



GEF/LDCF.SCCF.32/05  
May 23, 2022

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32<sup>th</sup>LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting  
June 23, 2022  
Washington D.C

Agenda Item 06

**FY21 ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED  
COUNTRIES FUND AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND**

**Recommended Council Decision**

The LDCF/SCCF Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.32/05, *FY21 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*, welcomes the review and appreciates the progress made in reporting portfolio-level performance, results, and lessons learned under the LDCF and the SCCF.

The Council welcomes the overall finding that the LDCF and SCCF portfolio under implementation in FY21 performed satisfactorily.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) describes the performance and results of, and the lessons learned from, the portfolio of projects and programs financed under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The cohort of projects included in this AMR includes those that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2021 (FY21), which is from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021. The review further provides a snapshot of cumulative results achieved at the portfolio level since inception of the two funds. Information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF is also discussed.
2. The GEF Secretariat received seventy-four project implementation reports (PIRs) for LDCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and were under implementation during at least part of FY21. In addition, the GEF Secretariat received six mid-term reviews (MTRs) and ten Terminal Evaluations (TEs) conducted during the reporting period. Total LDCF project financing<sup>1</sup> commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$464.3 million as of June 30, 2021, with \$2,259.4 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project financing that had been committed, \$257.0 million or 55 percent, had been disbursed by the 74 projects.
3. Fifty-nine LDCF projects under implementation, or 82 percent of the active cohort, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). Fifty-eight projects, or 81 percent, were also rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP).
4. As of June 30, 2021, the 74 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 8.5 million direct beneficiaries, brought around 286,000 hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained more than 124,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the LDCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY21, comprised more than 17.1 million direct beneficiaries, 3.5 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and 621,000 people who were trained on various aspects of climate change adaptation.
5. In FY21, the cohort of SCCF projects once again showed high levels of achievement, as evidenced by high performance ratings and substantial co-financing. Under the SCCF, 31 projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and were under implementation during at least part of FY21. The GEF Secretariat received 31 PIRs, four MTRs and four TEs (TEs). These projects had achieved high implementation performance—97 percent received a DO rating of MS or higher and 94 percent received an IP rating of MS or higher. The total SCCF project financing committed towards the active portfolio amounted to \$135.4

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<sup>1</sup> GEF project financing excludes project preparation grants and Agency fees.

million,<sup>2</sup> with confirmed co-financing amounting to \$1,327.7 million. Each dollar in SCCF project financing mobilized approximately \$9.8 in co-financing. Of the SCCF project financing that had been committed, \$88.3 million, or 65 percent, had been disbursed by the 31 projects in the active portfolio.

6. Under the SCCF, the 31 projects under implementation had reached more than 3.2 million direct beneficiaries, brought over 567,000 hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained 32,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the SCCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY21, comprised over 6.5 million direct beneficiaries, 6.0 million hectares of land better management to withstand the effects of climate change, and over 100,000 people who were trained.

7. This review also provides a qualitative analysis of the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects, identifying key success factors and challenges behind project performance and exploring stakeholder engagement.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. This review describes the performance, results, and the lessons learned from the portfolio of projects and programs financed under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2021 (FY21) (from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021). Key data from the active portfolio of the two funds analyzed in this review are presented in Table 1. The review further provides information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF.

**Table 1: The LDCF and the SCCF Active Portfolio at a Glance as of June 30, 2021**

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
<b>Active portfolio in FY21: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and were under implementation during at least a part of FY21</b>			
Total GEF project financing committed towards active portfolio (US\$) <sup>3</sup>	\$464,302,600	\$135,447,573	\$599,750,173
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (project grants, excluding Agency fees and PPG) (US\$)	\$256,995,931	\$88,339,861	\$345,335,792
Total confirmed co-financing (US\$)	\$2,259,408,393	\$1,327,744,738	\$3,587,153,131
Number of projects*	74	31	104
Number of countries	38	21	59

\* one LDCF-SCCF multi-trust fund project, and nine projects are multi-trust fund projects with the GEF Trust Fund.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

2. This section provides a quantitative overview of the portfolio of projects and programs that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY21. For a summary of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF and expected portfolio-wide results as of March 31, 2022, please refer to the Progress Report of the LDCF and SCCF.<sup>4</sup>

### Least Developed Countries Fund

3. The GEF Secretariat received seventy-four project implementation reports (PIRs) for LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and were under

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<sup>3</sup> Project Financing refers to a grant or concessional financing provided from any GEF managed trust fund to support the implementation of any Full-Sized Project, Medium-Sized Project, Enabling Activity or Program, excluding Co-Financing, Agency fees and Project Preparation Grants.

<sup>4</sup> GEF, 2022, [Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.31/06.



implementation during at least part of FY21.<sup>5</sup> The Council approval dates of these projects ranged from August 2010 to November 2018, covering GEF-5 to GEF-7 periods. In addition, the GEF Secretariat received six mid-term reviews (MTRs) and ten Terminal Evaluations (TEs) conducted during the reporting period. The active portfolio includes 73 Full-Sized Projects (FSP) and one Medium-Sized Project (MSP). Of the 74 projects reviewed, 11 had completed their first full year of implementation as of June 30, 2021; eight had completed their second year; while 55 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex I provides a list of LDCF project reports received by the GEF Secretariat for the analysis, including their ratings.

4. Total LDCF project financing commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$464.3 million as of June 30, 2021, with \$2,259.4 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project financing that had been committed, \$257.0 million, or 55 percent, had been disbursed by the 74 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are also summarized in Table 1. Total co-financing materialized at the TE stage for the ten projects was \$139.1 million, or 68 percent of the amount that has been envisioned at the CEO endorsement stage.

#### *Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation*

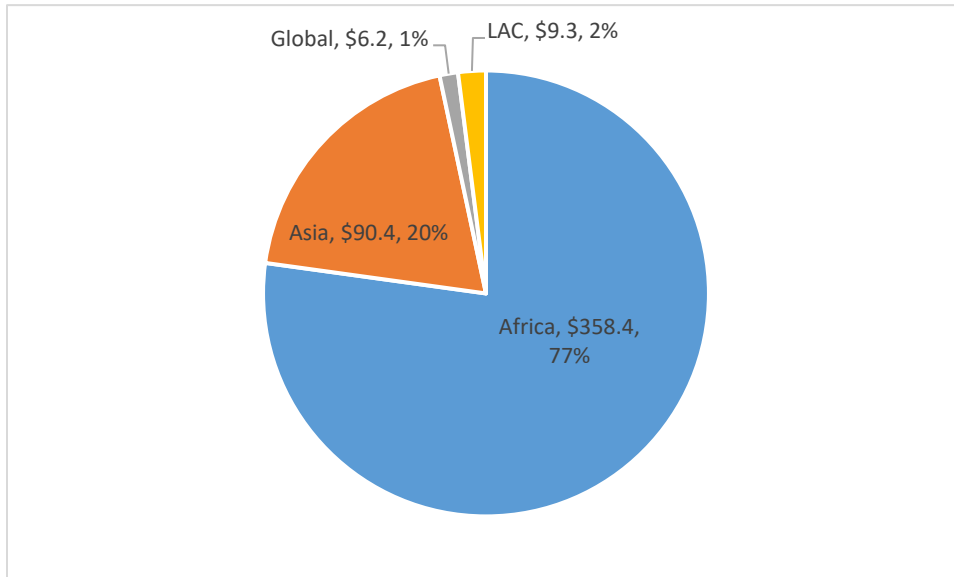
5. As of June 30, 2021, 77 percent of LDCF funding for projects under implementation had been committed towards projects in least developed countries (LDCs) in Africa, while 20 percent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific, and 2 percent to Latin America and Caribbean, which is Haiti (see Figure 1). The active LDCF portfolio includes eight projects in seven small island developing States (SIDS) that are also LDCs, with funding commitments amounting to \$52.1 million, or 11 percent of the active portfolio.<sup>6</sup>

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

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

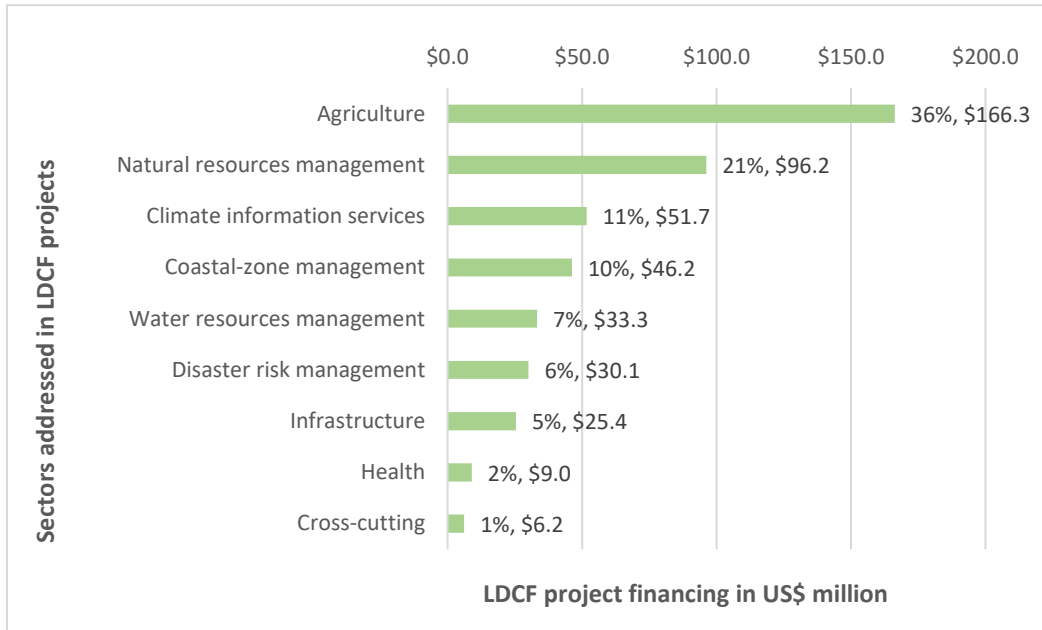
**Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2021  
(\$ Million and Share)**



*Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector*

6. The GEF, through the LDCF, supports LDCs in addressing their urgent and immediate adaptation needs across all vulnerable sectors. Figure 2 presents the distribution of sectors primarily addressed by LDCF projects under implementation. Consistent with the priorities identified in LDCs' National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), 36 percent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were primarily working to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food systems. Natural resources management received 21 percent of funding commitments, followed by climate information services and coastal-zone management, each receiving 11 percent and 10 percent.

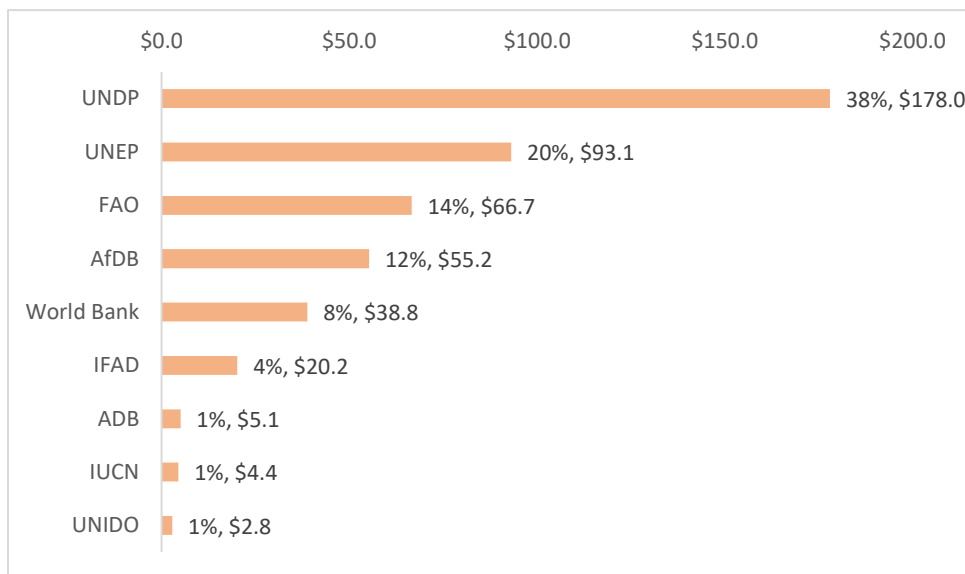
**Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2021  
(\$ Million and Share)**



*Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency*

7. As of June 30, 2021, nine GEF Agencies were involved in LDCF projects under implementation, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) holding the largest share of the active portfolio at \$178.0 million or 38 percent of total funding commitments of \$464.3 million in project financing. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) had the second largest share at \$93.1 million or 20 percent of total funding commitments, followed by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), as shown in Figure 3. This distribution is based on 74 projects for which project monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat during the reporting period.

**Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Lead GEF Agency as of June 30, 2021 (\$ Million and Share by Agency)**



*Performance Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation*

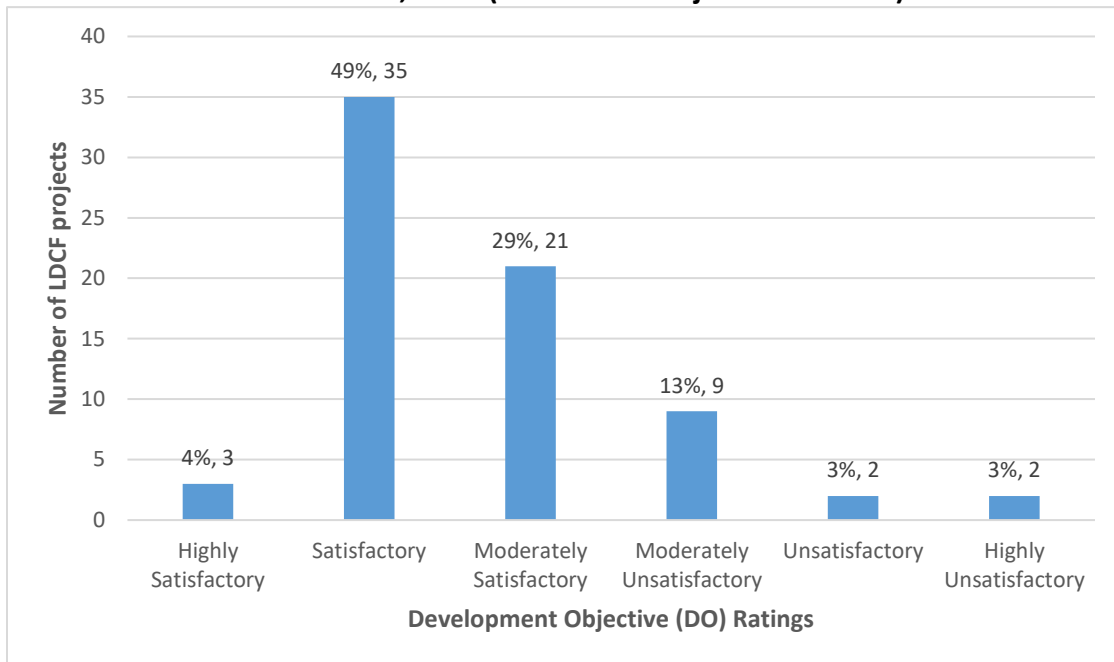
8. Fifty-nine LDCF projects under implementation, or 82 percent of the projects under implementation for which performance ratings were received, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO).<sup>7</sup> Fifty-eight projects, or 81 percent, were also rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP) (see Figures 4 and 5). IP ratings are based on progress made during a given reporting period, whereas DO ratings are based on the likelihood that a project will achieve its stated objectives by the end of implementation.

9. Two projects received both DO and IP ratings Unsatisfactory (U), while two projects received both DO and IP ratings Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). The challenges concerning the projects which received DO and IP ratings of U and HU are summarized in the section on Success Factors, Challenges, and Lessons Learned.

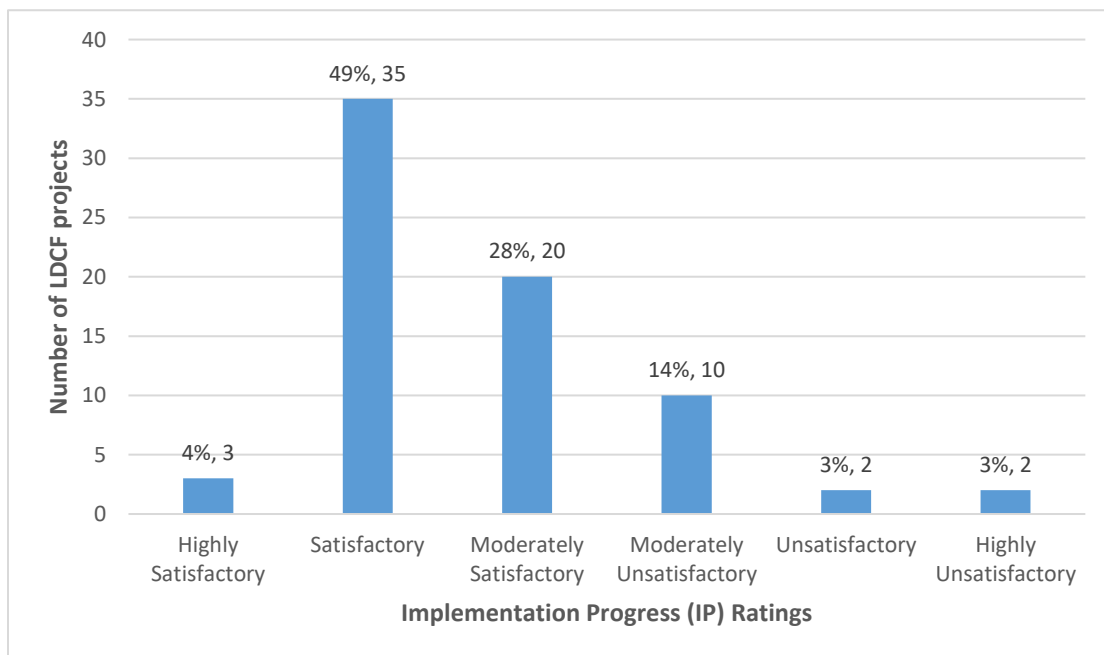
10. Figure 6 presents the percentage of LDCF projects rated MS or above in their DO and IP ratings by lead Agency. All Agencies, except UNDP, reported in achieving MS or above in 80 percent of their portfolio for both DO and IP ratings, with four Agencies reporting achieving MS or above in 100 percent of their projects.

<sup>7</sup> Classification of ratings: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

**Figure 4: Development Objectives Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2021 (Number of Projects and Share)**



**Figure 5: Implementation Progress Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2021 (Number of Projects and Share)**



**Figure 6: Percentage of LDCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above by Agency as of June 30, 2021**



11. The trend analysis of DO and IP ratings rated MS or higher during GEF-7 period, which started from FY19, are summarized in Table 2. While DO and IP ratings have experienced a reduction of 7 percent and 9 percent in FY20 from FY19, both ratings continue to indicate a high performance of around 80 percent. In comparison, the FY21 DO and IP ratings for the GEF Trust Fund portfolio were at 85 percent and 83 percent.<sup>8</sup> These figures show that the performance of the active LDCF portfolio in FY21 is comparable to that of the GEF Trust Fund portfolio.

**Table 2: Trend Analysis of Percentage of LDCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above**

	FY19 Reference	FY20 Reference	FY21 Average
Projects rated in the satisfactory range for Development Outcome (%)	88% ●	81% ●	82% ●
Projects rated in the satisfactory range for Implementation Progress (%)	88% ●	79% ●	81% ●

● Above 80% of the project portfolio ● From 60% to 80% of the project portfolio

<sup>8</sup> GEF, 2021, [The GEF Monitoring Report 2021](#). Council document GEF/C.61/03.

## Results Achieved under the LDCF

12. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as of FY21 are summarized in Table 3. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives and portfolio-level indicators introduced as part of the GEF's updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change that was operational until the end of the GEF-6 period.<sup>9</sup> At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16<sup>th</sup> meeting in May 2014, the table also provides the total cumulative results achieved under the LDCF, including for projects that were completed before June 30, 2020.

13. As of June 30, 2021, the 74 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached approximately 8.5 million direct beneficiaries and trained more than 124,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 74 projects, an estimated 286,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, over 550 national and sub-national policies, plans or frameworks had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while more than 20 projects had enhanced climate information services.

**Table 3: Portfolio-Level Results under the LDCF as of June 30, 2021**

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY21)	Results from active portfolio in FY21	No. of projects in active portfolio sample <sup>10</sup>	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total LDCF project financing (US\$)
<b>Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change</b>					
No. of direct beneficiaries	17,137,622	8,516,343	44	28	\$276,542,570
Hectares of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	3,512,877	285,572	29	22	\$180,109,080
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation</b>					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	134	47		29	\$297,563,557
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	1,469	253	29	20	\$175,242,198

<sup>9</sup> GEF, 2014, [Updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change under the LDCF and the SCCF](#). Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05/Rev.01.

<sup>10</sup> Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is applicable to a limited sample of the 78 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio.

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY21)	Results from active portfolio in FY21	No. of projects in active portfolio sample <sup>10</sup>	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total LDCF project financing (US\$)
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	82	23		17	\$139,830,782
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	65 <sup>11</sup>	23		16	\$129,363,110
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	621,100	124,220	41	27	\$249,879,256
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	4,025	193	20	17	\$127,029,346
<b>Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes</b>					
No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	225	64	16	15	\$100,903,170
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	2,068	491	19	16	\$118,118,686

<sup>11</sup> FY20 AMR table contained an incorrect value. The correct value of 62 was used for the FY21 analysis.



14. In FY21, four TEs and six MTRs were submitted along with trackable achievements in climate adaptation indicators. Tables 4 and 5 summarize the results achieved at the MTR and TE stages, respectively, for indicators those are compatible with GEF-7 Core Indicators,<sup>12, 13</sup> by comparing the target set at the CEO Approval or Endorsement stages. Core Indicators are:

- Core Indicator 1: Number direct beneficiaries
- Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)
- Core Indicator 3: Total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience
- Core Indicator 4: Total number of people trained

15. Overall, the data indicates that good progress is recorded at both MTR and TE stages for majority of Core Indicators. In particular, at the TE stage, the achieved results from the cohort of projects exceeded the targets set at the approval/endorsement stage for three indicators. Specifically, the number of people trained was over 200 percent of the target numbers. On the other hand, the achieved area of land managed for climate resilience was 61 percent of the target figures. However, due to the small number of the projects at TE stage (four), trends cannot be derived.

**Table 4: Result Achievement of LDCF Projects at MTR Stage in the Reporting Period**

	<b>Expected Results at CEO Approval or Endorsement</b>	<b>Achieved Results at Mid-Term Review</b>	<b>Achieved Results Compared against Expected Results</b>
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	157,955	160,987	102%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	106,887	160,149	150%
Core Indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	26	72	277%
Core Indicator 4: Total no. of people trained	63,435	18,804	30%

<sup>12</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements July 2018 to June 2022](#). Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.24/03.

<sup>13</sup> GEF, 2019, [GEF Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework](#).

**Table 5: Result Achievement of LDCF Projects at TE Stage  
in the Reporting Period**

	<b>Expected Results at CEO Approval or Endorsement</b>	<b>Achieved Results at Terminal Evaluation</b>	<b>Achieved Results Compared against Expected Results</b>
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	33,345	52,238	157%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	850	522	61%
Core Indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	27	29	107%
Core Indicator 4: Total no. of people trained	17,305	36,164	209%

### **Special Climate Change Fund**

16. The GEF Secretariat received 31 PIRs from SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and were under implementation during at least part of FY21.<sup>14</sup> The GEF Secretariat also received four MTRs and four TEs. The Council approval dates of these projects ranged from March 2011 to October 2019, from GEF-5 to GEF-7 periods. Twenty-nine of projects under the active portfolio were FSPs, while two were MSPs. Of the 31 projects reviewed, one had completed its first full year of implementation, one had completed its second year, while 29 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex II provides a list of the reports received for the active SCCF portfolio.

17. Overall, this year’s cohort of SCCF projects showed high levels of achievement, as evidenced by high performance ratings and significant co-financing.

18. Total SCCF project financing commitments for the active portfolio amounted to \$135.4 million as of June 30, 2021, with \$1,327.7 million in confirmed co-financing. The cohort of SCCF projects has generated a significant level of confirmed co-financing ratio of 9.8 to 1. Of the SCCF project financing that had been committed, \$88.3 million, or 65.2 percent, had been disbursed by the 31 projects in the active portfolio. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1. Total co-financing materialized at the TE stage was \$22.0 million, or 93 percent of what has been envisioned at the CEO endorsement stage.

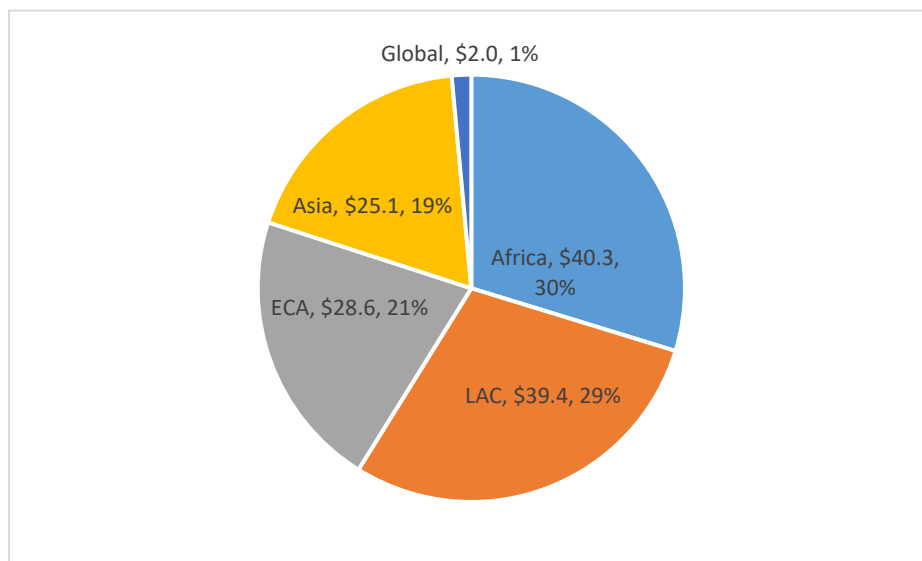
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<sup>14</sup> This analysis only includes projects for which implementation documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

### *Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation*

19. As of June 30, 2021, the regional distribution of SCCF resources allocated to the active portfolio was balanced among four regions. Projects in Africa received approximately 30 percent of the funding commitments, while projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA), and Asia and the Pacific received about 29, 21 and 19 percent of funding commitments, respectively. Global projects received about 1 percent, as shown in Figure 7. SIDS benefited from \$8.0 million in funding commitments, or approximately 6 percent of the active portfolio.

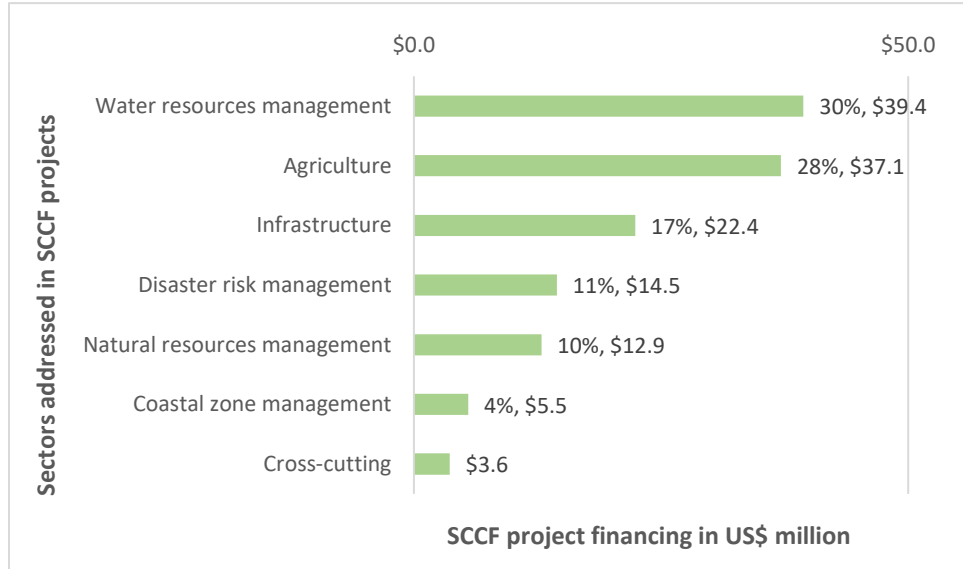
**Figure 7: Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2021 (\$ Million and Share)**



### *Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector*

20. Among the cohort for this year's analysis, projects addressing water resources management, agriculture, and infrastructure had the highest shares of SCCF resources, at 30 percent, 28 percent, and 17 percent respectively, as shown in Figure 8. Disaster risk management comprised another priority for SCCF support, receiving 11 percent of total commitments.

**Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2021  
(\$ Million and Share)**

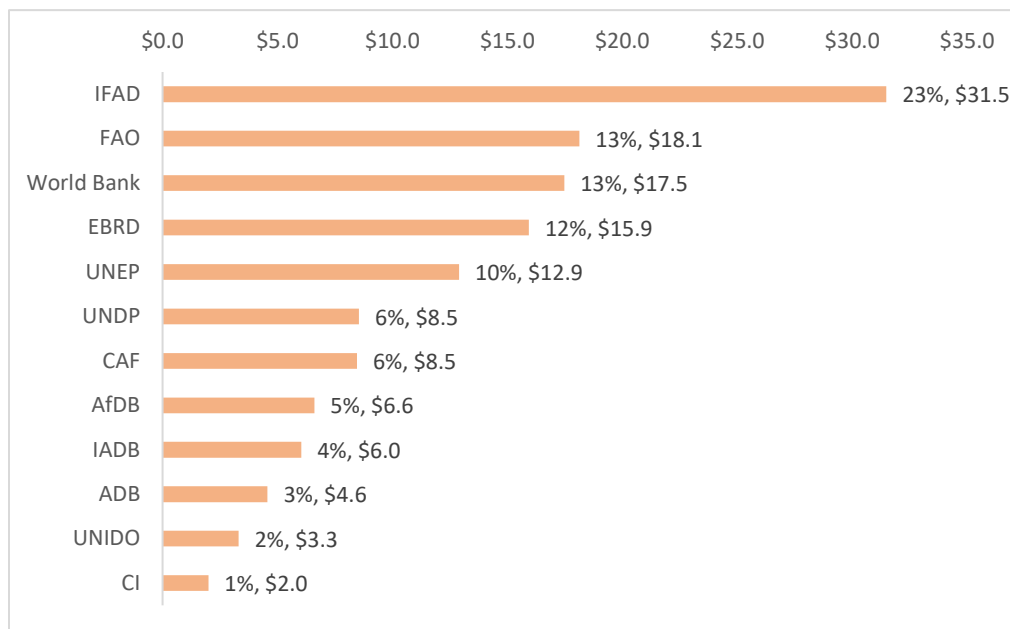


*Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency*

21. As of June 30, 2021, twelve GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has the highest share of the active SCCF portfolio, with \$31.5 million, or 23 percent of the total funding commitments of \$135.4 million, followed by FAO with \$18.1 million, or 13 percent of total funding commitments, and the World Bank with \$17.5 million, or 13 percent (see Figure 9).<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> These figures include GEF project financing.

**Figure 9: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as of June 30, 2021 (\$ Million and Share)**



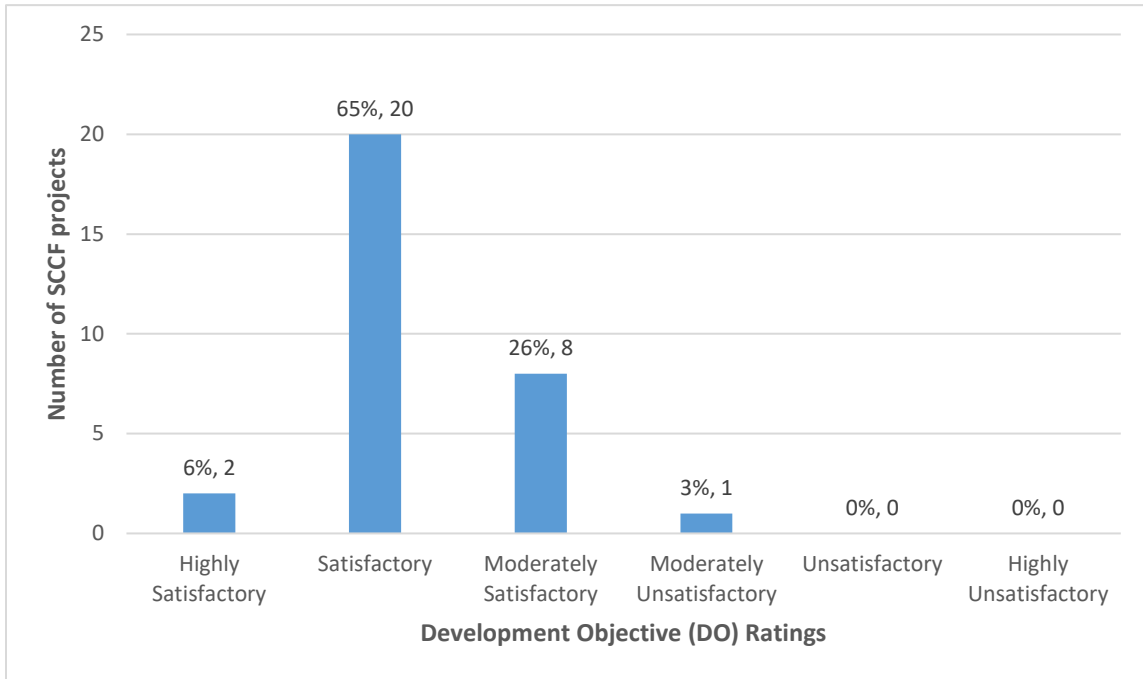
*Performance Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation*

22. All 31 SCCF projects in this year’s AMR cohort reported performance ratings. Of these, 30 projects, or 97 percent, received a DO rating of Moderately Satisfactory or higher. Twenty-nine of the 31 projects, or 94 percent, received an IP rating of Moderately Satisfactory or higher (see Figures 10 and 11 below).

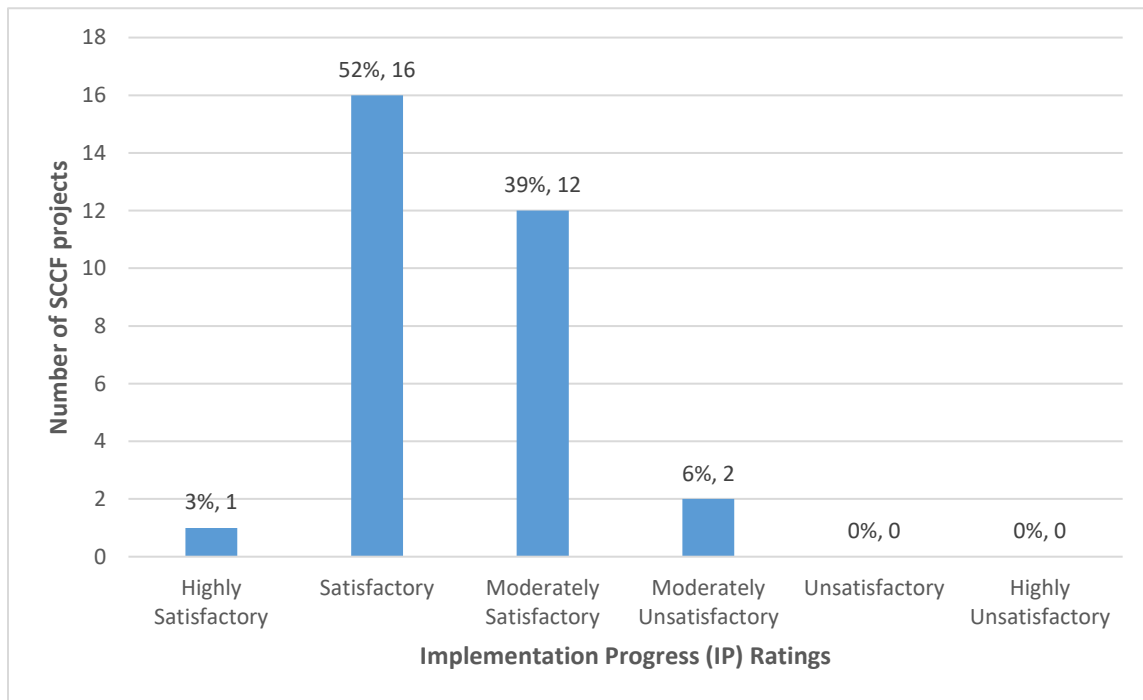
23. None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio received an Unsatisfactory (U) nor Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) IP rating in this year. However, two projects received Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) IP ratings, among which one project also received MU for the DO rating.

24. Figure 12 presents the percentage of SCCF projects rated MS or above in their DO and IP ratings by Agency. While the number of projects per Agency is too small for an in-depth statistical analysis, there were certain variations among Agencies on the percentage of their active portfolio with ratings of MS or above. In the FY 21 active portfolio, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank had one or more projects with Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) ratings for IP and/or DO.

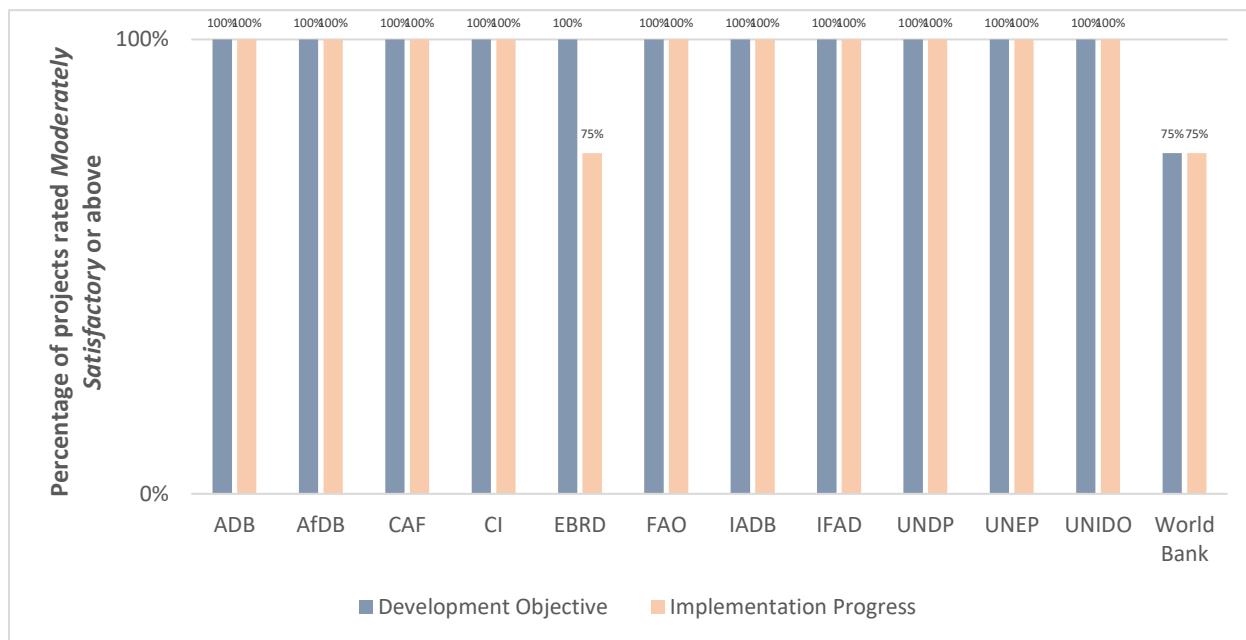
**Figure 10: Development Objectives Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2021 (Number of Projects and Share)**



**Figure 11: Implementation Progress Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2021 (Number of Projects and Share)**



**Figure 12: Percentage of SCCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above by Agency as of June 30, 2021**



25. The trend analysis of DO and IP ratings rated MS or higher during GEF-7 period, which started from FY19, are summarized in Table 6. Both DO and IP ratings indicate a high performance of around 90 percent over the past years. The SCCF performance rating figures are significantly higher than the FY21 GEF Trust Fund performance of 85 percent for DO ratings and 83 percent for IP rating.<sup>16</sup> The SCCF portfolio continues to demonstrate high levels of performance.

**Table 6: Trend Analysis of Percentage of SCCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above**

	FY19 Reference	FY20 Reference	FY21 Average
Projects rated in the satisfactory range for Development Outcome (%)	85% ●	91% ●	97% ●
Projects rated in the satisfactory range for Implementation Progress (%)	78% ●	94% ●	94% ●

● Above 80% of the project portfolio ● From 60% to 80% of the project portfolio

<sup>16</sup> GEF, 2021, [The GEF Monitoring Report 2021](#). Council document GEF/C.61/03.

## Results Achieved under the SCCF

26. The SCCF has a long history of tracking actual results. Table 7 summarizes both the results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio in FY21 and the total cumulative results. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives and portfolio-level indicators introduced as part of the GEF's updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change that was operational up until the end of the GEF-6 period.<sup>17</sup> At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16<sup>th</sup> meeting in May 2014, the table provides the total cumulative results achieved under the SCCF, including for projects that were completed before June 30, 2020.

27. As of June 30, 2021, the 31 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 3.2 million direct beneficiaries and trained more than 32,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. More than 567,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 76 regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans or frameworks in 11 countries had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks, while 11 projects had enhanced climate information services in eight countries. Furthermore, 220 regional, national, and sub-national institutions have strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures.

**Table 7: Portfolio-Level Results under the SCCF as of June 30, 2021**

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY21)	Results from active portfolio in FY21	No. of projects in active portfolio sample	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total SCCF project financing (US\$)
<b>Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change</b>					
No. of direct beneficiaries	6,577,672	3,250,864	24	19	\$105,242,355
Hectares of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	6,390,046	567,846	15	12	\$71,197,483
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation</b>					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	60	22		18	\$97,856,693
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	288*	103	18	13	\$90,221,042
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	28	11		8	\$55,244,751

<sup>17</sup> GEF, 2014, [Updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change under the LDCF and the SCCF](#). Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05/Rev.01.



Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY21)	Results from active portfolio in FY21	No. of projects in active portfolio sample	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total SCCF project financing (US\$)
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	19	8		3	\$45,588,453
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	104,226	32,815	23	16	\$99,286,310
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	506*	220	16	13	\$74,254,285
<b>Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes</b>					
No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	132	76	14	11	\$60,967,285
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	473	209	14	10	\$66,272,568

\* A newly introduced Portal functionality allows Agencies to directly report on results for enhanced accuracy and efficiency. In few cases, Agencies have reported lower cumulative results than those reported in the previous AMRs.

28. In FY21, four TEs and two MTRs were submitted along with trackable achievements in climate adaptation indicators. Tables 8 and 9 summarize the results achieved at the MTR and TE stages, respectively, for indicators those are compatible with GEF-7 Core Indicators,<sup>18, 19</sup> by comparing the target set at the CEO Approval or Endorsement stages.

29. The data shows that the cohort of four SCCF projects had achieved higher results for all four Core Indicators at completion (TE stage) compared to expected results at CEO Approval/Endorsement stage. In particular, the number of people trained was over 200 percent of the target numbers.

<sup>18</sup> GEF, 2018, [GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and Operational Improvements July 2018 to June 2022](#). Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.24/03.

<sup>19</sup> GEF, 2019, [GEF Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework](#).

30. In comparison, reported results at mid-term for two projects had relatively modest achievement rates for some Core Indicators. However, due to the small number of the projects at mid-term (two), trends cannot be derived. The Secretariat will continue to monitor projects and assess the level of results and impacts achieved at completion.

**Table 8: Result Achievement of SCCF Projects at MTR Stage in the Reporting Period**

	Expected Results at CEO Approval or Endorsement	Achieved Results at Mid-Term Review	Achieved Results Compared against Expected Results
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	116,900	2,399	2%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	403,100	11	0%
Core Indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	20	22	110%
Core Indicator 4: Total no. of people trained	1,840	1,374	75%

**Table 9: Result Achievement of SCCF Projects under Implementation at TE Stage in the Reporting Period**

	Expected Results at CEO Approval or Endorsement	Achieved Results at Terminal Evaluation	Achieved Results Compared against Expected Results
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	524,126	556,499	106%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience	4,525	8,624	194%
Core Indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	46	60	130%
Core Indicator 4: Total no. of people trained	2,485	5,495	221%

## Multi-Trust Fund Projects under Implementation

31. The GEF Secretariat received PIRs for ten projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds, six of which were projects that received support from the LDCF and five received support from the SCCF (one project received support from both LDCF and SCCF). The Council approval dates of these projects ranged from May 2011 to November 2018, covering GEF-5 to GEF-7 periods. Of the ten projects reviewed, one had completed its first full year of implementation, two had completed its third year, while five projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Two had submitted final Project Implementation Reports. Total project financing commitments amounted to \$35.9 million from the LDCF and \$19.7 million from the SCCF (Annex 4), leveraging co-financing of \$217.9 million and \$445.9 million respectively.

32. One hundred percent of LDCF and SCCF multi-trust fund projects received IP and DO ratings of MS or above. One LDCF multi-trust fund projects received an IP rating of HS. These ratings are generally higher than ratings of the active SCCF or LDCF single trust fund portfolio presented in the previous sections.<sup>20</sup>

## Risk Assessment and COVID-19 Impact

33. This section delineates an overview of projects risks reported in project monitoring documentation submitted from the Agencies for LDCF and SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2020 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY21. Particular focus is placed on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Risk rating is explored as a proxy to assess the impact of COVID-19 to the projects under implementation.

## Project Risk Analysis

34. As the COVID-19 pandemic continued to unfolds, risk monitoring remains more relevant and important to help inform portfolio management. Risk ratings assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project that may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risks of projects are rated on the following scale in the PIR: High Risk (H); Substantial Risk (S); Modest Risk (M); and Low Risk (L). The cohort of the 104 projects, including 74 LDCF projects and 31 SCCF projects including 10 MTFs<sup>21</sup>, included in this AMR provided risk rating. Among the LDCF/SCCF cohort, 82 projects indicated modest or low risk and 22 projects indicated high or substantial risk.

35. The risk levels faced by LDCF and SCCF projects combined were reported as low or moderate for 79 percent of the projects (Figure 13). Overall, SCCF projects reported less risk compared to LDCF projects. While 72 percent of LDCF projects reported low or modest risks,

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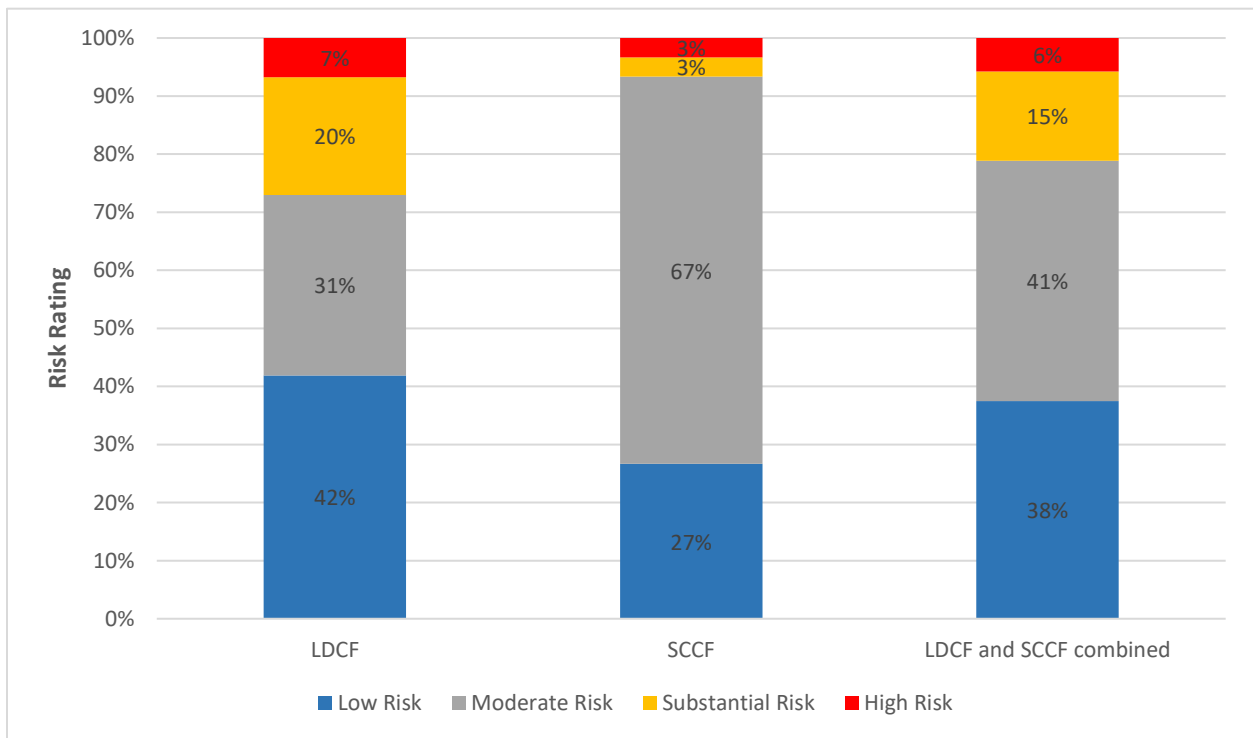
<sup>20</sup> The Agency-specific IP/DO ratings analyzed in the LDCF and SCCF also includes MTF

<sup>21</sup> Among the 10 MTFs, one MTF is LDCF-SCCF, thus the sum of the LDCF and SCCF projects exceeds the total number of projects by one. Other MTFs are with the GEF Trust Fund.

approximately 94 percent of SCCF projects rated low or modest risks. As LDCF is specifically for LDCs and SCCF is for any developing country, this difference in risk ratings highlight more challenges faced amongst LDCs.

36. The overall risks faced by LDCF and SCCF projects were reported at a comparable level with those of the GEF Trust Fund. The GEF Monitoring Report for the same FY21 states that 75 percent of projects have reported low or modest risk for the overall GEF Trust Fund projects.<sup>22</sup> The trend of LDC projects reporting higher risks is also evident in the GEF Trust Fund: 71 percent of GEF Trust Fund projects in LDCs reported low or modest risk, whereas 75 percent of the overall GEF Trust Fund projects.

**Figure 13: Distribution of Risk Ratings in LDCF and SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2021**



37. Risk ratings from the FY21 are at the comparable level as risk ratings from FY19 and FY20 as shown in Table 10. For LDCF, projects with low and moderate risk rating have remained same while SCCF has improved to 94 percent from 89 percent in FY20. Overall, this analysis shows that risk ratings at the portfolio level have not shown any discernable difference before and during the pandemic.

<sup>22</sup> ibid

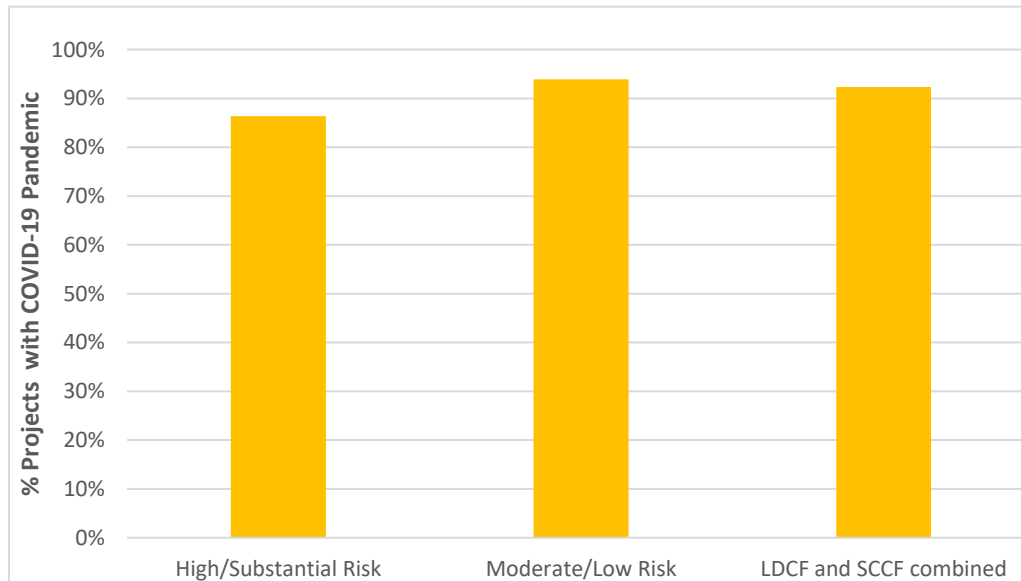
**Table 10: Comparison of Low or Modest Risk Ratings in LDCF and SCCF Projects in FY19, FY20 and FY21 Portfolios**

	FY19 Reference	FY20 Reference	FY21 Average
<b>Total portfolio (LDCF + SCCF)</b>	74% ●	77% ●	79% ●
<b>LDCF portfolio</b>	70% ●	72% ●	72% ●
<b>SCCF portfolio</b>	85% ●	89% ●	94% ●

● Above 80% of the project portfolio ● From 60% to 80% of the project portfolio

38. An analysis revealed that 94 percent of 82 projects with modest or low risk, and over 86 percent of 22 projects with high or substantial risk specifically mentioned COVID-19 pandemic in their implementation documents (progress summary text). This implies that the pandemic is affecting the risk ratings of the LDCF and SCCF portfolio as a whole, and COVID-19 as a risk factor is widely included in implementation documents, particularly in those of lower risk projects. As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolds, the GEF will continue to monitor the risk to projects and identify changes over time at the portfolio level.

**Figure 14: Percentage of Projects that Mentioned COVID-19 Pandemic in the Implementation Documents by the Project Risk Rating**



## SUCCESS FACTORS, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

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

40. The analysis is subject to limitations due to the fact that it relies in part on PIRs that are not primarily intended to perform an analytical function. As a result, the analysis does not attempt to synthesize the information provided, but rather to highlight illustrative examples with a focus on projects that were not previously highlighted in LDCF/SCCF AMRs, and those projects for which sufficient information and lessons were articulated.

### Implementation Progress Analysis

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

42. Of the 104 LDCF and SCCF projects considered in this review, ten projects (10 percent) had reached or exceeded their intended implementation duration<sup>23</sup> reported by Agencies, but had not yet been completed. These “overdue” projects amounted to \$50 million in GEF project financing, of which \$48 million (96 percent) had been disbursed.

43. Among these ten overdue projects, eight projects, or 80 percent, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) and above. The overdue projects were rated at a comparable level to the overall active portfolio for implementation progress—82 percent of the active portfolio was rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher, compared with 80 percent of overdue projects. Six out of ten overdue projects were funded by SCCF, and all of them (100 percent) were rated MS and higher.

44. Table 11 compares the Implementation Progress ratings against their disbursement rates for overdue projects. Overall, the disbursement rate for overdue projects is higher than the active portfolio at large—96 percent of the project financing of the overdue portfolio had been disbursed, compared with 58 percent disbursement rate of the active portfolio. This is as expected, as the overdue projects have been under implementation longer than the overall

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<sup>23</sup> The intended duration is calculated from the expected completion date, reported by Agencies.

portfolio. However, one project overdue by one year is not rated, but full disbursement has been made.<sup>24</sup>

**Table 11: Comparison between the Implementation Progress Ratings and Disbursement Rate of LDCF and SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2021**

Overdue	Moderately Satisfactory or higher		Moderately Unsatisfactory or lower	
	Number of Projects	Cumulative Disbursement Rate	Number of Projects	Cumulative Disbursement Rate
by one year	6	96%	1	90%
by one - two years	2	98%	0	NA
<b>Overall</b>	8	96%	1	90%

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

#### **Understanding Project Performance: Key Success Factors and Challenges**

46. Of the 104 LDCF and SCCF projects considered in this review, five were rated Highly Satisfactory (HS) in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO), which suggests that they may be considered as good practice at this juncture. These include three projects financed through the LDCF and two SCCF project.

47. The project “CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia” (GEF ID: 6967; Country: Ethiopia; PIF Approved: December 2, 2015; CEO Endorsement: March 1, 2017; GEF project financing: \$6.3 million), by UNDP with support from the LDCF received a DO rating of HS. Despite challenges posed by COVID-19 and conflict situation in the northern part of the country, the project implementation progressed with the support of the project teams at the central level and those in the project sites. The number of beneficiaries has reached 52,883, which is close to the project-end target of 55,000. However, the female beneficiaries are at about 45 percent of the total, which is below the target of 50 percent women beneficiaries. There is also solid evidence of the changes that the project has made at the community level, with knowledge products and communication pieces (including photographs, videos and manuals) as well as guidance manuals for different enterprises.

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<sup>24</sup> The Project “Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation” (GEF ID: 5603; Country: Uganda) by UNIDO with support from LDCF.

48. Extensive stakeholder participation including engagement of senior officials representing various national and regional agencies has helped the project. At the Woreda level, engaging experts as Woreda Project Steering committee member has provided insight and direction on the project implementation, including technical and advisory support and mentoring during implementation of selected adaptation measures such as Climate Smart Agricultural practices at kebele levels. Similarly, communities have also participated through the existing structures at local/village/Kebele levels (e.g. women's associations).

49. The project "Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology" (GEF ID: 5503; Country: Senegal; PIF Approved: February 27, 2014; CEO Endorsement: October 4, 2015; GEF project financing: \$6.2 million), by FAO with support from the LDCF received a DO rating of HS. The project has increased the number of trained facilitators by 50 percent. The Letters of Agreement (LoA) are established with National Agency for extension service (ANCAR) and with 17 farmers and breeders organizations in the different municipalities. The project has formed partnership with the programme de renforcement de la resilience au Sahel (P2RS) project, Fédération Nationale des Producteurs de Coton (FNPC) and four new state services (three regional livestock services and one regional agricultural service). A total of 4,200 farmers, including 2,310 women, have been trained, of which at least 20 percent adopted different climate adaptation practices in the Sylvo-pastoral area. Other progress includes further expansion of the Dimitra Clubs,<sup>25</sup> now set up in 142 villages of eleven communes and 111 Village Savings and Loans Associations (AVEC) benefitting 2,700 persons (90 percent of which are women) in the three ecological zones. The project also supported the political dialogue and made significant progress with respect to the Comité Régional de Changement (COMNACC) reform process and the revitalization of Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECCs). The process of integrating climate change considerations into planning and budgeting was replicated in three additional communes. Finally, the climate resilience fund has been set up with its approval and control bodies for the process of preparing, financing and monitoring the implementation of proposed sub-projects carried by professional producer organizations in the 17 targeted project communes.

50. Participation and empowerment of the vulnerable group contributed to the success of the project thus far. The project targeted vulnerable groups through activities and approaches aimed at gender balance and equity, women's leadership and empowerment, and youth inclusion. The project promotes the integration of women among the facilitators of Field Schools (FFS) and Dimitra Clubs. Through the clubs, women and young people are encouraged to express themselves freely before village assemblies or even from participating in decision-making at the village level.

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<sup>25</sup> Initiated by FAO, the Dimitra Club is a grassroots level voluntary and informal group that provides space to discuss common problems that local communities are facing and determine ways to address it using local resources. FAO has established more than 3,400 such organizations across sub-Saharan Africa. Additional information can be found [here](#).



51. The project “Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza - Sumapaz - Guerrero” (GEF ID: 4610; Country: Colombia; PIF approved: November 10, 2011; CEO endorsed: September 24, 2013; GEF project financing: \$4.2 million), by IADB with support from the SCCF, received both DO and IP ratings of HS. The project has achieved or exceeded almost all of the planned results, despite major challenges due to COVID-19 Pandemic. The Project harmonized the needs and priorities of local and regional beneficiaries and stakeholders, adapted to a changing context through outstanding adaptive planning, and its outcomes are clearly linked with development issues and are consistent with national and international legislations. It paved the way for the implementation of the technical assistance process to support municipalities in updating their land use schemes and the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) in mainstreaming climate change-related issues into the environmental determinants. A new component was incorporated during the final phase to measure the impact on the communities’ wellbeing (socioeconomic component), to assess changes. With the adaptation measures in place, income stability improved greatly due to the diversification of production through high-yield alternatives specifically for the dry season. The project also enhanced capacities of the public officials in the municipalities, corporations, some ministries, and private companies in Climate Change and Land Use Planning as well as created awareness within the communities and local in the implementation of some of the adaptation measures.

52. Effective stakeholder engagement and adaptive management by the Project’s coordinators were among two main factors for the success of this project in Colombia. Stakeholder engagement in the identification of problems to be solved and the design of the Project was critical to the success of this Project. The Project design included both local and regional actors, and the producers and main users of the environmental services, which resulted in an assertive design to realistically solve the main problems. Secondly, timely decisions taken by the Project’s coordinators have been critical in implementing adaptive management and accomplishing a better use of the limited resources: the support received from local base organizations was fundamental for its success as it helped to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on the Project’s activities and promoted gender equality.

53. The project “Adaptation SME Accelerator Project (ASAP)” (GEF ID: 10296; Country: Global; 1-Step CEO submission: June 28, 2019; CEO Approved: September 30, 2019; GEF project financing: \$2.0 million), by CI with support from the SCCF, received DO and IP ratings of HS and S respectively. The Project has made progress across all three project components of ASAP. Through the identification and engagement of adaptation small and medium-sized enterprise (SMEs), ASAP has been able to provide shape to the universe of companies across geographies and industry sectors that have existing products, technologies, and solutions that can be applied to building climate adaptation and resilience. The ASAP Taxonomy has increased awareness among a variety of stakeholders that will enable them to connect with investors to potentially access new sources of financing and capture new markets for their climate adaptation solutions.

54. ASAP has actively engaged with a wide variety of accelerators across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The project team has been able to engage with over 80+

stakeholders representing a wide range of perspectives, including SMEs, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), regional investors/advisors, accelerators, governments, NGOs, think tanks, and industry associations. The engagement has also included smaller accelerators, particularly across more vulnerable countries. In addition, the project hosted series of webinar focused on investment opportunities in climate adaptation for different regions, some of them, coinciding with significant global and regional events such as Earth Day and London Climate Action week, capitalizing on the political momentum.

55. On the other hand, two LDCF projects received DO and IP ratings of Highly Unsatisfactory. Six LDCF projects received Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) ratings for both DO and IP. Thirteen LDCF project received MU or lower ratings for DO while fourteen received MU or lower IP ratings. None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio cohort received a HU or U rating, while two projects received MU IP ratings, among which one project also received MU for the DO rating. Two projects among these are presented below. The Secretariat has also reviewed all projects that have received ratings lower than Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), and will follow up with Agencies and countries as appropriate.

56. The project “Mainstreaming climate risk considerations in food security and IWRM (integrated water resource management) in Tsilima Plain” (GEF ID: 6923; Country: Eretria; PIF approved: January 7, 2015; CEO endorsed: August 10, 2016; GEF project financing: \$9.1 million), by UNDP with support from LDCF, continues to receive DO and IP ratings of HU at the time of reporting, and it is suspended until December 2022. Despite all efforts to initiate the project implementation, the ongoing political challenges in the country and COVID-19 has affected the project initiation. Project delivery therefore remains at zero percent. Since the GEF CEO endorsement on August 11, 2016, disbursement of project funds has not occurred: while the project document was signed in April 2017, the workplan was never finalized/agreed to. On June 3, 2021, the Agency has notified suspension of the project to allow the agency and the government to put in appropriate arrangement to initiate project implementation. On June 16, 2021, the GEF CEO granted suspension of the project until December 1, 2022. It is expected that suspension of the project until December 2022 will allow the Agency and the country to put in appropriate arrangements to facilitate initiation of project implementation.

57. The project “Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation” (GEF ID: 5687, Countries: Belize; PIF approved: March 21, 2014; CEO endorsed: June 12, 2016; GEF project financing: \$8.0 million), implemented by World Bank with support from the SCCF, received DO and IP ratings of MU. This project is experiencing delays in implementing certain activities under the second component on the demonstration measures to enhance resilience of the energy sector. The Agency indicated that these delays were mainly due to the on-going pandemic – where travel constraints continue to have negative impacts on project activities especially those require international expertise. Since the start of its implementation in 2016, the project has consistently been rated MU for IP ratings. The agency has indicated the need for a second extension of 12 to 18 months.

## Enabling Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation

58. Overall, the LDCF portfolio showed a lower level of private sector engagement than the general GEF project portfolio, with only limited evidence of value chain partnerships or linkages with the formal marketplace. These private sector engagement challenges are closely tied to the economic context of LDCs generally and the individual countries that may lack access to private sector resources or have limited economic diversification and thus reduced opportunities for co-finance, resource mobilization, technical and capacity development.

59. In addition, GEF resources in LDCs are targeted to the greatest threats and need for adaptation, including responses to the severe effects of climate change and disaster risk management. Such approaches also have fewer opportunities to engage the private sector broadly and are directed more at the level of the public sector.

60. Successful private sector engagement is most often demonstrated through consultative approaches with the private sector and consideration of the private sector as partners in projects through participatory activities, in decision making, strategic planning and the allocation of resources. Greater provision for private sector consultation could be made in LDCF projects with the goal of reaching a wider range of private sector actors which could be undertaken through leveraging agency resources and their ability to connect with key markets and private sector actors beyond the immediate project areas.

61. The SCCF portfolio exhibits a higher level of private sector engagement, with the observable trend of increasing private sector engagement and focus from the period of GEF-4 to GEF-7. The SCCF project types include renewable energy, water resources management, agriculture and fisheries management which provide much greater scope for engaging the private sector and are less reliant on public sector interventions.

62. The trend of private sector engagement in the SCCF portfolio shows a greater emphasis on challenging the systemic barriers to adaptation, rather than a focus on project-based outcomes, resulting in a higher level of engagement from the finance sector in particular. In addition, sectoral and value chain approaches that engage entire industries are helping to achieve scale and facilitate peer learning and support among private sector actors.

63. The following examples from GEF's LDCF and SCCF portfolio at the implementation phase demonstrate some of the key learnings and best practices in working with the private sector through:

- (a) Recognizing the key role of SMEs in adaptation;
- (b) Importance of private sector engagement in building resilience in communities, to both climate change and to the COVID 19 pandemic;
- (c) Private sector support for positive gender outcomes in GEF projects;
- (d) Need for communication strategies with the private sector, including through effective consultations and planning for excellence in project delivery; and

(e) Vital role that the private plays in fostering innovation.

64. The LDCF Project “Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh” (GEF ID: 5636; Country: Bangladesh; PIF approved: April 2, 2014; CEO endorsed: April 12, 2016; GEF project financing: \$5.4 million) has the expected output of building capacity for the Department of Fisheries in the country, other relevant Government of Bangladesh agencies, the private sector and community-based organizations to facilitate a climate resilient fisheries sector. The project’s second PIR (September 9, 2021) shows the importance of emergency support and capacity building for small-scale and smallholder private sector actors, in this case fish farmers, during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a part of the emergency support program to support affected farmers in project areas, the project demonstrated the critical role of the private sector in building resilient value chains through the provision of the fish feed used as part of the input distribution of over 100,000 kg of fish feed among over 1,000 farmers in all project regions, with each farmer receiving 100 kg of feed along with the carrying cost to support with transportation.

65. In addition, the importance of working with the SMEs in training and capacity development was addressed through the provision of a "Food, nutrition and health and safety in the context of COVID-19 in aquaculture" program organized for 900 women from fishers’ families in both northeast and southwest regions. This training program also included a distribution of a package containing nutritious products (i.e. dry fish, catfish, red lentil, eggs, milk, peanuts, fruits, vegetables etc.) to support community resilience.

66. The LDCF project “Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities—Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation” (GEF ID: 5603; Country: Uganda; PIF approved: January 30, 2014; CEO endorsed: September 27, 2015; GEF project financing: \$2.8 million) supported the participation of the private sector through economic development, technical support, co-finance and in-kind contributions from banana value chain companies. Through five PIR from 2017 to 2021, the project demonstrated the benefits of multi-stakeholder approaches to working with the private sector. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), UNIDO, Ministry of Industry Trade and Cooperatives (MTIC), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and at local level, the farmers, SME owners and staff from the district local governments (DLGs) were all fully engaged in the implementation of the project activities. However, the project had no communications plan in place from the outset of implementation and the farmers and targeted SMEs were not adequately informed and could not follow the project timeline in relation to their activities. To rectify the situation, copies of the project documentation were shared with the Project Steering Committee and follow up meetings with them were held in July 2018, in which engagement between equipment suppliers, beneficiaries, farmers and SMEs as well as further information dissemination activities were discussed. The PIR showed the need for effective communications planning in multi-stakeholder contexts and to include all private sector actors in the dissemination of information to deliver activities on time and on budget.

67. The SCCF project “Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development” (GEF ID: 5666; Country: Pakistan; PIF approved: March 21, 2014; CEO endorsed: December 9, 2015; GEF project financing: \$3.3 million) being implemented by UNIDO and executed through local partners the Sialkot Tannery Association Guarantee Ltd (STAGL) (Lead Executing Partner) District Government Sialkot, Irrigation and Environment Departments, Provincial Government Punjab highlights important developments and learnings in the engagement of the private sector. Firstly, through the value chain approach to engagement with the private sector, STAGL has 560 members, which can facilitate targeted interventions between SMEs and larger actors in the sector. Secondly, the project has made good use of the STAGL membership for the provision of technical assistance on modern techniques of finishing and to promote women’s broader engagement in the industry by establishing a Gender Mainstreaming program upon operationalization of the Sialkot Tannery Zone (STZ), and STAGL has inducted female participants in STZ Common Facility and Training Center.

68. As noted in the FY20 Annual Monitoring Review of the LDCF and the SCCF, a key project initiative was “Green Tannery Designs” in which detailed tannery plans were developed to enhance production efficiency, address environmental concerns and options for renewable energy utilization.<sup>26</sup> Through private sector consultative sessions all the tanneries could be constructed in a manner that was compliant with local and international environmental and social standards. In these sessions, the private sector provided their valuable feedback on designs based on their practical experiences which were then incorporated into the plans. Importantly, these sessions created an opportunity for the tanners of Sialkot to participate in policy making and in future they will own the decisions taken and encourage others to implement these designs which are now in the planning and implementation phase.

69. The SCCF project “Adaptation SME Accelerator Project (ASAP)” (GEF ID: 10296; Country: Regional; PIF approved: January 30, 2014; CEO approved: October 1, 2019; GEF project financing: \$2.0 million) aims to overcome the challenge of financing adaptation in developing countries by building an ecosystem of SMEs involved in adaptation and climate resilience through a program of market mapping, convening and network building, and incubation/acceleration. ASAP’s approach addresses both the challenge and the opportunity that SMEs face in developing countries as noted in the UNEP 2018 Adaptation Gap Report,<sup>27</sup> “International public finance could also go further in supporting micro, small and medium enterprises as key private-sector actors for adaptation. Locally embedded formal and informal micro, small and medium enterprises often have a ‘social license’ to operate, disseminating vital climate information to others, but they generally lack access to climate finance.”

70. These barriers are considerably more significant for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries, due to their limited financial capacity to fund upfront costs of investment. Additionally, SMEs struggle with reduced access to financial services as their size and resourcing capabilities leads to higher transaction costs for lending institutions, and they

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<sup>26</sup> GEF, 2021, [FY20 Annual Monitoring Review of the LDCF and the SCCF](#). Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.30/04.

<sup>27</sup> UNEP, 2018, [Adaptation Gap Report 2018](#).

are often perceived as a greater risk. ASAP will support market entry and application of climate resilience solutions in developing countries, including LDCs, by providing technical assistance directly to local SMEs. By connecting local adaptation SMEs with incubators/accelerators, ASAP can provide a range of technical assistance to de-risk and overcome the barriers to market entry and initial deployment of a SME's climate resilient products and services with at least 100 SMEs from each of three regions: Latin America, Africa, and Asia. As documented in the projects first PIR (September 13, 2021), through the identification and engagement of Adaptation SMEs, ASAP has been able to assess and categorize the universe of companies across geographies and industry sectors that have existing products, technologies, and solutions that can be applied to building climate adaptation and resilience. ASAP has been able to identify 300+ Adaptation SMEs across all three target regions (LAC, Africa, and Asia), and has categorized and profiled 170 of these SMEs in accordance with the ASAP Taxonomy in a public directory.

### **Gender Mainstreaming in Projects under Implementation**

71. Women in LDCs are often more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men. Women constitute the majority of the world's poor and are highly dependent for their livelihoods on the local natural resources threatened by climate change. In many LDCs, women are responsible for gathering and producing food, collecting water and sourcing fuel for heating and cooking. With climate change, these tasks are becoming more difficult. While women play important roles in sectors affected by climate change such as agriculture and energy, they are often the ones that are the least able to adapt and effectively influence and contribute to climate action and sustainability. Despite promising national reforms, women still have less access to land, water and other productive natural resources due to gender-discriminatory social and cultural norms and often face greater barriers than men to accessing technical and financial opportunities as well as opportunities to participating in decision making processes.

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

73. The project "Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihoods and Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability in Benin" (GEF ID: 5904; Country: Benin; PIF approved: March 2, 2016; CEO endorsed; October 1, 2017; GEF project financing: \$4.5.9 million) implemented by UNDP under the LDCF, aims to Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability in Benin. The third PIR of this project reports progress in training the communities for the application of production techniques resilient to climate change. The project has trained 1,332 persons of which 957 are women, or 72 percent of the total trained. These people acquired practical knowledge for agricultural production adapted to climate change as well as notions of keeping farm accounts and managing a vegetable farm. The training they received enabled them to set up their farm and achieve their first harvests after three months of activity. More importantly, income for 957 trained women increased by 30 percent compared to the initial period of the project. They now have a sustainable activity that allows them to better support themselves

and their families. Training is also continuing in all the targeted localities of the project for income-generating activities different from agriculture to diversify their sources of income and thus strengthen their autonomy. So far, 1,166 people including 954 women, which represents a rate of 82 percent are trained in the manufacturing of soap and hydroalcoholic gel. The project aims to train 3,000 people in alternative income generating activities.

74. The project “Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR” (GEF ID: 5462; Country: Lao PDR; PIF approved: January 7, 2014; CEO endorsed: July 26, 2016; GEF project financing: \$5.5 million) implemented by FAO under the LDCF aims to enhance monitoring, analysis, communication and use of agro-meteorological data and information for decision making in relation to agriculture and food security at national and provincial levels. The project is focusing on increasing the number of women having visibility and exposure for the advanced modelling work as well as at managerial positions. At the central ministerial level, the women trained during the last 12 months are the 54 percent. As a result, in the Climatology and Agro-Meteorology Division of Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) most of the modelling activities are managed by women. For this, the public presentation of Lao Climate Service for Agriculture (LaCSA) is, as much as possible, managed by women. In DMH this is simplified by the fact that both the Minister and the Director General are women. At the decentralized level, the share of women trained has reached to 16 percent, linking to the number of women hired by the government, although cannot easily be changed by one project.

75. The project “Implementing Adaptation Technologies in Fragile Ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains” (GEF ID: 5021; Country: Djibouti; PIF approved: November 30, 2012; CEO endorsed: March 10, 2014; GEF project financing: \$7.4 million), by UNEP under the LDCF is working to Implement climate change adaptation interventions that protect human populations, maintain productive assets and enhance ecosystem resilience in the regions of Hanlé and Tadjourah. In this PIR, the project is addressing those gender issues noted by MTR. For example, special attention is paid to ensure that women are represented among the beneficiaries of newly established agropastoral plot in Tadjourah and influences decision-making processes, resulting in 41 percent women beneficiaries. The project also concluded training activities with a special focus on women for craft-making and poultry. In Garsalé-dabba, 40 women were trained on craft-making, and 20 in Raysali-Adbouya while three women in Ad Bouya (out of 10 beneficiaries) and 15 women in Kalaf received chicken and coops, as well as technical guidance to develop poultry activities.

76. The project “Climate Resilience Through Conservation Agriculture” (GEF ID: 4366; Country: Moldova; PIF approved: November 11, 2011; CEO endorsed; September 23, 2013; GEF project financing: \$4.3 million) implemented by IFAD followed IFAD’s “Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Policy” to increase the project’s impact on gender issues including: improve gender rating for grants’ design; improve the proportion of matching grants for women organizations or households headed by women; and, to take into account gender consideration in hiring the project staff. The project has been successful in exceeding its gender targets. This has been achieved by getting information out to women through utilizing women’s networks and through active identification of potential women partners by climate change

resilience component specialists, information disseminated in mass-media and service providers involved in capacity building of farmers on topics focusing on conservation agriculture and climate resilience good practices. Overall, the project exceeded the targets for women participation in project interventions. By the end of 2020, the women participation achieved cumulatively 419 percent against the appraisal target. For the specific GEF component the results are more impressive: the number of women having received support from GEF component exceeds from far the appraisal (1,255 percent). This rate corresponds to 941 women out of the 75 updated target at MTR supported under the GEF component.

77. The project “Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas” (GEF ID: 6960; Country: Turkmenistan; PIF approved: October 30, 2014; CEO endorsed; April 7, 2016; GEF project financing: \$4.6 million) called for the active participation of women in all project activities: women participated in seminars and trainings of the project, in the preparation and implementation of Local Adaptations Plans (LAPs), receiving grants, applying practical recommendations, agro-consultations of the project. During the reporting period, a variety of project initiatives an additional 391 targeted farmers, of which about 26 percent are women-headed households, and their family members have adopted climate-resilient agriculture and livestock production practices. Specifically, the project promoted diversification of agricultural production on women-headed household plots towards mitigating climate risks, obtaining additional income and improving livelihoods. As result, at least 100 women-headed households (direct beneficiaries) increase their resilience and livelihoods to climate change. Also, on a regular basis the project-established Agro-information centers in two pilot regions provide free consultations to the local communities including rural women on the legislation, agro-business development, alternative source of income, education, capacity building (computer skills, internet resources etc.), employment opportunities, innovation technologies, supplies in the field of agro-industry. As result, at least 75 percent of women-headed households participating in each region improved their knowledge of best practices and innovative technologies. Two rounds of the small grant activities financed by the project are providing technical and financial support in pilot communities, providing benefits to at least 47 percent of women-headed households receiving the grant support from the project, more than 1,000 women (direct and indirect beneficiaries) increased their resilience and more than 1,000 women (direct and indirect beneficiaries) received benefit from the applied technologies.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

78. Early consultation with and meaningful participation of local actors, including grassroots, civil society, women, youth and indigenous peoples and local communities, are key factors in the successful implementation of LDCF and SCCF projects. Local leadership and effective participation of those stakeholders that are most impacted by climate change favors the design of strategies that are tailored to the specific challenges and conditions of the sites and to building effective adaptation solutions and climate resilience.

79. Supporting the participation on decision-making of the most vulnerable groups have a positive effect on the community as a whole and allows for more effective and sustainable



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

80. The project “Natural Landscapes Rehabilitation and Climate Change Adaptation in the Region of Mumirwa in Bujumbura and Mayor of Bujumbura through a Farmer Field School Approach” (GEF ID: 8010; Country: Burundi; PIF approved: March 29, 2017; CEO endorsed: February 28, 2019; GEF project financing: \$5.9 million), implemented by FAO with support from LDCF is progressing with stakeholder engagement. The Provincial and Communal authorities in the Bujumbura Province and Bujumbura Mayor have contributed in the mobilization of participants for the workshop. Local NGOs are supporting Producers’ Organization (POs)/Cooperatives in all activities related to FFS implementation and distribution of various inputs including seeds and materials for landscapes rehabilitation and riverbanks protection. Beneficiaries from local communities have contributed greatly in the identification and categorization of priority value chains. Potential suppliers of goods and services from the Private Sector are involved in providing the Project with high quality certified seeds especially bean and vegetable seeds. A partnership was renewed by the FAO Representation in Burundi with a local commercial bank named “Bujumbura Commercial Bank – BCB” has renewed partnership to assist in the payment of the manpower involved in high labor intensity work during the landscapes rehabilitation work. As per the second PIR, the project received a Satisfactory DO rating and a Satisfactory IP rating.

81. The project “ Building Resilience of Health Systems in Asian LDCs to Climate Change” (GEF ID: 6984; Country: Regional, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Timor Leste; PIF approved: March 2, 2016; CEO endorsed: January 9, 2018; GEF project financing: \$9.0 million) implemented by UNDP with support from LDCF to Increase the adaptive capacity of national health systems and institutions, and sub-national level actors, to respond to and manage long-term climate-sensitive health risks in six Asian LDCs. Despite serious challenges due to COVID-19 pandemic, all countries, except for Myanmar, has formed a Project Steering Committee/Technical Working Group (or equivalent) whose membership comprises a range of representatives of national and sub-national government, multilateral organizations, research and education institutions, and civil society organizations. Countries such as Bangladesh is conducting Health V&A by engaging both international and local NGOs, while Cambodia has set up partnership of various health agency at the provincial with inclusion of indigenous peoples. Lao PDR has embraced youth and women in awareness meeting while addressing linguistic barrier with minority group at the district level. Nepal is engaging with international partner for strengthening WASH sector from climate change perspective. Finally, Timor Leste is working with private sector and Women’s Network at the country level. The project received a Satisfactory DO rating and a Satisfactory IP rating.

82. The project “Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System” (GEF ID: 5113; Country: Angola, Namibia, South Africa; PIF approved: November 15, 2012; CEO endorsed: December 17, 2014; GEF project financing: \$4.7 million), implemented by

FAO with support from LDCF and SCCF, aims to reduce vulnerability to climate change in local, small-scale fisheries and fishing communities being at a high risk, through developing a community-based adaptation plan and piloting. In addition, capacity building component of the project targets local communities in the most highly vulnerable areas. The project works with non-governmental and/or civil society organizations in all three countries, particularly with the fishing communities, cooperatives and their local support agencies (NGOs). NGOs and CSOs have been engaged in workshops and consultations. Examples of CSOs in Angola include Ecological Youth (JEA), Futuro Verde and the Association of Maritime Women, Port and Related Activities of Angola (AMPACA); in Namibia these include a women's group in Luderitz and the Hanganeni Fishers Association in Henties Bay. In South Africa CSOs include cooperatives and women's groups in Humansdorp and Hondeklipbaai and Abalobi as an NGO. The fifth PIR from the project also reports that in South Africa, a short video clip was delivered on the impacts of climate change and the vulnerability of the women cooperative of Weskus Mandjie and their aim to become more resilient. It features the adaptation strategies and actions employed by Weskus Mandjie and their local knowledge about the changing conditions and accessibility of marine resources.

## **MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS**

### **Project Cycle Performance of GEF-7 Projects**

83. Projects and programs financed under the LDCF and the SCCF follow GEF-wide standards for project cycle performance. The Project Cancellation Policy, approved by the GEF Council in December 2018, set out a time standard for FSPs to receive CEO endorsement no later than 18 months after Council approval, and for MSPs to receive CEO approval no later than 12 months after CEO PIF approval.<sup>28</sup> To help ensure that the time standards are met, the policy requires that Agencies submit FSPs for CEO endorsement within 12 months of Council Approval. MSPs need to be submitted for CEO Approval within 8 months of CEO PIF approval. If these submission dates or approval dates are not met, projects will be cancelled.

84. The Project Cancellation Policy has provisions indicating that if the project proponents cannot submit the CEO Endorsement/CEO Approval request package by the due date, the OFP (for national projects) or the GEF Agency (for regional/global projects) can send a notification to the GEF Secretariat to avoid project cancellation. The updated Project Cancellation Policy is applicable to all new projects submitted on or after March 1, 2019.<sup>29</sup>

85. In light of the difficult and extraordinary situation due to COVID-19, the GEF CEO notified countries on March 21, 2020 about her decision to provide an automatic extension of three months to the business standard deadlines applicable to the submission of CEO Endorsements or Approvals. On June 1, 2020, this deadline was extended by an additional three months, due to the extraordinary circumstances still posed by the pandemic and its impact on

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<sup>28</sup> See GEF, 2018, [Project Cancellation Policy](#). Council document GEF/C.55.04/Rev.01.

<sup>29</sup> Projects approved prior to March 1, 2019 are subject to the previous cancellation policy. The FSPs approved by LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2018 therefore follow the previous policy.

the required work. The extension is six months in total. In addition, a decision was made in the 59<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting (December 2020) that the GEF CEO may grant extensions to cancellation deadlines for all project types for a total of up to 24 months, upon request from the OFP (for national projects) or the GEF Agency (for regional/global projects).

86. Due to the extension of cancellation deadlines and notification to avoid project cancellation described above, all of the Council-approved FSPs from the GEF-7 period are in compliance with the project cycle standards and Cancellation Policy as of April 1, 2022. Eleven of these projects have submitted a notification to avoid project cancellation while nine projects have submitted an extension request of the actual CEO endorsement deadline invoking force majeure to avoid project cancellation. In addition, amongst the six projects that were approved by the GEF Council in December 2018 that fall under the previous cancellation policy, three projects has been endorsed as of April 1, 2022 (projects that have not been endorsed as of April 1, 2022 are included in a list provided in Annex III).

87. During the GEF-7 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 55 FSPs and program under the LDCF. As of April 1, 2022, eighteen of these projects, including four child projects, had been endorsed. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved one MTF FSP during GEF-7, and also has been endorsed.

88. Regarding MSPs, nine MSPs from the LDCF, six from the SCCF, and four LDCF-SCCF MTF projects have been approved by the CEO in the GEF-7 period as of April 1, 2022. Among these, two projects from the SCCF have been CEO approved and three are under implementation. All of these MSPs are in compliance with the project cycle standards and Cancellation Policy as of April 1, 2022.

### **Project Cycle Performance of GEF-6 Projects**

89. During the GEF-6 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 41 FSPs under the LDCF, including two that form part of a programmatic approach. As of April 1, 2022, 37 of these projects had been endorsed. The average preparation time for the GEF-6 LDCF projects that were CEO endorsed by April 1, 2022 was 27 months. The number of projects that were CEO endorsed within 18 months of Council approval was four, or 11 percent.

90. Annex III provides a list of projects that had, as of April 1, 2022, exceeded the 18-month period since Council approval, which are four LDCF projects from the GEF-6 period. These all fall under previous cancellation policy that requires CEO endorsement submission to be made before 18 months from the date of Council approval of the PIF.

91. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved ten FSPs during GEF-6. As of April 1, 2022, one of these SCCF projects had been dropped before CEO endorsement, one has been cancelled and all remaining eight projects had been CEO endorsed. Five of these SCCF projects, or 63 percent, were CEO endorsed within 18 months. The average preparation time for the endorsed GEF-6 SCCF projects was 13 months.

## Overview of Management Efficiency and Effectiveness

92. A summary of management efficiency and effectiveness analysis, such as increased and diversified contributions, more efficient cost structure, and enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF, has been relocated to the Progress Report whose objective is to discuss operations aspect of the LDCF and SCCF.<sup>30</sup>

93. Table 12 provides a historical performance rating share of LDCF and SCCF projects as of June 30, 2021, as relates to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

**Table 12: Historical Performance Ratings Share of LDCF and SCCF Projects as of June 30, 2021**

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i> or above (%)	90.9%	94.7%	92.1%
Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>satisfactory</i> or above (%)	60.2%	68.4%	62.7%

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<sup>30</sup> GEF, 2022, [Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF](#), Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.32/06.

**ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS OF JUNE 30, 2021**

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
4227	Afghanistan	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan	UNEP	5,390,000	14,509,000	08/23/2010	8th PIR	MS	MU
4453	Lesotho	Adaptation of Small-scale Agriculture Production (ASAP)	IFAD	4,330,000	21,500,204	12/05/2011	4th PIR	S	S
4568	Madagascar	Adapting coastal zone management to climate change in Madagascar considering ecosystem and livelihood improvement	UNEP	5,337,500	12,189,900	08/23/2012	6th PIR	S	S
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	The World Bank	4,045,000	5,696,000	06/07/2012	6th PIR	S	S
5021	Djibouti	Implementing adaptation technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains	UNEP	7,360,000	14,264,000	11/30/2012	6th PIR	MS	MS
5071	Gambia	Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in the Gambia for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – 2nd Phase of the GOTG/GEF/UNEP LDCF NAPA Early Warning Project	UNEP	8,000,000	21,632,000	04/10/2013	6th PIR	S	S
5075	Lesotho	Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin	UNDP	8,398,172	27,600,000	05/31/2013	6th PIR	MU	MU
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	1,700,000	6,846,973	11/15/2012	5th PIR	MS	MS
5124	Lesotho	Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Lesotho	FAO	3,592,694	8,437,000	03/07/2013	Final PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	The World Bank	12,000,000	49,600,000	04/12/2013	7th PIR	S	MS
5177	Angola	Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolan's Cuvelai River Basin	UNDP	8,200,000	46,865,004	03/07/2013	5th PIR	MU	MS
5190	Mauritania	Improving climate resilience of water sector investments with appropriate climate adaptive activities for pastoral and forestry resources in southern Mauritania	ADB	6,350,000	14,814,000	03/12/2013	5th PIR	U	U
5194	Rwanda	Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an ecosystem management approach.	UNEP	5,500,000	9,344,000	05/02/2013	4th PIR	MS	MS
5203	Nepal	Catalyzing ecosystem restoration for resilient natural capital and rural livelihoods in degraded forests and rangelands of Nepal	UNEP	5,246,475	11,139,000	05/02/2013	2nd PIR	S	S
5226	Congo DR	Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	4,725,000	15,600,000	03/21/2013	6th PIR	S	S
5230	Angola	Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola	UNEP	6,180,000	12,311,467	11/25/2013	4th PIR	MU	MS
5232	Benin	Flood Control and Climate resilience of agriculture infrastructures in Oueme Valley	AfDB	7,200,000	67,904,000	05/02/2013	5th PIR	S	S
5233	Madagascar	Enabling climate resilience in the agriculture sector in the southwest region of Madagascar	AfDB	6,272,000	37,434,000	05/29/2013	Final PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5280	Congo DR	Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo	UNEP	5,355,000	11,500,000	07/03/2013	5th PIR	MU	MU
5328	Malawi	Building climate change resilience in the fisheries sector in Malawi	FAO	5,460,000	12,120,000	03/11/2014	4th PIR	MU	MS
5376	Chad	Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural ecosystems (Projet d'amélioration de la résilience des systèmes agricoles au Tchad) – PARSAT	IFAD	7,305,936	24,500,000	09/18/2013	6th PIR	S	S
5382	Guinea	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region	UNDP	8,000,000	114,180,000	07/03/2013	5th PIR	S	S
5394	Zambia	Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project	AfDB	6,210,000	20,708,000	10/23/2013	6th PIR	S	S
5414	Kiribati	Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	UNDP	4,446,210	7,140,000	07/03/2013	5th PIR	MS	MU
5417	Samoa	Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to Reduce Climate Vulnerability of Communities in Samoa	UNDP	12,322,936	90,000,000	07/03/2013	6th PIR	MS	MU
5431	Benin	Strengthening the resilience of the energy sector in Benin to the impacts of climate change	UNDP	8,000,000	31,570,000	03/11/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5433	Mozambique	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	9,000,000	27,344,657	10/23/2013	Final PIR	S	S
5436	Niger	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	The World Bank	6,649,315	100,000,000	10/31/2013	Final PIR	S	MS
5451	Congo DR	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services	The World Bank	5,329,452	32,700,000	01/07/2014	4th PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5456	Bangladesh	Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor wetland Area	UNEP	5,200,000	55,032,617	11/25/2013	1st PIR	MU	MU
5462	Lao PDR	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR	FAO	5,479,452	16,130,000	01/07/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5489	Lao PDR	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	FAO	4,717,579	15,367,380	01/07/2014	5th PIR	MS	MS
5503	Senegal	Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology	FAO	6,228,995	24,607,385	02/27/2014	5th PIR	HS	S
5531	Haiti	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud	UNEP	3,118,500	19,934,000	03/21/2014	4th PIR	MS	S
5580	Mauritania	Development of an improved and innovative delivery system for climate resilient livelihoods in Mauritania	UNEP	5,000,000	8,500,00	02/24/2014	3rd PIR	S	S
5603	Uganda	Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities—Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation	UNIDO	2,820,000	7,065,502	01/30/2014	5th PIR	Not Rated	Not Rated
5632	Madagascar	Enhancing the Adaptation Capacities and Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana	UNDP	5,877,397	61,361,670	02/10/2014	5th PIR	MS	S



GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5636	Bangladesh	Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh	FAO	5,425,114	16,350,000	04/02/2014	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5651	Sudan	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program	IFAD	8,526,000	32,349,000	03/26/2014	5th PIR	S	S
5695	Tanzania	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience	UNEP	7,571,233	20,750,000	10/17/2014	3rd PIR	S	S
5702	Myanmar	FishAdapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods in Myanmar	FAO	6,000,000	12,885,000	07/30/2014	4th PIR	MS	MS
5773	Timor Leste	Upscaling Climate-Proofing in the Transport Sector in Timor-Leste: Sector Wide Approaches	ADB	4,560,000	118,750,000	03/28/2014	6th PIR	S	S
5782	Gambia	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia	FAO	6,288,356	36,830,000	07/30/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5815	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Asia-Pacific region	UNEP	6,000,000	88,190,417	08/29/2014	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5855	Mali	Flood Hazard and Climate Risk Management to Secure Lives and Assets in Mali	UNDP	8,925,000	51,746,907	01/13/2015	4th PIR	S	S
5867	Senegal	Promoting innovative finance and community based adaptation in communes surrounding community natural reserves (Ferlo, Niokolo Koba, Senegal river Bas Delta & Saloum Delta), Senegal	UNDP	5,460,000	33,841,169	12/02/2015	3rd PIR	MU	MU
5868	Global	Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDC) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	UNEP	6,200,000	13,700,000	01/13/2015	4th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5902	Sierra Leone	Adapting to Climate Change induced Coastal Risks in Sierra Leone	UNDP	9,975,000	30,000,000	12/02/2015	3rd PIR	MS	MU
5904	Benin	Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihoods and Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability in Benin	UNDP	4,450,000	30,000,000	03/02/2016	3rd PIR	S	HS
6912	Comoros	Strengthening Comoros Resilience Against Climate Change and Variability Related Disaster	UNDP	8,932,421	37,650,000	03/02/2016	3rd PIR	S	S
6914	Afghanistan	Adapting Afghan Communities to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks	UNDP	5,600,000	65,500,000	12/02/2015	3rd PIR	MS	MS
6923	Eritrea	Mainstreaming climate risk considerations in food security and IWRM in Tsilima Plain	UNDP	9,050,000	27,500,000	01/07/2015	4th PIR	HU	HU
6926	Lesotho	Strengthening climate services in Lesotho for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	UNEP	5,000,000	37,060,000	11/22/2016	1st PIR	MS	MS
6967	Ethiopia	CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia	UNDP	6,277,000	10,450,000	12/02/2015	4th PIR	HS	S
6968	Chad	Chad National Adaptation Plan	UNDP	5,775,000	18,000,000	07/05/2016	2nd PIR	MU	MU
6983	Mozambique	Building resilience in the coastal zone through Ecosystem – based approaches to adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	6,000,000	24,903,784	11/22/2016	1st PIR	U	U
6984	Regional	Building Resilience of Health Systems in Asian LDCs to Climate Change	UNDP	9,000,000	34,565,500	03/02/2016	2nd PIR	S	S
6986	Rwanda	Building the capacity of Rwanda’s government to advance the National Adaptation Planning process	UNEP	6,000,000	27,898,600	11/22/2016	1st PIR	S	S
6988	Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable coastal areas and communities to climate change in Guinea Bissau	UNDP	12,000,000	26,150,000	11/22/2016	2nd PIR	HU	HU

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
6991	Senegal	Senegal National Adaptation Plan	UNDP	2,913,750	11,553,623	11/22/2016	1st PIR	MU	MU
7997	Uganda	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production in Uganda, through a Farmer/Agro-pastoralist Field School Approach	FAO	6,886,838	29,269,269	03/24/2017	2nd PIR	MS	MS
8010	Burundi	Natural Landscapes Rehabilitation and Climate Change Adaptation in the Region of Mumirwa in Bujumbura and Mayor of Bujumbura through a Farmer Field School Approach	FAO	5,877,397	17,499,000	03/29/2017	2nd PIR	S	S
8013	Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Sustainable Water Supply	AfDB	2,643,500	39,500,000	05/17/2017	2nd PIR	S	S
8014	Lesotho	Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Water Supply in Lowlands Lesotho	AfDB	4,416,210	17,250,000	03/24/2017	1st PIR	HS	Not Rated
8023	Guinea	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Guinea	UNDP	5,000,000	33,047,300	03/02/2017	1st PIR	S	S
8028	Somalia	Support for Integrated Water Resources Management to Ensure Water Access and Disaster Reduction for Somalia's Pastoralists	UNDP	8,831,000	69,744,000	10/19/2017	1st PIR	S	S
8033	Mauritania	Project for the conservation, restoration and improvement of the resilience of ecosystems in continental wetlands	IUCN	4,449,542	4,500,000	03/02/2017	3rd PIR	MS	MS
9325	Djibouti	RLACC - Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (PROGRAM)	AfDB	5,077,778	34,336,765	06/20/2013	4th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
9488	Somalia	Rural livelihoods' adaptation to climate change in the Horn of Africa -Phase II (RLACC II)	AfDB	9,985,185	22,950,000	11/14/2014	1st PIR	Not Rated	S
9501	Sudan	Rural livelihoods' adaptation to climate change in the Horn of Africa -Phase II (RLACC II)	AfDB	7,082,407	29,600,000	11/14/2014	1st PIR	MS	MS
9512	Tuvalu	Climate Resilience in the Outer Islands of Tuvalu	ADB	500,000	13,510,000	09/06/2016	3rd PIR	S	HS
9750	Haiti	Resilient productive landscapes in Haiti	The World Bank	6,210,046	20,000,000	05/01/2017	3rd PIR	MS	MS
9199	Bhutan	Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	10,500,000	42,630,300	10/21/2015	3rd PIR	S	HS
10083	Sudan	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project	The World Bank	4,566,210	10,000,000	11/26/2018	1st PIR	MS	MS

**ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS OF JUNE 30, 2021**

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
4366	Moldova	Climate Resilience through Conservation Agriculture	IFAD	4,260,000	24,071,900	11/10/2011	6th PIR	S	S
4422	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	2,927,067	23,896,400	03/29/2011	8th PIR	S	MS
4610	Colombia	Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza–Sumapaz–Guerrero	IADB	4,215,750	23,709,000	11/10/2011	Final PIR	HS	HS
4657	Honduras	Competitiveness and Sustainable Rural Development Project in the South Western Border Corridor (PROLENCA-GEF)	IFAD	3,000,000	25,005,460	11/10/2011	5th PIR	MS	MS
4880	Regional	Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	1,816,500	6,650,000	06/07/2012	Final PIR	S	S
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	The World Bank	4,629,630	293,930,000	05/26/2011	Final PIR	S	S
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	1,818,182	12,601,667	06/07/2012	6th PIR	MS	MS
5105	Tunisia	Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia	UNDP	5,500,000	74,048,000	11/15/2012	6th PIR	S	S
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	3,025,000	6,846,973	11/15/2012	5th PIR	MS	MS
5115	Kyrgyz Republic	Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan	EBRD	5,000,000	35,220,000	11/15/2012	6th PIR	S	S
5125	Lebanon	Smart Adaptation of Forest Landscapes in Mountain Areas (SALMA)	FAO	7,147,635	26,980,000	11/15/2012	4th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
5147	Georgia	Enhancing Resilience of Agricultural Sector in Georgia (ERASIG)	IFAD	5,300,000	27,620,000	11/15/2012	6th PIR	S	MS
5263	Cameroon	Enhancing the Resilience of Poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde	AfDB	4,032,000	156,280,000	06/20/2013	7th PIR	S	S
5384	Regional	Adaptation to the impact of climate change in water resources for the Andean Region	CAF	8,456,621	58,181,237	06/20/2013	3rd PIR	S	MS
5386	Albania	Building the resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon through ecosystem based adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	1,903,000	11,528,872	05/29/2013	5th PIR	S	S
5523	Antigua and Barbuda	"Building climate resilience through innovative financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation	UNEP	5,000,000	12,900,000	11/07/2013	4th PIR	S	S
5666	Pakistan	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development	UNIDO	3,310,000	14,700,000	03/21/2014	5th PIR	S	S
5667	Regional	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector	FAO	5,460,000	37,542,000	03/21/2014	4th PIR	S	MS
5681	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean	UNEP	6,000,000	29,734,000	03/21/2014	4th PIR	S	S
5685	Morocco	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	IFAD	6,510,000	28,000,000	03/21/2014	6th PIR	S	S
5687	Belize	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	The World Bank	3,000,000	1,800,000	03/21/2014	4th PIR	MU	MU
5723	Regional	West Balkans Drina River Basin Management Project	The World Bank	4,366,210	74,110,000	05/27/2014	Final PIR	MS	MS
5814	Regional	Pacific Resilience Program	The World Bank	5,479,452	40,217,000	06/04/2015	6th PIR	MS	MS
6924	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilience in Viet Nam Cities	ADB	4,566,210	77,897,100	10/30/2014	2nd PIR	S	MS

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	Report	DO rating	IP rating
6927	Egypt	Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements	IFAD	7,812,000	38,132,600	10/30/2014	6th PIR	S	MS
6951	Morocco	Enhancing the climate resilience of the Moroccan ports sector	EBRD	6,192,694	48,900,000	10/30/2014	5th PIR	MS	MU
6955	Chile	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	FAO	2,500,000	15,737,794	10/30/2014	Final PIR	S	S
6960	Turkmenistan	Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas	UNDP	3,046,347	20,830,000	10/30/2014	4th PIR	MS	MS
9103	Cambodia	Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)	IFAD	4,600,000	21,092,000	06/04/2015	4th PIR	MS	S
9326	Kenya	RLACC - Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (PROGRAM)	AfDB	2,577,778	59,082,735	06/20/2013	1st PIR	S	S
10296	Global	Adaptation SME Accelerator (ASAP)	CI	1,995,497	500,000	-	1st PIR	HS	S

### ANNEX III: CEO ENDORSEMENT OVERDUE PROJECTS

The projects listed in this Annex were, as of April 1, 2022, overdue for CEO Endorsement.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval Date	Trust Fund
9166	Chad*	Strengthening agro-ecosystems' adaptive capacity to climate change in the Lake Chad Basin (Lac, Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal, and part of the Hadjer-Lamis region)	FAO	8/27/2018	LDCF
9392	Congo DR*	Climate resilient growth and adaptation in Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	8/27/2018	LDCF
10089	Chad	Strengthening Rural and Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Variability by the Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation in Chad	AfDB	12/20/2018	LDCF
10105	Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea Bissau	UNDP	12/20/2018	LDCF
10100	Mozambique	Scaling up Local Adaptation and Climate-risk Informed Planning for Resilient Livelihoods	UNDP	12/20/2018	LDCF

\*: These projects were posted for LDCF/SCCF Council approval by mail on May 29, 2018 following streamlined procedures for processing LDCF proposals, and were approved on a no objection basis on June 26, 2018. Due to operational changes that took place at the end of GEF-6 period, the issuance of the Council approval letters were postponed until early GEF-7. As the approval decision was taken in the GEF-6 period, they are considered as part of the GEF-6 portfolio.



**ANNEX IV: MULTI-TRUST FUND PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2021**

GEF ID	Country	Title	Lead GEF Agency	Trust fund	LDCF/SCCF project financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	PIF Approval Date	DO rating	IP rating
4880	Regional	Climate Technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	SCCF	1,816,500	6,650,000	06/07/2012	S	S
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	SCCF	4,629,630	293,930,000	05/26/2011	S	S
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	LDCF	4,045,000	5,696,000	06/07/2012	S	S
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	SCCF	1,818,182	12,601,667	06/07/2012	MS	MS
5113	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	LDCF	1,700,000	6,846,973	11/15/2012	MS	MS
				SCCF	3,025,000	12,419,027	11/15/2012		
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	LDCF	12,000,000	49,600,000	04/12/2013	S	MS

<b>5384</b>	Regional	Andean Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources Project	CAF	SCCF	8,456,621	58,181,237	06/20/2013	S	MS
<b>5531</b>	Haiti	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud	UNEP	LDCF	3,118,500	19,934,000	03/21/2014	MS	S
<b>9199</b>	Bhutan	Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience of Forest Landscape and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	LDCF	10,500,000	42,630,300	10/21/2015	S	HS
<b>10083</b>	Sudan	Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project	World Bank	LDCF	4,566,210	10,000,000	11/26/2018	MS	MS