

28th LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting
June 3, 2020
Virtual Meeting

Agenda Item 03

**WORK PROGRAM
FOR THE
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.28/03, *Work Program for the Least Developed Countries Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising of eight projects, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by July 3, 2020.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$59.59 million from the LDCF, inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs):

[See Annex A]

With respect to the PIFs 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.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This Work Program for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) is the fourth Work Program for LDCF projects to be considered by Council in the GEF-7 cycle. It requests a total of \$59.59 million for eight projects to address urgent and immediate climate change adaptation priorities.¹

2. Among the eight projects, seven are national LDCF projects while one is a multi-trust fund (MTF) project combining resources from the LDCF with the GEF Trust Fund. The MTF is presented to both the GEF Council and LDCF/SCCF Council in June 2020 for approval of respective portions to enable coordinated project preparations and implementation.

3. The proposed Work Program utilizes a significant portion of resources available in the LDCF Trust Fund as of April 2020. The remaining balance accounts for the Administrative Budget presented to Council as well as resources needed to support proposals including those under review for the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, those responding to COP guidance, and emerging concepts. The resources programmed include contributions announced at the LDCF Ministerial Dialogue and Pledging Event, held on September 24, 2019. Additional donor contributions received after December 2019 have also been utilized. One technically cleared project was not included in the Work Program due to resource limitations. Several projects are also under different stages of concept development prior to their inclusion in the Work Program for Council consideration.

4. As of March 31, 2020, LDCF resources available for funding decisions amounted to \$84.87 million.^{2, 3}

5. This Work Program includes projects from eight least developed countries (LDCs), namely Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Haiti, Lao PDR, Liberia, Mauritania, Tanzania, and Yemen. Among them, five LDCs are accessing the LDCF for the first time in the GEF-7 period. Seven LDCs will also reach the initial \$10 million LDCF cap set for the GEF-7 period with this Work Program.

6. These LDCF projects are expected to mobilize \$256.57 million in co-financing for the total LDCF project financing amount of \$54.46 million.⁴ Each dollar provided by the LDCF is to

¹ The requested amounts are inclusive of GEF project financing (\$54.46 million) and Agency fees (\$5.13 million). It does not include project preparation grants (PPGs) and PPG fees (totaling \$1.50 million).

² GEF, 2020, [Status Report for the Least Developed Countries Fund \(Financial Report prepared by the Trustee\)](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.28/Inf.02.

³ No projects for the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) were submitted for consideration for the Work Program.

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 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.

be matched by \$4.71 in financing provided by a variety of sources.⁵

7. The projects included in the proposed Work Program all contribute to the goals and objectives of the 2018-2022 GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change.⁶ The Work Program addresses all 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; and
- (c) Objective 3: Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate adaptation.

8. This Work Program has a strong focus on supporting communities and addressing vulnerability and resilience, which will be particularly relevant to address the ongoing COVID-19 crisis and its consequences, as described further in this document. This Work Program in its entirety aims to build resilience and enhance livelihood diversification in vulnerable communities through focus on agriculture, livestock, and fisheries sectors and household level agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, better management of water resource and drinking water, resilience enhancement through innovative practices, integrated management, and appropriate technologies, as well as supportive policy and capacity measures. One MTF in Yemen seeks to generate multiple benefits in land degradation and biodiversity in a cross-cutting manner, along with adaptation benefits.

9. This cover note summarizes key aspects of the proposed Work Program, including analysis of factors for strategic prioritization, results and impacts through contributions to core indicators, status of LDCF resource use, and project descriptions.

THE PANDEMIC AND THE LDCF WORK PROGRAM

10. The COVID-19 pandemic has severely hampered most economic and social activities in all affected countries and continues to impose untold human suffering and hardship. The pandemic is unleashing other interconnected crises, ranging from economic downfall, food insecurity, and massive unemployment, undermining development gains to date. The evolving crisis is also pointing to a need for prioritized support for the poorest and the most vulnerable countries. COVID-19, coupled with the climate crisis and other global environmental challenges, will have immediate and mutually exacerbating impacts on the vulnerability of people and communities that are already under stress, threatening to erase the gains in development and

⁵ The co-financing ratio is calculated based the amount of co-financing (\$256.57 million) mobilized for the seven LDCF projects and the LDCF portion of the MTF. Co-financing is not required for LDCF projects.

⁶ 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.

poverty alleviation achieved in the past decades.

11. In particular, the least developed countries (LDCs), their people and ecosystems are at risk: they are most susceptible to climate and non-climate shocks and stressors, and are largely dependent on natural resources to sustain their economy, jobs, and food security, for instance through agriculture, commodity production, extractive industries, and tourism. Many are also heavily indebted, dependent on remittances, more likely to descend into and remain in fragile and conflict situations, and with limited capacity, policy frameworks, and institutions.

12. Targeted efforts are needed to support LDCs to reduce and manage risks and vulnerabilities systematically, with a view to safeguard livelihoods and natural ecosystems that societies depend upon. Efforts to adapt to climate change and to build resilience are directly relevant in this context.

13. Furthermore, as governments worldwide address the pandemic, they are triggering extraordinary policy actions for economic recovery with significant scope and scale that are likely to shape the global economy for decades, with lasting impacts on people and nature. There is an emerging call to steer the economic stimulus and other COVID-19 response measures towards a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient future.⁷ At the 11th Petersberg Climate Dialogue, global leaders including the UN Secretary General, Chancellor of Germany, and 30 Climate Ministers concluded the meeting with a commitment to this transition built on solidarity.⁸ The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has called for fiscal measures by governments to address COVID-19 crisis to be “harmonized to combat climate change and ensure environmentally sustainable recovery from the pandemic.”⁹

14. Against this background, the GEF is presenting to the LDCF/SCCF Council a Work Program with eight projects in LDCs that focus on supporting livelihoods in vulnerable communities and income generation in key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems. They seek to build resilience in the provision of basic services such as drinking water, and help to safeguard and manage key ecosystems against the impacts of climate change.

15. The LDCF is well-suited to help countries to respond to the COVID-19 crisis, through enhancing resilience, creating buffers, and using nature-based solutions, which are some of the common themes to address impacts of climate change and COVID-19. One Agency stated in its COVID-19 response document, “With reference to the adaptation needs of the LDCs, LLDCs,¹⁰ and SIDS, the crucial role of LDCF is perhaps more apparent now than ever.”

16. As explained in the Work Program for the GEF Trust Fund cover note¹¹, the GEF

⁷ United Nations, [Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19](#), March 2020.

⁸ Petersberg Climate Dialogue XI, [Co-chairs Conclusions PCD XI](#), April 27-28, 2020.

⁹ IMF, [Special Series on Fiscal Policies to Respond to COVID-19, Greening the Recovery](#), April 20, 2020.

¹⁰ LLDCs are land-locked developing countries.

¹¹ GEF, [Work Program for the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.58/04.

partnership has not been immune to the global crisis, which has interrupted a significant share of work supported the LDCF/SCCF. Nevertheless, the timing of the pandemic and its ripple effect on GEF's work did not significantly impede the development of projects and programs that were well advanced. Thanks to momentum, and the continued hard work of all involved in country and within the GEF Agencies, the GEF partnership has been able to proceed as planned over the past two months with the submission, review, and composition of the LDCF Work Program along with the GEF Work Program.

17. While most, if not all, proposals presented in this Work Program were initially conceptualized prior to the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, the themes and approaches to address adaptation priorities outlined are fundamentally well aligned to protect livelihoods and human capital, and to support nature-based solutions to help safeguard the foundations for economic activities. Specifically, these proposals have the potential to contribute to economic resilience, health and the overall recovery efforts of affected countries, communities, and sectors. These proposals aim to strengthen income generation and diversification, build supply chain resilience, local food security and local access to basic services such as water, as well as target the vulnerable ecosystems and people that are likely to be hardest hit by both the COVID-19 and climate crises.

18. As an example of a project that addresses impacts of both climate change and COVID-19 crisis in synergy, the Integrated Adaptation Program for communities and ecosystems in Tanzania enhances the resilience of value chains of locally grown, harvested and consumed agri-food products, including livestock, fodder, and horticulture, and supports innovative management of production systems and landscapes in a country that is already facing serious COVID-19 crisis. Emerging negative impacts include loss of livelihoods including mass unemployment, business closures, and disruption of agri-food markets, and food insecurity particularly among the country's poor and extremely poor, over 80 percent of whom live in rural areas characterized by hunger and malnutrition and increasing climate risks and hazards. The LDCF project provides a critical opportunity to support vulnerable communities to build a livelihood foundation that is not only resilient to climate change but also to the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis.

19. As another example, the project to strengthen the climatic resilience of the drinking water sector in Haiti aims to enhance people's access to water in both quality and quantity, focusing on a region where more than 60 percent of the population obtains drinking water from springs and rivers. More reliable water and sanitation services can generate much-needed public health benefits, minimize future disease outbreaks, and lower the hurdle for the vulnerable population to meet WHO guidelines on handwashing and other COVID-19 measures. Haiti is increasingly under water stress from longer and more severe drought conditions induced by climate change; exacerbated by a growing population and degradation of aquifer recharge zones. The project seeks to enhance the water supply resilience through national scenario analysis of climate impacts, adaptive water management options, protection of water sources, and reforestation of aquifer recharge zones, capacity building, among other activities.

20. As these proposals will undergo the project preparation process as the COVID-19 crisis

continues to unfold, countries and Agencies are expected to identify and design for opportunities for project activities to achieve their adaptation impacts in synergy with health and economic recovery gains. During the project preparation stage over the next twelve months, Agencies are also expected to assess risks (identified and potential) utilizing various tools to project implementation and impact, and identify options to mitigate risk and implementation impediments. Countries are encouraged to build in flexibility into project design, use information and communications technology (ICT) and other innovative measures, and explore opportunities to leverage with other development partners and private sector to enable timely scaling-up.

21. Whether it be improving agriculture and livestock sector planning for income diversification, to supporting climate resilience of drinking water provision, these projects aim to set societies on pathways that are safe, sustainable, and more resilient. The projects are expected to offer insights from various perspectives and also lessons learned on how to address adaptation priorities aligned with COVID-19 responses, which will be important to capture and share among the GEF partnership.

LDCF WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

22. The LDCF Work Program requests the total financing of \$59.59 million for eight country-driven projects.¹²

23. Projects included in the Work Program will build resilience and promote diversification of production in vulnerable communities through a number of sectors and systems of critical importance for adaptation and economic development. The cohort of projects has a strong focus on generating or increasing income and sustaining rural livelihoods with potential to support COVID-19 recovery efforts, also tackling fragility and security concerns through policies and practical adaptation measures to address poverty, conflict, and displacement.

24. The Work Program proposes to support initiatives in eight LDCs, including one LDC small island developing State (SIDS), Haiti. The seven additional LDCs supported by this Work Program are: Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Lao PDR, Liberia, Mauritania, Tanzania, and Yemen.

25. Since the start of the GEF-7 phase, the GEF Secretariat has made concerted efforts to reach out to LDCs to discuss the status of GEF-6 pipelined projects. These discussions provided opportunities for the countries to share their current adaptation priorities and how/whether their pipelined initiatives would fit the country priorities to be addressed through the LDCF in GEF-7, in line with operational improvements outlined in the 2018-2022 GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change.

26. Among the countries with proposals included in this Work Program, Djibouti, Haiti, Lao PDR, and Mauritania had GEF-6 pipelined projects. Lao PDR and Mauritania submitted proposals addressing new national adaptation priorities. Proposals from Djibouti and Haiti were

¹² This amount is for GEF project financing and Agency fees. In addition, the PPGs and PPG fees total \$1.50 million.

updated from the GEF-6 submissions. All projects included in the Work Program are based on current national priorities for adaptation and aligned with the LDCF objectives as confirmed by the Operational Focal Points (OFPs) of respective countries.

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS CONSIDERED FOR ENHANCED STRATEGIC LDCF PRIORITIZATION

27. 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.

28. Additional factors were further considered:

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

29. The following sections summarize an analysis of how the proposed Work Program addressed factors for strategic prioritization among proposals that were ready for support.

30. Alignment with national needs and priorities: All eight projects for the Work Program articulated their alignments with current national priorities as identified in their respective NAPAs; as well as national climate adaptation strategies and policy approaches to relevant themes, such as agriculture, food security and livelihoods, sustainable land management, and/or other key national strategies related to adaptation such as NAPs. For example, the project in Liberia by UNDP to enhance the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities through asset protection and enhanced livelihood diversification will build on the country's NAP planning supported by the GCF, and will also deepen planning and budgeting for climate adaptation at the county level and support integration of these elements into national planning. The MTF in Yemen to support resilient and sustainable livelihoods for rural Yemenis by mainstreaming climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land

management in productive agriculture, livestock, and fisheries sectors address three main sectors identified in Yemen's NAPA as the most vulnerable to climate change: water resources, agriculture and livestock production, and coastal zones/fisheries.

31. Opportunities to leverage/catalyze support: All projects are catalyzing additional financing from a variety of sources, including donor agencies, governments, and GEF Agencies. Leveraging opportunities are highlighted in each proposal. For example, the FAO project in Tanzania to enhance resilience of dryland communities and ecosystems in both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar seeks to leverage \$40.98 million of co-financing for the GEF project financing of \$4.42 million. Co-financing will be mobilized from relevant government entities, including public investments through the central Government (\$9.00 million) and in-kind support from Tanzania Forest Service Agency (\$6.70 million) as well as the Ministries of Agriculture (\$5.00 million) and Livestock and Fisheries (\$4.70 million), local private sector investment from the National Microfinance Bank Foundation (\$0.50 million), and donor support from the European Union (\$11.08 million) for beekeeping value chain support. The LDCF resources will contribute to: increasing the resilience of production systems and value chains for horticulture, fodder, neglected and underutilized species, and engaging communities in the targeted areas; coordinating with and complementing relevant initiatives; and establishing and supporting climate change adaptation learning forums and platforms. Furthermore, projects in Burkina Faso and Mauritania are building on the outcomes and lessons from GEF's long-term engagement from Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative, and will be coordinated with new regional initiatives the GEF is developing and renewed investments under discussion by the GCF and partners. Projects in Djibouti and Mauritania are leveraging GCF investments, including NAP support as co-financing, amounting to \$10.00 million in Mauritania and \$0.80 million in Djibouti, as described further below.

32. Alignment with Programming Strategy priorities: The cohort of projects address all three strategic objectives and entry points as articulated in the 2018-2022 Programming Strategy, to (i) reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for adaptation; (ii) mainstream adaptation and resilience for systemic impacts; and (iii) foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate adaptation. For example, the Lao PDR project by UNDP seeks to promote integrated management of the Mekong River Basin for increased climate resilience to floods and droughts at the provide and community level, aligned with objectives 1 and 3 of the Programming Strategy priorities. The initiative has a focus on creating an enabling environment to facilitate investments to further build the climate resilience of at-risk communities, and to induce a shift away from unsustainable and vulnerable practices and livelihoods. The FAO project in Mauritania is aligned with objectives one and two of the Programming Strategy, which address innovation and systemic impacts. The project seeks to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable rural populations by improving agriculture and livestock sector planning and applications of innovative practices at the catchment level. Examples of innovative practices range from manuring/composting, water management/harvesting, gully rehabilitation, dune stabilization, and grazing and land managing options, to be selected through consultative processes.

33. Level of LDCF resources previously accessed: For five out of the eight LDCs included in

this Work Program, this is the first time for them to access the LDCF in the GEF-7 period. The Work Program also includes countries with historically low utilization of LDCF resources. For instance, Liberia and Yemen are in the lowest quartile of LDCF resources accessed to date, at \$15.71 million and \$16.53 million. Tanzania and Djibouti have also had modest access to the LDCF to date, with \$22.03 million and \$22.24 million programmed to date respectively. Seven out of the eight countries will reach the current \$10 million LDCF cap upon approval of the Work Program.

34. Geographical balance: Efforts continue to be made to present a geographically balanced portfolio. The Work Program includes projects from five African LDCs (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Liberia, Mauritania, Tanzania), two Asian LDCs (Lao PDR and Yemen), and the only Caribbean LDC, and which is also a SIDS (Haiti).

35. Private sector engagement: All projects in the Work Program envisage private sector engagement, as implementation partners and/or beneficiaries. It is worth noting that these private sector partners are all local, with a number of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and those active in communities. In the context of adaptation and for the LDCF, nurturing and facilitating the engagement of local private sector actors is important, in addition to targeting private sector as a catalyzer of larger-scale financing and for market development. As stated in the Programming Strategy, local private sector actors, especially MSMEs, play an important role for the economy and communities by providing services and access to hard-to-reach populations. They also have the potential to contribute to increasing climate resilience in vulnerable populations and rural communities. The cohort of projects is addressing these specific needs and socio-economic development potential. For example, the UNDP project in Liberia aims to protect assets and enhance livelihood diversification of coastal communities and enterprise development, by facilitating business identification, development, training, and financial access by entrepreneurs and MSMEs for ecosystem-based adaptation, targeting youths and women's groups with 70,000 beneficiaries. The project will also work with micro-finance institutions to better integrate climate risk, provide affordable micro-credits, and identify and expand opportunities to work with MSMEs and market reach in underserved climate-vulnerable communities.

36. COVID-19 impact: The GEF Secretariat conducted a survey of Agencies, including a question about how the Agency plans to factor in the COVID-19 risks into the further planning and design of the June 2020 Work Program project cohort. Most Agencies will have initial results of their internal assessments ready between May and June. As these assessments are completed, there will be more clarity in regard to what types of projects might be at higher risk including across different geographies and contexts. Initial information point to issues that are emerging in projects that involve extensive stakeholder consultation, particularly those with strong participation of indigenous peoples and communities.

DISTRIBUTION OF LDCF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND AGENCY

37. Among the eight projects for this Work Program, five countries are in the African region, two in Asia, and one is a Caribbean LDC SIDS. Including this Work Program, 32 LDCs will have received LDCF support in the GEF-7 period. Upon approval of this Work Program, 68 percent of the LDCs have successfully accessed LDCF resources in the GEF-7 period. Of these, seven LDCs, or 36 percent, have already reached the \$10 million cap currently set for LDCF access in the GEF-7 period.

38. Figure 1 depicts distributions of LDCF financing in the June 2020 LDCF Work Program by region, and cumulative GEF-7 LDCF financing by region, including GEF project financing, project preparation grants (PPGs), and fees. For this Work Program, 65.5 percent of resources are programmed in Africa, followed by 26.2 percent in Asia (including Yemen) and 8.3 percent in SIDS (Haiti). Cumulatively for the GEF-7 period, 69.5 percent of the LDCF resources have been programmed in Africa, followed by 19.3 percent in Asia and 10.9 percent in SIDS.

39. 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. With this Work Program, 17 LDCs have accessed the full \$10 million cap for the GEF-7 period, while 15 more countries have accessed resources under the cap. Altogether, approximately \$275 million of LDCF resources have been programmed in the GEF-7 period, inclusive of this Work Program. Countries that have not yet received LDCF support in GEF-7 include Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Eritrea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nepal, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.

Figure 1: Distribution of LDCF Financing in June 2020 Work Program by Region in \$ million (left) and Cumulative GEF-7 LDCF Financing by Region in \$ million (right)

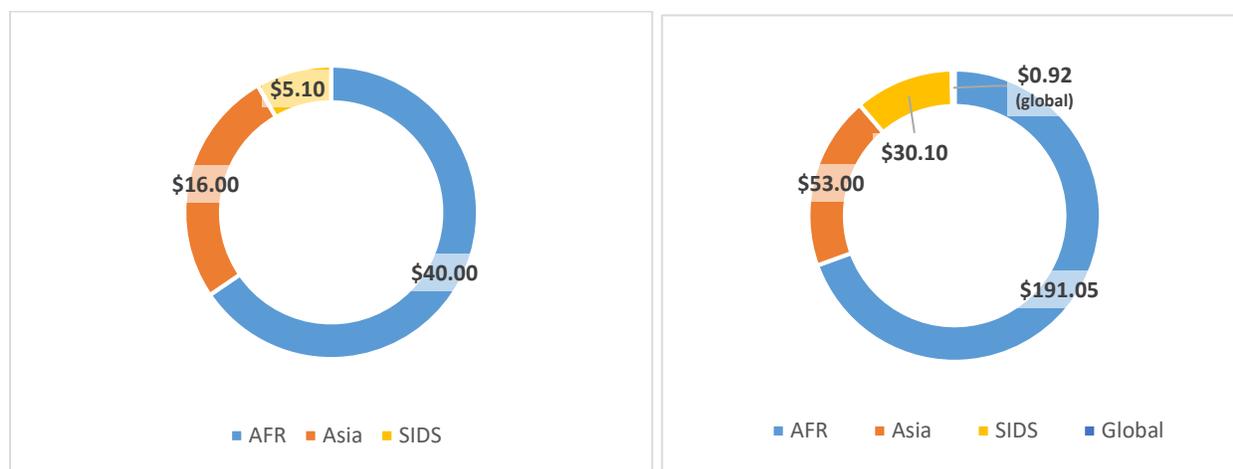


Table 1: Amount of LDCF Financing in June 2020 Work Program, GEF-7, and Cumulative Financing by Country

	Resources Requested in June 2020 LDCF Work Program (with PPG and Fees)	GEF-7 Cumulative LDCF Resources including June 2020 Work Program and MSPs (with PPG and Fees)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed (with PPG and Fees)
Country	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Afghanistan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.02
Angola	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$40.43
Bangladesh	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$39.92
Benin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.47
Bhutan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.19
Burkina Faso	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$39.94
Burundi	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.79
Cambodia	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$35.30
Central African Republic	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.17
Chad	\$0.00	\$9.75	\$39.75
Comoros	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.96
Djibouti	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$32.24
DR Congo	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$39.91
Eritrea	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.01
Ethiopia	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$41.02
Gambia	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$39.54
Guinea	\$0.00	\$9.91	\$25.49
Guinea-Bissau	\$0.00	\$6.73	\$24.68
Haiti	\$5.10	\$5.10	\$28.58
Kiribati	\$0.00	\$5.00	\$28.24
Lao PDR	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$39.90
Lesotho	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.66
Liberia	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$25.71
Madagascar	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.62
Malawi	\$0.00	\$5.00	\$38.45
Mali	\$0.00	\$2.56	\$36.47
Mauritania	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$35.16
Mozambique	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$31.73
Myanmar	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$30.17
Nepal	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32.41
Niger	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.81
Rwanda	\$0.00	\$9.37	\$40.62
São Tomé and Príncipe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26.74
Senegal	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.01

	Resources Requested in June 2020 LDCF Work Program (with PPG and Fees)	GEF-7 Cumulative LDCF Resources including June 2020 Work Program and MSPs (with PPG and Fees)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed (with PPG and Fees)
Sierra Leone	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26.58
Solomon Islands	\$0.00	\$5.00	\$20.69
Somalia	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.65
South Sudan	\$0.00	\$9.50	\$19.77
Sudan	\$0.00	\$9.96	\$41.95
Tanzania	\$5.00	\$9.23	\$27.03
Timor Leste	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$31.84
Togo	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$30.00
Tuvalu	\$0.00	\$5.00	\$16.99
Uganda	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$29.80
Vanuatu	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$36.57
Yemen	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$26.53
Zambia	\$0.00	\$7.91	\$35.00
Global	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.27
Regional	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125.79
GEF-7 Challenge Program	\$0.00	\$2.07	\$2.07
Total	\$61.10	\$275.07	

40. Table 2 presents the total amount of resources by Agency, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees, for the June 2020 Work Program as well as cumulative, GEF-7 programming by Agency. Three GEF Agencies, namely FAO, UNDP, and UNEP are represented in the June 2020 LDCF Work Program. FAO, with four projects, has the largest share of the total LDCF resources at \$30.00 million, or 49.1 percent of the total Work Program request. UNDP has three projects, with 34.5 percent of requested resources at \$21.10 million. UNEP has one project, with \$10.00 million, or 16.4 percent.

41. During the first two years of the GEF-7 period, ten GEF Agencies have been engaged in LDCF programming. FAO has had the largest share of the programmed resources at \$90.24 million or 32.8 percent, followed by UNDP at \$82.33 million at 29.9 percent. AfDB has the third highest share of 14.2 percent at \$38.97 million, and ADB with 6.4 percent at \$17.50 million. UNEP has programmed \$15.00 million at 5.5 percent, followed by UNIDO with \$12.04 million at 4.4 percent.

42. Furthermore, IFAD, CI, and WWF-US have had one medium-sized project (MSP) each approved with LDCF support recently, with IFAD supporting a national MSP in Sudan and CI and WWF-US engaged in the Challenge Program.

**Table 2: Amount of Requested LDCF Resources by Agency
in the June 2020 Work Program and in GEF-7 to Date**

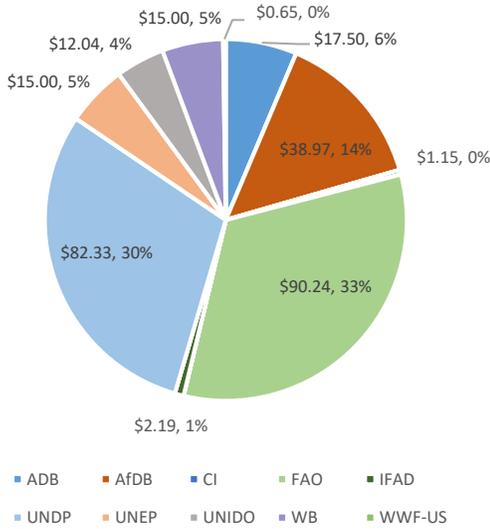
Agency	Resources Requested in June 2020 LDCF Work Program (with PPG and Fees)		GEF-7 Cumulative LDCF Resources Requested including June 2020 Work Program and MSPs (with PPG and Fees)	
	\$ million	% of resources	\$ million	% of resources
ADB	\$0.00	0.0%	\$17.50	6.4%
AfDB	\$0.00	0.0%	\$38.97	14.2%
CI	\$0.00	0.0%	\$1.15	0.4%
FAO	\$30.00	49.1%	\$90.24	32.8%
IFAD	\$0.00	0.0%	\$2.19	0.8%
IUCN	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	0.0%
UNDP	\$21.10	34.5%	\$82.33	29.9%
UNEP	\$10.00	16.4%	\$15.00	5.5%
UNIDO	\$0.00	0.0%	\$12.04	4.4%
WB	\$0.00	0.0%	\$15.00	5.5%
WWF-US	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.65	0.2%
Total	\$61.10	100.0%	\$275.07	100.0%

43. The Agency involvement in the GEF-7 period summarized above shows a different trend compared to the Agency programming distribution since the LDCF inception. According to the GEF Trustee report as of March 2020, ten GEF Agencies have been involved in LDCF projects and programs totaling \$1,317.91 million. Of this amount, UNDP holds the largest share of project funding decisions to date, with 50 percent; followed by UNEP at 13 percent and FAO at 12 percent.¹³

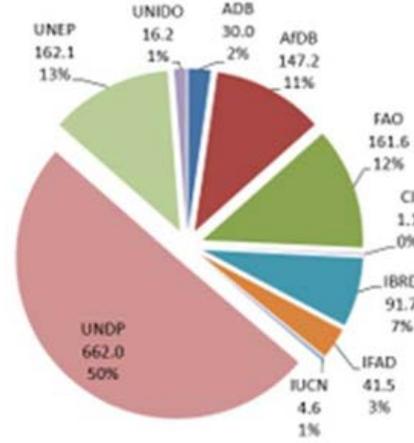
¹³ GEF Trustee, 2020, [Status Report for the Least Developed Countries Fund](#), Council document GEF.LDCF.28/Inf.02.

Figure 2: Comparison of Agency Distribution of LDCF Financing

Distribution of LDCF Financing by GEF Agency (\$ million) for GEF-7 Period



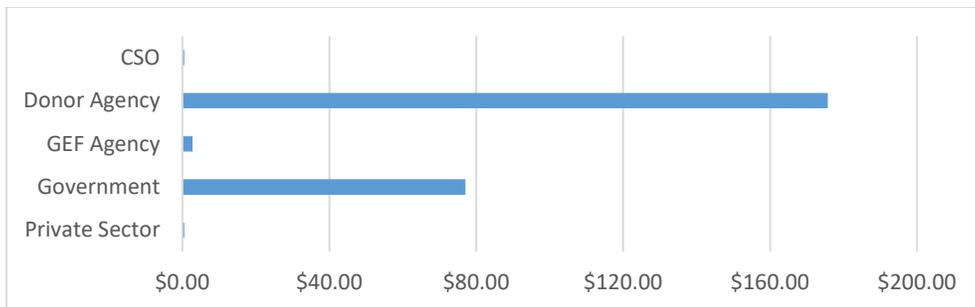
Distribution of LDCF Financing by GEF Agency (\$ million) since Fund Inception



DISTRIBUTION OF CO-FINANCING

44. Distribution of co-financing by co-financier types for the projects in the June 2020 Work Program is shown below in Figure 3. This distribution of co-financing includes the share of co-financing for the MTF mobilized by the LDCF portion. Donor Agencies and governments are the largest providers of co-financing. Domestic resource mobilized for this cohort of projects appear to be from government sources.

Figure 3: Distribution of Co-Financing for June 2020 LDCF Work Program (\$ million)



OBSERVATIONS AND OUTLOOK

45. Resource availability: With significant operational improvements and enhanced consultations with countries in the GEF-7 period, the LDCF has been demonstrating its capacity to provide timely and efficient support to LDCs. Increasingly, its limiting factor is resource availability and predictability. Each Work Program presented to Council to date has utilized almost all resources available in the LDCF Trust Fund. While a majority of proposals received are reviewed and presented to Council within several months of initial submission, there is a small number that has been held back until the subsequent Work Program due to resource limitations. There is a critical need to strive for continued and more predictable support to the LDCF from donors and to consider expanding the donor base.

46. GCF coordination: Coordination with GCF continues to help support efficient programming, through the ongoing coordinated engagement pilot and close collaboration between the fund Secretariats. For this Work Program, projects from Djibouti and Mauritania and Djibouti include GCF support as part of their co-financing. In Djibouti, the country is benefitting from GCF NAP readiness funding, the activities of which will begin implementation this year. In Mauritania, a GCF project to enhance the climate resilience of livelihoods and food security is included as a source of \$10 million co-financing. The two projects have differing but complementary scales and scopes, with GCF funds expected to be used for capacity development activities and for acquisition of fixed assets and equipment. Projects in Burkina Faso, Lao PDR, Haiti, and Liberia have been developed based in part by results of the GCF readiness support for the NAP process and to be aligned with emerging GCF proposals. These projects show that multiple countries have used the outcomes of the GCF readiness support to inform and develop larger LDCF projects to address identified priorities. This seems to be a practical model of coordination that enables the LDCF resources to be used towards more impactful, implementation-oriented initiatives. Finally, projects in Burkina Faso and Mauritania are developed to be linked to the ongoing, large scale GGW program supported by the GEF. As various countries and partner institutions are in discussion to develop a renewed GGW program with the GCF, the LDCF support is also expected to have close linkages and coordination with the renewed initiative.

47. COVID-19 outlook: While the full implications of the COVID-19 pandemic are far from clear, the role of adaptation takes centerstage given it is intricately linked to safeguarding livelihoods and natural assets. At the same time, there is a need to accelerate efforts to address the ongoing crisis which calls for more nimble approaches to support adaptation action and planning. For example, countries may start to pivot their adaptation priorities to those more related to income generation, address food security at community/regional/national levels, enhance health benefits, and promote resilience and readiness of communities.

48. The LDCF and SCCF offer flexibility to support adaptation and climate resilience needs of the LDCs and can adopt nimble approaches needed to enable COVID-19 response in a timely manner.

49. In the remaining GEF-7 period, the LDCF stands ready to support a wide array of

adaptation actions in line with COVID-19 responses to help the poorest and most vulnerable households and communities, facilitate income generation. Such support could be envisaged as national projects, as regional/global initiatives, and also through a call for proposal modality under the Challenge Program for Innovation. They are feasible under the existing Programming Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation. Doing so requires enhanced and urgent donor support to the LDCF and the SCCF.

50. COVID-19 recovery actions with the potential for synergistic adaptation benefits include: support for nature-based and climate-smart infrastructure, including irrigation, boosting resilience of basic services, housing, and transport; diversification and value addition in agriculture; supporting adaptation-oriented public works programs with job and income generation opportunities for vulnerable communities, such as sustainable forest management and landscape restoration and irrigation. Support could also be extended to adaptation-oriented innovation and sectors through blended finance, including debt guarantees, equity, and other measures.

51. The LDCF and the SCCF, together with the GEF Trust Fund, can support national and local plans and efforts to recover and re-build better, towards more sustainable, resilient, inclusive, and safer economies and societies that can withstand future shocks from climate change, natural and manmade disasters, and other global challenges.

RESULTS AND IMPACTS

52. The projects presented in the LDCF Work Program cover various 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 the eight proposals on the core indicators are as follows:

- (a) Number of direct beneficiaries: 1,366,768 persons, of which 692,384 persons or 50.7 percent are female
- (b) Area of land under climate-resilient management: 420,640 hectares
- (c) Number of policies, plans, or development frameworks that mainstream climate resilience: 65 policies and plans
- (d) Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risks and/or engage in adaptation measures: 199,666 persons, of which 102,358 persons or 51.3 percent are female.

53. The cumulative contributions on the core indicators of all LDCF projects approved in the GEF-7 period are as follows:

- (a) Number of direct beneficiaries: 15,954,197 persons, of which 8,096,656 persons or 50.7 percent are female
- (b) Area of land under climate-resilient management: 1,433,044 hectares
- (c) Number of policies, plans, or development frameworks that mainstream climate

resilience: 423 policies and plans

- (d) Number of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risks and/or engage in adaptation measures: 309,126 persons, of which 157,042 or 50.8 percent are female.

54. The Corporate Scorecard now includes a section on adaptation to include core indicators, which will be tracked at the CEO endorsement, mid-term, and terminal stages.

GENDER

55. Women in LDCs are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men. They constitute the majority of the world's poor, highly dependent, for their livelihoods, on the local natural resources threatened by climate change. In many cases, however, they are often the least able to adapt and effectively engage climate adaptation efforts. They face greater barriers than men to accessing technical and financial opportunities as well as participating in decision making processes.

56. The eight projects in this Work Program include plans to incorporate gender assessments in project development to, for example, better understand women's barriers to decision-making and to identify measures to empower women and supporting their livelihoods, e.g. supporting climate-resilient practices that are sensitive to the needs and roles of women in agriculture. Responding to the ambition and requirements set out in the GEF Policy on Gender Equality, all projects considered gender issues in their initial project design and most projects clearly describe plans to develop a gender action plan during project preparation.

57. In line with GEF's Gender Implementation Strategy, projects provide information on plans to include gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote women's empowerment, and seven out of the eight projects explicitly state that they expect to develop sex disaggregated and gender sensitive indicators. In addition, all projects in this Work Program expect to close gender gaps including:

- (a) Access and control of natural resources (88 percent)
- (b) Participation and decision making (100 percent)
- (c) Socio-economic benefits and services (100 percent)

LDCF PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS¹⁴

- 1. Burkina Faso:** *Improving the Climate Resilience of Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Production Systems in Burkina Faso* (GEF ID 10516); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$10,000,000; Co-financing: \$40,169,687. This project will increase the climate resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral (ASP) family farming communities in the Sudanian and Sudano-Sahelian zones of Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso is highly dependent on natural resources-based sectors, with agriculture accounting for 60 percent of employment and one third of national gross domestic product (GDP), making it particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. A changing climate has also exacerbated structural issues existing in Burkina Faso that have resulted in conflict over the usage and allocation of natural resources and is expected to continue to do so over the medium term. This project aims to achieve its objective through (i) Strengthened climate resilience of ASP community development in three pilot landscapes through improved governance and institutional capacity, with a focus on conflict resolution ; (ii) New landscape management plans integrating climate resilience into ASP production systems; and (iii) Diversified and improved livelihoods of agro-sylvo-pastoralists, through upstream upscaling of the Agro-Pastoral Field Schools approach and downstream support to transformation and market linkages and value chain development. This intervention will directly benefit 80,000 people and an estimated 100,000 hectares of land will be managed in a more resilient way to withstand climate stressors. In parallel, the project will create the conditions to maximize the potential for up-scaling and out-scaling of the approaches, practices and technologies to maximize the adaptation benefits. The project includes several innovative aspects – from the introduction of agro-ecological techniques and technologies; to facilitating governance reforms at multiple levels; and utilizing new business models to build stronger links to the private sector. Sustainability is integrated into project design, which focuses on participatory landscape management, capacity building, and formalizing community-level financial mechanisms.
- 2. Djibouti:** *Planning and Implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Djibouti's Gobaad Plain and Tadjourah Ville* (GEF ID 10180); Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: 10,000,000; Co-financing \$13,125,000. This project aims to increase the capacity of local communities in Gobaad Plain and Tadjourah Ville to adapt to climate change. The proposed project will address climate vulnerabilities within a complex socio-economic environment through providing evidence-based knowledge of climate change impacts and best-practice adaptation options in Gobaad Plain and Tadjourah Ville. The socio-economic and environmental benefits of project interventions will be monitored to inform the NAP process in Djibouti. Benefits will be achieved through: i) implementing adaptation technologies including both green

¹⁴ The GEF project financing presented in this section for the MTF includes the LDCF share, and co-financing is the share mobilized by the LDCF portion of the MTF.

and grey technologies ii) training local communities on adaptation technologies using a learning-by-doing approach; iii) improving evidence-based knowledge on climate change impacts and on cost-effective adaptation options in Djibouti; and iv) increasing awareness of the national and local government staff, and local communities on climate change adaptation opportunities. The information collected from monitoring the benefits will be used to identify relevant adaptation technologies to guide regional policies in the target communities. Adaptation interventions such as the planting of 400 hectares of acacia trees, livelihood diversification and drought-resilient agriculture will provide numerous tangible benefits including: i) buffering against extreme climate events; ii) reducing soil erosion; iii) improving and maintaining water quality; iv) increasing water supply by increasing infiltration and promoting water conservation; v) improving food security; and viii) decreasing incidences of disease. The project will directly benefit 207,306 direct beneficiaries; and place 440 hectares of land under more climate resilient management. The project will also train 550 people and produce 30 land use community plans and two regional adaptation plans. The proposed LDCF project is innovative in its approach to address NAPA priorities while advancing NAP processes in Djibouti through decentralized adaptation planning, and will build upon GCF NAP readiness activities. The sustainability potential will be ensured through the provision of community-level training and investing in community-level capacity building measures, which are integrated into land management plans.

3. **Haiti: *Strengthening the Climatic Resilience of the Drinking Water Sector in the South of Haiti*** (GEF ID 10320); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$5,096,746; Co-financing: \$31,600,000. The project will support climate resilience in the drinking water sector of Haiti's South-East Department, where low sanitation coverage and inadequate availability and treatment of drinking water have contributed to widespread cases of cholera, a situation that climate change is expected to exacerbate. The project will apply an innovative, multi-sector approach to promoting climate resilience in the water supply sector for Haiti. It will support analyses of climate change impacts on drinking water access by calibrating climate change projections with local hydrogeological and hydrometeorological data. This will identify water sources that are likely to dry up and provide guidance for guaranteed long-term quality water access. The project will also help identify reliable water sources to design piped water systems considering climate change conditions. A key focus of the project is on improved coordination of planning and investments across key institutions managing drinking water and other natural resources and invest in equipment required to effectively enforce adaptation practices. It will strengthen local governance structures to improve the control of activities that negatively affect conditions of water sources and recharge zones and strengthen Water Committees to better oversee and control construction work, operation and maintenance, and user rights enforcement. Additionally, the project will focus on concrete physical investments including ecosystem-based adaptation measures to enhance water infiltration and consequent aquifer recharge, rooftop water capture and storage, recycling of grey water, and construction of small storage reservoirs. The project will

directly benefit 90,000 people, enhance the climate-resilient management of 700 hectare of land, mainstream climate resilience in two policies or plans, and train 5,000 people.

- 4. Lao PDR:** *Integrated Water Resource Management and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Xe Bang Hieng River Basin and Luang Prabang City* (GEF ID 10514); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,000,000; Co-financing: \$20,000,000. This project will improve the resilience of communities to floods and droughts through integrated management of sites in Savannakhet Province, located in the Xe Bang Hieng river basin, and the city of Luang Prabang, situated at the confluence of the Mekong and Nam Khan Rivers, where floods currently cause damage to transport, housing, and other key sectors. It will support identification and mapping of current and expected future flood zones, improve the hydrological monitoring network, and update early warning and emergency procedures for vulnerable communities. In Luang Prabang City, the project will support economic valuation of urban ecosystem services, drafting and validation of climate-resilient development and land-use plans, and options analyses for on-the-ground investments in peri-urban areas to minimize the flood risk exposure. The project will also support ecosystem-based adaptation measures to restore ecological integrity of the Xe Bang Hieng river basin headwater zone, protecting critical ecosystem services while reducing flood/drought risk downriver, and will strengthen and diversify livelihoods to reduce community pressure on the land and forest. The project will adopt innovative integrated approaches to support green and grey protective infrastructure in the target basin and urban-peri-urban areas to mitigate the impacts of floods and droughts in the lowlands and headwaters. Finally, it will focus on trainings and awareness raising on climate change risks and adaptation measures. The project is expected to directly benefit 492,462 people, of whom over 50 percent will be women, and enhance the climate resilient management of 86,000 hectares of land. It will mainstream climate resilience in 10 policies and plans and build capacity of stakeholders to ensure climate mainstreaming and sustainability of the project outcomes.
- 5. Liberia:** *Enhancing the Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal communities in Sinoe County of Liberia* (GEF ID 10376); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$10,000,000; Co-financing: \$53,700,000. This project will protect assets and diversify livelihoods of Liberian coastal communities through implementation of sea and river defense risk management approaches. All of Liberia's coastal counties will be supported to design and implement strategies to address prioritized climate change risks and to incorporate these into County and National development agendas and budgeting processes. This will be achieved by introducing and scaling up use of innovative technologies to support coastal adaptation, including coastal flood and erosion risk management systems, County knowledge hubs on sea and river defense, and Community Action Plans for climate adaptation. The project will support highly vulnerable southeastern region of the country in Sinoe County to design and implement integrated adaptation solutions for climate-induced sea level rise with local communities, small holder farmers, government officials and private sector

actors. Benefiting from learning gained in Sinoe, the project will implement gender-responsive and climate-resilient income diversification opportunities across Liberia's coastal Counties, including improving access to microfinance for small and medium-sized enterprises and small holder farmers to invest in nature-based solutions. This project will build on Liberia's NAP planning supported by GCF and will deepen County level planning and budgeting for climate adaptation in coastal areas and integrating it in the national process. The project will directly strengthen climate resilience of 200,000 people, and place 50,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management.

- 6. Mauritania:** *Enhancing Pastoral Farming Producers Resilience in Southeast Watersheds of Mauritania* (GEF ID 10176); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$5,000,000; Co-financing: \$15,000,000. This project aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable rural populations by improving agriculture and livestock sector planning and the application of innovative practices at the catchment level. The project will achieve its objective through (i) Adaptation and resilience practices secured through local resource use planning and decision-making frameworks; (ii) Innovations applied and supporting uptake of resilience measures by vulnerable communities; and (iii) Monitoring, evaluation, and capture of lessons learned to informed decision-making and upscale of resilience improvements. Although the project will build upon proven models, such as agro-pastoral fields schools, it will also use a watershed approach to address climate change adaptation within the livestock and farming sectors in a participatory way. Further, the project will support private sector agriculture and livestock producers deploy innovative technologies supported by creative financial instruments to adopt and benefit from climate coping practices resulting in basin-wide ecological resiliency improvement. To ensure sustainability, the project will focus on community ownership and locally led action by establishing community-based governance bodies organized around each target watershed to support the completion of strategic land and resource use planning. It will also strengthen national level policies to integrate adaptation and best practices resulting from the project implementation. The project will directly benefit 100,000 people, place 71,000 hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and train 10,000 people to build community-level capacity to improve agricultural production under the Agro-pastoral Field School model. The project leverages \$10 million in GCF investment in livelihood and food security infrastructure at the regional and national levels for agro-sylvo pastoral communities in the same region.
- 7. Tanzania:** *Integrated Adaptation Program to Enhance Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems in the Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar* (GEF ID 10364); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$5,000,000; Co-financing: \$40,979,900. This project aims to strengthen resilience of production systems and supply chain to increase resilience of vulnerable communities in Dry Miombo Woodlands and Drylands of Zanzibar. The project will adopt nature-based and landscape-based approaches to introduce and scale up use of technologies and innovative financial incentives for adaptation. Changes in rainfall patterns, including

late onset, early cessation, prolonged dry spells, and seasonal shifting, are increasingly common in the dry Miombo Woodlands, with severe impacts on ecosystems and food production. In Zanzibar, climate hazards are also exacerbated by sea level rise and saltwater intrusion, with corresponding losses to agricultural productivity. The project will strengthen policy and institutional frameworks for innovations in climate resilient value chains; increase climate resilience of production systems and landscapes; deployment of climate resilient post-harvest technologies; and strengthen market systems and financial incentives for diversification of livelihoods to reduce vulnerability. Innovative aspects include providing access to markets to which vulnerable communities are currently excluded, through introduction of technologies and practices such as access of small-scale farmers to agro-meteorological information with mobile phones and tablets. The highly participatory nature of the project by local communities, as well as across different scales of government and the private sector, will contribute to its sustainability through broad based ownership and integration. The project will strengthen the resilience of an estimated 82,000 direct beneficiaries and place 27,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management. The project builds on the objectives and priorities in Tanzania's National Climate Change Strategy, the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy and NAP and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation Plan which are currently under formulation.

8. **Yemen: Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods for Rural Yemen** (GEF ID 10562); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$9,006,056; Co-financing: \$42,000,000. The MTF project aims to strengthen climate resilience of rural producers who are at high risk due to climate change and conflict-induced humanitarian crisis. The project will catalyze a shift from current "open-access" regimes to shared productive land and seascapes to a more coherent and strategic "community-based" management regime predicated upon the achievement of social and environmental objectives. Land, water, fisheries, and forest resources that are already under great strain and generally degraded in the country have limited resilience to rapidly advancing climate change impacts. The project will achieve its objective through: (i) Spatial planning which describes and prioritizes conservation and sustainable production practices across terrestrial and marine areas; (ii) Agriculture, livestock, and fisheries practices stimulated to improve livelihoods; and, (iii) Policy and regulatory frameworks. The project will align three productive sectors (agriculture, fisheries, livestock) using innovative community-based approaches supported by capacitated national expertise to deliver social and economic benefits across three large landscapes. The project will ensure sustainability through capacity building and mainstreaming of best practices within government offices, community institutions, and the private sector. This includes the completion of spatial plans, which will be legally binding. The project will directly benefit 700,000 beneficiaries, train 40,000 people and place 70,000 hectares of land under more climate resilient management.

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

PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR LDCF/SCCF COUNCIL APPROVAL
Under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
June 3, 2020

#	GEFID	Project Title	Focal Area	Country	Agency	Project Type	Trust Fund	PPG Amount	PPG Fee	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fee	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
1	10516	Improving the climate resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems in Burkina Faso	Climate Change Adaptation	Burkina Faso	FAO	FSP	LDCF	\$ 200,000	\$ 19,000	\$ 8,932,420	\$ 848,580	\$ 40,169,687	\$ 50,169,687
2	10180	Planning and implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) in Djibouti's Dikhil and Tadjourah regions	Climate Change Adaptation	Djibouti	UNEP	FSP	LDCF	\$ 200,000	\$ 19,000	\$ 8,925,000	\$ 847,875	\$ 13,125,000	\$ 23,116,875
3	10320	Strengthening the climatic resilience of the drinking water sector in the South of Haiti	Climate Change Adaptation	Haiti	UNDP	FSP	LDCF	\$ 150,000	\$ 14,250	\$ 4,504,563	\$ 427,933	\$ 31,600,000	\$ 36,696,746
4	10514	Integrated Water Resource Management and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Xe Bang Hieng river basin and Luang Prabang city	Climate Change Adaptation	Lao PDR	UNDP	FSP	LDCF	\$ 150,000	\$ 14,250	\$ 5,329,452	\$ 506,298	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 26,000,000

#	GEFID	Project Title	Focal Area	Country	Agency	Project Type	Trust Fund	PPG Amount	PPG Fee	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fee	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
5	10376	Enhancing the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities in Sinoe County of Liberia	Climate Change Adaptation	Liberia	UNDP	FSP	LDCF	\$ 200,000	\$ 19,000	\$ 8,932,420	\$ 848,580	\$ 53,700,000	\$ 63,700,000
6	10176	Enhancing pastoral farming producers resilience in South East watershed of Mauritania	Climate Change Adaptation	Mauritania	FAO	FSP	LDCF	\$ 150,000	\$ 14,250	\$ 4,416,210	\$ 419,540	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
7	10364	Integrated Adaptation Program to enhance resilience of communities and ecosystems in the dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar	Climate Change Adaptation	Tanzania	FAO	FSP	LDCF	\$ 150,000	\$ 14,250	\$ 4,416,210	\$ 419,540	\$ 40,979,900	\$ 45,979,900
8	10562	Resilient and sustainable livelihoods for rural Yemen*	Climate Change Adaptation	Yemen	FAO	FSP	LDCF	\$ 168,256	\$ 15,143	\$ 9,006,056	\$ 810,545	\$ 42,000,000	\$ 52,000,000
		Grand Total						\$1,368,256	\$129,143	\$54,462,331	\$5,128,891	\$256,574,587	\$317,663,208

*This is a multi-trust fund project. Only the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) component is presented in this Work Program. The GEF Trust Fund components are presented separately in the GEF Trust Fund Work Program