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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF) AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

Global Environment Facility

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) were established by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in response to guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)¹. The operations and administrative costs incurred in connection with managing both the LDCF and the SCCF are kept separate from the GEF Trust Fund.

2. This paper reports on the current status and approved operations under the LDCF and the SCCF since the November 2008 Council meeting.

II. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF)

Report on NAPA Operations under the LDCF

3. The LDCF was established to finance the special needs of the LDCs under the Climate Convention. The LDCs gave priority to adaptation to climate change, and in particular to the preparation and implementation of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).

4. Since the last Council meeting, two additional National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) have been completed (Solomon Islands and Yemen), bringing the total of the completed NAPAs to 40.

5. To date, the countries that have completed their NAPAs are: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

6. In addition, 4 NAPAs (Afghanistan, Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Togo) are in the final stages of preparation and are expected to be completed before the Council meeting in the fall of 2009. Finally, four NAPA proposals (Angola, Myanmar, Nepal and Timor-Leste) are expected to be completed before the end of 2009. A complete list of NAPAs and their current status can be found in Table 1. Additionally, all completed NAPAs can be accessed through the UNFCCC website on the web links listed in Table 1. (Hard copies of any or all of them are also available at request from the GEF Information Desk.).

¹ UNFCCC Decisions 7/CP.7; 6/CP.9; and 5/CP.9 respectively.

Table 1. Status of preparation of NAPAs

Country	Implementing Agency	Current Status	Completion Date	Web link for full NAPA document for completed projects
NAPA Completed				
Bangladesh	UNDP	Completed	November 2005	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/ban01f.pdf
Benin	UNDP	Completed	January 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/ben01f.pdf
Bhutan	UNDP	Completed	May 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/btn01.pdf
Burkina Faso	UNDP	Completed	December 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/bfa01f.pdf
Burundi	UNDP	Completed	February 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/bdi01e.pdf
Cambodia	UNDP	Completed	March 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/khm01.pdf
Cape Verde	UNDP	Completed	December 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/cpv01.pdf
Central African Republic	UNEP	Completed	June 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/caf01f.pdf
Comoros	UNEP	Completed	November 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/com01e.pdf
Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP	Completed	September 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/cod01.pdf
Djibouti	UNEP	Completed	October 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/dji01f.pdf
Eritrea	UNDP	Completed	May 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/eri01.pdf
Ethiopia	UNDP	Completed	June 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/eth01.pdf
Gambia	UNEP	Completed	January 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/gmb01f.pdf
Guinea	UNDP	Completed	July 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/gin01f.pdf
Guinea Bissau	UNDP	Completed	February 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/gnb01.pdf
Haiti	UNEP	Completed	December 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/hti01f.pdf
Kiribati	UNDP	Completed	January 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/kir01.pdf
Lesotho	UNEP	Completed	June 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/lso01.pdf
Liberia	UNEP	Completed	July 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/lbr01.pdf
Madagascar	World Bank	Completed	December 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mdg01f.pdf
Malawi	UNDP	Completed	March 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mwi01.pdf
Maldives	UNDP	Completed	March 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mdv01.pdf
Mauritania	UNEP	Completed	November 2004	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mau01e.pdf
Mozambique	UNDP	Completed	July 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/moz01.pdf
Niger	UNDP	Completed	July 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/ner01e.pdf
Rwanda	UNEP	Completed	May 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/rwa01e.pdf
Samoa	UNDP	Completed	December 2005	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/sam01.pdf
São Tomé and Príncipe	World Bank	Completed	November 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/stp01.pdf
Senegal	UNEP	Completed	November 2006	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/sen01f.pdf
Sierra Leone	UNDP	Completed	June 2008	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/sle01.pdf
Solomon Islands	UNDP	Completed	December 2008	http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/ldc/application/pdf/solomon_islands.pdf
Sudan	UNDP	Completed	July 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/sdn01.pdf
Tuvalu	UNDP	Completed	May 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/tuv01.pdf
Uganda	UNEP	Completed	December 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/uga01.pdf
United Republic of Tanzania	UNEP	Completed	September 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/tza01.pdf
Vanuatu	UNDP	Completed	December 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/vut01.pdf
Yemen	UNDP	Completed	April 2009	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/yem01.pdf
Zambia	UNDP	Completed	October 2007	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/zmb01.pdf

Country	Implementing Agency	Current Status	Expected Completion Date	
NAPA in Preparatory Phase				
Afghanistan	UNEP	Draft NAPA Available	Q2 – 2009	
Angola	UNEP	On-going	Q4 – 2009	
Chad	UNDP	On-going	Q2 – 2009	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNDP	Draft NAPA available	Q2 – 2009	
Myanmar	UNEP	On-going	Q4 – 2009	
Nepal	UNDP	Process initiated	Q4 – 2009	
Timor-Leste	UNDP	Process initiated	Q4 – 2009	
Togo	UNDP	On-going	Q2 – 2009	
NAPA has not yet been initiated				
Equatorial Guinea		----	Not started*	-----
Somalia		----	Not a Party to the UNFCCC	-----

* Equatorial Guinea has not yet agreed to a project proposal to finance the preparation of its NAPA.

Report on Project Operations and Submissions of Projects for NAPA Implementation under the LDCF

7. Since the last LDCF/SCCF Council meeting in November 2008, and as of May, 22, 2009, there are three new countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso and Cambodia) that have completed the project preparation phase, submitted finalized project documents and received CEO endorsement or approval depending on the size of the project. This brings the number of CEO endorsed/approved LDCF projects to five. All these projects are now starting implementation and will soon generate adaptation benefits for some of the most vulnerable people in the world.
8. Three further CEO endorsements (Cape Verde, Eritrea and Niger) are currently under review at the GEF Secretariat.
9. Eight more projects (Benin, Congo DR, Guinea, Mali-UNDP, Rwanda, Sudan, Tuvalu and Zambia) are expected to move to the implementation phase before the end of 2009.
10. Nine project PIFs (Congo DR, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mali-UNDP, Mauritania-IFAD, Rwanda and Vanuatu) have been Council approved since November 2008.
11. Three PIFs (Comoros, Mali-FAO and Yemen) have been recently posted for Council approval. The Mali PIF, the first LDCF PIF submitted by FAO, is a second PIF approved for the country. Mali is now the first country to have two approved projects, which total LDCF financing (grants, fees and a PPG) sums up to \$5.81 million.
12. After the last Council meeting, the Mauritanian Government decided upon the following change in relation to their LDCF project: the previously approved PIF submitted by UNEP was cancelled, and a new PIF submitted by IFAD was Council approved. The Yemeni Government decided to choose World Bank as their implementing agency, and the two other previously submitted PIFs for Yemen, one from UNDP and one from IFAD, were cancelled.
13. To sum up as of May 22, 2009, twenty-nine countries have officially submitted their NAPA implementation projects to the GEF through the Project Identification Form (PIF) for NAPA implementation under the LDCF. Among these PIFs, twenty-eight have already been approved as consistent with the LDCF eligibility criteria in the following countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

Status of Donor Contributions to the LDCF

14. The LDCF now stands at \$176 million. For more details on LDCF contributions, pledges and projections, see “Status Report on the Climate Change Fund” by the Trustee (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.6/Inf.2).

Table 2. LDCF Adaptation Program: list of approved and approaching projects as of May 22, 2009

Country/ Region*	Project Title	GEF Agency	Project Status**	Approved/ Expected LDCF/GEF Financing Including Fees and PPG (US\$M)	Co- financing (US\$M)	Total Amount (US\$M)
Bangladesh*	Community based adaptation to climate change through coastal afforestation	UNDP	CEO Endorsed	3.74	7.15	10.89
Bhutan	Reduce climate change-induced risks and vulnerabilities from glacial lake outbursts in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys	UNDP	CEO Endorsed	3.980555	3.496224	7.476779
Burkina Faso*	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso	UNDP	CEO Endorsed	3.3	20.144595	23.444595
Cambodia*	Building Capacities to Integrate Water Resources Planning in Agricultural Development	UNDP	CEO Approved	2.145	2.05	4.195
Samoa	Integrated Climate Change Adaptation in Samoa (ICCAS)	UNDP	CEO Approved	2.255	2.15	4.405
Cape Verde*	Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Water Sector in Cape Verde	UNDP	Council Approved; CEO Endorsement under review	3.41	13.68	17.09
Eritrea*	Integrating climate change risks into community based livestock management in the northwestern lowlands of Eritrea	UNDP	Council Approved; CEO Endorsement under review	3.41	3.46	6.87
Niger*	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector	UNDP	Council Approved; CEO Endorsement under review	3.96	11.06	15.02

	to climate change in Niger					
Benin	Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin	UNDP	Council Approved	3.498	7.6	11.098
Congo DR*	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	UNDP	Council Approved	3.41	4.1	7.51
Djibouti	Reducing impacts and vulnerability of coastal productive systems in Djibouti	UNEP	Council Approved	2.277	1.95	4.227
Gambia	Strengthening of The Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems	UNEP	Council Approved**	1.056	2.015	3.071
Guinea*	Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	UNDP	Council Approved	3.377	5.25	8.627
Haiti	Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti	UNDP	Council Approved	3.96	7.1	11.06
Lesotho*	Improvement of Early Warning System to reduce impacts of climate change and Capacity Building to Integrate Climate Change into Development Plans	UNEP	Council Approved**	1.8095	1.763	3.5725
Liberia*	Enhancing Resilience of vulnerable coastal areas to climate change risks in Liberia	UNDP	Council Approved	3.3	3	6.3
Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA)	AfDB	Council Approved	3.62395	24.39375	28.0177
Maldives*	Integration of Climate Change Risks into the Maldives Safer Island Development	UNDP	Council Approved	4.763	4.29	9.053

	Programme					
Mali*	Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Mali	UNDP	Council Approved	3.41	6.865	10.275
Mauritania*	Support to the Adaptation of Vulnerable Agricultural Production Systems in Mauritania	IFAD	Council Approved	3.96	4.5	8.46
Rwanda*	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management	UNDP/UNEP	Council Approved	3.641	3.4	7.041
Sierra Leone	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone	IFAD	Council Approved	3.07428	2.935	6.00928
Sudan	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change	UNDP	Council Approved	3.4	3	6.4
Tuvalu	Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	UNDP	Council Approved	3.366	3.14	6.506
Vanuatu*	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	World Bank	Council Approved	2.97	5.7	8.67
Zambia	Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Zone 1 and 2 in Zambia	UNDP	Council Approved	3.905	7.1	11.06
Subtotal – approved projects				85,001,285	161,292,569	246,293,854
Burundi	Enhancing Climate Risk Management and Adaptation in Burundi (ECRAMB)	AfDB/UNDP	PIF Submitted	3.498	15.76	19.258
Comoros*	Adapting water resource management in Comoros to increase capacity to cope with climate change	UNDP/UNEP	Posted for Council Approval	3.85	5.6	9.45

Mali*	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural production for food security in rural areas of Mali	FAO	Posted for Council Approval	2.4	4.2	6.6
Yemen*	Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Gulf of Aden	World Bank	Posted for Council Approval	4.95	10	14.95
Subtotal - approaching projects				14,698,000	35,560,000	50,258,000
Total – approved and approaching projects				99,699,285	196,852,569	296,551,854

* New PIF approval or a project which has progressed in terms of its status since November 2008.

** When there is ** after “Council Approved”, it means that the project in question is a medium-sized project (MSP) and therefore the PIF has actually only been approved by the CEO, as the MSPs don’t demand Council approval at PIF stage.

Summaries of the PIFs that have been Council approved since November 2008

CONGO DR: 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 (UNDP), total LDCF financing \$3.41 million.

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at securing Congolese exclusively pluvial or itinerant agricultural production, the income source of 90% of the population. Anticipated threats to Congolese food security such as temperature increase, more frequent and longer seasonal droughts, increasing extreme weather events and anticipated annual rainfall in- or decrease in different parts of Congo, will be targeted.

Project Outcomes

- Pilot measures will be implemented to secure food crop production and target up-scaling, such as improved meteorological monitoring and forecasting; local interventions to improve reactivity and resilience to climate change induced agricultural pressures.
- Current capacity gaps will be responded to manage climate change risks in the agricultural sector through investments, training and updated observation data.
- Farmers will be provided with updated vulnerability/risk and impacts maps, seasonal forecasting and agro-meteorological bulletins for agricultural services and an agro-hydro-meteorological assistance system to enable development of dynamic agricultural calendars. Farmers’ capacities are strengthened to enable them to design and implement strategies that respond to climate risks through cooperation between research institutes and meteorological and agricultural services. A national monitoring system for

yields and an early warning mechanism for food shortages will be established.

- Pilot adaptation measures will be implemented in Bas Congo, Equateur, Kasai Oriental, and Katanga including diffusion of climate-tolerant varieties of maize, cassava and rice; selected farming techniques and “climate resilient” soil, water and crop management techniques; and updating of crop calendars and technological packets to farmers.
- Where agriculture is heavily threatened by emerging climate change hazards, livelihood diversification options will be developed.

GUINEA: Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones (UNDP), total LDCF financing \$3.377 million.

Objective & Benefits

Through a programmatic approach to adaptation, the project enhances the resilience of coastal-area's long-term development to anticipated climate change impacts. Expected adaptation benefits are strengthened technical capacities in coastal management; decentralized and accessible information, social and organizational capacity to integrate climate risk reduction into planning frameworks and implementation of demonstration measures.

Project Outcomes

- Integration of climate risk reduction into planning, policies and programs in coastal areas at the national and sub-national level including local action plans for adaptation on a pilot basis and review and amendment of the national master plan for urban coastal cities.
- Capacity building of key stakeholders such as loggers, fishmongers, fishermen and local politicians responsible for implementation of risk management related to sea level rise.
- Pragmatic adaptation response measures in agriculture, in particular adaptation to saline intrusion and increased erosion due to sea level rise, restoration of natural pastures, etc. Primarily soft and small-scale coastal management systems will be designed and implemented to reduce coastal inundation e.g. by re-establishing green zones in priority regions and developing climate-resilient livelihood practices for communities.
- Best practices will be disseminated for potential replication in other areas.

LESOTHO: Improvement of Early Warning System to reduce impacts of climate change and Capacity Building to Integrate Climate Change into Development Plans (UNEP), total LDCF financing \$1.8095 million.

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at building institutional capacity for monitoring and predicting climate change impacts and vulnerability, as well as for improved planning for adaptation to climate change through the country. This will be done by increasing the capacity for early warnings, response systems and national planning.

Project Outcomes

- Improvement of existing meteorological observing network to develop a sound climate observing system for monitoring climate change.
- Improvement of infrastructure and technical capacity for climate prediction and development of tailor-made products for agriculture, water resources, forestry, etc.
- A socio economic database coupled with the climate database.
- Improved climate change risk communication systems encouraging human responses and effective communication channels and networks for climate change information.
- Enhancement of climate change policy and institutional mechanisms that will focus on integration of climate change in national development plans.
- Training aimed at capacitating technical and operational staff for climate change early warning focusing on preparedness and management of climate induced disasters.
- The project will seek to advance the existing public awareness and education strategies in affected communities. Materials will be prepared to encourage public engagement.

LIBERIA: Enhancing Resilience of vulnerable coastal areas to climate change risks in Liberia (UNDP), total LDCF financing \$3.3 million.

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of local communities and socio-economic sectors to the additional threats of climate change in Liberia's low-elevation coastal zones through enhanced capacity on institutional and individual level in the public sector to update relevant national and local policies, plans and budgets.

Project Outcomes

- A strategic revision of national and sub-national policies and programs to incorporate climate change risk considerations and adaptation strategies into financial decision processes, and to develop co-ordination and harmonization amongst different sectoral interventions. Adaptation cost estimations to inform preparation of a proposal to increase budgetary allocations for addressing climate change effects in coastal zones.
- Targeted awareness raising and capacity building for policy-makers, technical staff and local stakeholders on how to plan for and respond to sea level rise.
- The Master Plans of the cities of Monrovia and Buchanan will be made climate resilient.
- Demonstration measures to reduce vulnerability implemented on a pilot scale: an environmentally-friendly and cost-effective breakwater system for Monrovia coastal area; soft systems to reduce beach erosion; mangroves systems and coastal natural ‘buffer zones’ restored and maintained; early warning system for informing national planners and coastal communities and a strategic framework developed for climate-resilient alternative livelihood options in selected priority areas.
- Knowledge management and up-scaling measures.

MALDIVES: Integration of Climate Change Risks into the Maldives Safer Island Development Programme (UNDP), total LDCF financing \$4.763 million.

Objective & Benefits

The primary aim of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of the population to climate change, including climate-related natural disasters. This will be done through re-evaluation and improvement of the governmental ‘Safer Island Strategy’, which relates to forced climate induced migration. ‘Safer islands’ enable communities sustain social and economic development during emergencies and disasters. They are envisioned to provide voluntary temporary relocation options for Maldivians living in a more and more hazardous environment as a result of sea level rise.

Project Outcomes

- Enhanced capacity of sectoral planners to collect, analyze and communicate climate risk information through climate information system and relevant training.

- Integration of climate risk planning into the “Safer Islands Development Programme” (SIDP) including an action plan for climate-related hazard mitigation and vulnerability reduction under the current climate regime; technical and engineering studies for coastal protection options and adaptation measures; vulnerability impact analysis of existing land reclamation practices; guidelines for resilient land use planning, natural hazard mitigation, coastal development and land reclamation.
- Demonstration measures at least on one island within or outside the SIDP, for example priority measures defined and integrated into a composite risk reduction action plan; integrated innovative coastal protection, resilient land use planning and land reclamation; Climate Change Knowledge and Learning Platform for the Maldives established.

MALI: Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Mali (UNDP), total LDCF financing \$3.41 million.

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at enhancing adaptive capacities of vulnerable rural populations to the additional risks posed by climate change on agricultural production and food security. It will improve national capacities to prevent and manage the impacts of climate change and strengthen the most vulnerable agro-pastoral communities. Best practices generated will be disseminated nationally.

Project Outcomes

- Food security of Mali will be transitioned towards climate resiliency through enhanced ability of small farmers and pastoralists to cope with increasing climate variability; systematic integration of the risks associated with climate change and variability into key agriculture development policies, plans and legislation and strengthened institutional capacity to prepare and respond to looming threats on food production.
- A paradigm shift in agricultural development in Mali is expected through simultaneous focus on enhancing food security, promoting resilient rural household livelihoods, lowering climate risks and facilitating access to adaptation technologies.

MAURITANIA: Support to the Adaptation of Vulnerable Agricultural Production Systems in Mauritania (IFAD), total LDCF financing \$3.96 million.

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at increasing the resilience of rural communities, particularly women and children, to increased water stress and reduced productivity of agricultural sector as

related to climate change impacts. The focus is on crop production, livestock systems and water resources. The most vulnerable hotspot regions and oasis areas will receive particular attention.

Project Outcomes

- Agricultural production will be made more resistant to climate change through suitable production techniques, including up-scaled soil and water conservation techniques.
- Agricultural production capacity will be improved and food security increased through improved environmental management.
- Integrated livestock cropping systems and drip irrigation promoted in the targeted oasis and semiarid regions to increase resilience of livestock production.
- Animal resilience increased by improved nutritional intake through treated fodder.
- Impact of recurrent droughts on livestock production will be reduced.
- Understanding and monitoring capacity of climate change impact on water resources for agriculture improved.
- National policies and plans for the agricultural sector will be made more resilient to the impacts of climate change.
- Local stockholder's awareness on climate change issues will be increased and local knowledge to adapt to climate change captured and disseminated.

RWANDA: Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management (UNDP/UNEP), total LDCF financing \$3.641 million.

Objective & Benefits

The project aims to reduce floods and droughts related vulnerability of the Gishwati ecosystem and its associated Nile-Congo watersheds and the people deriving their livelihoods from them. Capacity will be built to promote and demonstrate adjustments to Integrated Watershed Management practices. Knowledge management, public awareness and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices are promoted to ensure impacts at policy level.

Project Outcomes

- Improved quality, coordination, availability and analysis of data on climate risk assessment and forecasting and data management systems. The current information infrastructure will be strengthened for sound scientific analysis of trends in climate change and its socio-economic impacts. Early warning and monitoring systems.
- Climate change adaptation planning and response strategies to bridge policy and science and to increase capacity for climate resilient decision making from national to local level. Focus will be on developing mechanisms to respond to the early warnings.
- Demonstrations of adaptation practices in the Nile-Congo crest watersheds and the fragile mountainous Gishwati ecosystem to build both human resources and institutional adaptive capacities for the sustainability of the project impacts at the demonstration sites including a capacity development program for communities.

VANUATU: Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards (World Bank), total LDCF financing \$2.97 million.

Objective & Benefits

The overarching goal of the European Commission co-financed project is to mainstream climate change adaptation and climate-related disaster risk reduction into core aspects of the Vanuatu economy and resource management systems. It aims to reduce the existing vulnerabilities by a risk management approach addressing both weather and climate related hazards.

Project Outcomes

- Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction mainstreaming into national, provincial and community level policy, planning, fiscal and budgetary processes; awareness raising and relevant educational and institutional knowledge integration.
- Strengthened capacity in data analysis, mapping and vulnerability assessments through capture and analysis of geophysical, hydrological and climate related data; hazard risk mapping, climate forecasting and information dissemination.
- A number of on-the-ground activities which will simultaneously address Vanuatu's immediate adaptation needs and tackle risks posed by natural disasters will be implemented in targeted sectors, including enhanced resilience of watersheds and farmers through integrated water resource

management and sustainable livelihood practices.

- Early warning and monitoring systems to provide timely and relevant information.
- Integration of climate risks into protected areas/reserves and watershed planning.
- Increased adaptive capacity of coastal communities to occasional droughts and salt water intrusion to aquifers with a focus on scaling-up successful practices.
- • Enhanced climate and disaster risk management in the tourism sector through preparation of hazard risk profiles and guidelines for further infrastructure and facilities.

III. SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

Update on COP guidance and Council Decisions

15. The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) finances activities related to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the GEF, including:

- (a) adaptation to climate change;
- (b) technology transfer;
- (c) energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and
- (d) economic diversification.

16. Initially, the GEF received guidance from the COP to craft funding guidelines for items (a) and (b) only. At COP 12, the GEF Secretariat received additional guidance on how to operationalize a program in the areas of (c) and (d). The subsequent results can be found in document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.2/4/Rev.1, *Programming to Implement the Guidance for the Special Climate Change Fund adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its Twelfth Session*. The remainder of this document refers solely to the SCCF Adaptation Program.

Report on project operations and submissions of projects under the SCCF Adaptation Program

17. The current number of work programme (and PIF) approved projects in the SCCF adaptation programme is 15 (five MSPs and ten FSPs) totaling \$67.52 million. Upon the recent encashment of approximately \$22.6 million, a number of new SCCF projects are being proposed for the SCCF Work Programme at this Council meeting. Please refer to document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.6/3 for details.

18. The demand for SCCF resources remain high and significantly exceeds current supply in the SCCF. A significant increase in donor contributions is therefore urgently needed.

Table 3. SCCF Adaptation Program: list of approved projects as of May 22, 2009

Country/ Region	Project Title	IA/ EA	Project Status	Approved/ Expected SCCF/GEF Financing Including Fees and PPG (US\$M)	Co- financing (US\$M)	Total financing (US\$M)
China	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change Into Water Resources Management and Rural Development	World Bank	CEO Endorsed	5.8476	50	55.847
Ecuador	Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance	UNDP	CEO Endorsed	3.6515	6	9.6515
Ethiopia	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	CEO Approved	1.08455	1.866667	2.951217
Global	Economic Analysis of Adaptation Options in support of decision making	UNEP	CEO Approved	1.1	2.475	3.575
Guyana	Conservancy Adaptation Project	World Bank	CEO Endorsed	4.142	16.2	20.342
Mozambique	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	CEO Approved	1.0464	0.92984	1.97624
Regional (Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela)	Design and Implementation of Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the Andean Region	World Bank	CEO Endorsed	8.888	21.75	30.638
Regional (Cook Islands, Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	Pacific Islands Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC)	UNDP	CEO Endorsed	14.823	44.703799	59.526799
Tanzania	Mainstreaming Climate Change in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin	UNDP	CEO Approved	1.09	1.574875	2.664875
Zimbabwe	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	CEO Approved	1.07147	1.156	2.22747

Egypt	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta	UNDP	Council Approved	4.5	5.2	9.7
Kenya	Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands (KACCAL)	World Bank/ UNDP	Council Approved	7.4011	44.844681	52.245781
Mexico	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico through Improved Water Resource Management	World Bank	Council Approved	5.28	21	26.28
Mongolia	Mongolia Livestock Sector Adaptation Project	IFAD	Council Approved	1.815	3.64	5.455
Philippines	Climate Change Adaptation Project	World Bank	Council Approved	5.7827	25.43	31.2127
TOTAL				67,523,320	246,770,862	314,294,182