia	CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia	UNDP	6,277,000	10,450,000	12/2/2015	3rd PIR	S	S
6968	Chad	Chad National Adaptation Plan	UNDP	5,775,000	18,000,000	7/5/2016	1st PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
6984	Regional	Building Resilience of Health Systems in Asian LDCs to Climate Change	UNDP	9,000,000	34,565,500	3/2/2016	1st PIR	S	MS
6988	Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas and communities to climate change in Guinea Bissau	UNDP	12,000,000	26,150,000	11/22/2016	1st PIR	MU	MU
7997	Uganda	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production in Uganda, through a Farmer/Agro-pastoralist Field School Approach	FAO	6,886,838	29,269,269	3/24/2017	1st PIR	MU	MU
8010	Burundi	Natural Landscapes Rehabilitation and Climate Change Adaptation in the Region of Mimirwa in Bujumbura and Mayor of Bujumbura through a Farmer Field School Approach	FAO	5,877,397	17,499,000	3/29/2017	1st PIR	MS	MS
8013	Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Sustainable Water Supply	AfDB	2,643,500	39,500,000	5/17/2017	1st PIR	S	S
9199	Bhutan	Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	10,500,000	42,630,300	10/21/2015	2nd PIR	S	HS
9325	Djibouti	RLACC - Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (PROGRAM)	AfDB	5,077,778	34,336,765	6/20/2013	3rd PIR	S	S
9512	Tuvalu	Climate Resilience in the Outer Islands of Tuvalu	ADB	500,000	13,510,000	9/6/2016	2nd PIR	HU	HU

ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
4366	Moldova	Climate Resilience Through Conservation Agriculture	IFAD	4,260,000	24,071,900	11/10/2011	5th PIR	MS	MS
4422	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	2,927,067	23,896,400	3/29/2011	7th PIR	S	MS
4610	Colombia	Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza - Sumapaz - Guerrero	IADB	4,215,750	23,709,000	11/10/2011	5th PIR	S	S
4657	Honduras	Competitiveness and Sustainable Rural Development Project in the South Western Border Corridor (PROLENCA-GEF)	IFAD	3,000,000	25,005,460	11/10/2011	4th PIR	MS	MS
4775	Ecuador	Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces	FAO	1,462,083	2,912,822	4/12/2013	4th PIR	HS	HS
4880	Regional	Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	1,816,500	6,650,000	6/7/2012	4th PIR	S	S
4901	India	India: Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)	World Bank	8,000,000	52,200,000	6/7/2012	Final PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
4907	Nigeria	GGW: Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	4,629,630	293,930,000	5/26/2011	8th PIR	S	S
4934	Global	Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries	UNEP	4,900,000	34,850,000	6/7/2012	7th PIR	S	S
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	1,818,182	12,601,667	6/7/2012	5th PIR	MS	MS
5105	Tunisia	Addressing Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Risks in Vulnerable Coastal Areas of Tunisia	UNDP	5,500,000	74,048,000	11/15/2012	5th PIR	MS	MS
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	1,700,000	6,846,973	11/15/2012	4th PIR	MU	MU
5115	Kyrgyz Republic	Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan	EBRD	5,000,000	35,220,000	11/15/2012	5th PIR	S	S
5125	Lebanon	Smart Adaptation of Forest Landscapes in Mountain Areas (SALMA)	FAO	7,147,635	26,980,000	11/15/2012	3rd PIR	S	S
5147	Georgia	Enhancing Resilience of Agricultural Sector in Georgia (ERASIG)	IFAD	5,300,000	27,620,000	11/15/2012	5th PIR	S	MS
5263	Cameroon	Enhancing the Resilience of Poor Communities to Urban Flooding in Yaounde	AfDB	4,032,000	156,280,000	6/20/2013	6th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5384	Regional	Andes Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources Project (AICCA)	CAF	8,456,621	58,181,237	6/20/2013	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5386	Albania	Building the Resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	1,903,000	11,528,872	5/29/2013	4th PIR	MS	S
5523	Antigua and Barbuda	Building climate Resilience through Innovative Financing Mechanisms for Climate Change Adaptation	UNEP	5,000,000	12,900,000	11/7/2013	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5666	Pakistan	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development	UNIDO	3,310,000	14,700,000	3/21/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5667	Regional	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector	FAO	5,460,000	37,542,000	3/21/2014	3rd PIR	S	MS
5681	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean.	UNEP	6,000,000	29,734,000	3/21/2014	3rd PIR	S	MS
5685	Morocco	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacity in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	IFAD	6,510,000	28,000,000	3/21/2014	5th PIR	S	S
5687	Belize	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	World Bank	3,000,000	1,800,000	3/21/2014	3rd PIR	MU	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5723	Regional	West Balkans Drina River Basin Management Project	World Bank	4,366,210	74,110,000	5/27/2014	4th PIR	MU	MU
5814	Regional	Pacific Resilience Program	World Bank	5,479,452	40,217,000	6/4/2015	5th PIR	MS	MS
6915	Kazakhstan	Southeast Europe and Central Asia Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	World Bank	5,000,000	15,000,000	10/21/2015	Final PIR	S	S
6924	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilience in Vietnamese Cities Management	ADB	4,566,210	77,897,100	10/30/2014	1st PIR	S	MS
6927	Egypt	Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements	IFAD	7,812,000	38,132,600	10/30/2014	5th PIR	S	MS
6945	Costa Rica	Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica	UNDP	5,000,000	26,658,949	10/30/2014	4th PIR	MS	S
6951	Morocco	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Moroccan Ports Sector	EBRD	6,192,694	48,900,000	10/30/2014	4th PIR	MS	MS
6955	Chile	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	FAO	2,500,000	15,737,794	10/30/2014	3rd PIR	MS	MS
6960	Turkmenistan	Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas	UNDP	3,046,347	20,830,000	10/30/2014	3rd PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
9103	Cambodia	Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)	IFAD	4,600,000	21,092,000	6/4/2015	3rd PIR	MS	S

ANNEX III: CEO ENDORSEMENT OVERDUE PROJECTS

The projects listed in this Annex were, as of April 1, 2021, overdue for CEO Endorsement.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval Date	Trust Fund
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 Adaptative 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
9318	Burkina Faso*	Climate resilience in the Nakambe Basin	UNDP	8/27/2018	LDCF
9392	Congo DR*	Climate resilient growth and adaptation in Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	8/27/2018	LDCF
9896	Chad	Strengthening Rural and Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Variability by the Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation in Chad	AfDB	12/20/2018	LDCF
10105	Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea Bissau	UNDP	12/20/2018	LDCF
10103	Mauritania	Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods in Three Arid Regions of Mauritania	UNEP	12/20/2018	LDCF
10100	Mozambique	Scaling up Local Adaptation and Climate-risk Informed Planning for Resilient Livelihoods	UNDP	12/20/2018	LDCF
10096	Rwanda	Ecosystems/Landscape Approach to Climate Proof the Rural Settlement Program of Rwanda	UNDP	12/20/2018	LDCF
10083	Sudan	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project	WB	12/20/2018	LDCF

*: These projects were posted for LDCF/SCCF Council approval by mail on May 29, 2018 following 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 was 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.