

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

Agenda Item 05

**JOINT WORK PROGRAM
FOR
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND
AND
SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.26/05/Rev.01, *Joint Work Program for Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising twelve projects, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by June 27, 2019.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$101.57 million for the LDCF and SCCF, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. Of this amount, \$100.61 million is approved from the LDCF for eleven projects, and \$967,150 is from the SCCF for one project. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Documents (PFDs):

[See Annex A]

With respect to the PIFs and PFDs approved as part of the Work Program, the Council finds that each of these PIFs (i) is, or would be, consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures, and (ii) may be endorsed by the CEO for final approval by the GEF Agency, provided that the final project documents fully incorporate and address the Council's and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) reviewer's comments on the Work Program, and that the CEO confirms that the project continues to be consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures.

With respect to any PIF approved in this Work Program, the final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If there are major changes to the project objectives or scope since PIF approval, the final project document shall be posted on the web for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement.

With respect to the PFDs approved as part of the Work Program, the final child project documents fully incorporating and addressing the Council's and STAP reviews shall be circulated for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This Work Program for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) is the first joint Work Program submitted for the consideration of the LDCF/SCCF Council, and the second Work Program for LDCF projects to be considered by Council. It requests a total of \$101.57 million for twelve innovative projects to address urgent and immediate climate change adaptation priorities. Of this amount, \$100.61 million is requested for eleven projects from the LDCF Trust Fund, and \$967,150 is requested from the SCCF Trust Fund for one project.¹

2. Among these twelve projects, three projects are multi-trust fund (MTF) projects with the GEF Trust Fund. These three projects are presented to both the GEF Council and LDCF/SCCF Council in June 2019 for approval of respective portions to enable coordinated project preparations and implementation.

3. The proposed Work Program is significantly larger than the first LDCF Work Program approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2018, signaling the continued heightened need to support adaptation action and the readiness of the LDCF and SCCF to address part of such needs in a timely manner, with donor support.

4. As of March 31, 2019, LDCF resources available for new funding decisions amounted to \$112.06 million, whereas SCCF resources available for new funding decisions were \$15.59 million.^{2, 3}

5. This Work Program includes projects from 14 LDCs, including Angola, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, The Gambia, Timor Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zambia. The proposed SCCF-GEF Trust Fund project covers seven Caribbean small island developing States (SIDS) of Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia. The SCCF resources are proposed to address climate adaptation concerns on a regional/global scale.

6. The eleven LDCF projects mobilize \$511.53 million in co-financing, for the total GEF project financing amount of \$92.03 million.⁴ Each dollar provided by the LDCF is matched by

¹ The requested amounts are inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. These projects also request \$1.79 million from the LDCF and \$32,850 from the SCCF for project preparation grants (PPGs) and PPG fees.

² GEF, 2019, [Status Report for the Least Developed Countries Fund \(Financial Report prepared by the Trustee\)](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.26/Inf.02.

³ GEF, 2019, [Status Report for the Special Climate Change Fund \(Financial Report prepared by the Trustee\)](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.26/Inf.03.

⁴ The co-financing figure is calculated based on the 2018 Co-Financing Policy (GEF, 2018, Policy: FI/PL/01). The co-financing is applied to GEF project financing, which means a grant or concessional financing provided from any

\$5.56 in financing provided by a variety of sources. For the SCCF MTF, the GEF project financing of \$0.88 million mobilizes \$3.00 million in co-financing, with each SCCF dollar leveraging \$3.41 from other sources.

7. The proposed Work Program contains projects that contribute to the goals and objectives of the 2018-2022 GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change.⁵ The Work Program addresses two out of three strategic objectives set forth in the strategy, namely:

- (a) Objective 1: Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation
- (b) Objective 2: Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact.

8. The Work Program encompasses a range of adaptation priorities, including climate smart agriculture and forestry, building urban, rural, and coastal community climate resilience, improving water resource management and availability for agriculture and domestic uses, strengthening climate resilience in vulnerable coastal communities, enhancing adaptive capacity of communities through integrated approaches. The three MTF projects are mainstreaming adaptation and resilience for systemic impact through integration by focusing on fisheries and aquaculture practices, by implementing climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities in protected areas, and by addressing regional sustainable land management policies and plans and supporting regional scale modeling and identification of climate-resilient technologies and practices.

9. This cover note summaries key aspects of the proposed Work Program, including analysis of factors for strategic prioritization, contributions to core indicators, status of use of LDCF and SCCF resources, early lessons learned, and project descriptions.

CONTEXT

10. The June 2019 LDCF/SCCF Work Program is presented at a juncture as the world faces more frequent and severe climate extremes with devastating impacts. Earlier this year, back-to-back cyclones in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe have crippled their economies and ecosystems. Recovery efforts are expected to cost them nearly \$2 billion. These losses are on the top of the persistent losses incurred from slow onset impact of climate change, such as change in rainfall patterns and increase in temperature. While impact of climate change is now faced globally, vulnerable countries, such as the LDCs and SIDS with limited adaptive capacity,

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 PPGs.

⁵ GEF, 2018, [*GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements July 2018 to June 2022*](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF24/03.

face disproportionate burden with potential irreversible damages to the development gains they cannot afford to lose.

11. The urgent need for adaptation action is increasingly a topic of high-profile political discourse, backed by emerging scientific evidence. For instance, the Group of Seven (G7) Environment Ministers recognized in May 2019 the interlinkages among environmental protection, economic growth, and inequalities, stating “...environmental degradation, natural disasters, loss of biodiversity, and other external factors that are projected to be aggravated by climate change disproportionately affect the poorest and the most vulnerable.” The G7 leaders agreed to “...seek interlinkages and synergies, and avoid negative unintended consequences in comprehensively addressing challenges, including climate change, energy security, economic growth, biodiversity loss and climate resilience as well as inequalities, food security and nutrition, sustainable consumption and production” and to “encourage the deployment of nature-based solutions, including ecosystem-based adaptation...”⁶

12. The emerging scientific evidence and policy-relevant analysis demand for urgent, yet long-term and systemic action. These concerns were reflected in the 2018 New Climate Economy report, which recognized the need to address systemic change by characterizing that the global climate change challenge is to shift to a better, more resilient and inclusive growth model by accelerating structural transformation in key economic systems of: energy, cities, food and land use, water, and industry.⁷

13. Furthermore, the report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) highlighted how climate change adaptation actions are a critical part of pathways to achieve transformative change, for instance for managing and sustainably using terrestrial landscapes and for sustainable cities.⁸ Action required is no longer limited at sectoral and local level, but also at global level to assess and address climate risks more comprehensively.

14. In order to accelerate adaptation action in these key economic systems at scale, levers or drivers need to be taken into consideration in the design of interventions. The Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA) have been spearheading efforts to identify these critical factors as: political will and sustained leadership; policy frameworks; coordination across agencies and sectors; information and knowledge, and; finance.⁹ The GCA has further recommended the need for integrated action across sectors and geographic boundaries and from a wide range of stakeholders, including private and finance sector, to ensure that future

⁶ G7, 2019, [Communiqué](#), G7 Environment Ministers’ Meeting, Metz, France 5-6 May 2019.

⁷ Global Commission on Economy and Climate, 2018, [Unlocking the Inclusive Growth Story of the 21st Century: Accelerating Climate Action in Urgent Times](#), New Climate Economy report.

⁸ Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019, [IPBES Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers](#).

⁹ Global Commission on Adaptation, 2018, [Integrating Adaptation into Social and Economic Development – Insights from Some “Early Movers,”](#) Discussion Paper.

policies and investments systematically integrate climate risks.

15. Against this background, this Work Program presents an important milestone for the GEF and LDCF/SCCF. It is one of the most comprehensive efforts by the LDCF/SCCF to support immediate adaptation priorities while facilitating initiatives with systemic approaches towards transformational impact. It aims to push integrated adaptation planning across landscapes, watersheds and value chains, and more proactively engage with private sector and other partners for innovative solutions. Key economic systems targeted by interventions include cities, food, and land use. In addition, projects that address agriculture and water resource management are included in the Work Program.

16. The Work Program also supports emerging efforts to address critical factors to accelerate climate adaptation, by upscaling and strengthening climate information systems and governance in countries, supporting innovative technology solutions, advancing ecosystem-based adaptation solutions, by catalyzing finance. Incremental innovation for adaptation solutions as well as new approaches in partnership with a wider set of stakeholders are proposed for support. Further, it seeks to ensure that the equity agenda is crosscutting across the projects with focus on benefiting women and marginalized communities in highly vulnerable LDCs and SIDS.

17. Finally, the Work Program is part of a fundamental contribution of the GEF to help countries implement the Paris Agreement and to fulfil its role as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Katowice package, agreed in December 2018 at the 24th Conference of the Parties (COP) to UNFCCC to make the Paris Agreement operational, stressed the importance of the role of the GEF as well as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in supporting developing countries. Parties also confirmed that “the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement.”

LDCF WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

18. The LDCF Work Program requests the total of \$100.61 million from the LDCF for eleven projects.¹⁰ Altogether, these eleven projects address national adaptation priorities from fourteen LDCs, including four SIDS. The LDCs supported by this Work Program are: Angola, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, The Gambia, Timor Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zambia.

19. Among these countries, seven (Ethiopia, Lao PDR, The Gambia, Timor Leste, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia) had GEF-6 pipelined projects. Accordingly, the GEF Secretariat carried out consultations with these countries to discuss adaptation priorities and how/whether the pipelined initiatives would fit the country priorities to be supported by the LDCF in GEF-7, in line

¹⁰ This amount is for GEF project financing and Agency fees. In addition, the PPG and PPG fees total \$1.79 million.

operational improvements outlined in the 2018-2022 GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change. The projects included in the Work Program have been significantly revised and/or updated, based on current national priorities for adaptation and for LDCF support as confirmed by the Operational Focal Points (OFPs) of respective countries.

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS FOR ENHANCED STRATEGIC LDCF PRIORITIZATION

20. In line with the 2018-2022 GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, factors to be considered for the strategic prioritization of projects by the LDCF/SCCF Council for Work Program-based approvals include the following, with the alignment with national needs and priorities being the most important factor to consider:

- Alignment with needs and priorities identified in national plans, such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs), and national sustainability development strategies;
- Alignment with priorities in the Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, such as opportunities to foster innovation and investments for technology transfer;
- Opportunities to leverage/catalyze support, including GEF multi-trust fund programming and other funding sources including the Green Climate Fund (GCF); and
- Level of LDCF resources previously accessed by the country, to help facilitate access by countries underserved by the LDCF to date.

21. Additional factors to be considered for further consideration include:

- Potential for private sector engagement;
- Geographical balance of LDCF support provided;
- Extenuating circumstances, such as natural disasters; and
- Timing of technical approval of projects.

22. The following sections summarize an analysis of how the proposed Work Program addresses factors for strategic prioritization.

23. Alignment with national needs and priorities: All projects articulated their alignments with current priorities as identified in the NAPAs, National Climate Adaptation Strategy and Mitigation Strategies, current policy approaches to relevant themes, such as agriculture, water resource management, urban development, and/or other key national strategies related to adaptation. The projects seek to address a range of adaptation priorities in key economic systems such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries/aquaculture, building urban, rural, and coastal area climate resilience, improving water resource management and availability for

agriculture and domestic uses, and strengthening community level climate resilience and adaptive capacity. Furthermore, the two LDCF-GEF Trust Fund MTF projects seek to (i) implement climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities in protected areas, and (ii) address critical adaptation needs of fishery and aquaculture-dependent communities, while delivering biodiversity conservation benefits for marine species. The initiative addressing climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities is well-aligned with adaptation action areas identified in the recent IPBES report as pathways to achieve transformative change.

24. Opportunities to leverage/catalyze support: All projects are catalyzing additional financing from a variety of sources, with some projects identifying other climate financing sources. For example, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) multi-country project to build climate-resilient urban development in the Pacific leverages significant grant financing from ADB of \$69 million, the GCF of \$28.6 million, and the World Bank of \$21 million. The LDCF resources will be used to further adapt the water and sanitation sector to climate change, decrease community vulnerability and for climate proofing, complementing the large-scale infrastructure and investments mobilized by ADB, GCF, World Bank, and other partners. The Uganda project by the African Development Bank (AfDB) to strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities located in watersheds is mobilizing \$80 million from an AfDB loan. The Ethiopia project to promote adaptation interventions to address community level climate vulnerabilities at scale by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is mobilizing \$72 million in co-financing from the Government of Ethiopia (\$12.5 million), Adaptation Fund (\$10 million), GCF (\$45 million), UNDP (\$400,000) among others.

25. Alignment with Programming Strategy priorities: The cohort of projects, taken together, are addressing two out of three strategic objectives and entry points as articulated in the current strategy, to (i) reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for adaptation; and (ii) mainstream adaptation and resilience for systemic impacts. For example, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) project in Cambodia promotes incentives and introduction of innovative technologies to improve climate resilience in rice production and processing. Innovations considered include laser land-levelling to reduce water use and increase yields, mechanical seeders, climate-proofed rice drying and storage facilities, and information and communications technology (ICT) tools for precision decision-making in crop nutrition, pest management, and harvest scheduling, and transfer and dissemination of climate smart practices through vegetable value chains.

26. Level of LDCF resources previously accessed: This Work Program includes countries with low levels of LDCF resource access to date. In particular, the level of cumulative LDCF access to date by Solomon Islands and Tuvalu has been at \$15.69 million and \$11.99 million respectively, which are in the lowest 10 percentile of LDCF resource access among the 47 LDCs.¹¹

¹¹ The Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund provides an overview of cumulative access to LDCF resources by eligible countries (see: GEF/LDCF.SCCF.26/03).

27. Geographical balance: With the inclusion of proposals from four Asian LDCs (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao, PDR, and Timor Leste), four Pacific SIDS LDCs (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu), and six African LDCs (Angola, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia), this Work Program presents a geographically balanced portfolio. This is the first time in the GEF-7 period where Asia and Pacific LDCs and SIDS are considered for the LDCF support. The December 2018 LDCF Work Program supported six African LDCs.

28. Additional factors: Many projects highlight the potential for private sector engagement, as implementation partners and/or beneficiaries. For example, the project in Lao PDR identifies private sector as having to play a critical role in agricultural activities, including through direct investment with concessions and as buyers of crops through contract farming schemes. To further build private sector understanding, inputs, interest and potential ownership and investment for this project, the government will be supported to prepare contract farming frameworks as a critical market linkage tool with farmers. The project will utilize the existing pilot private sector/smallholder win-win contract farming frameworks, which have been developed with the engagement of main private sector players.

29. The proposed Work Program includes projects from seven countries with GEF-6 pipelined projects. Some of these projects are revised and updated from GEF-6 pipelined projects that were cleared in May 2016 (Togo), August 2016 (Timor Leste), March 2017 (Ethiopia and Zambia), June 2017 (Uganda), and October 2017 (Cambodia). In case of Lao PDR, a new proposal was developed based on national consultations. These proposals are better aligned with current national adaptation and LDCF priorities and reflecting new opportunities for leveraging resources and complementarity.

DISTRIBUTION OF LDCF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND AGENCY

30. Four projects presented in this Work Program are national projects from Asia, and one multi-country project is from SIDS in the Pacific. Six projects are from Africa. Fourteen LDCs will benefit from this Work Program, bringing the total number of LDCs to receive LDCF support in the GEF-7 period to 20 countries. Upon approval of this Work Program, 43 percent of the LDCs have successfully accessed LDCF resources within 12 months of the new strategy roll-out.

31. Figure 1 depicts distributions of GEF project financing in the June 2019 LDCF Work Program by region, and total GEF-7 project financing by region. With proposed support to Asian LDCs and SIDS in this Work Program, the regional distribution for the total GEF-7 LDCF project financing is approximately 70 percent for Africa, 18 percent for Asia, and 12 percent for SIDS.

32. Table 1 presents a summary of country allocation of resources from the LDCF for this Work Program, as well as for the GEF-7 period. The figures are inclusive of PPGs and fees.

Figure 1. Distributions of GEF LDCF Project Financing in June 2019 Work Program by Region in \$ million (left); and GEF-7 LDCF Project Financing by Region in \$ million (right)

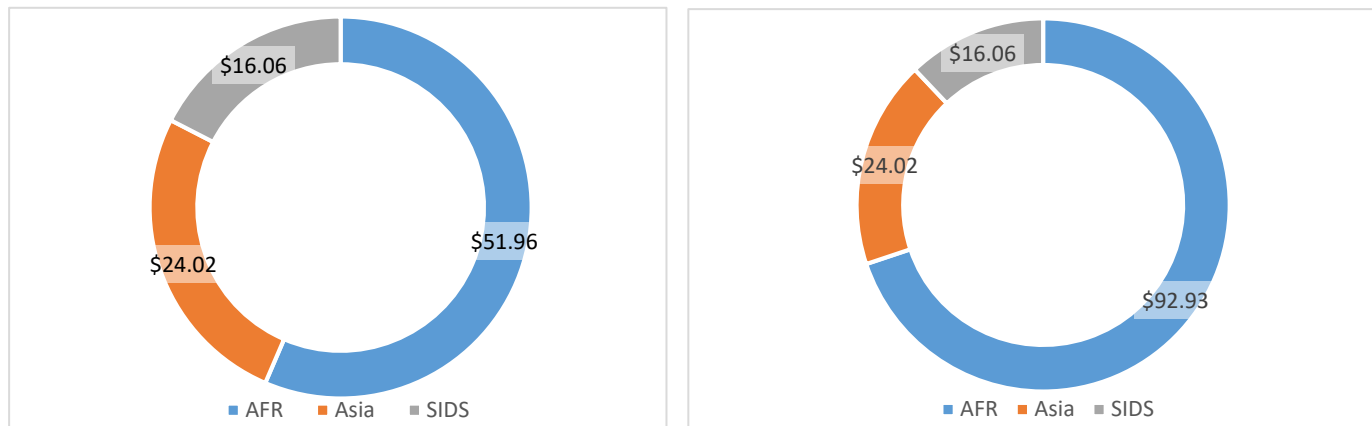


Table 1. Amount of LDCF Resources by Country in the June 2019 Work Program and in GEF-7 to Date (including June 2019 Work Program)

Country	Resources Requested in June 2019 LDCF Work Program with Fees	GEF-7 Resources Requested Including June 2019 LDCF Work Program with Fees
	\$ millions	\$ millions
Afghanistan	\$0.00	\$0.00
Angola	\$10.00	\$10.00
Bangladesh	\$10.00	\$10.00
Benin	\$0.00	\$0.00
Bhutan	\$0.00	\$0.00
Burkina Faso	\$0.00	\$0.00
Burundi	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cambodia	\$10.00	\$10.00
Central African Republic	\$0.00	\$0.00
Chad	\$0.00	\$9.75
Comoros	\$0.00	\$0.00
DR Congo	\$0.00	\$0.00
Djibouti	\$0.00	\$0.00
Eritrea	\$0.00	\$0.00
Ethiopia	\$10.00	\$10.00
Gambia	\$10.00	\$10.00
Guinea	\$0.00	\$0.00
Guinea-Bissau	\$0.00	\$6.73
Haiti	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kiribati	\$5.00	\$5.00
Lao PDR	\$4.00	\$4.00
Lesotho	\$0.00	\$0.00
Liberia	\$0.00	\$0.00
Madagascar	\$0.00	\$0.00

	Resources Requested in June 2019 LDCF Work Program with Fees	GEF-7 Resources Requested Including June 2019 LDCF Work Program with Fees
Country	\$ millions	\$ millions
Malawi	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mali	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mauritania	\$0.00	\$5.00
Mozambique	\$0.00	\$10.00
Myanmar	\$0.00	\$0.00
Nepal	\$0.00	\$0.00
Niger	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rwanda	\$0.00	\$9.37
São Tomé and Príncipe	\$0.00	\$0.00
Senegal	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sierra Leone	\$0.00	\$0.00
Solomon Islands	\$5.00	\$5.00
Somalia	\$0.00	\$0.00
South Sudan	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sudan	\$0.00	\$5.00
Timor Leste	\$3.00	\$3.00
Togo	\$10.00	\$10.00
Tuvalu	\$5.00	\$5.00
Uganda	\$10.00	\$10.00
Tanzania	\$0.00	\$0.00
Vanuatu	\$2.50	\$2.50
Yemen	\$0.00	\$0.00
Zambia	\$7.91	\$7.91
Total	\$102.41	\$148.25

33. Five GEF Agencies are represented in the June 2019 LDCF Work Program. FAO, with six projects, seeks to program 43.9 percent of the requested resources, followed by AfDB with two projects at 19.5 percent, ADB, with 17.1 percent, and World Bank and UNDP, with 9.8 percent each. Table 2 presents the amount of resources by Agency, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees, for the June 2019 Work Program as well as cumulative, GEF-7 programming by Agency. Altogether, \$148.25 million of LDCF resources have been included in two Work Programs in the GEF-7 period, with engagement of six GEF Agencies.

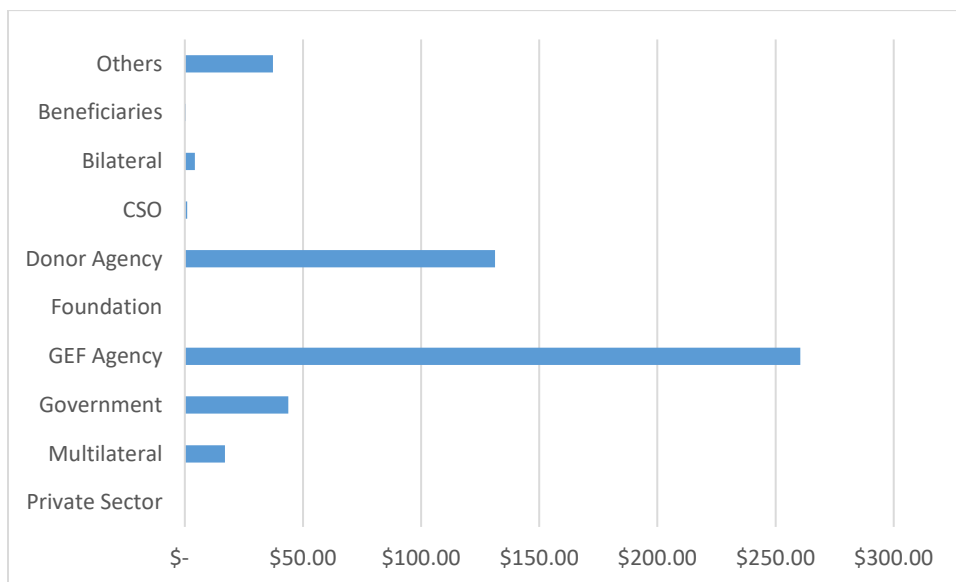
Table 2. Amount of LDCF Resources by Agency in the June 2019 Work Program and in GEF-7 to Date (including June 2019 Work Program)

Agency	Resources Requested in June 2019 LDCF Work Program with Fees		Total GEF-7 LDCF Resources Including June 2019 Work Program with Fees	
	\$ millions	% of resources	\$ millions	% of resources
ADB	17.50	17.1%	17.50	11.8%
AfDB	20.00	19.5%	29.75	20.1%
BOAD		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
CAF		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
CI		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
DBSA		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
EBRD		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
FAO	44.91	43.9%	44.91	30.3%
FECO		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
FUNBIO		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
IADB		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
IFAD		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
IUCN		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
UNDP	10.00	9.8%	36.10	24.4%
UNEP		0.0%	5.00	3.4%
UNIDO		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
World Bank	10.00	9.8%	15.00	10.1%
WWF-US		0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Totals	102.41	100.0%	148.25	100.0%

DISTRIBUTION OF CO-FINANCING

34. Distribution of co-financing by co-financier types for the June 2019 Work Program is shown below. GEF Agencies and other donor agencies are the largest providers of co-financing for this Work Program.

Figure 2. Distribution of LDCF Co-financing in June 2019 Work Program by Co-financing Sources (\$million)



OBSERVATIONS AND EARLY LESSONS LEARNED

35. Some observations and early lessons learned from efforts to date are summarized in this section.

36. Opportunities to support integration through MTF projects are being utilized. This LDCF/SCCF Work Program includes three MTF projects, which are unique to the GEF to enable integration and synergistic approaches to address multiple global environmental concerns. One key example is the SCCF-GEF Trust Fund MTF project in the Caribbean SIDS for integrated landscape restoration and climate-resilient food systems, which is described further in the SCCF section below. In this project, modest SCCF resources enable the mainstreaming of climate adaptation concerns to regional sustainable land management policies and plans, and identification of climate-resilient technologies practices, and sharing of knowledge and good practices for priority intervention areas of SIDS. Such coordinated opportunities for MTFs were difficult to support under the previous strategy, due to uncertainties associated with timing of Council approval for the GEF Trust Fund and LDCF/SCCF portions. The GEF Secretariat will continue its efforts to facilitate MTF programming as appropriate, taking into consideration national needs, opportunities for larger, systemic impact, and programming priorities.

37. Efforts are being made to leverage, and learn from, global initiatives on climate adaptation. The creation of the GCA, the coalition of Finance Ministers for adaptation action, and preparations for the upcoming UN Secretary General’s Climate Summit have created a positive momentum for adaptation at the global level. They are also helping to articulate more impactful entry points for adaptation, energizing the adaptation discourse with engagement of developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS, and building partnerships that go above and

beyond those that have been cultivated to date. The GEF and its partnership are consciously engaging with these global initiatives to contribute to their objectives that are mutually beneficial with those of the LDCF/SCCF, as well as to benefit from the global knowledge generation and exchange for effective climate action.

38. The GEF Secretariat continued its effort to hold extensive consultations with countries and discussions with Agencies. The new strategy and operational improvements introduced significant changes that merited the efforts to reach out to countries and to consult with them towards effective strategy operationalization. National counterparts expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to pose questions, to learn directly from the GEF Secretariat about changes and improvements, and to consult on programming. As a result, some proposals have undergone significant changes to be better aligned with current national priorities, and doing so have been re-designed for more impact, with cross-sectoral coordination. The engagement of the GEF Secretariat to date in the GEF-7 period continue to be a crucial and beneficial element of country outreach and effective programming, especially within the LDC context.

39. The LDCF is off to a good start in GEF-7 to provide timely support to more LDCs. Upon approval of this Work Program, 20 LDCs, or 43 percent of the LDCs, have successfully accessed LDCF resources within 12 months of the new LDCF/SCCF strategy roll-out. Such early success is due to the proactive engagement of countries and Agencies, and importantly with timely donor support with voluntary contributions to the LDCF. Efforts will be made to maintain and build on this momentum, with continued engagement of donors and partners.

40. Coordination with GCF is starting to show its promise. The GCF and GEF have initiated the coordinated engagement pilot in 2018. Following a joint national workshop and consultations in Lao PDR, a new proposal on climate smart agriculture has been submitted to the LDCF, informed by the readiness support provided by the GCF and contributing to the requested GCF investments that target a landscape approach to bring interventions to scale. Other proposals, such as the four-country project in the Pacific on climate resilient urban development, are utilizing GCF support as co-financing, while others, such as Bangladesh climate resilient livelihoods projects, will coordinately closely with GCF initiatives. These initiatives may merit regular consultations and engagement with the GCF and GEF Secretariats to identify lessons learned and to help inform subsequent coordinated engagements.

CORE INDICATORS FOR LDCF REPORTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

41. The projects presented in the LDCF Work Program cover a wide range of interventions to deliver adaptation benefits aligned with the programming strategy. The updated results framework for adaptation to climate change for the LDCF and SCCF (2018-2022) introduces four core indicators. Contributions of these LDCF projects on the core indicators are as follows:

- (i) Number of direct beneficiaries: 2,053,770 persons, of which 1,038,367 are female

- (ii) Area of land under climate-resilient management: 608,509 hectares
- (iii) Number of policies, plans, or development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience: 101 policies and plans
- (iv) Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risks and/or engage in adaptation measures: 58,360 persons, of which 29,114 are female.

42. These projects are striving for gender parity in terms of the number of direct beneficiaries. Projects are also seeking to provide equal opportunities to women and to men to enhance capacity to identify climate risks and/or engage in adaptation measures.

43. These will also be reported on the adaptation section of the Corporate Scorecard, and will be tracked at the CEO endorsement, mid-term, and terminal stages.

LDCF PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

44. Angola: The World Bank MTF child project, *Strengthening Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Management in Angola's Conservation Areas*, which is part of the Global Wildlife Program (GEF ID 10200), will improve the management of targeted Transfrontier Conservation Areas and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change. The project aims to train communities and implement climate-resilient and conservation-compatible activities that reduce vulnerability of populations by diversifying livelihoods through nature-based tourism. The child project in Angola will also strengthen local entrepreneurial skills and create economically and environmentally viable business opportunities. Drawing on indicative co-financing of \$25.8 million from the government, civil society and an IBRD loan, this project is expected to yield significant adaptation benefits, including: 60,000 direct beneficiaries (50 percent female); 35,000 hectares of land under climate-resilient management; and four policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience. The LDCF share of this MTF is \$10 million for adaptation activities to take place in Angola.

45. Bangladesh: The FAO project (GEF ID 10207), *Building Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Vulnerable Landscapes in Bangladesh*, will improve the resilience of community livelihoods to climate change through diffusion and scale-up of adaptation technologies. With a low-lying deltaic coastline, Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change such as sea level rise and saltwater intrusion, coastal storms and storm surges, intense rainfall and inland flooding, and drought. The proposed project will boost climate resilience by supporting cross-sectoral collaboration to enable effective mainstreaming, gender-responsive adaptation plans, value chain adaptation plans, and public-private partnership agreements. It will also implement delivery of user-friendly agriculture-relevant climate forecasts in four geographies, pilot an innovation incubator as well as innovative financing instruments, and adaptation practices and technologies for various stages of the agricultural value chain. It will provide direct adaptation benefits to 120,000 people, train 260 staff from inter-ministerial agencies about climate change risks and adaptation options, support the climate resilient management of 16,000 ha of land, and mainstream adaptation in four development policies and plans.

46. Cambodia: The FAO project (GEF ID 10177), *Promoting Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Rice-Based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region*, will improve the climate resilience of rice-growing communities through an ecosystem-based, market-driven approach. Cambodia is highly dependent on rice cropping, largely driven by smallholders, who are constrained by rainfall availability and affordable rice varieties. Thus, yields tend to be low, and highly vulnerable to drought and flood. Climate projections for Cambodia indicate that, in addition to higher climatic variability, more drought-like conditions are expected in the dry season. The proposed project will boost climate resilience in six provinces through four components that will focus on actions such as: institutional improvements to enable integrated water management and agro-met services; improvements in rice production systems such as on-farm diversification, rice-fish systems and improved access to credit for farmers; and improving the climate resilience of selected value chains to enable better crop storage, processing and transport. The project will provide direct adaptation benefits to 170,200 people, train 25,900 people about climate risks and adaptation options, increase the climate resilient management of 67,309 ha of land, and seek to mainstream adaptation in relevant national and provincial development policies and plans. Through the Sustainable Rice Platform, the project also has the potential to participate in emerging, innovative partnerships with international agencies and private sector.

47. Ethiopia: The UNDP project in Ethiopia (GEF ID 10174), *Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Communities by Upscaling Best practices and Adopting an Integrated Approach in Ethiopia*, aims to promote the design and implementation of adaptation interventions to address the climate vulnerabilities of local communities at scale across Ethiopia. It is well aligned with the LDCF programming strategy and Ethiopia's NAP and Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy. It will help achieve the LDCF/SCCF strategic objective 1 on innovation and technology transfer and strategic objective 2 on climate mainstreaming for systemic impact. The project will build on past LDCF investments in the country and adopt integration approaches for landscape level adaptation planning; apply innovative and proven technology and business solutions for resilient agriculture and alternative livelihoods; and engage national and local institutions, local entrepreneurs, private sector and global institutions systematically for climate mainstreaming. The project will directly benefit 225,000 vulnerable people including 125,000 women (56 percent) in highly vulnerable 18 rural Woredas and two peri-urban areas. The \$10 million LDCF support will mobilize nearly \$72 million of funds including from the GCF and Adaptation Fund, with the potential to demonstrate synergies between global climate adaptation funds. It will engage a wide range of global and national stakeholders to acquire, create and disseminate knowledge for effective local action at scale in the country. The project was in the GEF-6 pipeline and has been revised to align with GEF-7 strategy and national priorities through rigorous stakeholder consultations including one during the GEF Country National Dialogue.

48. Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu: The ADB program (GEF ID 10173), *Climate-Resilient Urban Development in the Pacific*, will address climate change risks to urban services, particularly water and sanitation, in the urban centers of four Pacific LDC SIDS: South Tarawa (Kiribati), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Funafuti (Tuvalu), and Port Villa (Vanuatu). Pacific

SIDS are among the world's most vulnerable countries to adverse impacts of climate change. Urban areas tend to be on the coast and thus particularly exposed to climatic hazards, with population growth hindering traditional coping mechanisms and contributing new stresses—socio-economic and environmental—that increase vulnerability. The program will focus on institutional and investment activities that will deliver direct adaptation benefits to 250,010 people, train 400 people about climate risks and adaptation options, and support adaptation mainstreaming in three development policies and plans. Institutional measures will focus on enhancing the capacity to understand and plan for climate change in the water and sanitation sector, including modifications to standards and norms; improved awareness of climate change in the health and hygiene sectors; and incentives to include climate change and disaster risk management considerations in the urban sector. Investment measures will focus on activities such as: climate-resilient water supply to schools; water access; watershed management measures; enhanced resilience of waste management systems; flood protection works; and small scale emergency shelters. The child projects will demonstrate synergistic coordination with GCF-financed and other baseline activities.

49. Lao PDR: The FAO project (GEF ID 10187), *Climate Smart Agriculture Alternatives for Upland Production Systems in Lao PDR*, will enhance the resilience of vulnerable upland communities to climate change impacts through climate smart agriculture. Lao PDR has been ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in southeast Asia due to its exposure to climatic hazards, sensitivity to climate, and low adaptive capacity. Three-fourths of its population lives in rural areas, of which 80 percent is dependent on agriculture for livelihood and subsistence. This project will focus on boosting climate resilience in two provinces of the northern uplands, Luang Prabang and Houaphan, both of which experience frequent and intense droughts, floods and cold spells. Communities in these areas tend to engage in unsustainable farming practices and are switching to monocropping and annual crops such as maize that provide little opportunity for nutrient replenishment in the in the soil. The proposed project seeks to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes through policy and financial frameworks that will promote the uptake of climate-smart agriculture in the uplands; assist communities with technology transfer to strengthen the resilience of value chains for rice, coffee, banana, maize, livestock products and poultry, and feed; and to provide communities with incentives to adopt climate-smart practices, such as improving access to index-linked risk insurance and microfinance. It will also improve decision-support at the community and planning levels through adaptation planning tools and data and information management systems. The project will deliver climate resilience benefits to 100,000 people, train 10,000 people about climate risks and adaptation options, and increase the climate resilient management of 50,000 ha of land. It will also mainstream adaptation considerations in development policies and plans.

50. The Gambia: The AfDB project (GEF ID 10199), *Improving Water Availability in The Gambia's Rural and Peri-Urban Communities for Domestic and Agricultural Use*, will build resilience to climate change and variability by enhancing water supply for domestic and agricultural use, and ultimately improving livelihoods in rural and peri-urban areas of The

Gambia. The project aims to provide climate-resilient water supply infrastructure, enhance institutional capacity for adaptation and hydro-meteorological monitoring, and promote community land and water-based adaptation. Drawing on indicative co-financing of \$10.4 million mostly from the GEF Agency, this project is expected to yield significant adaptation benefits, including: 500,000 direct beneficiaries (50 percent female); 200 hectares of land under climate-resilient management; and 500 people trained. This project was part of the technically cleared pipeline of the LDCF at the end of the GEF-6 period and has been confirmed as a continued priority of the government.

51. Timor Leste: The FAO MTF project (GEF ID 10181), *IKAN Adapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity, Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation Ability of Fisheries and Aquaculture-Dependent Livelihoods*, aims to address critical adaptation needs of fishery and aquaculture-dependent communities, while delivering biodiversity conservation benefits for marine species. Changes in climate are affecting fish migratory patterns, exposure to disease, and ocean currents, and contributing to saltwater intrusion in aquaculture ponds. At the same time, unsustainable and illegal fishing practices threaten Timor Leste's coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as productive capacity of fisheries. The project will support the systematic consideration of both climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation at the institutional and policy levels; community-level strategies, technologies and practices to improve climate resilience of fishing communities and management of marine biodiversity; and strengthen monitoring and information systems. Focusing on climate-sensitive areas and biodiversity hotspots, it will directly benefit 36,560 people, mainstream adaptation in ten development policies and plans, and train 800 people about climate change risks and adaptation measures. At the same time, it will place 1,000 ha of marine habitat under practices to improve biodiversity, and incorporate biodiversity conservation practices on 10 ha of land. It is an MTF project, requesting resources from the LDCF and biodiversity STAR resources. This project has been re-designed from a GEF-6 pipelined project.

52. Togo: The FAO project, *Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change of Coastal Communities in Togo* (GEF ID 10165), will strengthen the resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems in the Maritime region of Togo to the impacts of climate change. The proposed initiative aims to address climate change adaptation through an integrated approach targeting the agriculture sector as a whole. The proposed approach combines policy and capacity building activities with piloting concrete adaptation actions to restore degraded coastal ecosystems, support the adoption of diversified livelihoods of coastal communities, and support the adoption of best practice and innovative technologies to enhance production systems. Togo's coastline is identified in its NAPA as the ecosystem that is the most vulnerable to climate change and variability, particularly within the context of rising sea levels and coastal erosion. Currently, the coastline covers more than 11 percent of the country's land area and is home to 42 percent of the population, despite estimated coastline retreating of five to twelve meters per year, which is exacerbated by demographic pressure and anthropogenic activity, threatening economic gains as well as the critical goods and services provided with coastal resources. The proposed alternative will address climate change adaptation through an

integrated approach to the fisheries, forestry, livestock and agriculture sector in Togo for the first time. The project will support critical and catalytic actions that will greatly increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastal and adjacent communities to a changing climate, by providing training and equipment to 12,000 people on more sustainable fishing, agriculture and agro-forestry techniques and practices on new and diversified income-generating opportunities related to sustainable aquaculture, agro-forestry, and eco-tourism. This project was part of the GEF-6 pipeline, and has been updated to be aligned with Togo's current national priorities for LDCF support.

53. Uganda: The AfDB Uganda project (GEF ID 10203), *Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Communities in Uganda's Watersheds*, is well-aligned with the GEF-7's LDCF programming strategy and Uganda's NAPA and National Development Plan. It aims to strengthen resilience of 436,000 vulnerable people to the impacts of climate change through adaptation technology transfer (strategic objective 1) and climate mainstreaming (strategic objective 2). The project will support integrated adaptation planning at watershed level, strengthen resilience of critical rural infrastructure including river banks and wetlands to support sustainable agriculture and alternative livelihoods; and enhance access to reliable climate and weather information for climate change integration in development programs. The \$10 million LDCF project will mobilize \$80 million of AfDB investment which aims to strengthen agriculture sector in Uganda. The LDCF will be a complementary and catalytic source of support to enhance effectiveness of the AfDB investment and utilize its scale to make the agriculture value chain and watersheds resilient to climate change. The project has a distinct focus on gender and will engage private sector in strengthening market linkages for agriculture and alternative livelihoods in the region. The overall risk associated with the project delivery is assessed as low due to strong buy-in from the Uganda government, an effective implementation arrangement and an integrated project design. The project was in the GEF-6 pipeline. The project was prioritized by Uganda government and subsequently revised to align with GEF-7 strategy and national priorities through consultations with the GEF Secretariat and other stakeholders.

54. Zambia: The FAO project (GEF ID 10186), *Climate Change Adaptation in Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes*, will increase the resilience of productive landscapes and rural communities in Zambia through innovations and technology transfer for climate change adaptation. The project, which was one of two projects in the GEF-6 pipeline, has been prioritized and updated by the government for GEF-7. It aims to improve community managed forests and agricultural landscapes, to enhance resilience to climate change, to promote resilient forestry value chains including for charcoal and non-timber forest products, and to promote diversified livelihood strategies based on the sustainable management and use of agro-biodiversity. Drawing on indicative co-financing of \$29.5 million from the government and development partners, this project is expected to yield significant adaptation benefits, including: 144,000 direct beneficiaries (50 percent female); 400,000 hectares of land under climate-resilient management; 50 policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience; and 1,600 people trained (50 percent female). Through its monitoring and evaluation component,

the project will also link with the Drylands Impact Program, by supporting participation in regional and global knowledge management events and on-the ground south-south exchanges with the Drylands Impact Program child projects.

SCCF WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

55. This SCCF Work Program requests \$967,150 for the GEF project financing and Agency fee, for one regional MTF project in the Caribbean SIDS. The PPG and PPG fee total \$32,850. This is the first project to be considered for support under the SCCF in the GEF-7 period. As this project is an MTF that combines resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the SCCF, it is presented to both the GEF Council and the SCCF/LDCF Council to approve the respective portions of the project. The SCCF resources are proposed to address climate adaptation concerns on a regional/global scale, while the GEF resources are proposed to support activities to address land degradation in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Saint Lucia.

56. This MTF for consideration by Council demonstrates strong alignment with priorities identified in the 2018-2022 LDCF/SCCF strategy, which stated that initiatives that target specific priorities and needs of the SIDS merit special consideration under the SCCF. The strategy further stated that that it is imperative that the GEF consider the unique adaptation needs of SIDS could be served by the SCCF, parallel with priorities identified for the GEF Trust Fund.

57. This project is aligned with the second strategic objective of the LDCF/SCCF strategy to mainstream adaptation and resilience for systemic impacts. Specifically, SIDS benefit from efforts to mainstream adaptation into regional and sub-regional policies and strategies for sustainable land management and land degradation neutrality (LDN).

DISTRIBUTION OF SCCF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND AGENCY AND CO-FINANCING

58. The MTF presented in this Work Program is classified as a regional/global project for SCCF. One GEF Agency, FAO, is represented in the June 2019 Work Program. Table 3 presents the amount of resources by Agency, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees.

59. The GEF project financing of \$0.88 million from the SCCF mobilizes \$3.00 million in co-financing, with each SCCF dollar leveraging \$3.41 dollars from other sources. Co-financing for this MTF comes from participating governments and the Agency.

Table 3. Amount of SCCF Resources by Agency in the June 2019 Work Program and in GEF-7 to Date (including June 2019 Work Program)

Agency	Resources Requested in June 2019 SCCF Work Program with Fees		Total GEF-7 SCCF Resources Including June 2019 Work Program with Fees	
	\$ millions	% of resources	\$ millions	% of resources
ADB		0.0%		0.0%
AfDB		0.0%		0.0%
BOAD		0.0%		0.0%
CAF		0.0%		0.0%
CI		0.0%		0.0%
DBSA		0.0%		0.0%
EBRD		0.0%		0.0%
FAO	1.00	100.0%	1.00	100.0%
FECO		0.0%		0.0%
Funbio		0.0%		0.0%
IADB		0.0%		0.0%
IFAD		0.0%		0.0%
IUCN		0.0%		0.0%
UNDP		0.0%		0.0%
UNEP		0.0%		0.0%
UNIDO		0.0%		0.0%
World Bank		0.0%		0.0%
WWF-US		0.0%		0.0%
Totals	1.00	100.0%	1.00	100.0%

CORE INDICATORS FOR SCCF REPORTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

60. The contribution of the SCCF project on the core indicators is on the number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risks and/or engage in adaptation measures: 1,000 persons, of which 400 are female. The contribution of this project to the LDCF/SCCF core indicators, including gender elements, will be refined further during the project preparation phase.

61. These will also be reported on the adaptation section of the Corporate Scorecard, and will be tracked at the CEO endorsement, mid-term, and terminal stages

SCCF PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

62. The FAO project (GEF ID 10195), *CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Multi-Country Soil Management Initiative for Integrated Landscape*

Restoration and Climate-Resilient Food Systems, will, in its first phase, enable seven Caribbean SIDS to achieve climate-resilient LDN: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Saint Lucia. The SIDS are ecologically fragile and vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change as well as unsustainable agriculture and forestry practices that are leading to land degradation. This project will review and update regional and national policy, legal, institutional and knowledge frameworks and establish regional financing mechanisms for effective LDN implementation; support country level land rehabilitation, sustainable land management (SLM), sustainable soil management (SSM) and climate smart agriculture interventions; and enhance food production systems through innovations in agriculture and livestock production systems. The SCCF resources will be used to mainstream climate change adaptation in regional SLM policies and plans, support regional scale climate modeling of relevance to SLM, identify climate-resilient SLM technologies and practices, and support regional capacity-building and knowledge management activities for climate-resilient SLM. It will also enable regional institutions working on adaptation and SLM to work more closely together. The project is expected to impact 80,000 ha of land, directly benefit least 5,000 people, train 1,000 people regionally on climate risks and adaptation options, mainstream adaptation in three regional SLM plans, and deliver climate co-benefits of mitigating the equivalent of 5.8 million tCO_{2e} over the project lifetime. It is an MTF project.

ANNEX A: PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR LDCF/SCCF COUNCIL APPROVAL

LDCF/SCCF PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE LDCF/SCCF COUNCIL

Under the LDCF and SCCF Trust Funds

13-Jun-19

SCCF

No.	GEFID Project Title	Countries	Agencies Trust Fund	Focal Area	Project Type	PPG	PPG Fee	Project Financing	Agency Fee	SCCF Financing	Indicative Co-financing	Total Project Cost	
1	10195 CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) multi-country soil management initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems	Regional, Antigua And Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia	FAO	SCCF-A*	Multi Focal Area	FSP	30,000	2,850	883,242	83,908	967,150	3,000,000	3,967,150
Total							30,000	2,850	883,242	83,908	967,150	3,000,000	3,967,150

*This is a multi-trust fund project. Only the SCCF-A component is included in this Work Program. The GEF Trust Fund component is presented separately in the GEF Trust Fund Work Program

LDCF

No.	GEFID Project Title	Countries	Agencies	Trust Fund	Focal Area	Project Type	PPG Fee	Project Financing	Agency Fee	LDCF Financing	Indicative Co-financing	Total Project Cost	
1	10200 Global Wildlife Program	Global, Angola, Belize, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chad, Congo DR, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Namibia, Panama, South AfricBar	World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, WWF-US	LDCF*	Multi Focal Area	PFD	-	-	9,174,312	825,688	10,000,000	10,550,000	20,550,000
2	10181 IKAN Adapt: Strengthening the adaptive capacity, resilience and biodiversity conservation ability of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Timor-Leste	Timor Leste	FAO	LDCF*	Multi Focal Area	FSP	90,000	8,550	2,649,726	251,724	2,901,450	5,400,000	8,301,450
3	10207 Building climate resilient livelihoods in vulnerable landscapes in Bangladesh (BCRL)	Bangladesh	FAO	LDCF	Climate Change	FSP	200,000	19,000	8,932,420	848,580	9,781,000	21,404,000	31,185,000
4	10203 Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Communities in Uganda's watersheds	Uganda	AfDB	LDCF	Climate Change	FSP	200,000	18,585	8,949,772	831,643	9,781,415	90,000,000	99,781,415
5	10187 Climate Smart Agriculture alternatives for upland	Lao PDR	FAO	LDCF	Climate Change	FSP	150,000	14,250	3,502,968	332,782	3,835,750	17,650,000	21,485,750

		production systems in Lao PDR											
6	10174	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of communities by up-scaling best practices and adopting an integrated approach in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	UNDP	LDCF	Climate FSP Change	200,000	19,000	8,932,420	848,580	9,781,000	72,200,000	81,981,000
7	10199	Improving Water Availability in The Gambia's Rural and Peri-Urban Communities for Domestic and Agricultural Use	Gambia	AfDB	LDCF	Climate FSP Change	200,000	18,585	8,949,766	831,644	9,781,410	10,370,227	20,151,637
8	10186	Climate Change Adaptation in Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes	Zambia	FAO	LDCF	Climate FSP Change	200,000	19,000	7,019,700	666,872	7,686,572	29,521,000	37,207,572
9	10165	Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo	Togo	FAO	LDCF	Climate FSP Change	200,000	19,000	8,932,420	848,580	9,781,000	46,432,000	56,213,000
10	10177	Promoting Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Rice-Based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region	Cambodia	FAO	LDCF	Climate FSP Change	200,000	19,000	8,932,420	848,580	9,781,000	62,263,553	72,044,553
11	10173	Climate Resilient Urban Development in the Pacific	Regional, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	ADB	LDCF	Climate PFD Change	-	-	16,055,046	1,444,954	17,500,000	145,740,000	163,240,000
Total							1,640,000	154,970	92,030,970	8,579,627	100,610,597	511,530,780	612,141,377

*This is a multi-trust fund project. Only the LDCF component is included in this Work Program. The GEF Trust Fund component is presented separately in the GEF Trust Fund Work Program.