



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/LDCF.SCCF.14/05/Rev.02

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Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 6

**FY12 ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES FUND AND SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.14/05, *FY12 Annual Monitoring Report for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*, welcomed the progress the LDCF and the SCCF had made in reporting portfolio results.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) is the principal reporting instrument of the implementation status of the projects and programs financed by the Funds. It provides a quantitative and qualitative analysis of projects under implementation in a given fiscal year. As a critical part of the LDCF/SCCF Results-Based Management framework, the AMR monitors project implementation status, progress towards achieving adaptation objectives, and portfolio-level results and lessons learned.

This report provides highlights of the overall LDCF and SCCF portfolio and more detailed information on the project approvals and implementation in fiscal year 2012 (FY12). The report is presented in the following sections: 1) Overview of the LDCF and SCCF portfolios since inception (including information on FY12 approvals); 2) Performance information on LDCF and SCCF projects under implementation (projects that began implementation on or before June 30, 2011 and were under implementation for at least part of FY12); 3) Management effectiveness and efficiency indicators for the LDCF and the SCCF; and 4) LDCF and SCCF results and lessons learned, in regard to the implementation of climate change adaptation measures.

During FY12, 27 projects were approved under the LDCF, amounting to \$130.01 million in total grants. During the same period, fifteen projects were approved under SCCF, amounting to \$47.92 million in total grants. In addition, eight multi-trust fund projects were funded jointly with the GEF Trust Fund, amounting to \$18.70 million in adaptation funding from the LDCF and SCCF. Three regional programmatic approaches were funded jointly by the GEF Trust Fund and the SCCF.

The LDCF active portfolio (projects under implementation) includes 23 active projects, amounting to \$75.27 million in total grants – a 64 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. Of these active projects, 91.3 percent are rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” or better and 47.83 percent as “Satisfactory” or better in terms of progress towards achieving development objectives.

The SCCF active portfolio includes 14 active projects, amounting to \$60.80 million in total grants. All these SCCF projects (100 percent) are rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” or better and 64.29 percent of projects are rated as “Satisfactory” or better in terms progress towards of achieving development objectives.

There were no LDCF and SCCF projects completed during FY12.

The projects under implementation illustrated clearly how the LDCF and the SCCF contribute to integrating adaptation into both policies and tangible development activities and investments. In FY12, projects contributed towards making sectoral and national policies more resilient against climate change, and reduced climate change vulnerability in developing countries in areas such as agriculture, disaster risk management, water resources management and health. The LDCF and SCCF projects have made interventions to reduce the effects of drought in the Sub Saharan Africa, have set up systems to monitor glacier melts and implemented measures to decrease the threats of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the Andes and in the mountains of Bhutan. The financing through these Funds has allowed plans to be prepared and adaptation measures to

be undertaken to protect the coastal communities in countries like Thailand and Egypt. Through national and global projects, these Funds are building a knowledge base to understand the linkages between climate change and health and are financing development of appropriate adaptation measures.

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INTRODUCTION

1. As outlined in the GEF Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework, the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is designed to provide performance information regarding the overall status of the GEF's portfolio of active projects. Accordingly, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) AMR provides information on the active portfolio of the LDCF and SCCF projects and assesses their achievements and progress towards targets. This portfolio comprises 37 projects in 47 countries that began implementation on or before June 30, 2012 and were under implementation for at least a part of FY12.

2. The LDCF/SCCF AMR covers: 1) LDCF portfolio overview of cumulative project approvals since inception and for FY12; 2) SCCF portfolio overview of cumulative project approvals since inception and for FY12; 3) performance information on LDCF and SCCF active portfolios; 4) Management effectiveness and efficiency indicators for LDCF and SCCF; and 5) Results and lessons learned from LDCF and SCCF projects under implementation.

3. GEF Agencies monitor progress of LDCF and SCCF projects against a set of performance indicators that are aligned with the Climate Change Adaptation indicators included in the Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT) (http://www.thegef.org/gef/tracking_tool_LDCF_SCCF). Each GEF Agency submits annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) for all active projects in their respective portfolios, as well as Mid-Term Reviews (MTRs) for all full-sized projects (FSPs). Terminal Evaluations (TEs) are submitted once the project is completed and no more than twelve months after completion. The FY12 AMR for LDCF and SCCF includes performance ratings by agency and region based on 25 PIRs and 2 Mid-Term Reviews (MTRs).

4. For the regional analyses in this report, the following acronyms are defined:

- (a) AFR: Sub-Saharan Africa
- (b) EAP: East- Asia Pacific
- (c) ECA: East Europe and Central Asia
- (d) LAC: Latin America
- (e) MNA: Middle-East/North Africa
- (f) SA: South Asia

5. Table 1 provides a summary of key figures on LDCF/SCCF project approvals and for projects under implementation.

Table 1: Cumulative LDCF/SCCF Project Approvals (as of 30 June 2012)

Cumulative LDCF/SCCF Project Approvals (as of 30 June 2012)¹	LDCF	SCCF
Number of approvals, including Enabling Activities	123	47
Value of Approvals, including Enabling Activities ²	\$300,007,231	\$127,371,000
Planned Co-financing	\$1,544,426,109	\$845,540,650
FY12 Project Approvals		
Number of Approvals	27	15
Value of Approvals	\$130,009,150	\$47,921,245
Planned Co-financing	\$650,380,283	\$566,647,659
FY12 Projects Under Implementation		
Number of projects	23	14
Value of Projects ³	\$75,271,500	\$60,802,958
Number of closed projects	0	0
Number of cancelled projects	0	0
Percentage of projects that have received a Development Objective (DO) rating of “Moderately Satisfactory” or better	91.30%	100%
Value of projects that have received a DO rating of “Moderately Satisfactory” or better	\$66,831,050	\$60,802, 958

LDCF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

6. This section provides a cumulative overview of project and program approvals under the LDCF since inception and in the fiscal year 2012 (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012). The information presented in this section is based on data received from the GEF Secretariat’s Project Management Information System (PMIS) database and the GEF Trustee.

Cumulative LDCF Project Approvals since Inception

7. LDCF approvals as at June 30, 2012 totaled \$300 million in grants for enabling activities, projects and project preparation grants. Table 2 presents cumulative LDCF funding by project type since inception till June 30, 2012. Enabling activities under LDCF refer to the National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs).

¹ Approvals refer to Council Approvals during the reporting period.

² The “value” is the sum of the project grant and the project preparation grant (PPG); it excludes Agency Fees.

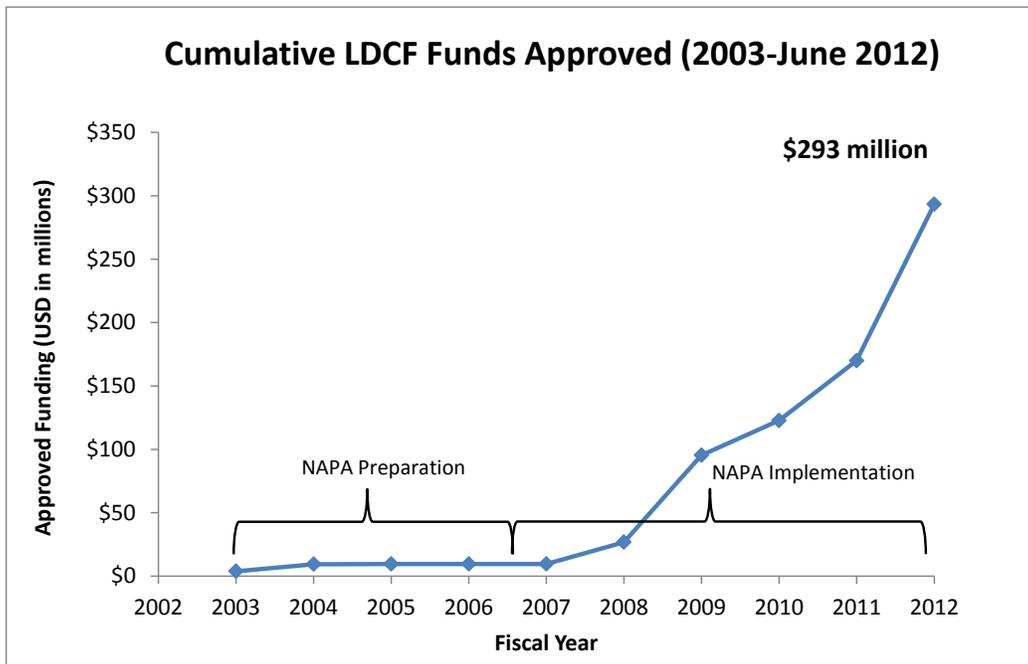
³ “Value” is the sum of the total grants and the PPG.

Table 2: LDCF cumulative funding by project type from 2003 to June 30, 2012

	Number of Projects	Amount
Full Sized	66	\$258,092,085
Medium Sized	6	\$10,113,938
Program	1	\$14,814,814
Enabling Activities	50	\$10,415,219
Project Preparation		\$6,571,175
Total	123	\$293,436,056

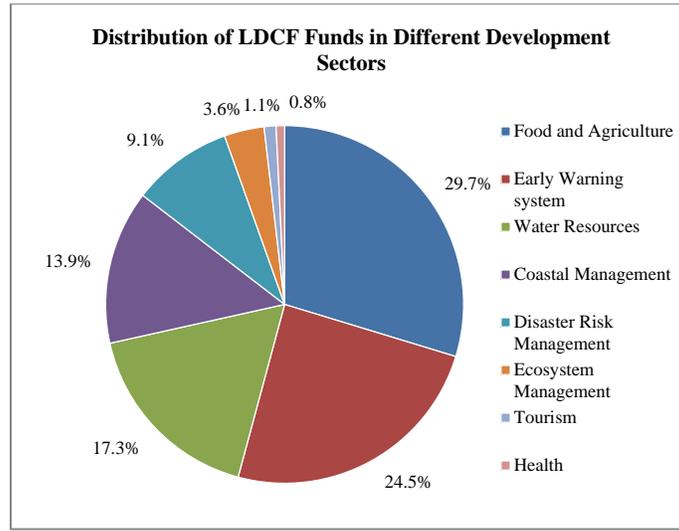
8. Figure 1 presents the cumulative LDCF project grants approved in USD from 2001 to June 2012. The figure shows the LDCF funds accessed for NAPA preparation and implementation in LDCs.

Figure 1: Cumulative LDCF Funds Approved (\$ millions)



9. Figure 2 presents the sectoral analysis for the LDCF portfolio since inception. The highest proportion of the LDCF funds has been directed towards food security and agriculture (30 percent) followed by early warning systems (25 percent) and water resource management (17 percent).

Figure 2: Sectoral Analysis of LDCF Projects since Inception



LDCF Approvals in FY12

10. In FY12, project approvals amounted to \$130 million and \$13 million in agency fees for 27 projects: 26 FSPs including two multi-trust fund projects, and 1 MSP.

11. Out of 27 projects approved in FY12, UNDP is an implementing agency for 22, with total grants amounting to \$109 million (84 percent). Table 3 presents a detailed break-down by Agency.

Table 3: LDCF FY 2012 Project Approvals by Agency

Agency	FSP	MSP	Program	Total Number of Projects	Total Grant	Share of Grant
FAO	1	0	0	1	\$5,098,000	3.92%
IFAD	2	0	0	2	\$9,901,886	7.61%
UNDP	21	1	0	22	\$109,464,264	84.20%
World Bank	2	0	0	2	\$5,545,000	4.30%
Total	26	1	0	27	\$130,009,150	100%

12. In FY12, LDCF grants were approved for projects in Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia. Africa received 60 percent of the total grants approved through the LDCF in FY12. Details on the regional distribution of LDCF funds approved in 2012 are provided in table 4.

Table 4 - FY12 LDCF Project Approvals by Region

Region	FSP	MSP	Program	Total Number of Projects	Total Grant	Share of Grants
AFR	18	0	0	18	\$78,391,450	60.30%
EAP	5	1	0	6	\$27,963,000	21.51%
SA	3	0	3	3	\$23,654,700	18.19%
Total	26	1	3	27	\$130,009,150	100%

Indicative Co-Financing for FY12 LDCF

13. By region, the ratio of indicative co-financing to total grant amount was similar in all regions. Table 5 shows the ratio by region.

Table 5: FY12 LDCF Average Indicative Co-Financing Ratio to Total Grant by Region

Region	Co-Financing Ratio
AFR	1:5
EAP	1:5
SA	1:4

14. The indicative co-financing to total grant ratio was highest for the World Bank implemented projects followed by UNDP. Table 6 shows the ratio by Agency.

Table 6: Indicative Co-Financing Ratio to Total Grant by Agency

Agency	Co-Financing Ratio
FAO	1:4
IFAD	1:3
UNDP	1:5
World Bank	1:6

SCCF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

15. This section provides an overview of the project and program approvals under the SCCF Adaptation Program (SCCF-A) and the SCCF Program for Technology Transfer (SCCF-B) since inception and for FY12 (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012). The information presented in this section is based on data received from the Secretariat's Project Management Information System (PMIS) database and the GEF Trustee.

Cumulative SCCF Project Approvals since Inception

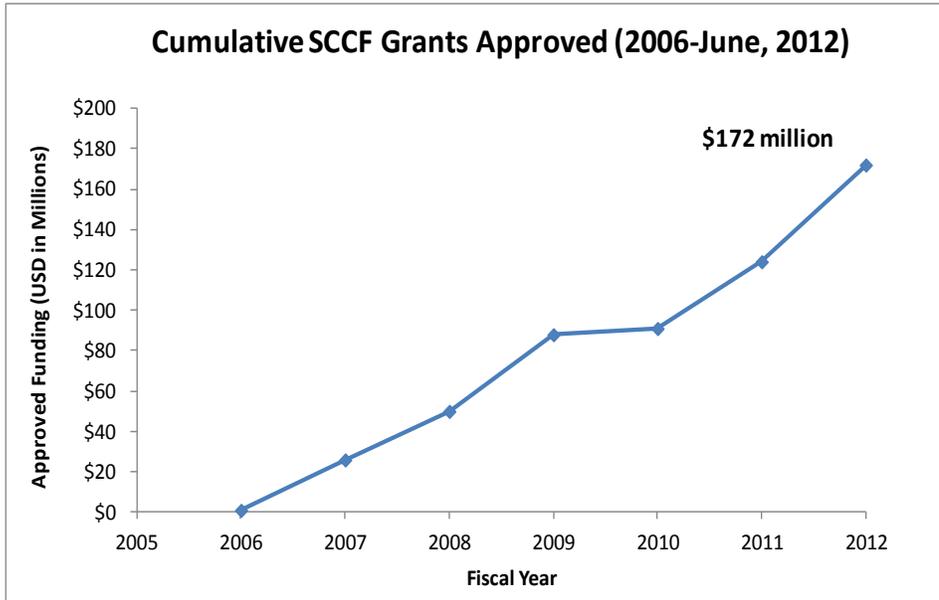
16. Project amounts for SCCF approvals (windows A and B) as at June 30, 2012 totaled \$167.42 million in grants, including programs, enabling activities (EA), and project preparation grants (PPGs). Table 7 presents cumulative SCCF funding by project type between 2001 and 2012.

Table 7: SCCF Cumulative Funding (Windows A and B)

	Number of Projects		Grant Amount	
	<i>SCCF-A</i>	<i>SCCF-B</i>	<i>SCCF-A</i>	<i>SCCF-B</i>
Full Sized	33	6	\$129,950,035	\$23,966,520
Medium Sized	6	0	\$5,807,091	\$0
Programmatic Approaches	3	0	\$7,866,123	\$0
Project Preparation			\$4,209,464	\$250,000
Total	42	6		\$172,049,233

17. Figure 3 presents the cumulative SCCF (A and B) project approvals from 2006 until June 2012.

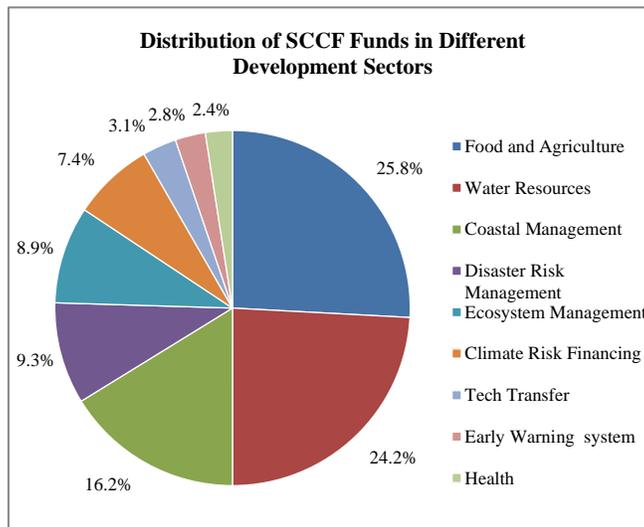
Figure 3: Cumulative SCCF Grants Approved (2006 – June 2012)



Sectoral Analysis for SCCF Projects since Inception

18. As shown in the Figure 4 below, food security and agriculture, and water resources management have been equally prioritized in the SCCF portfolio, holding close to 25 percent of portfolio.

Figure 4: Sectoral Analysis for SCCF Projects since Inception



SCCF-A and SCCF-B Approvals in FY12

19. In FY12, nine FSPs and two programmatic approaches amounting to \$34.04 in grant amount were approved through the adaptation window of the SCCF (SCCF-A). Apart from the multi-trust fund programmatic approaches, the approved projects also included a multi-trust fund FSP in El Salvador. 4 FSPs amounting to \$13.89 million were approved through the technology transfer window of the SCCF (SCCF-B). During this reporting period SCCF-B financed three regional climate technology and finance centers in Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe. These regional centers were jointly financed with the GEF Trust Fund.

20. In FY12, the World Bank had the largest share of the grant approved at 22.5 percent followed by the UNDP, which received 17.2 percent of the total approved grants. Table 8 presents a detailed break-down by Agency.

Table 8: FY12: Project Approvals by Agency

Agency	FSP	MSP	Programmatic Approaches	Total Number of Projects	Total Grant	Share of Grants
ADB	1	0	0	1	\$1,818,182	3.79%
ADB/World Bank	0	0	1	1	\$458,716	0.96%
AfDB	1	0	0	1	\$5,250,000	10.96%
EBRD	1	0	0	1	\$1,818,182	3.79%
FAO	1	0	0	1	\$1,031,818	2.15%
IADB	2	0	0	2	\$6,032,250	12.59%
IFAD	2	0	0	2	\$7,472,501	15.59%
UNDP	3	0	0	3	\$8,361,818	17.24%
UNEP	1	0	0	1	\$5,000,000	10.43%
World Bank	1	0	1	2	\$10,777,778	22.49%
Total	13	0	2	15	\$47,921,245	100%

21. South Asia received 27 percent of the total grants approved, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, which received 21 percent. Africa received 19 percent of the approved SCCF grants. Table 9 presents project approvals by region for FY12.

Table 9: SCCF-A FY12 Project Approvals by Region

Region	FSP	MSP	Program	Total Number of Projects	Total Grant	Share of Grants
AFR	2	0	0	2	\$9,230,000	19.26%
EAP	1	0	1	2	\$1,558,716	3.25%
ECA	2	0	0	2	\$6,188,182	12.91%
Global	1	0	0	1	\$5,000,000	10.43%
LAC	4	0	0	4	\$10,166,569	21.22%
MENA	0	0	1	1	\$2,777,778	5.80%
SA	3	0	0	3	\$13,000,000	27.13%
Total	13	0	2	15	\$47,921,245	100%

Indicative Co-Financing for FY12 SCCF

22. By region, the projects in South Asia were supported by the largest co-financing (1:27). Both Africa and East Asia and the Pacific projects were also supported by high co-financing ratios (1:10). Table 10 shows the average ratio of indicative co-financing to total grant, by region.

Table 10: FY12 SCCF Indicative Co-Financing Ratio by Region

Region	Co-Financing Ratio
AFR	1:10
EAP	1:10
ECA	1:4
Global	1:5
LAC	1:5
MENA	1:4
SA	1:27

23. The project with ADB as the implementing agency was supported with the highest co-financing ratio. Similarly the projects implemented by the World Bank also had a high co-financing ratio at 1:23. Table 11 shows the indicative co-financing ratios by agency.

Table 11: FY12 SCCF-A Average Indicative Co-Financing Ratio to Total Grant by Agency

Agency	Co-Financing Ratio
ADB	1:30
ADB/World Bank	1:12
AfDB	1:6
EBRD	1:7
FAO	1:3
IADB	1:5
IFAD	1:5
UNDP	1:15
UNEP	1:5
World Bank	1:23

Programmatic Approaches and Multi-Trust Fund Projects

24. As of June 2012, 10 multi-trust fund projects including 3 programmatic approaches amounting to have been approved jointly through the LDCF/SCCF and the GEF Trust Fund. Only one programmatic approach and one multi-trust fund had been approved in FY11. In FY12, 8 multi-trust fund projects, including 2 programmatic approaches were approved. Total approvals towards such projects in FY12 amounted to \$18.7 million. More details on the programmatic approaches and multi-trust fund projects are found in table 12.

Table 12: Multi-Trust Fund Projects and Programmatic Approaches

Project	Country/ Region	Funding Amount – Adaptation	Trust Fund (Adaptation)	Agency
<i>MENA- Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP)</i>	MNA	\$2,777,778	SCCF	World Bank
<i>Greater Mekong Subregion Forests and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FBP)</i>	EAP	\$458,716	SCCF	ADB/World Bank
<i>Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project</i>	Malawi	\$1,500,000	LDCF	World Bank
<i>Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)</i>	Rwanda	\$4,045,000	LDCF	World Bank
<i>Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds located in the municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera</i>	El Salvador	\$1,031,818	SCCF	FAO
<i>Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	LAC	\$1,816,500	SCCF	IADB
<i>Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network</i>	AFR	\$5,250,000	SCCF	AfDB
<i>Regional Climate Technology Transfer Center</i>	ECA	\$1,818,182	SCCF	EBRD
Total		\$18,697,994		

PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

25. LDCF and SCCF projects are rated by 1) progress towards achieving Development Objectives (DO), and 2) Implementation Progress (IP). There is a 6 point scale for both ratings, fully described in Table 13 and Table 14 below:

Table 13: DO Rating definitions*

Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial adaptation benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (U)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

* The rating definitions above were formulated for the GEF Trust Fund-financed projects, which have to demonstrate achievement of global environmental benefits (GEBs). **For the purposes of the LDCF and SCCF funded projects, this translates into demonstrating the achievement of adaptation benefits.** Therefore, wherever DO is subsequently mentioned in this discussion, it should be understood that for LDCF and SCCF this should be read as adaptation benefits

Table 14: IP Rating Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The project was managed in very effective and efficient manner in accordance with the work-plan, schedule and budget. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	The project was managed in a reasonably effective and efficient manner, largely in accordance with the work-plan, schedule and budget.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The project was managed in an acceptable manner but not fully in accordance with the work-plan, schedule and budget.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	The project was managed in a moderately effective and responsive manner but not fully in accordance with the work-plan, schedule and budget.
Unsatisfactory (U)	The project was managed in a less than effective manner due to internal or external factors and not in accordance with the work-plan, schedule and budget.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project was managed in an ineffective manner particularly due to internal factors and clearly not in accordance with the work-plan, schedule and budget.

Least Developed Countries Fund Active Portfolio

26. During FY12, GEF Agencies submitted 25 PIRs and 2 MTRs for 23 LDCF projects⁴. The FY12 active portfolio includes 21 FSPs and 2 MSPs that have been under implementation for at least one year as of June 30, 2011.

27. Total LDCF funds allocated to active projects in FY12 is \$75.27 million (including PPGs), leveraging \$384.95 million in co-financing. Table 14 displays the LDCF active portfolio.

⁴ Projects 3838 and 3857 are implemented by under UNEP and UNDP, and therefore 2 PIR submissions were received for these projects. UNDP projects at mid-term review (MTR) were also submitted with PIRs.

Table 15: LDCF Projects Under Implementation for FY12

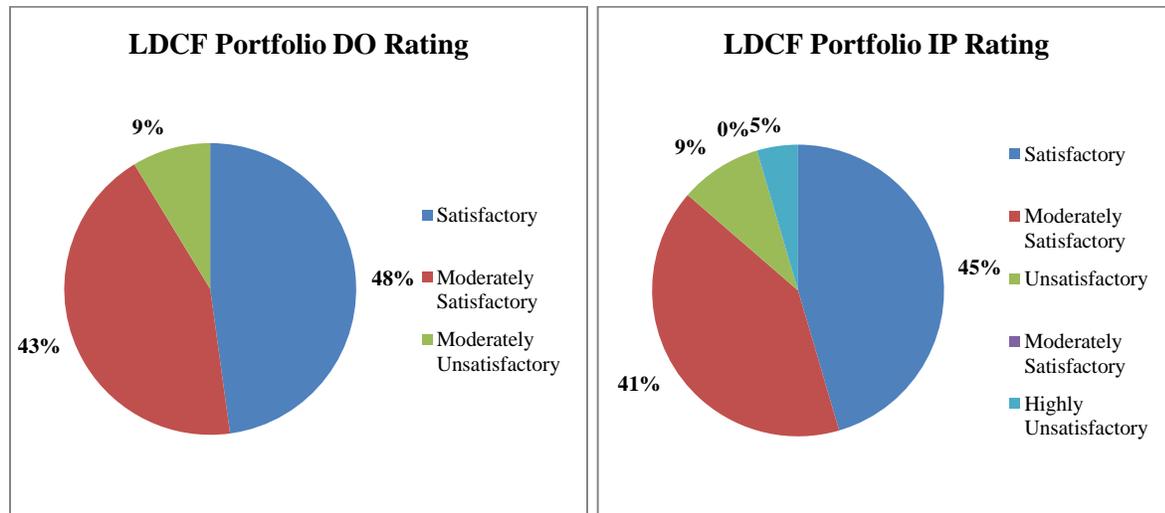
GEF ID	Agency	Project Type	Region	Country	Project Name	Total GEF Grant	Co-Financing Amount	DO Rating	IP Rating	PIR/MTR
3219	UNDP	FSP	SA	Bhutan	<i>Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outbursts in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys</i>	\$3,625,050	\$4,036,224	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3287	UNDP	FSP	SA	Bangladesh	<i>Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation</i>	\$3,400,000	\$7,100,000	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	MTR
3358	UNDP	MSP	EAP	Samoa	<i>Integrating Climate Change Risks into the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa</i>	\$2,050,000	\$2,100,000	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	MTR
3404	UNDP	MSP	EAP	Cambodia	<i>Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices</i>	\$1,950,000	\$2,240,350	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3408	UNEP	FSP	AFR	Djibouti	<i>Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the most Vulnerable Coastal Zones in Djibouti</i>	\$2,145,000	\$2,405,000	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3430	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Sudan	<i>Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change</i>	\$3,400,000	\$3,500,000	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3581	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Cape Verde	<i>Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Water Sector in Cape Verde</i>	\$3,100,000	\$63,699,027	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3684	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Burkina Faso	<i>Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso</i>	\$3,000,000	\$20,094,595	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3689	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Zambia	<i>Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Zone 1 and 2 in Zambia</i>	\$3,895,000	\$9,804,000	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	PIR
3694	UNDP	FSP	EAP	Tuvalu	<i>Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change</i>	\$3,360,000	\$4,500,000	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3703	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Guinea	<i>Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones</i>	\$3,070,000	\$162,885,000	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3704	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Benin	<i>Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security</i>	\$3,490,000	\$7,879,900	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR

3718	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Congo DR	<i>Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DR Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security</i>	\$3,100,000	\$4,050,000	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3733	UNDP	FSP	LAC	Haiti	<i>Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti</i>	\$3,600,000	\$9,780,000	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3776	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Mali	<i>Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Mali</i>	\$2,440,000	\$8,477,300	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3838	UNEP/UNDP	FSP	AFR	Rwanda	<i>Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in Flood Prone Areas</i>	\$3,636,000	\$12,427,000	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	PIR
3847	UNDP	FSP	SA	Maldives	<i>Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning</i>	\$4,545,000	\$4,851,211	Moderately Satisfactory	Highly Unsatisfactory	PIR
3857	UNDP/UNEP	FSP	AFR	Comoros	<i>Adapting Water Resource Management in Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change</i>	\$3,840,000	\$9,316,318	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3885	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Liberia	<i>Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks</i>	\$3,000,000	\$4,653,420	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3916	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Niger	<i>Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change</i>	\$3,600,000	\$10,950,000	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
4019	UNDP	FSP	AFR	Guinea-Bissau	<i>Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Guinea-Bissau's Agrarian and Water Sectors</i>	\$4,130,000	\$19,954,431	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
4034	UNDP	FSP	EAP	Lao PDR	<i>Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts</i>	\$4,545,450	\$7,718,548	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
4216	UNDP	FSP	EAP	Samoa	<i>Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management (ICCRIFS)</i>	\$2,450,000	\$2,530,000	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	PIR

Performance Ratings

28. Based on data submitted by GEF Agencies for FY12, 91.3 percent of projects under implementation in the LDCF portfolio received a Development Objective rating of “Moderately satisfactory” or better. Regarding Implementation Progress, 82.61 percent of projects are rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” or better. See Figure 5.

Figure 5: Distribution of Agency Ratings for the LDCF Portfolio

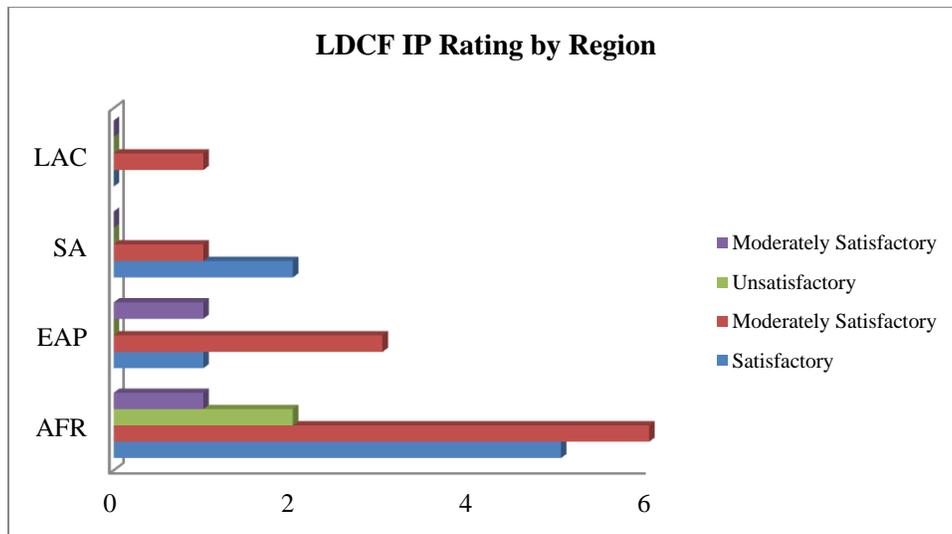
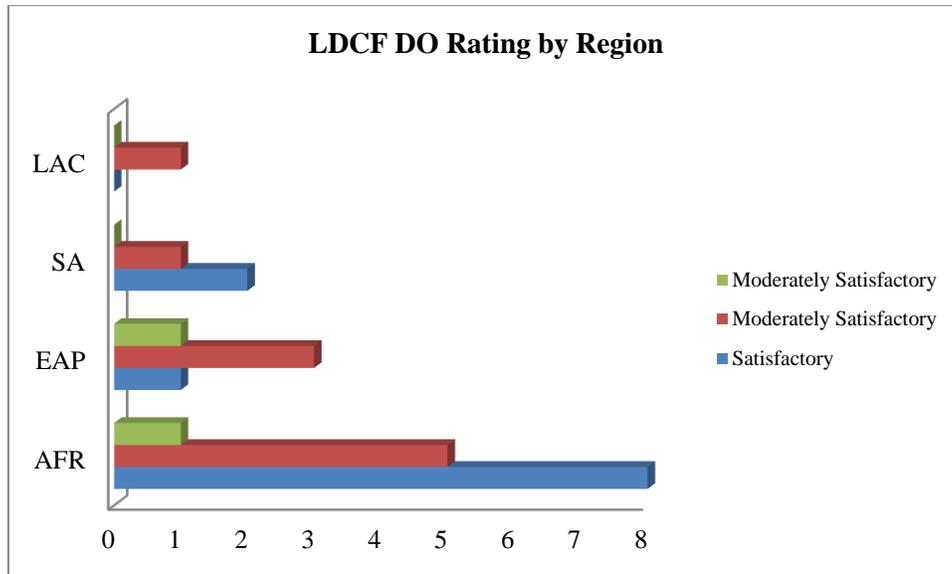


29. By region, the majority of projects are implemented in the Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR) region. DO ratings show that the region also accounts for the largest number of projects rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” or better (92.86 percent of projects in the region). The other regions have relatively fewer numbers of active projects. In LAC and SA, 100 percent of the projects, and in EAP, 80 percent of the projects are rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” or better (Figure 6).

30. Regarding IP ratings by region, the AFR region is also the region with the largest number of projects rated “Moderately Satisfactory” or better (78.57 percent of the projects). Similarly, the majority of projects in LAC, SA and EAP are rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” or better.

31. Figure 6 provides the breakdown of the percentage of DO and IP Ratings for LDCF projects under implementation by region.

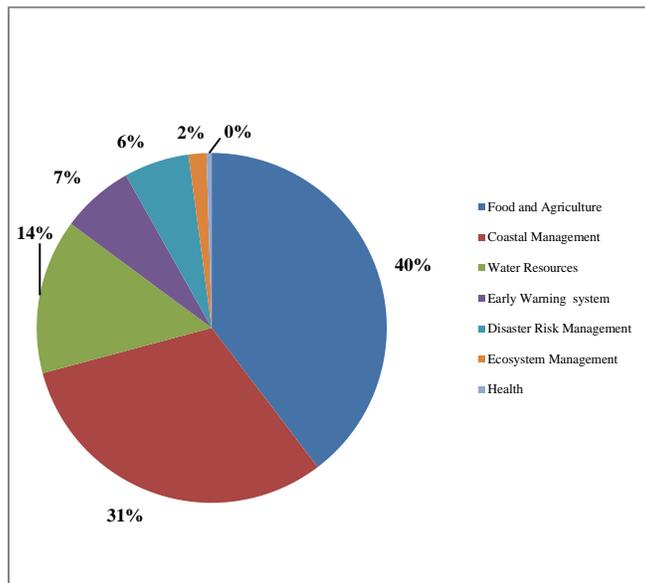
Figure 6: Breakdown of DO and IP Ratings of LDCF projects by Region



Sectoral Analysis for LDCF Active Portfolio

32. As indicated in Figure 7, most of the LDCF active portfolio addresses urgent adaptation action in the food security and agriculture sector (40 percent of the portfolio), followed by coastal management, with 31 percent of the LDCF active portfolio.

Figure 7: Sectoral Distribution of the LDCF Active Portfolio (FY12)



Special Climate Change Fund (window A)⁵ Active Portfolio

33. During FY12, GEF Agencies submitted 14 PIRs and 1 MTR for 14 active SCCF projects. One terminal evaluation (GEF ID: 3308) was received, and will be reviewed by the GEF Evaluation Office. Therefore, the FY12 SCCF active portfolio includes 10 FSPs and 4 MSPs, which have been under implementation for at least one year as of June 30, 2011.

34. Total SCCF funds allocated to active projects in FY12 is \$60.8 million (including PPGs), leveraging \$336.38 million in co-financing. Table 15 displays the SCCF active portfolio.

⁵ There were no implementation reports submitted for the five approved SCCF- B projects. Global project GEF ID 4934, "Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries", was CEO Endorsed in FY2013, and therefore a PIR is not yet expected for this project. Lastly, project GEF ID 3907 is an Enabling Activity and therefore, not required to submit implementation reports to GEF Secretariat.

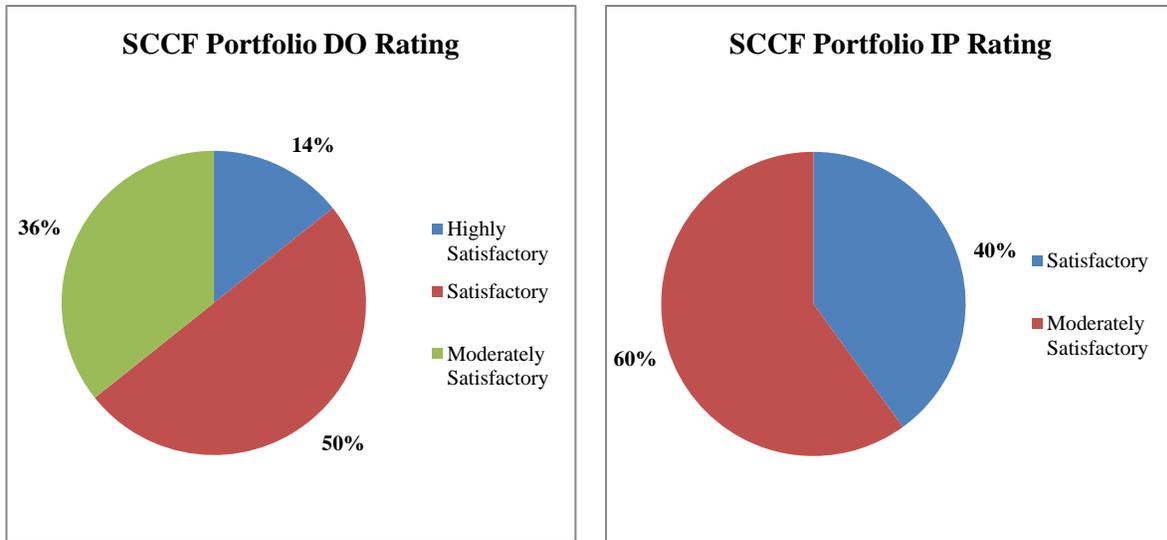
Table 16: SCCF Projects under Implementation for FY12

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Project Type	Region	Project Name	Total GEF Grant	Co-Financing Amount	DO Rating	IP Rating	PIR/MTR
2553	UNDP	Global	FSP	Global	<i>Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health</i>	\$4,969,685	\$15,963,559	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
2902	World Bank	Regional	FSP	LAC	<i>Design and Implementation of Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the Andean Region</i>	\$8,080,000	\$25,232,000	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
2931	UNDP	Ecuador	FSP	LAC	<i>Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance</i>	\$3,350,000	\$16,185,432	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	MTR
3101	UNDP	Regional	FSP	EAP	<i>Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC)</i>	\$13,475,000	\$44,503,799	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3154	UNDP	Ethiopia	MSP	AFR	<i>Coping with Drought and Climate Change</i>	\$995,000	\$1,866,667	Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3155	UNDP	Mozambique	MSP	AFR	<i>Coping with Drought and Climate Change</i>	\$960,000	\$929,840	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3156	UNDP	Zimbabwe	MSP	AFR	<i>Coping with Drought and Climate Change</i>	\$983,000	\$1,156,000	Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3218	UNDP	Ghana	FSP	AFR	<i>Integrating Climate Change into the Management of Priority Health Risks</i>	\$1,818,182	\$55,683,146	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3227	World Bank	Guyana	FSP	LAC	<i>Conservancy Adaptation Project</i>	\$3,800,000	\$16,200,000	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3242	UNDP	Egypt	FSP	MNA	<i>Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta Through Integrated Coastal Zone Management</i>	\$4,100,000	\$12,838,060	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3243	World Bank	Philippines	FSP	EAP	<i>Climate Change Adaptation Project, Phase I</i>	\$5,257,000	\$50,450,000	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3249	UNDP	Kenya	FSP	AFR	<i>Adapting to Climate Change in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (KACCAL)</i>	\$1,290,000	\$42,170,000	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR
3265	World Bank	China	FSP	EAP	<i>Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change Into Water Resources Management and Rural Development</i>	\$5,316,000	\$50,500,000	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	PIR
3299	UNDP	Thailand	MSP	EAP	<i>Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to Address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events</i>	\$909,091	\$2,704,772	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	PIR

Performance Ratings

35. Based on data submitted by GEF Agencies for FY12, 100 percent of projects under implementation in the SCCF portfolio received a Development Objective Rating of “Moderately Satisfactory” or better, including 2 projects rated “Highly Satisfactory”. Similarly, regarding Implementation Progress Ratings, 100 percent of projects were rated “Moderately Satisfactory” or better. See Figure 8.

Figure 8: SCCF portfolio Agency rating distribution

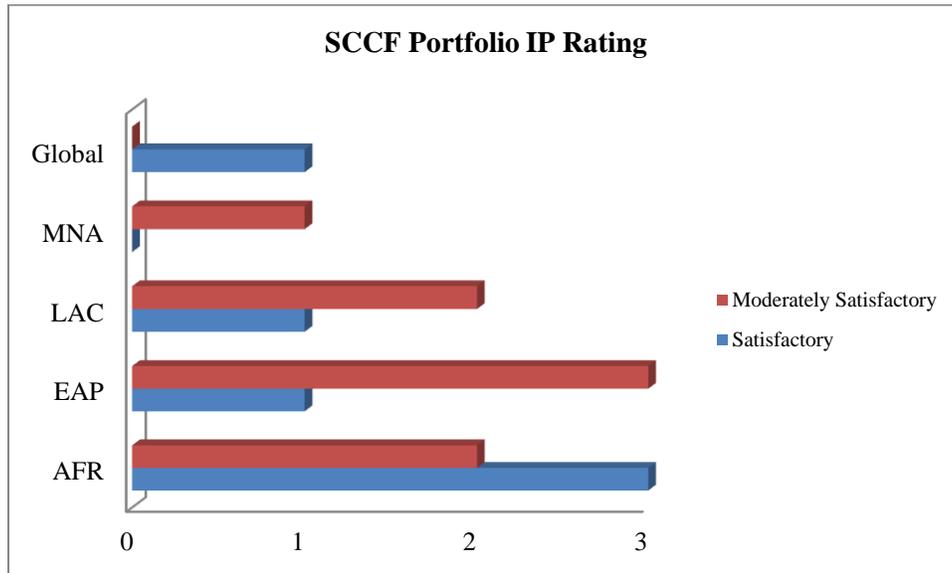
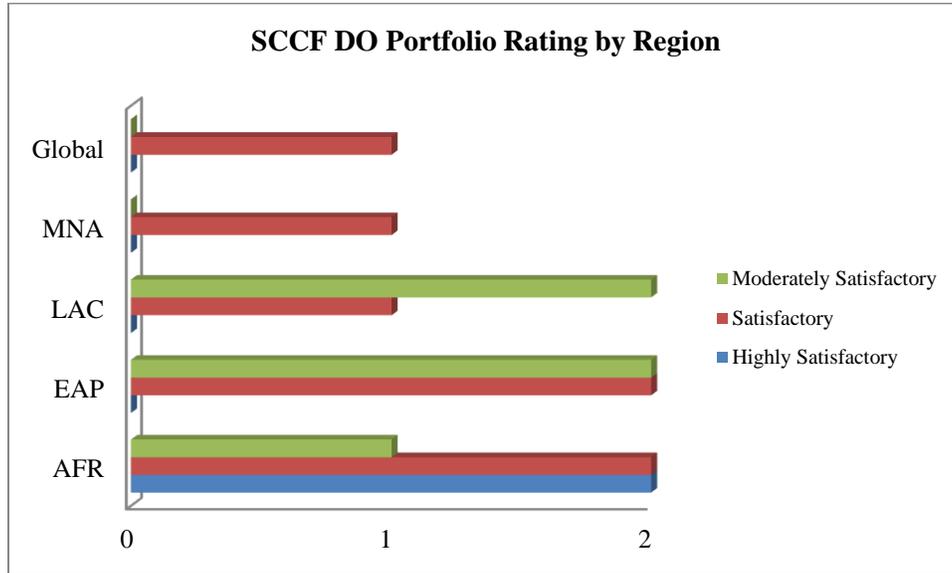


36. All regions show successful results in meeting the target for achieving the development objective. By region, the DO ratings show that 100 percent of the projects in all regions are rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” or better. The majority of projects are implemented in the AFR region, which also accounts for 2 projects rated as “Highly Satisfactory” – Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

37. Regarding the IP rating, 100 percent of projects are rated as “Moderately Satisfactory” or better, including 3 projects rated “Satisfactory” in the AFR region.

38. Figure 9 provides the breakdown of the percentage of DO and IP Ratings for LDCF projects under implementation by region.

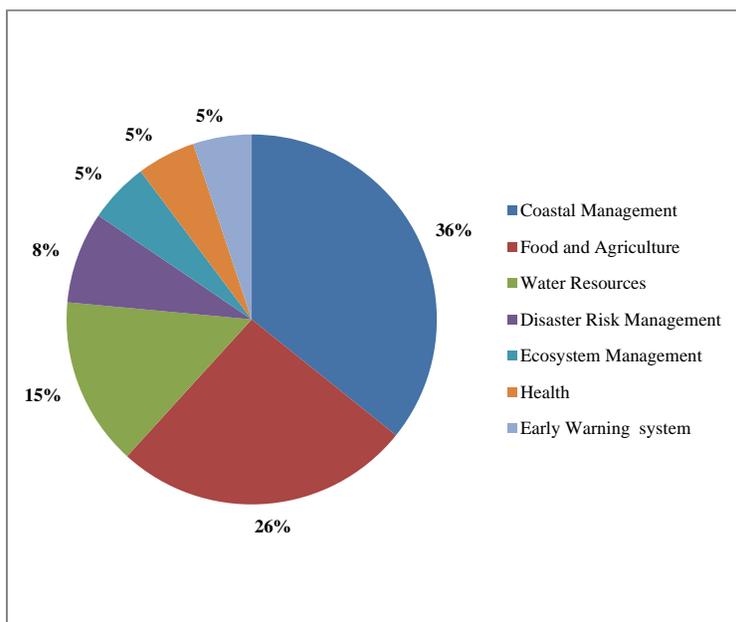
Figure 9: Breakdown of DO and IP Ratings of SCCF Projects by Region



Sectoral Analysis for SCCF Active Portfolio

39. As indicated in Figure 10, most of the SCCF active portfolio addresses urgent adaptation action in the food security and agriculture sector (40 percent of the portfolio), followed by coastal management, with 31 percent of the LDCF active portfolio.

Figure 10: Sectoral Distribution of the SCCF Active Portfolio (FY12)

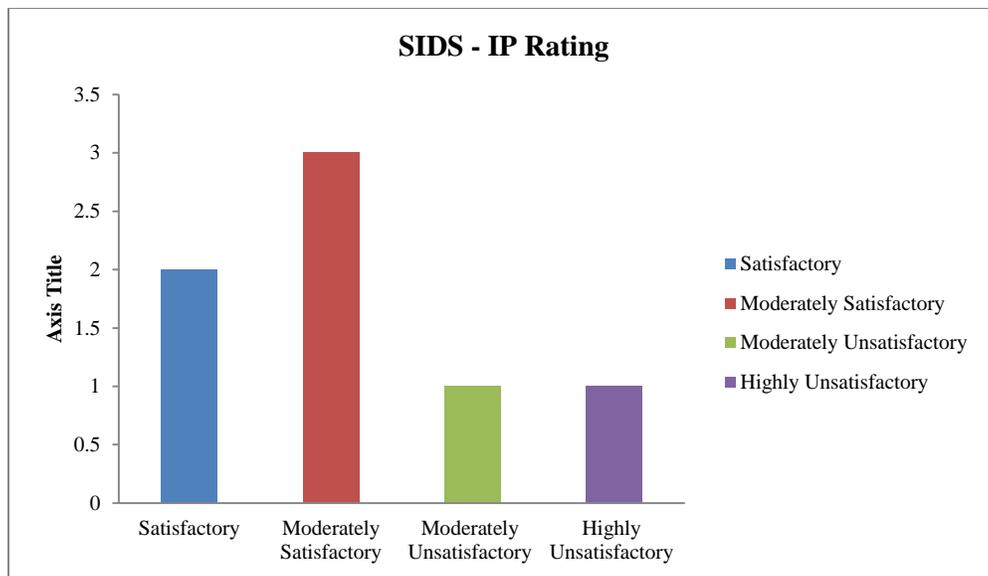
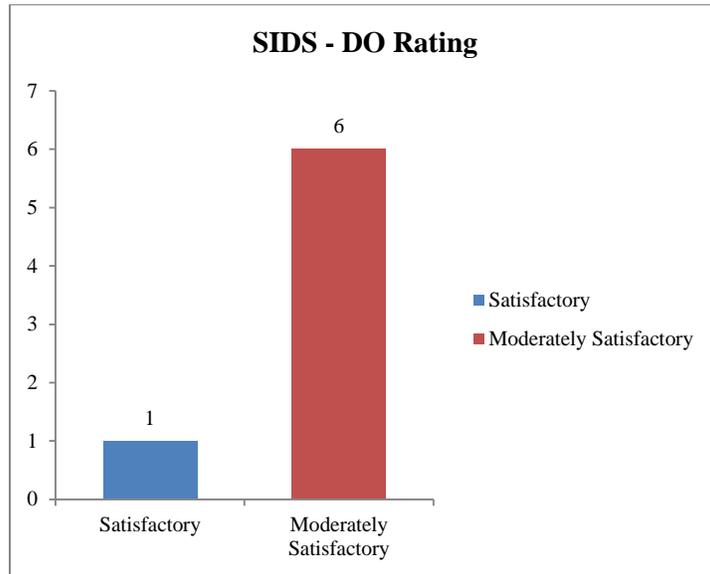


Small Island Developing States (SIDs)

40. SIDs are especially vulnerable to climate change impacts, and both the LDCF and SCCF have provided funds to meet adaptation needs in this region. In this year’s portfolio, 7 PIRs were reviewed for the following SIDs: Cape Verde, Comoros, Maldives, Tuvalu, and Samoa, the regional Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project targeting 14 island states in the Pacific.

41. DO ratings show that all SIDs projects rated “Moderately Satisfactory” or better, whereas IP ratings show that 71.43 percent of projects rated Moderately Satisfactory or better (Figure 11).

Figure 11: DO and IP Ratings for Small Island Developing States



MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY INDICATORS FOR LDCF AND SCCF

42. The GEF introduced a number of management indicators with the aim of tracking organization effectiveness, in the GEF AMR Part I, approved by Council in November 2011 (GEF/C.41/04/Rev.02). Similarly, LDCF and SCCF are introducing management effectiveness and efficiency indicators for FY12 and compare them to the same targets established by GEF Trust Fund.

Table 17: Management Effectiveness and Efficiency Indicator

I. SECURE FINANCING AND FINANCING MECHANISMS		
A. Increased and diversified contributions	FY12	
1. Total Value of contributions pledged for FY 12 ^{††} (\$ million)	LDCF: \$131,578,621 SCCF: \$29,568,632	
2. Number of Donors Pledging for FY12	LDCF: 9 SCCF: 5	
B. More efficient cost structure	FY12	GEF Target
1. Project management cost against LDCF/SCCF project grants for PIF approval	LDCF: 5% SCCF: 5%	5%
2. LDCF/SCCF corporate expenses as % of total LDCF/SCCF grants ^{‡‡} (without agency fees)	LDCF: 0.4% SCCF: 0.65%	<5%
II. ENHANCE VISIBILITY LDCF/SCCF		
	FY12	GEF Target
1. Number of hits on LDCF and SCCF websites	LDCF: 19,606 (31.4% increase) SCCF: 15,832 (41.3% increase)	5% increase/ year
2. Number of published articles (Factiva search criteria- all languages)	LDCF: 162 SCCF: 145 LDCF and SCCF in same article: 95	NA
III. IMPROVE EFFICIENCIES IN PROJECT CYCLE		
A. Improved timeliness of program design	FY12	GEF Target
1. Share of processed PIF that exceed the 10 day	12.31%	20% or less

^{††} Pledges made during FY 2012

^{‡‡} PIF or PFD approval

service standard		
2. Average time from project approval to CEO endorsement for FY 2012	LDCF: 18.1 months SCCF: 17.8 months	22 months
3. Share of FSP projects (of all PIFs approved/endorsed by Council in FY 2012) that exceed the 45 day benchmark for time elapsed from first PIF submission to PIF clearance by CEO	30%	30%
IV. RESULTS DRIVEN IMPLEMENTATION		
A. Grant Performance Rating	FY12	GEF Target
1. Percentage of projects on track to achieve stated objectives with a development objective (DO) rating of moderately Satisfactory or above	LDCF: 91.3% SCCF: 100%	85%
2. Percent of projects that are on track to reach stated objectives, with a development objective (DO) rating of satisfactory or above	LDCF: 47.83% ^{§§} SCCF: 64.29%	70%

^{§§}Some projects are only in their second year of implementation, and are engaged in preparatory activities setting up systems that will facilitate the achievement of the stated project DOs.

RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM LDCF AND SCCF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

43. The AMR also provides an opportunity for examining key questions concerning the implementation of the LDCF and SCCF programming, with the aim of learning about the selected key features of this year's portfolio, in line with current knowledge gaps and information demand. In addition to the analysis of the PIRs, and MTRs, as available, the Adaptation program at the GEF Secretariat carries out annual learning missions, to further examine questions of interest for that year in order to address them with evidence and observations from the field. The learning missions of FY12 are discussed in Annex 1.

44. Previous year's AMR learning questions included examining policy level measures taken in the projects towards the strategic programming objectives, how projects may enable effective community participation in decision-making during implementation, including gender considerations, and how the project prepares for scaling up, sustainability, and/or replication of the adaptation measures implemented. This year's analysis continues to link to the overarching objective of sustainability and climate resilient development, as well as to further analyze the policy measures being implemented in LDCF and SCCF projects. Furthermore, qualitative assessments of physical infrastructure and other tangible investments, partnerships, and gender dimensions, are also examined in this section.

45. For this year's AMR, we received 37 submissions, 23 from LDCF and 14 from SCCF. The submissions included 6 MTRs. In addition, 2 mid-term reports and 2 PIRs were received for projects that are financing with funding from the Strategic Priority for Adaptation. These projects fall under the GEF Trust Fund and will be included in its quantitative analysis instead of in this report.

46. The following sections describe key findings on four specific aspects of the portfolio under consideration: a) Policy measures, b) Physical infrastructure and tangible adaptation measures, c) Partnerships, and d) Gender.

Policy Measures

47. The LDCF and SCCF projects undertake both concrete and policy measures to deliver adaptation benefits to recipient countries. Policy interventions in the projects under implementation in FY12 can be broadly categorized into three types, as follows:

Development of new policies or assessment of existing policies in the primary development sector of project intervention

48. In the majority of the projects, policy work focused on the primary sector of project intervention. The policy and planning activities related to the LDCF and SCCF projects provided direct guidance to investment activities of the projects, or devised a policy framework within which the project could be implemented more effectively. For example, the LDCF project in Bhutan is working to reduce the hazards of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods, an imminent climate

change risk in the country (GEF ID: 3219). The grant has allowed for development of disaster management plans in 104 of 150 target groups of villages in Bhutan, and the project is currently preparing the disaster plans at district levels as well. Draft Disaster Management Bill was approved by the National Assembly and the National Council in 2012, contributing towards a suitable policy environment for a long term disaster risk management in the country. The focus of the SCCF grant under the regional project (GEF ID 3101) in Nauru is water resource management and the project has enabled the preparation of the Republic of Nauru National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy and it has been recently approved by the Parliament. Similarly, “Coping with Drought and Climate Change” projects in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, are working to mainstream climate change into development strategies related to agriculture and water resources. For example, in Zimbabwe (GEF ID 3156), the project contributed to a new agricultural policy and investment plan.

49. In other cases, projects seek to integrate climate change risks into the existing sector plans and policies as well as ongoing investment activities to ensure long term sectoral goals. In a project in China, SCCF resources were used to identify adaptation gaps in the ongoing projects implemented through State Office of Comprehensive Agricultural Development (SOCAD) (GEF ID: 3265). The design for the World Bank-financed Irrigated Agriculture Intensification Loan III Project (IAIL3) implemented by SOCAD in the five provinces of the 3H plain (Huang-Huai-Hai) in China has been reexamined and project activities readjusted to include climate change adaptation measures that were not considered in the original design.

Development of national level strategies on climate change that include various climate sensitive sectors

50. In some cases, LDCF and SCCF resources have enabled countries to develop national strategies that encompass multiple vulnerable sectors. The LDCF project in Tuvalu (GEF ID: 3694), for example, has completed a Climate Change Policy, and National Strategy and Action Plan after extensive inter-island consultation. Both of these multi-sectoral policies and plans have been endorsed by the government. In a regional project in the Pacific Islands (GEF ID: 3101), all 14 of the participating countries are currently working on mainstreaming of climate change into their sectoral and national policies. To date, eight countries have completed national level climate change related policies. For example, in Fiji, the development and approval of the National Climate Change Policy, has led to the establishment of a Climate Change Unit under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; moving the overall climate change coordination function from the Department of Environment to a more centralized government entity. The policy development and review processes supported by the SCCF project has therefore resulted in important institutional changes, further enhancing overall national and sectoral coordination mechanisms to address climate change. While an overarching regional climate change strategy or plan encompassing all the participating countries has not yet been developed, all countries have a Communications Action Plan in place that was drawn from the Regional Communications Action Plan of the project.

51. A LDCF project in Guinea Bissau (GEF ID: 4019) included an assessment of key policy documents (e.g., Charter of Agricultural Policy; Water Code; Livestock Development Plan and the Gabu Local Development Plan) to identify policy frameworks and legislations where integration of climate change risks would be needed. The exercise was undertaken as a step

towards including climate change into the respective sectoral policy documents and to mainstream climate change at a national level.

Providing input to development of plans and strategies of departments that are not directly involved with the LDCF and SCCF projects.

52. The LDCF and SCCF projects have also influenced development plans and strategies that are not a part of the project, but are known to be vulnerable to climate change. The main goal of the LDCF project in Cambodia (GEF ID: 3404) was to introduce climate change resilient agricultural water management in the 16 target communes. By taking a bottom-up approach, the project has incorporated climate risks and appropriate adaptation measures in annual Commune Investment Plans (CIP) of all the target areas. The project is in the process of mainstreaming climate change into Commune Development Plans, which are a longer term plans than the annual CIPs. In addition to working towards reducing Ecuador's vulnerability to climate change through effective water resource management, the SCCF project in the country (GEF ID: 2931) has contributed to the inclusion of climate change and water resources related issues in other relevant strategies such as the National Plan for Good Living and the National Environmental Policy. In Bangladesh, the LDCF project (GEF ID: 3287) is attempting to find inter-linkages between the Coastal Zone Act, developed through the project and other relevant policies such as land-use policy and village conservation act. Such initiatives will provide technical guidance to climate sensitive departments to consider climate change concerns in their respective plans and strategies.

53. All the projects under implementation in FY12 consist of physical infrastructure and tangible adaptation measures that directly reduce the vulnerability of the target populations. These infrastructure and tangible measures financed through the LDCF and SCCF projects include a variety of approaches depending on the target climate risks and the vulnerable sector as described in the next section.

Physical infrastructure and tangible adaptation measures

54. All the projects under implementation in FY12 consist of physical infrastructure and tangible adaptation measures that directly reduce the vulnerability of the target populations. These measures financed through the LDCF and SCCF projects include a variety of approaches depending on the target climate risks and the vulnerable sector.

Agriculture and Food Security

55. Adaptation measures related to climate resilient seed and crop varieties were the most common type of interventions used in the projects that focus on agriculture productivity. Projects promoted use of drought resilient and short cycle crops. In some cases pest resilient species were also identified to be useful for climate change adaptation purposes. The LDCF and SCCF projects distributed such resilient seeds to farmers and also provided the required training. In the SCCF project in China (GEF ID: 3265) greenhouses were set up to grow vegetables in the offseason, allowing farmers to offset income lost due to drought. The LDCF project in Guinea Bissau (GEF ID: 4019), involved farmers and community members in the selection of sites for cereal and seed bank facilities and also organized awareness campaigns to increase their

understanding of climate risks. The grain banks are expected to ensure availability of the most cultivated crops (i.e., rice, peanut, sorghum and corn).

56. Irrigation and water management is another aspect through which LDCF and SCCF projects are making agriculture in developing countries more resilient to climate risks. In a number of projects sluices were built to channel water more efficiently to the fields (GEF ID: 3265 and 2902). In Cape Verde (GEF ID: 3581), 4.5ha of drip irrigation systems have been installed, and 7 reservoirs have been rehabilitated, enabling drip irrigations systems to function efficiently. The project is also implementing measures to increase groundwater recharge and reduce soil erosion. Measures include the construction of 6 check-dams, as well as slope management actions such as contour walls (4,800m); terraces, and vegetative structures (aloe vera planting).

57. The three medium sized projects focused on coping with drought in Mozambique, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe have implemented other innovative measures such as promoting microfinance initiatives to help communities implement climate resilient enterprises and working with research institutions to develop crops that are more appropriate for the expected climate. For example in Zimbabwe (GEF ID: 3155) is working with agricultural research stations to introduce shorter sorghum varieties to communities.

58. Only a few projects included concerns related to livestock and climate change. The Guinea Bissau LDCF (GEF ID: 4019) project constructed two dams that could serve as cattle watering sites.

Water Resource Management

59. Concrete adaptation measures related to water resource management include basin level management measures to reduce sedimentation in dams, promotion of water harvesting measures and construction of water storage systems. Through the regional project in the Andes (GEF ID 2902) high mountain wetland systems in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru have been conserved strategically to contribute towards natural recharge. In the Paute river basin in Ecuador, integrated land and water management measures have been implemented to reduce sedimentation in the reservoir for the Paute Hydroelectric, which is responsible for fulfilling 35 percent of the energy needs of Ecuador (GEF ID: 2931). In Tuvalu (GEF ID: 3694), 57 household water tanks and one community cistern were repaired to reduce water loss in the drought-prone outer islands. Similarly to ensure water availability, in Mozambique (GEF ID: 3155), the project is training communities to build water harvesting systems and boreholes.

Disaster Risk Management

60. The LDCF and SCCF projects currently under implementation are reducing risks associated with Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the mountainous countries, extreme weather events, and the projected sea level rise in the coastal areas. In Bhutan (GEF ID: 3219), the water level in the main lake of the Thorthormi glacier has been reduced by 1.45m and subsidiary lake by 1.10m, this has substantially decreased the pressure on the glacier moraine dam, reducing the risk of GLOFs. The GLOF early warning establishment in the Pho Chhu basin

has been completed with successful installation of sensors and siren towers in the upper reaches of the Pho Chhu river.

61. In Thailand (GEF ID: 3299), the project is preventing further conversion of upstream forests into rubber plantations to reduce the risks of floods in the downstream areas. And in Egypt (GEF ID: 3242), the project is working to prevent risks due to sea level rise in the country's low elevation coastal zone (LECZ) in the Nile Delta. The project is piloting the construction of new beaches to maintain shorelines, and investigating engineering solutions to build hard structures that will absorb storm water and prevent flooding and erosion of low lands.

Health

62. Climate change is a public health issue as well, and a number of LDCF and SCCF projects are working towards making this sector more climate resilient. For example, in Ghana (GEF ID: 3218), the project is developing health risk maps to assess climate-sensitive diseases at the district level. In all 6 participating countries of the SCCF-funded global health project (GEF ID: 2553) baseline health data have been collected and response plans have been formulated. Uzbekistan and China are planning responses based on health data specific to malaria, cardio-respiratory and intestinal diseases. In Uzbekistan, three "information sites" have been set up to collect and provide statistical data for predictive modeling of the diseases.

Partnerships

63. The LDCF and SCCF projects partner with a wide array of governmental, civil society, private sector, research institution and academic bodies to leverage both technical and political expertise required to achieve the project development objectives. Policy measures are implemented at regional, national or local levels, whereas physical infrastructure and tangible adaptation measures often occur at the local level. Different partnerships that make these interventions possible are described below:

Regional

64. Leveraging regional partnerships as means of sharing best practices and lessons learned between countries, is allowing for informed action to be taken at the country level. This is the case in the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project, that targets 14 island states in the Pacific (GEF ID: 3101). Regional institutions like SPREP, SPC-SOPAC, SPC, and the AusAID PACSAP programme have provided technical guidance to carry out specific in-country activities related to water resources, agriculture and coastal development and also to mainstream the lessons learned climate change policies. Regional research centers and institutions partner with projects in conducting initial baseline assessments during the project preparation stage. This is true for the SCCF coastal community project in Thailand (GEF ID: 3299), technically assisted by the Southeast-Asia Committee for System for Analysis, Research and Training (SEA-START) – the leading climate research institute in South-East Asia. During project preparation, SEA-START conducted extensive scientific and socio-economic assessments, detailing existing and future climate risks, to support the participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) process at the sub-district level. These efforts have resulted in the preparation of community climate risk reduction (CRRs) proposals to be integrated with the overarching provincial plan.

National

65. At the national level, projects seek partnerships with sector-specific ministries, such as Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Infrastructure, and others. Ministries provide overall project coordination, often by means of a Steering Committee (of selected government officials) during the policy planning, capacity building and implementation process. For example, the LDCF project in Mali (GEF ID: 3776), aimed at enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience in the agricultural sector, is set up at the national level with a core team of government experts who are providing support to various mainstreaming activities at the national level. Currently, the project has successfully integrated climate change and adaptation considerations into key development documents, including the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the National Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC).

66. In some cases, partnerships at the national level are also sought with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and national research bodies who provide ranging expertise and advisory services. In Cambodia (GEF ID: 3404), at the national level, ministries relevant to food security such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, are involved in the project. Given the focus on rice cultivation, the project has involved the Cambodia Rice Development Institute at the national level as well.

Local

67. At the local level, several projects work directly with local government institutions, departments or municipalities, as means of ensuring long-term project sustainability and coordination on the ground. Local CSOs are often best placed to mobilize communities around project activities, due to their existing relationships with populations and government authorities. Therefore, projects also partner with CSOs to conduct community trainings, demonstrations and other awareness raising activities. A good example is the SCCF project in Thailand (GEF ID: 3299), that is partnering with two NGOs on the ground – the Thai Red Cross Foundation and the Sustainable Development Foundation. Both NGOs were heavily involved in the VCA process conducted across several coastal communities. Currently, the NGOs are working with provincial and local authorities to integrate community adaptation plans with the larger Provincial Development Plan. In Cambodia both IFAD and Community Based Adaptation projects through the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) are also focused on food security and rice production. The LDCF project (GEF ID 3404) is working closely with SGP and Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) to mainstream climate change into the government's decentralized local planning process. The project coordinated with IFAD-supported Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project (RULIP) in selection of target sites and also to make the RULIP climate resilient.

68. The private sector (international and local) are also supporting activities in specific sectors or functional areas, by providing technical knowledge, skills and training. For example, the LDCF project in Rwanda, aimed at reducing vulnerability of locals living in the Nile-Congo basin (GEF ID: 3838), is partnering with the private sector to strengthen the country's information base on climate change, by establishing an integrated early warning system. Companies provided meteorological equipment and other technologies during the installation of the early warning system, and also supported the training of local meteorological and

institutional staff. Similarly, the LDCF project in Bhutan (GEF ID: 3219), is working with an international company to install the automated GLOF early warning system. This level of partnership is allowing for international knowledge and expertise to be combined with local knowledge, engineering and labor skills.

Gender

69. It is widely accepted that women are disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Sectors addressed through LDCF and SCCF projects, such as water resources, agriculture, and health, are all closely linked with the well-being and livelihoods of women. Therefore, gender differentiated interventions and capacity-building activities that include the women participation, are essential elements in the LDCF and SCCF projects.

70. Both the policy and the physical interventions through the LDCF and SCCF projects intentionally or unintentionally benefit women by enabling them to highlight their concerns and specific vulnerabilities in local and national level plans and policies, and in preserving their livelihoods and assets.

71. During FY12, 25 out of 37 projects reviewed include clear gender considerations through conduction of vulnerability or gender needs assessments, use of gender differentiated indicators, or inclusion of women as key project stakeholders. In the LDCF project in Cambodia (GEF ID: 3404), the Gender Action Plan (GAP) was developed and the Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) was included in the vulnerability assessment of all the target provinces. The project activities are being implemented according to these assessments and plans.

72. The project has been able to mobilize the support and collaboration from the Ministry of Women's Affairs and they have been involved actively in the project activities. The manual on Gender and climate change was used to train the Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDoWA) in the target provinces. Informed with the GAP analysis the project has involved women in the target provinces in the community-based early warning system initiative. The early warning initiative is composed of 104 volunteers (50 women) who provide climatic information to the local families. Through active training, the project enabled 1,450 women representing 48 percent, to adopt adaptive measures such as resilient rice varieties, water harvesting, and early warning information in their livelihood activities. The active focus on gender has enabled 3 women (out of 26 total members) to become members of Farmer Water User Committees allowing them to participate in the decision-making process.

73. Similarly, the LDCF project in Niger (GEF ID: 3916), is engaging women in improved gardening practices by providing drought-resistant seed varieties and enclosed gardening spaces. Today, women are generating sufficient revenues as to provide for their families.

74. Of the 12 projects that did not specifically include gender considerations, 4 still showed clear benefits for women. For example, in the Coping with Drought projects in Ethiopia and Mozambique, some of the project benefits have clear gender dimensions, even if the implementation process does not, such as water services provisioning. Meanwhile, other aspects of projects have gender involvements in implementation as well as gender benefits – for example, in Ethiopia, where women are trained on simple climate forecasting techniques.

Though the LDCF project in Bangladesh (GEF ID: 3287), does not claim benefits for women, over 5000 women are participating in various livelihood adaptation and training activities. Similarly in Maldives, a medium sized LDCF project (GEF ID: 3847) managed to ensure participation of women in consultations, demonstration activities and climate forecasting training, though the project had not explicitly included gender issues.

Key issues and challenges

75. The review of the LDCF and SCCF projects under implementation also brought out a number of challenges that make it difficult for the projects to reach the intended goals. Issues include: lack of coordination between national and local level, coordination challenges with different involved project parties, inability to meet the monitoring and evaluation requirements, logistical difficulties and financial constraints.

76. In most projects that included local level interventions and national level policy development, strong linkages that allow for information sharing between these two geographic levels was missing. Specifically, efforts to integrate adaptation into development planning at the national level seem to be occurring independent of activities at the local level. Due to the lack of proper management structures, the forestry sector project in Samoa (GEF ID: 3358), is experiencing difficulties in linking on the ground activities with the project's national level actions.

77. Preparatory activities with the ministries (such as preparation of Memorandums of Understanding) and lack of follow-up to implement plans are also major reasons for project delays. For example, the early warning system project Rwanda (GEF ID: 3838) experienced significant delays in the early stages of project implementation due to delays in setting up an operational project management unit, establishing MoUs with the Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB) and Meteorological Service, as well as difficulties in acquiring land for the demonstrations in pilot communities.

78. In some projects, collection of data to meet the M&E requirements seems to have been challenging. In Cape Verde (GEF ID: 3581), while the project is making progress in terms of activities and outcomes, baselines for original outcome indicators are still incomplete. The project report acknowledges the need to fix the project indicator framework and establish the required/missing baselines so that the impacts by the project can be correctly assessed.

79. In the case of the LDCF project in the Maldives (GEF ID: 3847), recommendation to move critical infrastructure or to increase the coastal buffer zone to 50m was made after a study of the coastal areas and review of land-use planning. However, these measures could not be implemented, as the cost-estimates of such activities were significantly higher than the project budget.

80. The logistical difficulties of working in the SIDs became clear in the LDCF project in Tuvalu (GEF ID: 3694). In the country, there are currently only two long distance boats. It is therefore costly and time-consuming to make cross-island trips, which are essential to convene community organizers for joint trainings and to deliver project related items such as water tanks

to outer islands. This logistical challenge is affecting the project budget and the implementation schedule.

81. The project reports also highlighted political instability in the countries (GEF ID: 3847, 4019) and high staff turnover (GEF ID: 4034) as risks to the timely achievement of the LDCF and SCCF project goals.

ANNEX 1: LEARNING MISSIONS

Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC) in Fiji

Two members from the LDCF and SCCF team at the GEF Secretariat conducted a learning mission in Fiji. The mission focused on two SCCF- funded projects, both implemented by UNDP: “Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)” and “Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health (PCCAPHH)”. PACC is a regional project, whereas PCCAPHH is a global project. The purpose of this mission was to collect and share lessons and good practices (or barriers) in identifying and applying effective indicators in health, food security, and water management related adaptation projects. These projects had been designed before the development of the Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT), therefore these earlier projects had independently developed adaptation indicators appropriate for the project goals. The information will aid in revision of such indicators in newly developed AMAT, which has not yet been tested on the ground. In addition the mission planned to learn about the mechanisms and challenges associated with aggregating indicators at national, regional, and global levels.

The PCCAPHH project is co-implemented by World Health Organization (WHO) and hosted by Ministry of Health of Fiji. Implementation started on June 2010. During the first three days of the mission, the GEF staff participated in field visits and meetings as follows:

1) Meeting with project coordinator and principal consultants from WHO, as well as the UNDP Regional Climate Change Policy Advisor to discuss several aspects of the project’s outcomes and progress. Vulnerability studies and statistical analysis of the correlations of four common climate sensitive diseases (dengue, leptospirosis, typhoid and diarrhea) with climate change parameters were discussed. The research conducted through the project in determining relationships between CSDs and climatic factors provides a good basis to initiate adaptation action in the urban and peri-urban areas of the selected Ba and Suva provinces. Visit to health center that sees over 200 patients per day and one of the informal settlements with approximately 1500 residents in Wailea district. We were able to see the health and sanitation services that are available to the settlements and the gaps that exist in these systems. The project components that deal with the early warning systems and response mechanism would need to build on the existing services and fill the gaps that currently exist.

2) Meeting with PCCAPHH National Steering Committee to discuss the relevance of the AMAT indicators with the ongoing projects’ own monitoring framework. GEF delivered a presentation on the GEF structure and demo on the AMAT, which was welcomed by the participants. The WHO project coordinator and consultants presented their own M&E framework and a discussion on the synergies of both tools and opportunities for improvement followed.

3) GEF staff also met with the Permanent Secretary for Health, who stressed the importance of multisectoral approach towards health and climate change.

The PACC project is a regional project implemented by UNDP with the executing agency Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). It started operations in July 2009. 14 different Pacific Island countries are a part of this regional project and the project in Fiji is at a fairly advanced stage of implementation. For the assessment of this project progress and monitoring system, the GEF staff participated in the following site visits and meetings:

1) Site Visit to Qaraniki Creek in Rewa Province in Fiji. The GEF staff were accompanied by national and regional project coordinators, provincial administrator, local village assistant, lead engineer, and UNDP technical advisor. Flooding in Qaraniki Creek basin has been exacerbated by the climate change effects. Farmlands in the area are inundated for extended periods of time. Siltation and excess of weed growth in the creek has made the inundation worse. PACC's intervention has dredged almost 3 km of stream using in-house technology and cost-efficient measures.

2) Several plots have been identified in neighboring villages to test new flood-resilient crops (food staples including cassava, taro, and sweet potato). Dredging has improved drainage of the villages significantly, reducing vulnerability.

3) Meeting at Land, Water, and Resource Management Division of Ministry of Primary Industries. Participants of the meeting included PACC national project coordinator, SPREP, National Climate Change Unit, PACC provincial administrator, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, IUCN, and PACC stakeholders at LWRM and Ministry of Agriculture. GEF again delivered a presentation on its structure and gave demo on the AMAT. The participants discussed how PACC national and regional level indicators relate to the AMAT indicators. The participants provided good feedback on AMAT design and content.

4) Site visit to Center for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) and Tokotoko pilot site. CePaCT is developing cassava, taro, and banana that are resilient to drought, flood and high temperature. The plants will be tested in PACC pilot's site in Tokotoko province. PACC's intervention in Tokotoko will involve elevation of sea wall and testing of CePaCT climate resilient crops in a 50 m² area.

LIBERIA: Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks

GEF Adaptation Team carried out a learning mission towards a GEF Adaptation portfolio-wide effort to assess and improve the application of the results-based management system for climate change adaptation. The objective of the mission was to assess the use and usability of the current LDCF/SCCF RBM system in particular in the context of two projects financed under the LDCF in Liberia, namely (i) *Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks* and (ii) *Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development*. This mission was carried out jointly with supervision and inception missions for the coastal and agriculture projects, respectively, carried out by the UNDP project team, and facilitated by the UNDP Country Office.

The results of the mission pointed to the following issues:

- 1) Importance of monitoring the pilot activities and their effects on reducing the climate change impact, both during and after the project, as a basis for sustainable and scaled-up adaptation action;
- 2) Usefulness of adopting the Results Based Management not only on the donor side but on the implementer and country side; and,
- 3) Persistence of challenges of harmonizing national-level monitoring on the one hand, and donor-driven project monitoring on the other.