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Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 04

FY24 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund

Recommended Council Decision

The LDCF/SCCF Council, having considered document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/04, *FY24 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 FY24 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, 2023 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2024 (FY24), which is from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. The review further provides a summary of cumulative results achieved at the portfolio level since the 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 75 project implementation reports (PIRs) from 99 LDCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2023 and were under implementation during at least part of FY24. In addition, the GEF Secretariat received four mid-term reviews (MTRs) and eleven Terminal Evaluations (TEs) conducted during the reporting period. By June 30, 2024, total LDCF project financing[1] commitments towards the active portfolio reached $466.54 million, with confirmed co-financing of $2,234.08 million. Out of this, $181.88 million, representing 39.0 percent of the total committed financing, has been disbursed by 70 of the 75 projects that submitted PIR.

3. Out of the active cohort, 55 LDCF projects, or 78.6 percent, received ratings of moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress toward development objectives (DO). Likewise, 53 projects, or 73.6 percent, were rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP).

4. As of June 30, 2024, the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 4.09 million direct beneficiaries, brought around 302,727 hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained more than 186,606 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the LDCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY24, comprised more than 22.52 million direct beneficiaries, 3.92 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and 845,021 people who were trained on various aspects of climate change adaptation.

5. The GEF Secretariat received 14 PIRs from 19 SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2023 and were under implementation during at least part of FY24. In addition, the GEF Secretariat received two TEs conducted during the reporting period. No MTR was submitted. In FY24, the cohort of SCCF projects achieved high implementation performance—100.0 percent and 85.7 percent received DO and IP ratings of MS or higher, respectively. The total SCCF project financing committed towards the active portfolio amounted to $55.93 million,[2] with confirmed co-financing amounting to $308.58 million. Of the SCCF

[1] GEF project financing excludes Agency fees, project preparation grants (PPG), and PPG fees.

[2] Ibid.

project financing that had been committed, $37.14 million, or 66.4 percent, had been disbursed by the 13 projects in the active portfolio.

6. The SCCF projects under implementation had reached more than 4.04 million direct beneficiaries, brought over 475,048 hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained 38,107 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the SCCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY24, comprised over 10.66 million direct beneficiaries, 7.30 million hectares of land better management to withstand the effects of climate change, and over 152,865 people who were trained.

7. The GEF Secretariat received 13 PIRs from 17 LDCF and/or SCCF multi-trust fund (MTF) projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2023 and were under implementation during at least part of FY24. Out of the 13 projects that submitted PIRs, ten projects received support from the LDCF, and seven projects received support from the SCCF (four projects received support from both LDCF and SCCF). In addition, the GEF Secretariat received three TEs during the reporting period. No MTR was submitted. Total LDCF and SCCF project financing[3] commitments towards the active LDCF/SCCF MTF portfolio amounted to $34.03 million from the LDCF and $10.33 million from the SCCF as of June 30, 2024, leveraging co-financing of $139.64 million and $63.31 million respectively. Of the LDCF/SCCF MTF project financing that had been committed, $7.04 million or 15.9 percent, had been disbursed by six projects.

8. 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.

[3] Ibid.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary ii
Introduction 1
Projects and Programs under Implementation 2
- Least Developed Countries Fund 2
  - Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation 2
  - Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector 3
  - Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency 4
  - Performance Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation 5
  - Results Achieved under the LDCF 8
- Special Climate Change Fund 10
  - Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector 11
  - Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency 12
  - Performance Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation 13
  - Results Achieved under the SCCF 15
- Multi-Trust Fund Projects under Implementation 17
- Risk Assessment 18

Success Factors, Challenges, and Lessons Learned 20
- Implementation Progress Analysis 20
- Understanding Project Performance: Key Success Factors and Challenges 21
- Enabling Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation 24
- Gender Mainstreaming in Projects under Implementation 28
- Stakeholder Engagement 30

Management Efficiency and Effectiveness 31
- Project Cycle Performance of GEF-8 Projects 31
- Project Cycle Performance of GEF-7 Projects 32
- Project Cycle Performance of GEF-6 Projects 33
- Historical Performance Rating 34

Annex I: Active Portfolio under the LDCF as of June 30, 2024 36
Annex II: Active Portfolio under the SCCF as of June 30, 2024 41
Annex III: Multi-Trust Fund Projects and Programs under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 42

List of Tables

Table 1: The LDCF and the SCCF Active Portfolio at a Glance as of June 30, 2024 1

Table 2: Trend Analysis of Percentage of LDCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above 8

Table 3: Portfolio-Level Results under the LDCF as of June 30, 2024 9

Table 4: Average Result Achievement of LDCF Projects at MTR and TE Stages in the Reporting Period 10

Table 5: Trend Analysis of Percentage of SCCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above 15

Table 6: Portfolio-Level Results under the SCCF as of June 30, 2024 16

Table 7: Average Result Achievement of SCCF Projects at MTR and TE Stages in the Reporting Period 17

Table 8: Comparison of Low or Moderate Risk Ratings in LDCF and SCCF Projects in FY22, FY23 and FY24 Portfolios 19

Table 9: Performance Ratings Share of Active LDCF and SCCF Projects as of June 30, 2024....... 35

List of Figures

Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share) 3

Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share) 4

Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Lead GEF Agency as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share) 5

Figure 4: Development Objectives Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 (Number of Projects and Share) 6

Figure 5: Implementation Progress Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 (Number of Projects and Share) 6

Figure 6: Percentage of LDCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above by Agency as of June 30, 2024 7

Figure 7: Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)........ 11

Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)........ 12

Figure 9: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)........ 13

Figure 10: Development Objectives Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 (Number of Projects and Share) 13

Figure 11: Implementation Progress Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 (Number of Projects and Share) 14

Figure 12: Percentage of SCCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above by Agency as of June 30, 2024 14

Figure 13: Distribution of Risk Ratings in LDCF and SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 19

INTRODUCTION

1. This review describes the performance, results, and 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 began implementation on or before June 30, 2023 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2024 (FY24) (from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024). 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.

2. This section provides a quantitative overview of the portfolio of projects and programs that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2023 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY24. Key data from the active portfolio of the two funds analyzed in this review are presented in Table 1.[1] For a summary of the total cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF and expected portfolio-wide results, please refer to the Progress Report of the LDCF and SCCF.[2]

Table 1: The LDCF and the SCCF Active Portfolio at a Glance as of June 30, 2024

	LDCF	SCCF	MTF*		Total
			LDCF	SCCF	
Total GEF project financing committed towards active portfolio (US$)	466,538,785	55,930,465	34,033,004	10,329,171	566,831,425
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (US$)**	181,884,536	37,135,276	1,231,990	5,808,984	226,060,786
Total confirmed co-financing (US$)	2,234,080,452	308,576,870	136,648,212	63,314,972	2,742,620,506
Number of projects analyzed	75	14	10	7	102***

*There are 13 multi-trust fund (MTF) projects that combine resources from GEF Trust Fund, LDCF, and/or SCCF. Out of the 13 projects, four projects include both LDCF and SCCF components.
** Project grants, excluding Agency fees, Project Preparation Grant (PPG), and PPG fees.
***The active portfolio includes 75 LDCF standalone projects, 14 SCCF standalone projects, and 13 MTF projects. As mentioned above, out of the 13 projects, four projects include both LDCF and SCCF components, for which double counted figure is deducted from the total.

[1] This analysis only includes projects for which Project Implementation Report (PIR) have been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.
[2] GEF, 2025, *Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF*, GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/05.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Least Developed Countries Fund

3. The GEF Secretariat received 75 project implementation reports (PIRs) from 99 LDCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2023 and were under implementation during at least part of FY24.[3,4] The approval dates of these projects ranged from November 2011 to June 2022, covering GEF-5 to GEF-7 periods. In addition, the GEF Secretariat received four mid-term reviews (MTRs) and eleven Terminal Evaluations (TEs) conducted during the reporting period.

4. The active portfolio of projects that have submitted the PIR for this reporting period includes 69 Full-Sized Projects (FSPs) and six Medium-Sized Projects (MSPs). Of the 75 projects reviewed, 23 had completed their first full year of implementation as of June 30, 2024; 12 had completed their second year while 39 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex I provides a list of LDCF project reports received by the GEF Secretariat for analysis, including their ratings.

5. Total LDCF project financing commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to $466.54 million as of June 30, 2024, with $2,234.08 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project financing that had been committed, $181.88 million, or 39.0 percent, had been disbursed by the 70 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are also summarized in Table 1. All eleven TEs reported on the total co-financing materialized, amounting to $243.25 million, or 79.6 percent of the amount that has been envisioned at the CEO endorsement stage.

Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation

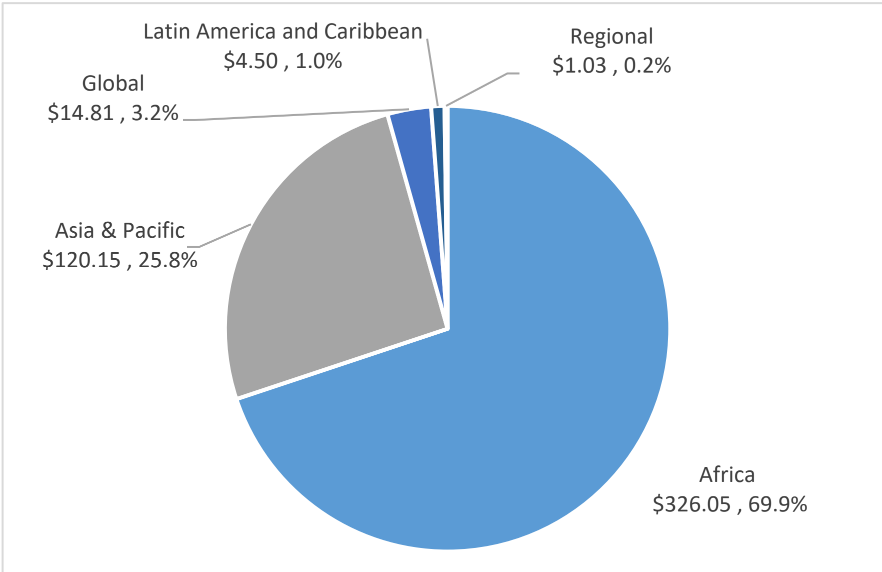
6. As of June 30, 2024, 69.9 percent of LDCF funding for projects under implementation had been committed towards projects in the LDCs in Africa, while 25.8 percent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific, and 1.0 percent to Latin America and the Caribbean, which is Haiti (see Figure 1). The active LDCF portfolio includes eleven projects in seven countries that are LDCs and small island developing states (LDC-SIDS), with funding commitments amounting to $57.00 million, or 12.2 percent of the active portfolio.[5]

[3] This analysis only includes projects for which PIRs have been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

[4] The GEF Secretariate is following up with individual agencies on reporting gaps and challenges identified during the February 2025 Annule Portfolio Review to ensure timely submission of the reports.

[5] The SIDS included in this year's analysis are Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, and Vanuatu.

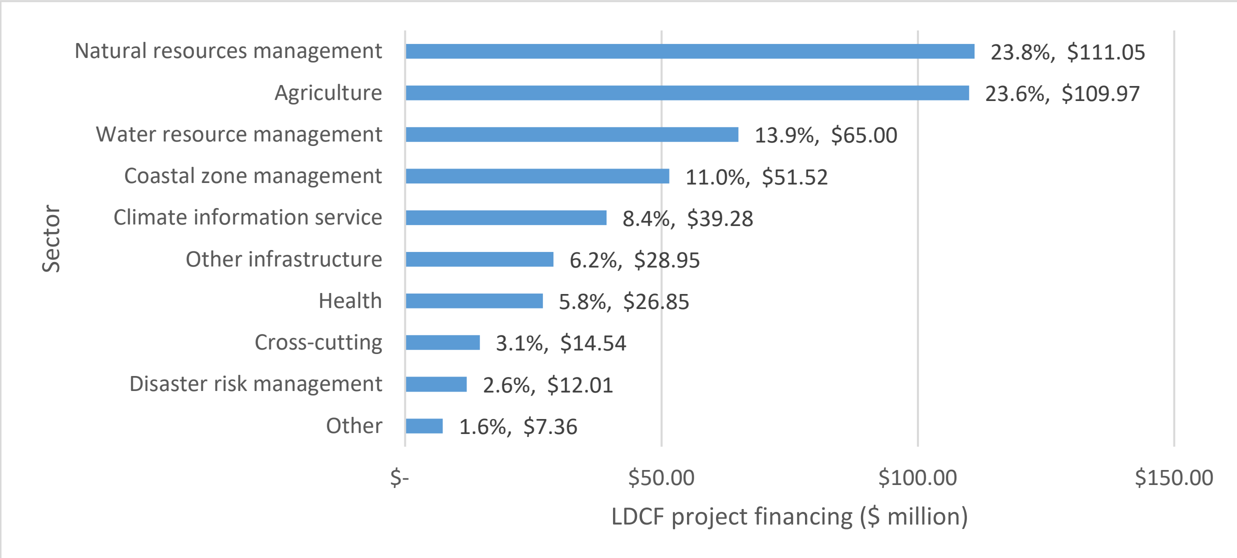
Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)



Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector

7. 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), 23.8 percent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were primarily working towards natural resources management. Agriculture received 23.6 percent of funding commitments, followed by water resource management and coastal zone management, each receiving 13.9 percent and 11.0 percent. The sectoral distribution of the top four sectors in the active portfolio is largely consistent with the last AMR report.

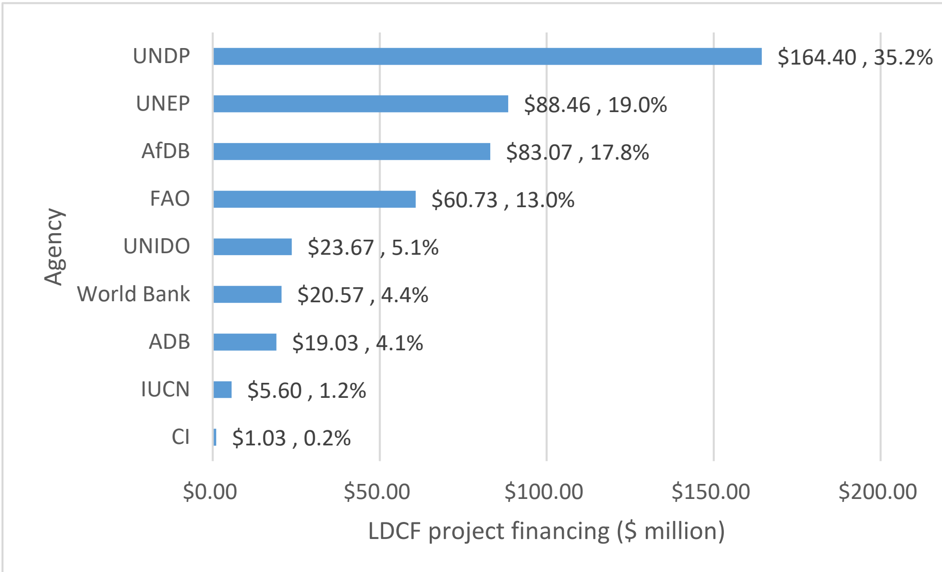
Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)



Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency

8. As of June 30, 2024, 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 $164.40 million or 35.2 percent of total funding commitments. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) had the second largest share at $88.46 million or 19.0 percent of total funding commitments, followed by the African Development Bank (AfDB), as shown in Figure 3. The agency distribution of the top four agencies in the active portfolio is largely consistent with the last AMR report.

Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Lead GEF Agency as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)



Performance Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation

9. Fifty-five LDCF projects under implementation, or 78.6 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).6 Fifty-three projects, or 73.6 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.

10. Four projects received both DO and IP ratings of Unsatisfactory (U) or lower. The challenges concerning the projects which received DO and IP ratings of U or lower are summarized in the section on Success Factors, Challenges, and Lessons Learned. The GEF Secretariat is following up individually with the Agencies and/or countries on the concerned projects to better understand the context and mitigation measures.

[6] 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, 2024 (Number of Projects and Share)

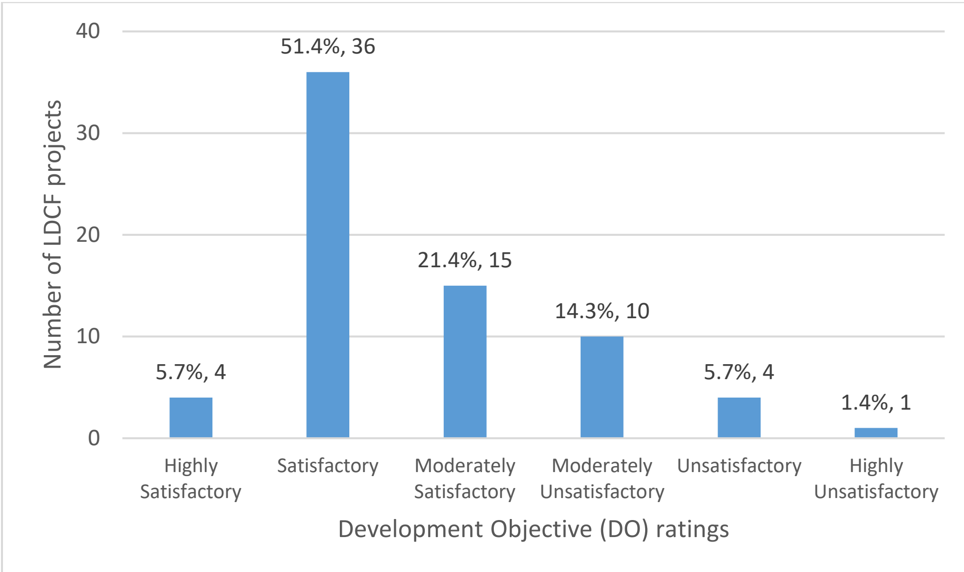
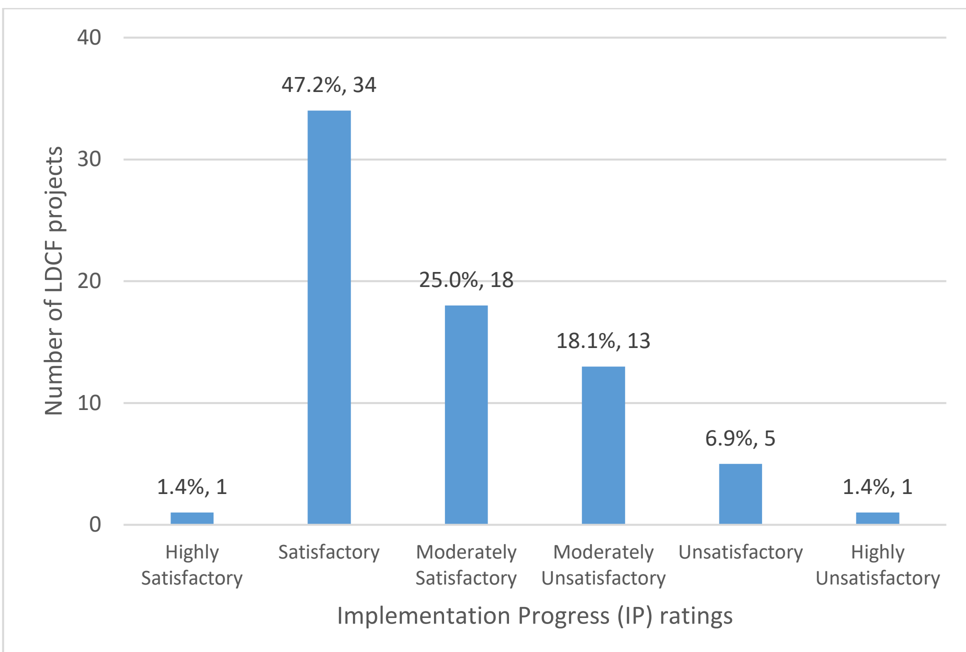
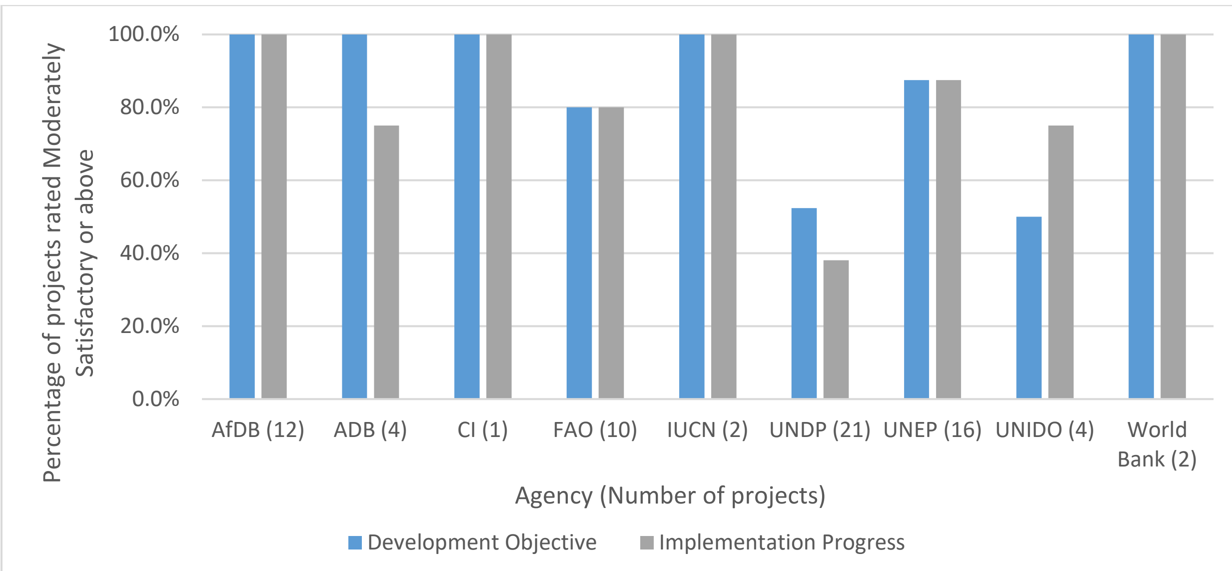


Figure 5: Implementation Progress Ratings of LDCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 (Number of Projects and Share)



11. Figure 6 presents the percentage of LDCF projects rated MS or above in their DO and IP ratings by the lead Agency. AfDB, CI, IUCN and WB reported achieving 100.0 percent for both DO and IP ratings, while FAO and UNEP reported above 80.0 percent achievements. ADB, UNDP and UNIDO reported below 80.0 percent achievement of either DO and/or IP rating. It should be also noted that Agencies may use different methodologies and levels of candor or stringency in applying project ratings.[7] This is the case of UNDP, which has made substantial changes to its annual reporting in 2017, resulting in a smaller share of projects rated in the satisfactory range.[8]

Figure 6: Percentage of LDCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above by Agency as of June 30, 2024



12. The trend analysis of DO and IP ratings rated MS or higher for the recent years is summarized in Table 2. DO rating at 80.0 percent is a reduction of six percent, while IP rating has improved to 75.0 percent in FY24 from 70.0 percent in FY23. In comparison, the FY24 DO and IP ratings for the GEF Trust Fund portfolio were 86.0 percent and 82.0 percent.[9] The lower IP ratings of the LDCF projects may be attributed to the fact that LDCF projects tend to be implemented in more challenging environments in general and with limited capacity, compared to the GEF Trust Fund portfolio. Specifically, reasons provided for low IP ratings included election and subsequent government structure change, projects under suspension limiting progress, and ongoing conflict within the country, as well as limited government capacity.

[7] GEF, 2022, *The GEF Monitoring Report 2022*. Council document GEF/C.63/03.
[8] Ibid.
[9] GEF, 2024, *The GEF Monitoring Report 2024*. Council document GEF/C.68/03.

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

	FY22 Reference	FY23 Average	FY24 Average
Projects rated in the satisfactory range for Development Objective (%)	81% ●	86% ●	80% ●
Projects rated in the satisfactory range for Implementation Progress (%)	74% ●	70% ●	75% ●

● Above 80% of the project portfolio ● From 60% to 80% of the project portfolio
● Below 60% of the project portfolio ● Data not available

Results Achieved under the LDCF

13. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as of June 2024 are summarized in Table 3. The summary is framed around the GEF-7 strategic objectives and Core Indicators introduced as part of the updated results framework for adaptation to climate change for 2018 to 2022.[10, 11, 12] While Core Indicators in the updated results framework are compatible with the previous results-based management system indicators, the framework further enables to report on sex-disaggregated results. At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16th meeting in May 2014, the table also provides the total cumulative results achieved under the LDCF, including projects that were completed before June 30, 2023.

14. As of June 30, 2024, the projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached approximately 4.09 million direct beneficiaries and trained more than 186,606 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. 47.8 percent and 70.2 percent were female among those projects that reported on sex-disaggregated results for number of direct beneficiaries and number of people trained, respectively. In addition, an estimated 302,727 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, over 199 policies and plans have been strengthened or developed, such as the development of the local planning and budgeting guides, to better address climate change risks and adaptation.

[10] 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.
[11] GEF, 2018, *Updated Results Architecture for Adaptation to Climate Change under the LDCF and the SCCF*. Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/05.
[12] GEF, 2019, *GEF Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework*.

Table 3: Portfolio-Level Results under the LDCF as of June 30, 2024

	Cumulative*	Active portfolio**	
	Results	Results	No. of projects
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries / female ratio (%) ***	22,519,621	4,090,318 / 47.8%	30
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	3,921,750	302,727	19
Core Indicator 3: No. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	2,491	199	20
Core Indicator 4: No. of people trained / female ratio (%)***	845,021	186,606 / 70.2%	26

*The cumulative results include LDCF standalone and LDCF MTF projects, which were completed before FY24. The results include figures reported not only in PIRs, but also in MTRs and TEs submitted during the reporting period.

**The active portfolio results include LDCF standalone and LDCF MTF projects. The results include figures reported not only in PIRs, but also in MTRs and TEs submitted during the reporting period.

***Calculated from the projects that reported on the female ratio per updated results framework for adaptation to climate change for 2018 to 2022.

15. In FY24, four MTRs and eleven TEs were submitted with trackable achievements in climate adaptation indicators. Tables 4 summarize the results achieved at the MTR and TE stages, respectively, for indicators that are compatible with GEF-7 Core Indicators,[13, 14, 15] by comparing the target set at the CEO Approval or Endorsement stages.

16. Overall, the status of progress against the expected results is shown in Table 4. At the MTR stage, the data indicates encouraging advancements in the number of people trained (Core Indicator 4). However, the remaining three core indicators show limited progress. At the TE stage, the active projects exceeded the targets set at the approval/endorsement stage for two Core Indicators: the number of direct beneficiaries (Core Indicator 1) and the number of people trained (Core Indicator 4). Conversely, the achievement ratios for the area of land managed for climate resilience (Core Indicator 2) and the number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience (Core Indicator 3) were less than 100 percent. Specifically, the achievement rate for Core Indicator 2 was below 50 percent primarily due to a UNDP project in Senegal (GEF ID: 5867) falling short of its ambitious target initially set at the CEO endorsement phase. Similarly, the

[13] 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.

[14] GEF, 2018, *Updated Results Architecture for Adaptation to Climate Change under the LDCF and the SCCF*. Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/05.

[15] GEF, 2019, *GEF Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework*.

achievement for Core Indicator 3 was below 100 percent, due to a UNDP project in Afghanistan (GEF ID: 6914) following political changes in the country.

Table 4: Average Result Achievement of LDCF Projects at MTR and TE Stages in the Reporting Period

	Achieved Results against Expected Results	
	At MTR	**At TE**
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	9.5%	>100.0%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.6%	32.1%
Core Indicator 3: No. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	23.8%	82.7%
Core Indicator 4: No. of people trained	42.9%	>100.0%

Special Climate Change Fund

17. The GEF Secretariat received 14 PIRs from 19 SCCF projects[16] that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2023 and were under implementation during at least part of FY24.[17] The approval dates of these projects ranged from November 2012 to May 2022, from GEF-5 to GEF-7 periods. The GEF Secretariat also received two TEs. No MTR was submitted during the reporting period.

18. Eight projects under the active portfolio were FSPs, while six were MSPs. Of the 14 projects reviewed, one had completed their first full year of implementation, three had completed its second year, while ten projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex II provides a list of the reports received for the active SCCF portfolio.

19. Overall, this year's cohort of SCCF projects showed high levels of achievement, as evidenced by high performance ratings and significant co-financing. This is consistent with the high SCCF portfolio performance ratings as reported in recent AMRs.

[16] The GEF Secretariate is following up with individual agencies to ensure timely submission of the reports and to understand the issues and challenges faced by the agencies in its reporting

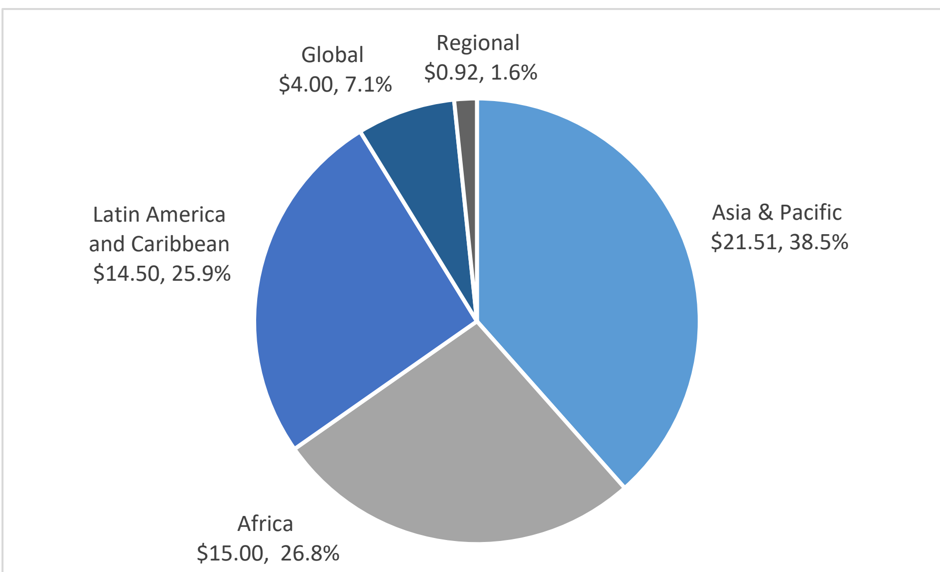
[17] This analysis only includes projects for which PIFs have been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

20. Total SCCF project financing commitments for the active portfolio amounted to $55.93 million as of June 30, 2024, with $308.58 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project financing that had been committed, $37.14 million, or 66.4 percent, had been disbursed by the 13 projects in the active portfolio. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1. Total co-financing materialized at the TE stage was $19.48 million, 68.3 percent of the amount that has been envisioned at the CEO endorsement stage.

Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation

21. As of June 30, 2024, the regional distribution of SCCF resources allocated to the active portfolio was balanced among three regions. Asia and Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) received about 38.5, 26.8 and 25.9 percent of funding commitments, respectively. Global and regional projects received 7.1 percent and 1.6 percent respectively, as shown in Figure 7. SIDS benefited from $49.23 million in funding commitments, or approximately 88.0 percent of the active portfolio.

Figure 7: Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)

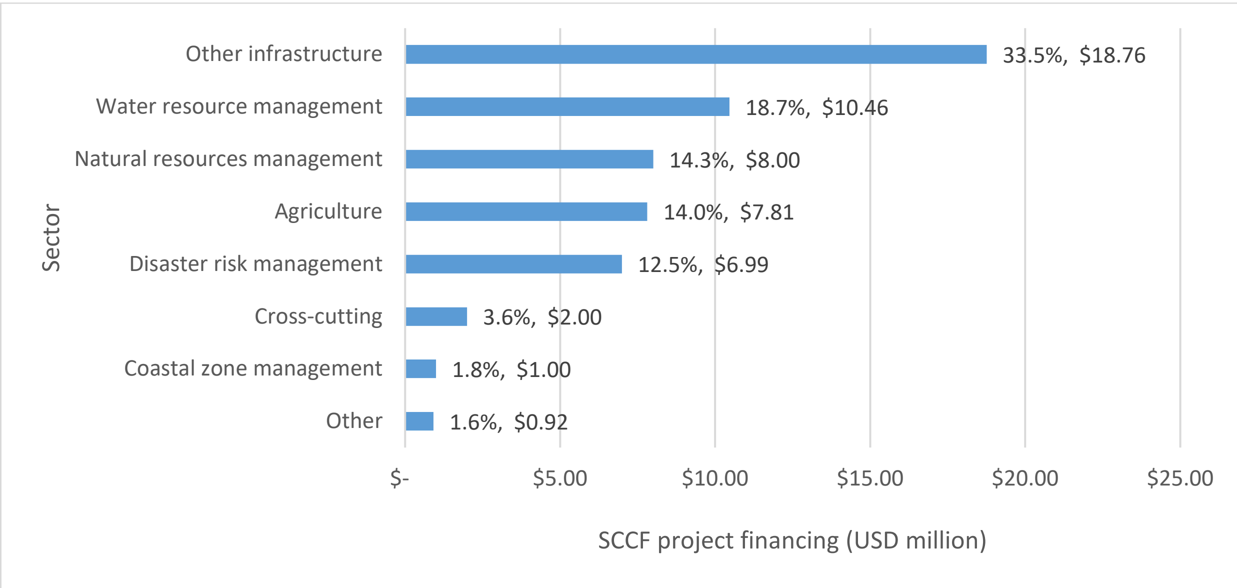


Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector

22. Among the cohort for this year's analysis, the sector receiving highest share of SCCF resources were infrastructure and water resources management, with 33.5 percent, 18.7 percent, respectively, as shown in Figure 8. Other key priorities for SCCF support included Natural resources management, agriculture, and disaster risk management, receiving 14.3 percent, 14.0 percent, and 12.5 percent of total commitments, respectively. These sectors were also the top five in the last AMR report, with water resource management at 26 percent, infrastructure at 24

percent, agriculture at 22 percent, natural resources management at 17 percent, and disaster risk management at 9 percent).

Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)

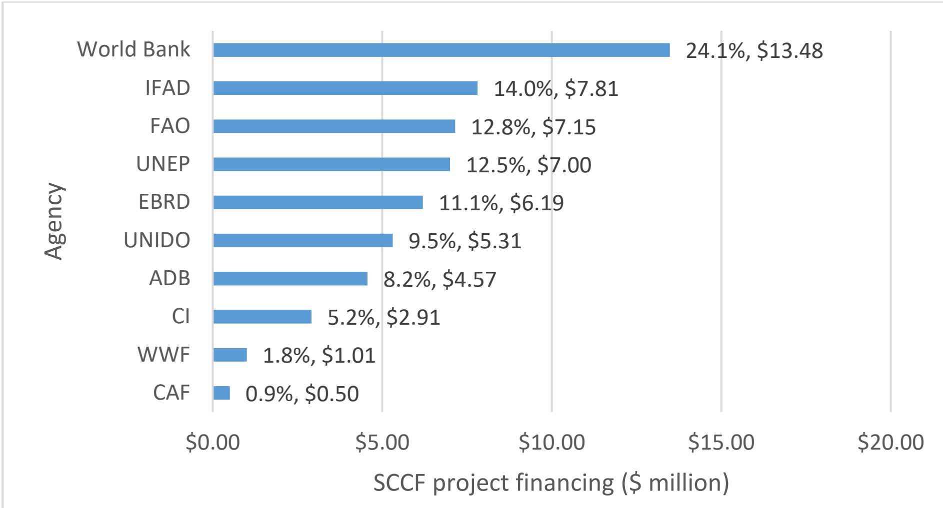


Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency

23. As of June 30, 2024, ten GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation. The World Bank has the highest share of the active SCCF portfolio, with $13.48 million, or 24.1 percent of the total funding commitments, followed by IFAD with $7.81 million, or 14.0 percent of total funding commitments, and the FAO with $7.15 million, or 12.8 percent (see Figure 9).[18] While the World Bank remained as the agency with the largest share since last year, the places of the subsequent agencies changed.

[18] These figures include GEF project financing.

Figure 9: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as of June 30, 2024 ($ Million and Share)



Performance Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation

24. Fourteen projects that submitted reports in this year's AMR cohort reported performance ratings. All 14 projects received a DO rating of Moderately Satisfactory or higher. Thirteen projects, or 85.7 percent, received an IP rating of Moderately Satisfactory or higher (see Figures 10 and 11 below). None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio received an Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) DO or IP rating this year.

Figure 10: Development Objectives Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 (Number of Projects and Share)

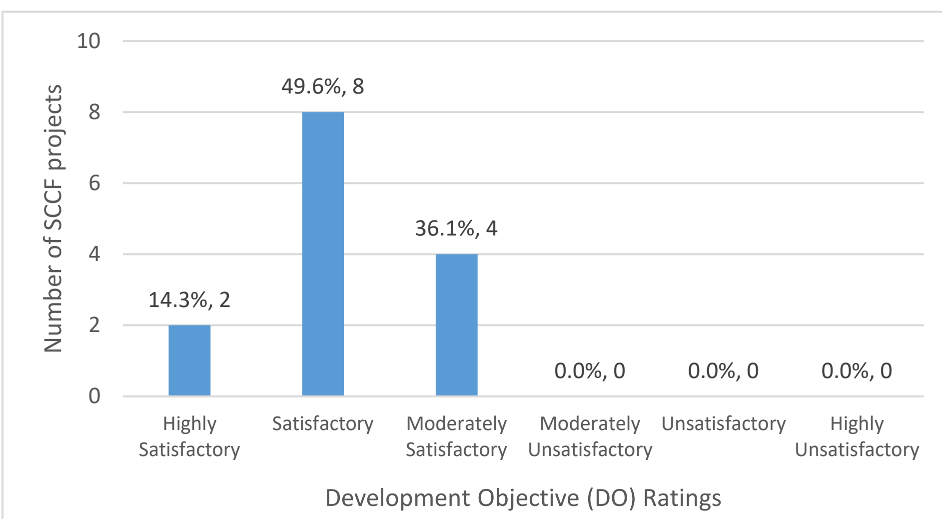
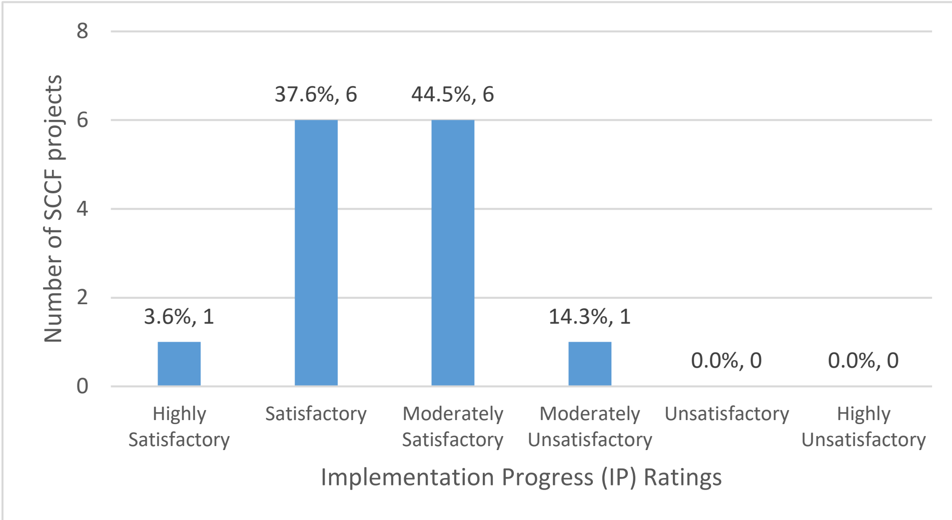
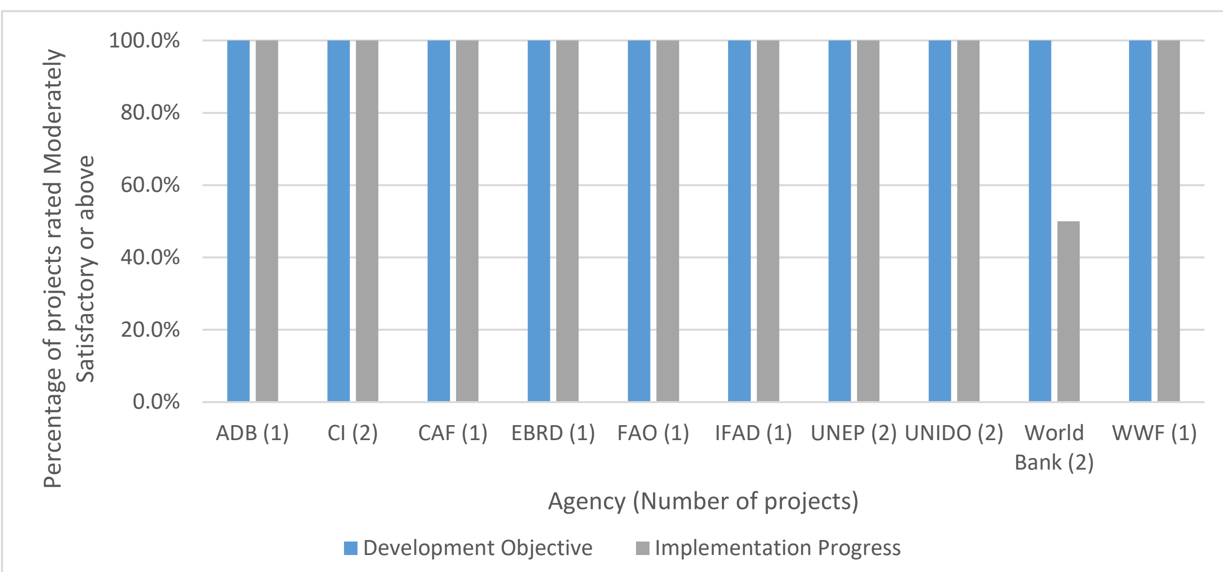


Figure 11: Implementation Progress Ratings of SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024 (Number of Projects and Share)



25. 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, ten out of eleven Agencies received both DO and IP ratings in a satisfactory range for all of their projects. The World Bank had one project out of two projects in the portfolio that received Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) rating in the Implementation Progress.

Figure 12: Percentage of SCCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above by Agency as of June 30, 2024



26. The trend analysis of DO and IP ratings rated MS or higher is summarized in Table 5. Both DO and IP ratings indicate a high performance of above 90 percent over the past years. The SCCF performance rating figures were higher than the performance rating of the FY24 GEF Trust Fund portfolio of 86 percent for DO and 82 percent for IP ratings.[19] The SCCF portfolio continues to demonstrate high levels of performance.

Table 5: Trend Analysis of Percentage of SCCF Projects under Implementation with Performance Ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or Above

	FY22 Average	FY23 Average	FY24 Average
Projects rated in the satisfactory range for Development Outcome (%)	90% ●	100% ●	100% ●
Projects rated in the satisfactory range for Implementation Progress (%)	90% ●	90% ●	93% ●

● Above 80% of the project portfolio ● From 60% to 80% of the project portfolio
● Below 60% of the project portfolio ● Data not available

Results Achieved under the SCCF

27. The SCCF has a long history of tracking actual results. Table 6 summarizes both the results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio in FY24 and the total cumulative results. The summary is framed around the GEF-7 strategic objectives and Core Indicators introduced as part of the updated results framework for adaptation to climate change from 2018 to 2022.[20, 21, 22] Core Indicators in the updated results framework are compatible with the previous results-based management system indicators. The framework further enables to report on sex-disaggregated results; At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16th meeting in May 2014, the table also provides the total cumulative results achieved under the SCCF.

28. As of June 30, 2024, the projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached approximately 4.04 million direct beneficiaries and trained 38,107 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. 49.8 percent and 52.6 percent were female among those projects

[19] GEF, 2024, *The GEF Monitoring Report 2024*. Council document GEF/C.68/03.
[20] 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.
[21] GEF, 2018, *Updated Results Architecture for Adaptation to Climate Change under the LDCF and the SCCF*. Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/05.
[22] GEF, 2019, *GEF Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework*.

that reported on sex-disaggregated results for number of direct beneficiaries and number of people trained, respectively. More than 475,048 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 26 policies and plans had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks.

Table 6: Portfolio-Level Results under the SCCF as of June 30, 2024

	Cumulative*	Active Portfolio**	
	Results	Results	No. of projects
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries / female ratio (%)***	10,658,303	4,042,266 / 49.8%	10
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	7,295,692	475,048	5
Core Indicator 3: No. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	609	26	6
Core Indicator 4: No. of people trained / female ratio (%)***	152,865	38,107 / 52.6%	9

*The cumulative results include SCCF standalone and SCCF MTF projects, which were completed before FY24. The results include figures reported not only in PIRs, but also in MTRs and TEs submitted during the reporting period.

**The active portfolio results include SCCF standalone and SCCF MTF projects. The results include figures reported not only in PIRs, but also in MTRs and TEs submitted during the reporting period.

***Calculated from the projects that reported on the female ratio per updated results framework for adaptation to climate change for 2018 to 2022.

29. In FY24, two TEs were submitted along with trackable achievements in climate adaptation indicators. No MTR was submitted. Table 7 summarizes the results achieved at the TE stage, for indicators that are compatible with GEF-7 Core Indicators,[23, 24, 25] by comparing the target set at the CEO Approval or Endorsement stages.

30. Table 7 shows the result achievement of two SCCF projects at the TE stage. At the TE stage, areas of land managed for climate resilience (Core Indicator 2) achieved results exceeding 100 percent compared to expected results at the CEO Approval/Endorsement stage. However, the achievement ratios of direct beneficiaries (Core Indicator 1), policy and plans that mainstream

[23] 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.

[24] GEF, 2018, *Updated Results Architecture for Adaptation to Climate Change under the LDCF and the SCCF*. Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.25/05.

[25] GEF, 2019, *GEF Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework*.

climate resilience (Core Indicator 3), and people trained (Core Indicator 4) were below 50 percent. The low ratios for Core Indicators 1, 3, and 4 are attributed to an IFAD project in Morocco (GEF ID: 5685), where the agency's loan was reduced by $4 million, which was planned to serve as baseline and co-financing source to the GEF project financing. No MTR was submitted for the reporting period.

Table 7: Average Result Achievement of SCCF Projects at MTR and TE Stages in the Reporting Period

	Achieved Results against Expected Results	
	At MTR	At TE
Core Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries	-	48.2%
Core Indicator 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	-	>100.0%
Core Indicator 3: No. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	-	41.7%
Core Indicator 4: No. of people trained	-	12.9%

Multi-Trust Fund Projects under Implementation

31. The GEF Secretariat received PIRs for 13 projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds (MTFs), ten of which were projects that received support from LDCF, and seven received support from SCCF (four projects received support from both LDCF and SCCF). The Council/CEO approval dates of these projects ranged from June 2012 to June 2022, covering GEF-5 and GEF-7 periods. Of the 13 projects reviewed, six had completed its first year of implementation, four had completed its second year, while two projects are in more advanced stages of implementation. One submitted the final PIR. Total project financing commitments amounted to $34.03 million from the LDCF and $10.33 million from the SCCF (Annex III), leveraging co-financing of $139.65 million and $63.31 million respectively. Of the LDCF/SCCF MTF project financing that had been committed, $7.04 million or 15.9 percent, had been disbursed by six projects.

32. Eight out of 13 MTF projects received IP and DO ratings of MS or above. These ratings are lower than ratings of the active LDCF and SCCF standalone project portfolio presented in the previous sections. One LDCF/SCCF MTF project has not been rated,[26] as no activities have been

[26] "Piloting Innovative Financing for Climate Adaptation Technologies in Medium-sized Cities" (GEFID 10433; Country: Global; CEO Approved: March 4, 2022; GEF project financing: $677,000): The Agency reported that the

implemented due to changes in the hosting arrangement of the global Technology Transfer Mechanism under UNFCCC[27].

Risk Assessment

33. This section delineates an overview of projects risks reported in project monitoring documentation submitted from the Agencies for LDCF and SCCF projects in this AMR reporting period.

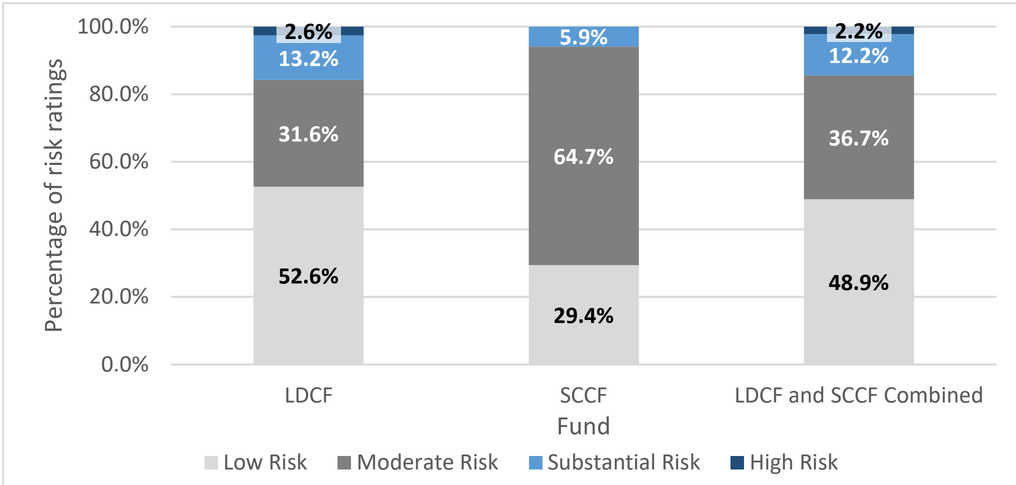
34. Risk ratings assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project that may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risks of projects are rated on the following scale in the PIR: High Risk (H); Substantial Risk (S); Modest Risk (M); and Low Risk (L). In this AMR, 90 projects provided risk ratings of which 73 LDCF, 14 SCCF and three MTF projects between LDCF and SCCF. Among the risk reported in the cohort, 77 LDCF/SCCF projects indicated moderate or low risk, and 13 projects indicated high or substantial risk. Out of the 13 projects with high or substantial risk, three projects are rated U for both DO and IP rating. On the other hand, there is one project with moderate risk rated HU for its DO and IP rating.

35. The risk levels faced by LDCF and SCCF projects combined were reported as low or moderate for 85.6 percent of the projects (Figure 13). Overall, SCCF projects reported less risk compared to LDCF projects with 94.1 percent of SCCF projects rated low or modest risks compared to 84.2 percent of LDCF projects. As the LDCF is specifically for LDCs and the SCCF is for any developing country, this difference in risk ratings may highlight more challenges faced amongst LDCs.

36. This AMR corresponds to the first year since the adoption of the new GEF Risk Appetite[28], where GEF portfolios are required to report risk profile on the three-reporting milestone of the GEF Risk Appetite at PIF, CEO Endorsement, and MTR stages, along the three dimensions-Context, Innovation, Execution. In this reporting period, only four MTRs were submitted, which makes it difficult to include comparable analysis of the risk profile reported by GEF Trust Fund in the same fiscal year due to small sample size. In addition, the GEF Monitoring for the same fiscal year has reported risk profile for the LDCF/SCCF embedded with the entire GEF Family of Funds that has a larger sample size.

[27] The project implementation is affected due to the transfer of hosting arrangements for the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) from UNIDO to UNEP. This transfer process started in FY23. CTCN, now operated by UNEP, is one of the project's executing entities, while UNIDO's involvement with CTCN ceased in January 2023
[28] GEF, 2024, *GEF Risk Appetite* (GEF/C.66/13).

Figure 13: Distribution of Risk Ratings in LDCF and SCCF Projects under Implementation as of June 30, 2024



37. Risk ratings from FY24 are at a comparable level to risk ratings from FY22 and FY23 as shown in Table 8. For the LDCF, projects with low and moderate risk rating have increased to 85 percent compared to FY23. Risk rating for the SCCF has also increased to 94 percent from 87 percent in FY23. Overall, this analysis shows that risk ratings at the portfolio level have improved to 86 percent compared to 83 percent in FY23.

Table 8: Comparison of Low or Moderate Risk Ratings in LDCF and SCCF Projects in FY22, FY23 and FY24 Portfolios

	FY22 Reference	FY23 Average	FY24 Average
Total portfolio (LDCF + SCCF)	83% ●	83% ●	86% ●
LDCF portfolio	80% ●	82% ●	85% ●
SCCF portfolio	95% ●	87% ●	94% ●

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

SUCCESS FACTORS, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

38. 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.

39. 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, and those projects for which sufficient information and lessons were articulated.

Implementation Progress Analysis

40. 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.

41. Of the 98 LDCF and SCCF projects that provided IP ratings, three projects (3.1 percent) had reached or exceeded their intended implementation duration[29] reported by Agencies but had not yet been completed within the intended duration, compared to eight such projects in last AMR cohort. These "overdue" projects amounted to $15.8 million in GEF project financing, of which $14.4 million (91.1 percent) had been disbursed.

42. Among these three overdue projects, a GEF-5 LDCF project in Benin (GEF ID: 5431) is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) and a GEF-6 LDCF project in Mauritania (GEF ID:8033) is rated Satisfactory. A GEF-5 SCCF project in Pakistan (GEFID: 5666) is rated Satisfactory (S). They are individually summarized below.

43. The UNDP project in Benin, *"Strengthening the Resilience of the Energy Sector in Benin to the Impacts of Climate Change*" (GEFID:5431; PIF Approved: March 11, 2014; CEO Endorsed: February 15, 2016; Expected Completion date: March 8, 2023) continues to be affected by delay in operationalization of the Financial Support Mechanism and recruitment of a Chief Technical Advisor. The agency has now developed an internal action plan to mitigate risks and ensure compliance. The project has been granted an 18-month extension with the new operational closure date for September 2025.

44. The IUCN project in Mauritania, "*Continental Wetlands Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change",* (GEFID:8033; PIF Approved: March 2, 2017; CEO Endorsed: January 24, 2019;

[29] The intended duration is calculated from the expected completion date, reported by Agencies.

Expected Completion date: December 31, 2023) has experienced delays. The project implementation agreement was signed late, there was a high turnover of project staff, and disruption by the COVID-19 pandemic further affected project implementation. The project is now reported as completed, with the finalization of the terminal evaluation report currently underway.

45. In Pakistan, the UNIDO project, "*Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development*", (GEFID: 5666; PIF Approved: March 21, 2014; CEO Endorsed: September 12, 2015; Expected Completion date: March 4, 2024) is challenged by continuous price escalation as an aftermath of COVID-19 and post COVID-19 inflation, as well as slow bureaucratic approval processes for additional funding request. The relevant authorities have now approved additional funding of Rupees 400 million and have completed 85 percent of the civil and other groundwork to ensure project completion in the near future.

46. Of the three overdue projects, two are overdue by one year with IP rated MS or higher, achieved cumulative disbursement of 99.2 percent. One project, overdue between one to two years with IP rating of MU and lower, has achieved cumulative disbursement of 83.7 percent. Overall, the disbursement rate for overdue projects is higher than the active portfolio at large—91.15 percent of the project financing of the overdue portfolio had been disbursed, compared with 39.0 percent disbursement rate of the active LDCF and 66.4 percent of the SCCF portfolio. This is as expected, as the overdue projects have been under implementation longer than the overall portfolio.

47. Out of eight overdue projects reported in last AMR, four projects were completed in FY24, two have submitted their TEs in FY25 and one project referred in paragraph 44 above is still active. The Secretariat continues 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

48. Of the 96 LDCF, SCCF, and MTF projects considered in this review, six 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 four projects financed by the LDCF and two SCCF projects.

49. The project "Strengthening Engagement and Action by the Least Developed Countries Group on Climate Change" (GEF ID: 10994; Country: Global; PIF/CEO Approved: June 9, 2022; GEF project financing: $1.83 million), by UNIDO with support from the LDCF received a DO rating of HS. The project aims to foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation actions in LDCs by strengthening institutional structures of the LDC Group on climate change to enhance their participation in UNFCCC processes, as well as to improve access to climate finance. In this regard, the project achieved major milestone by finalizing a five-year roadmap and identifying options for legal status and its permanent secretariat establishment in

United Nations Bonn Campus, Germany. In addition, the project is supporting implementation of key activities under LDC Initiatives under Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC) [30] and LDC's Renewal Energy and Energy Efficient Initiative (REEEI).

50. The project "Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Most Vulnerable Sao Tomean's Livestock-keeping Households" (GEF ID: 4274; Country: Sao Tome and Principe; PIF/CEO Approved: November 30, 2010; GEF project financing: $1.99 million), by AfDB with support from the LDCF received a DO rating of S and IP rating of HS. The project has achieved an execution rate of 87.0 percent and is on track to complete remaining activities by the end of 2025. The project installed 130 artificial marine reef blocks for fish concentration and the construction of 31 traditional shelters improves the production system and increases the availability of agricultural products on the market. Other achievement also includes rehabilitation of 5 km of tracks in two communities and delivery of 15 fiber-glass canoes to fishermen.

51. The project "Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean" (GEF project ID: 5681; Country: Regional; CEO approved: October 20, 2016; GEF project financing: $6.00 million) by UNEP with support from the SCCF received a DO rating of HS. The Project, which focused on enhancing the climate resilience of cities in Latin America and the Caribbean through the implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches, successfully completed and exceeded its targets across all components. Beside achieving targets for restoration activities in project area in El Salvador, Jamaica and Mexico, the project laid out much needed groundwork for scaling up by Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund (AF) in Mexico and in El Salvador respectively. In Jamaica, the project finalized all the training materials and the institutionalized of this training in diverse university and academic institutions of the country to ensure capacity building on a sustainable basis.

52. The above example illustrates that the projects with active involvement from a diverse range of partners foster an environment of ownership and accountability, ensuring that all parties remained committed to the project's objectives. Secondly, effective project management with clear planning process and adaptive management allows project teams to make informed adjustments as necessary, ensuring that performance targets are met. In addition, skills and capacities of local institutions as well as alignment of the projects with income-generating economic activities are contributing to their success.

53. On the other hand, four LDCF projects received DO and IP ratings of Unsatisfactory (U) or lower, and one MTF project received U ratings for IP and DO. None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio cohort received a U or lower rating. These projects with unsatisfactory ratings are summarized below, highlighting responses to address the challenges. The GEF Secretariat is contacting concerned countries and Implementing Agencies for follow-up and response.

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[30] The project is complementing activities under the "Strengthening Endogenous Capacities of Least Developed Countries to Access Finance for Climate Change Adaptation" (GEFID, 10525; Country: Global; PIF Approved: June 30, 2020; GEF project financing: $ 1.98 million) by UNEP.

54. The Project “Resilience of Pastoral and Farming Communities to Climate Change in North Darfur” (GEF ID: 10159; Country: Sudan; PIF Approved: December 13, 2019; CEO Endorsement: December 2, 2021; GEF project financing: $2.43 million), by FAO with support from the LDCF received a DO rating of U. The project has been affected by the armed conflict since April 15, 2023 despite progressing with recruitment of the project team, assessing vegetation and degraded areas using remote sensing monitoring, conducting an inception workshop and a Project Steering Committee meeting in December 2022. As a next step, FAO plans to continue conducting remote sensing monitoring and assessment of watersheds to establish baseline information for the project.

55. The project “Enhancing Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati” (GEF ID: 9041; Country: Kiribati; PIF approved: March 2, 2017; CEO endorsed: November 17, 2020; GEF project financing: $8.93 million), by UNDP with support from LDCF, received a DO rating of U consecutively. The project continues to be off track and achieved minimal financial delivery. The assessment revealed limitations in the implementation capacities of partners. UNDP and Government of Kiribati (GoK) have finally reached an agreement on the implementation arrangements, paving the way for implementation, post-elections. Efforts are underway to finalize the 2024 Annual Work Plan (AWP), recruit key Project Management Unit (PMU) positions, and develop a capacity plan to support the GoK.

56. The project “Mainstreaming Climate Risk Considerations in Food Security and IWRM in Tsilima Plains and Upper Catchment Area” (GEF ID: 6923; Country: Eritrea; PIF approved: January 7, 2015; CEO endorsed: August 10, 2016; GEF project financing: $9.05 million), by UNDP with support from LDCF is rated U from DO. The project, which was suspended until February 2023, has not moved into the implementation phase by the time of the reporting. Progress, since then, has been limited to setting up project implementation units and oversight structures, and initiating work-planning and procurement capacity strengthening.

57. The project “Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola” (GEF ID: 5230; Country: Angola; PIF approved: November 25, 2013; CEO endorsed: April 8, 2016; GEF project financing: $6.18 million), by UNEP with support from LDCF, has received a DO rating of HU for consecutive years. Limited progress has been made in this reporting period, due largely to limited follow-through by the Implementing Agency and the Executing Agency's limited capacity, which was further complicated by a transition period following the August 2022 national election, which led to changes in the Ministry. The Executing Agency failed to recruit key positions that became vacant after personnel resigned in the previous fiscal year. Following the Africa Climate Week in September 2023, a commitment was made to re-activate the project. The GEF Secretariat has continued to stress to the Implementing Agency the importance of expediting completion and closure of this project.

58. The project “Climate Security and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Central Regions of Mali for Peacebuilding” (GEF ID: 10687; Country: Mail; PIF approved: November 11, 2020; CEO endorsed: May 17, 2022; GEF project financing: $7.51 million), by UNDP with support from LDCF and GEF TF, has received DO and IP ratings of U. The project, which is designed to tackle Mali’s interlinked challenges of land degradation and climate change that

together threaten the long-term sustainability of vulnerable productive landscapes in the country's central regions is substantially delayed. This is attributed to institutional difficulties within the executing agency such as administrative burden, dysfunction in some departments, and numerous changes in the leadership of the implementing partner. There is a lack of oversight and supervision support to the project. The agency is working to address the delay, including developing a detailed project workplan outlining all the activities and outputs that the project will work on over the course of the entire lifetime.

59. Reasons provided in the other projects that received low DO and IP ratings converged around the lack of essential positions in PMU, in particular the Project Manager, ongoing conflicts and political instability, the capacity of the government, and the delay in getting approval from the government.

Enabling Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation

60. Private sector engagement in the LDCF and SCCF has centered on the needs of the small-scale private sector, with investment directed towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) private sector enterprises that are directly engaged with local production systems and dependent on vulnerable infrastructure. The portfolio of projects for this reporting period demonstrates strong engagement with the MSME actors in sectors such as agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries and forestry, mostly for local consumption rather than surplus production.

61. An analysis of the PIRs shows that the key themes of finance for adaptation, training, capacity development and women's empowerment are strongly evident in the portfolio and form the basis for this section of the report on private sector engagement.

62. Adaptation finance is limited when compared to the resources and investments dedicated to mitigation projects. The 2024 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report highlighted that the needs of developing country adaptation finance are ten to eighteen times larger than the available public financial flows, which have increased from $22 billion in 2021 to $28 billion in2022 but fall well short of the estimated $215–$387 billion needed per year.[31] There is a clear opportunity for innovative private finance to close this gap and increase finance flows from all sources through blended approaches to those communities most vulnerable to climate change.

63. The GEF's Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation is designed to help address the limited financing available for climate change adaptation, particularly the large gap between the type of transformational action developing countries need to take now to adapt to climate change, and the scarcity of financing currently available and emphasizes the importance of innovative approaches. Many private sector actors and other innovators such as impact funds are involved in the Challenge Program, which completed its third round of approvals in 2024 with announcements at COP 29 in Azerbaijan. The following examples are drawn from the Challenge

[31] UNEP, 2024, *Adaptation Gap Report.*

Program and demonstrate the strong private sector co-finance, notably in the private sector MSME context.

64. The project "Adaptation SME Accelerator Program (ASAP)" (GEF ID: 10296; Country: Global; CEO approved: Oct 1, 2019; GEF project financing: $1.96 million), by CI with support from the SCCF is a highly successful example of closing the finance gap, which aims to catalyze the markets for climate resilience and adaptation solutions in developing countries by building an ecosystem of MSMEs engaged in adaptation and climate resilience through a program of market mapping, convening and network building, and incubation/acceleration. Accelerator activities for this reporting period in the fourth PIR included two technical assistance programs offered to MSMEs. One, offered to all 18 companies in the program which hired targeted expertise and consulting to address specific challenges identified in collaboration with each company. The second activity was a closed competitive grant bid, awarded to one company in each region to implement a pilot or other capacity building project that enabled them to scale their solution to new customers, new markets, or new business models. The technical case studies were completed, and the project demonstrated the need for similar programs to provide targeted SME finance for technical assistance, which is a priority for the GEF Secretariat.

65. An important development has been the use of the ASAP Taxonomy, and through desk research, partner outreach, and direct engagement with SMEs through the ASAP network, ASAP has been able to identify 550+ Adaptation SMEs across all three target regions (LAC 229, Africa 162, and Asia 202) and is documented in the public Directory of Adaptation SMEs.[32] Being able to showcase these types of MSMEs and direct interested investors to a directory of opportunities helps to build the pipeline of investment and increases the chances for investment for all companies within the ecosystem and extends the reach of the program well beyond the scope of GEF funding.

66. The development of the GEF LDCF and SCCF MTF project under the second round of the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, "Acceleration of Financial Technology-enabled Climate Resilience Solutions" (GEF ID: 10927; Country: regional; PIF approved: June 3, 2022; CEO endorsed: February 22, 2023; GEF project financing: $863,242) by UNIDO has been strong since the last reporting period. The Catalyst Fund accelerates inclusive fintech startups to build more affordable, accessible, and appropriate solutions for underserved communities, and develops innovation ecosystems for emerging markets in Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, India, and Mexico. Since the inception of this project, Catalyst Fund and UNIDO have reviewed and selected four startups to deepen their impact with the support of GEF funding, leveraging $5.5 million from the private sector from a total of $8.8 million in co-finance:

a. Farm to Feed (Kenya), a women-led startup that provides a digitally enabled platform focused on reducing food loss and waste by aggregating imperfect and surplus produce from a network of thousands of smallholder farmers across Kenya and distributing it to customers such as feeding programs, retail markets, and food processors at affordable prices. This solution not only reduces greenhouse gas

[32] Available at https://climateasap.org/.

emissions but also increases farmer incomes and makes nutritious food affordable to consumers.

b. Farmz2U (Nigeria) is another women-led enterprise in the ag-tech space that empowers farmers with personalized farming advice, affordable finance, quality and traceable inputs, and direct access to buyers for their harvest. Farmz2U operates in Nigeria and has now expanded into Kenya and is dedicated to enhancing the efficiency and resilience of the agricultural value chain through an active network of over 30,000 farmers.

c. Agro Supply (Uganda) supports smallholder farmers by creating a holistic approach that is helping farmers to afford high-quality, drought-resistant seeds and organic fertilizers through a save-to-buy model. The company also offers area yield index insurance to further protect farmers based on directly measured yields in an area of land. Through this policy, Agro Supply aims to insure the value of the purchased seeds against low yield, ensuring that farmers get compensated (in money or seeds) in case the yields are lower than anticipated.

d. Envocare (Rwanda) involves collecting organic waste from the agriculture sector and municipalities and converting this waste into high-quality biochar-based organic fertilizers (biofertilizers) and biofuels. The biofertilizers help improve the soil's water-holding capacity and mineral retention capacity, helping farmers reduce the amount of other farm inputs they would otherwise need, and consequently, this would increase crop yield.

67. Another significant development for the Catalyst Fund has been the success in widening the circle of investors in adaptation by 22, bringing the total circle of investors to over 200 with 55 percent of the members having women on senior leadership teams.

68. A key element of closing the finance gap for adaptation is through insurance. The insurance sector is well recognized as an essential element of the global financial infrastructure needed to de-risk climate change investments, enhance resilience, and build adaptive capacity. In the project, “Financial tools for small scale fishers in Melanesia” (GEF ID: 10437; Country: regional; CEO approved: May 28, 2021; GEF project financing: 1.00 million) by WWF with the support from SCCF, advancements in the focus geographies of Fiji and Papua New Guinea have been growing:

69. In Fiji, hazards have been identified and preliminary discussions around what insurance pay-out structures could look like potentially, and that the communities have interest in the product, financial literacy, and willingness to pay, and there is government support and participation. The insurance market is interested, and regulatory aspects are explored with strong potential for premiums to be covered.

70. In PNG, the PIR reported natural disasters, and the political situation made site visits and consultations difficult, but major private sector insurance company WTW and WWF Pacific still advanced a number of activities with communities, government, and local insurance companies.

Consultations with communities in Madang determined that an ecosystem based financial product is not viable nor applicable, and instead of building out a detailed roll-out plan for an insurance product in PNG, a more suitable product is to be explored. Financial literacy training will also be tailored to the target communities in PNG.

71. The project team has engaged various insurance companies who may provide the insurance products once they are ready. Insurance companies were engaged during the field visit to Fiji, including Tower Insurance, and Sun Insurance Fiji, and brokers were engaged including IHL Broking. In PNG, engagement commenced with Capital insurance and Trans Pacific Assurance Ltd.

72. Similarly, in the project, “Adaptation Accelerator Program: Building Climate Resilience through Enterprise Acceleration” (GEF ID: 10435; Country: regional; CEO approved: July 23, 2021; GEF project financing: $1.03 million) by CI with the support from LDCF, training and capacity building projects were undertaken with 28 companies the MSME sector. In Madagascar, a kick-off workshop for the 13 SMEs took place in June 2024 (FY24), initiating a three-month cohort training program scheduled for FY25 Q1. In Liberia, the three-month cohort training and capacity building for 15 SMEs on enterprise development began on June 6, 2024, (FY24) and will conclude in August 2024 (FY25 Q1).

73. To address the challenge of identifying adaptation businesses with smart technology strategies, the project decided to select the best SMEs with strong structures, markets, and income, and then incorporate smart technology strategies and sustainable practices into their curriculum, demonstrating the need for capacity building as a foundation for technology transfer.

74. The PIR reported that the private sector could play the important function of mentoring for adaptation initiatives. The private sector group of mentors will include technical experts and business leaders from the wider community of impact investment, climate change and the private sector more generally, to amplify the impact across the MSME sector.

75. The continued support for gender sensitive private sector engagement, and women owned and managed businesses, is strongly evident in the LDCF and SCCF portfolio. This includes the design and funding of women’s private sector activities that strengthen the skills, resources, entrepreneurship, and specializations of women in their communities for their adaptation and resilience to climate change.

76. Examples of women’s private sector engagement were strongly evident in the project in Zambia, “Climate Change Adaptation in Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes” (GEF ID: 10186; PIF approved: May 14, 2019; CEO endorsed: December 11, 2020; GEF project finance: $8.93 million) by FAO with the support from LDCF, where training women in business and entrepreneurship through women-led commodity associations is being supported with improved business incubation skills. Women are also be supported in business enhancement skills such as market analysis, quality assurance, aggregation, financial literacy and processing, packaging and sustaining natural resource supply base. The project also contributes to the creation of new jobs for women, and thus further contribute to generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

77. Similarly, in the projects cited under this section for private sector engagement, there are multiple strategies deployed to support women’s business activities for adaptation, including:

a. Funding the women-led startups (Farm to Feed and Farmz2U)

b. Training in small business management and entrepreneurship for women with business initiatives

c. Workshops on the financial empowerment of women

d. Women's business forum for commercial initiatives, with the aim of showing and giving visibility to national products

78. All the projects in the portfolio demonstrated high levels of women’s participation, women as beneficiaries and women as decision-makers and leaders in the private sector.

Gender Mainstreaming in Projects under Implementation

79. Realizing gender equality and women’s empowerment are key to realizing GEF’s whole of society and broader social inclusion approach. In line with GEF’s Policy on Gender Equality, projects funded under the LDCF and SCCF are integrating gender equality considerations throughout the project, incorporating gender-responsive approaches early in project design, and ensuring that activities and interventions to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment are implemented and reported on.

80. All projects in the cohort reported key gender-specific results achieved during the reporting period. The examples below elaborate on how the projects have benefitted and engaged women and girls as key players in addressing climate change.

81. The project “Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh” (GEF ID: 5636; Country: Bangladesh; CEO approved: April 12, 2016; GEF project financing: $5.43 million) implemented by FAO under the LDCF, aims to develop community-based climate resilience in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Development. Overall, the project has fostered women's empowerment, leadership, and socio-economic development within their communities by establishing ten community-based organizations (CBOs) solely composed of women, focusing on various fisheries and aquaculture activities such as net making, eel nursery management, Bagda-rice-fish activities, fish feed machine operations, Golda rice fish, and fish bag making. These initiatives aim to empower women economically and promote gender equality. This strategic inclusion of women in various aspects of the fisheries sector underscores the project's dedication to promoting gender equality and economic empowerment. Through these pilot activities, women have gained confidence in income-generating activities, significantly contributing to their family's income. By providing opportunities for women to take on different roles within the fisheries sector, the project fosters a sense of ownership, skill development, and economic independence among female participants. This not only enhances their individual well-being but also contributes to the overall social and economic progress of their families and communities. A dedicated National Gender and Socioeconomic Analyst was employed to

integrate gender aspects into the project until December 2023. The success of the women-led Golda rice fish pilot activity serves as a testament to women's capabilities in fish farming, breaking stereotypes, and inspiring others.

82. The Project “Planning and Financing Adaptation in Niger” (GEF ID: 8020; Country: Niger; CEO approved: August 12, 2020; GEF project financing: $8.93 million) implemented by UNDP under the LDCF, aims to strengthen national and local institutions and communities’ capacities in adaptation planning and budgeting, while using opportunities of water market to advance local adaptation and resilience in Niger. The project established four gender committees, comprising 24 members, and trained to support Public Water Service User Associations to enhance women's involvement in managing community infrastructure and decision-making. Cash for Work activities provided women with training on soil water conservation and soil defense and restoration technologies, aiming to bridge the gap between men and women in access to technologies and agricultural productivity, while reducing women's daily workload. The promotion of climate-resilient hydraulic systems is expected to mitigate drought impacts, reduce water scarcity, and decrease the daily travel distance for women, giving them more time for other activities, including income-generating, community participation, and education. The environmental restoration activities carried out in the communes of Ouallam and Tondikiwindi has benefited 375 people, including 189 women, representing 50.4 percent. The project facilitated households' engagement in income-generating activities (e.g., small business, livestock fattening) to meet essential needs and enabled them to apply learned techniques to combat desert encroachment, soil degradation, and strengthen resilience against climate change.

83. The Project “Using Systemic Approaches and Simulation to Scale Nature-based Infrastructure for Climate Adaptation” (GEF ID: 10632; Country: Global; CEO approved: April 19, 2021; GEF project financing: $2.00 million) implemented by UNIDO under the SCCF aims to enhance adaptation to climate change by establishing the business case, building capacities, and enabling increased investment in nature-based infrastructure (NBI). The project has fostered women as drivers of change by targeting women in government and other stakeholder groups in trainings and workshops. As a result, over 50 percent of the participants are women in the NBI Centre’s three online training activities that were delivered during the reporting period. The project has also focused on including women’s experience and knowledge in the NBI valuations and to increase the in-house capacities on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

84. The project “Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods in Three Arid Regions of Mauritania” (GEF ID: 10103; Country: Mauritania; CEO approved: May 28, 2021; GEF project financing: $4.42 million) implemented by UNEP under the LDCF, aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of rural communities in the Mauritanian wilayas of Adrar, Inchiri and Trarza, in the arid ecoregion. Women have fully participated in the implementation of almost all project interventions, including the ecosystem restoration activities (dune stabilization, nurseries) and achieved 59 percent women project beneficiaries. Some project activities, especially support for alternative income sources, are aimed at women. The project has been successful in empowering women’s leadership in the eight commune-level project management committees, with some women as presidents or vice presidents. For the on-site training events, the share of women’s participation is as high as 80 percent.

Stakeholder Engagement

85. Early consultation with and meaningful participation of local actors, including grassroots, civil society, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC), 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.

86. Supporting the participation in decision-making of the most vulnerable groups has 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. Projects examples that follow have had different degrees and approaches to stakeholder engagement and they are intended for illustrations purposes and not for assessing the success of anyone's approach:

87. The Project "Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process" (GEF ID: 8022; Country: Lao PDR; CEO endorsed: December 5, 2020; GEF project financing: $3.55 million), implemented by UNEP with support from LDCF is engaging all concerned stakeholders. From July 2023 to June 2024, the project has reported 16 stakeholder consultation workshops, involving 1,275 stakeholders (865 male and 410 female). The project has prepared a Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) which has been the formal project document since it was developed during project inception. According to the 2024 project work plan, SEP is anticipated to be revised by the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Consultant once she/he is onboard (during Q3 of 2024) including the Gender Action Plan in consultation with the project management team and stakeholders. To date, all concerned stakeholders have actively participated in different project activities including consultation workshops and training events conducted at both national and local levels. Participants and representatives are included from different institutions including national government agencies which included sectoral departments of line ministries and public civil society organizations such as Lao Women Union and Lao Youth Union; local government agencies in all 18 provinces; academia and international organizations. The project has received S for both DO and IP ratings.

88. The project "Strengthening Resilience of Water Supply in Honiara" (GEF ID: 10746; Country: Solomon Islands; CEO endorsed: May 17, 2021; GEF project financing: $4.59 million), implemented by ADB and co-financed by the World Bank, ADB and European Union, is addressing urban water supply and sanitation issues of the country. The LDCF is supporting Honiara's watershed management to strengthen climate resilience and benefit IPLC, where coordination between key stakeholders for catchment management was improved through site visits, consultations/workshops, and cooperation in various fields of work such as nursery production and settlement expansion. Vetiver grass planting is now being increasingly used for erosion protection at Solomon Water catchments and other sites. An international consultant and a local NGO (Live & Learn) continued work to develop a Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) project and a strategy for income generation for customary landowners of the target catchments,

including field work to develop PES options, selection criteria, forest surveys and preliminary carbon analysis. The PMU safeguards team carried out refresher training with all the Contractors' safeguards officers and key staff in early October with the aim to ensure that everyone continues to effectively drive compliance with the safeguard requirements.

89. The project "Building Climate Resilience in Supply Chains for the Mobilization of Adaptation Funding" (GEF ID: 10934; Country: Regional; CEO endorsed: May 27, 2022; GEF project financing: $0.92 million), a winner of the GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, implemented by CI with support from SCCF, aims to develop Adaptation Equivalency Index (AEI) in Guatemala and Honduras for smallholder producers (men and women) and an increase in adaptation investment from the private sector. The project piloted advanced smart agricultural practices in some IPLC in Guatemala and Honduras working with the prioritized value chains, including Coffee, Cocoa, Cardamom, and All Spice to bolster the resilience of these prioritized value chains. The communities were prioritized by focusing on aspects such as organizational structures, crop management, production, and the active involvement of women as well as IPLC, among other factors. Also, in the process of reviewing Environmental and Social Safeguards, the project has mandated the activation of measures related to Indigenous Peoples, Gender, Complaints and Claims Mechanism, and the active participation of interested parties. This includes translating project materials into the Q'eqchi language, which serves as the primary language in Guatemalan communities and increased presence of women in value chains, particularly within the Cocoa and All Spice sectors in both countries. Furthermore, in each country, the project conducted a series of training sessions, utilizing the field school model, to address crucial topics such as climate-smart agricultural practices, livelihoods, social capital, climate change, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), organic fertilizers, and organizational development, among others of significant relevance to the communities.

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Project Cycle Performance of GEF-8 Projects

90. Projects and programs financed under the LDCF and 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.[33] 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 eight months of CEO PIF approval. If these submission dates or approval dates are not met, projects will be cancelled.

91. 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

[33] See GEF, 2018, *Project Cancellation Policy*. Council document GEF/C.55.04/Rev.01.

applicable to all new projects submitted on or after March 1, 2019.[34] In addition, the same decision that was referredto under paragraph 96 below has been applied during a part of GEF-8 period.

92. Additionally, the GEF Council adopted a new provision with the aim of streamlining the GEF Project Cycle including an increase in the cap for MSPs from $2 million to US$ 5 million, while still requiring MTRs for projects above $2 million. The Council also adopted further measures[35] for streamlining the GEF project cycle, taking into account ongoing efforts to enhance coordination and harmonization across the climate and environment funds, in consultation with GEF Agencies, GEF Focal Points and others as appropriate.

93. The LDCF/SCCF Council approved 63 FSPs under the GEF-8 period as of May 1, 2025. These projects contribute to the goals and priority areas of the 2022-2026 GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change[36]. Due to the updated Project Cancellation Policy described above, all of the Council-approved FSPs from the GEF-8 period are in compliance with the project cycle standards and Cancellation Policy as of May 1, 2025. To date, six GEF-8 projects have requested consideration for extension to avoid project cancellation.

94. Ten out of the 63 council approved FSPs under the GEF-8 period have received CEO endorsement. The preparation time for the project “Amplifying the Impact of the “Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation” of the Global Environment Facility through Learning and Knowledge management” (GEF ID: 11303; Country: Global), implemented by UNIDO received CEO Endorsement within five months since its Council approval, while the project “Resilient Communities, Land Restoration and Sustainable Ecosystem Management” (GEFID 11212, Country: Zambia) implemented by the FAO received its CEO endorsement in 19 months after its extensive refinement to improve the adaptation and other environmental benefits of the project. Further, technical glitches in the portal had hindered FAO’s ability to upload the revised version, coinciding with World Bank Group holiday closure that led to the extension.

Project Cycle Performance of GEF-7 Projects

95. During the GEF-7 period, the projects faced difficult and extraordinary circumstances due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences. In light of this, 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 the required work. The extension is six months in total. In addition, a decision was made in the 59th GEF Council Meeting (December

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[34] 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.

[35] See GEF, 2024, *Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle: Reports From the Working Group on the Streamlining Process*. Council document GEF/C.68/05/Rev.01

[36] GEF, 2022, *GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the GEF-8 Period of July 2022 to June 2026 and Operational Improvements*, Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.32/04/Rev.01.

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). As mentioned in paragraph 92 above, the same decision has been applied during a part of GEF-8 period.

96. The LDCF/SCCF Council approved 65 FSPs and program under the LDCF and one MTF FSP under the SCCF in the GEF-7 period. 29 of these projects have submitted notifications to avoid project cancellation while 36 projects have submitted an extension request of the actual CEO endorsement deadline invoking force majeure to avoid project cancellation. All extension requested projects are under the LDCF.

97. As of May 1, 2025, 64 out of 65 FSPs and programs approved by Council in GEF-7, including four child projects, had received CEO endorsement, with one project being cancelled.[37] The average time taken from Council approval to CEO endorsement for GEF-7 LDCF projects endorsed by May 1, 2025, was 26.4 months. Among the 65 projects, two were approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in December 2018 under the previous cancellation policy. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved in GEF-7 one MTF FSP, which has also been endorsed.

98. Regarding MSPs, 14 MSPs from the LDCF, six from the SCCF, and seven LDCF/SCCF MTF projects from the GEF-7 period have been approved by the CEO as of May 1, 2025. Among these, nine projects from the LDCF have been CEO approved and five are under implementation. One project from the SCCF has been CEO approved and five are under implementation. Four MTF projects are CEO approved while three projects are under implementation. The average preparation time for the GEF-7 LDCF/SCCF projects that were CEO approved by May 1, 2025 was 17.4 months. All of these MSPs are in compliance with the project cycle standards and Cancellation Policy as of May 1, 2025.

Project Cycle Performance of GEF-6 Projects

99. 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 May 1, 2025, 39 of these projects had been endorsed. The average preparation time for the GEF-6 LDCF projects that were CEO endorsed by May 1, 2025 was 29.4 months. Four projects were CEO endorsed within 18 months of Council approval.

100. The Project "Reducing Climate Vulnerability of Coastal Communities of Myanmar through an Ecosystem-based Approach" (GEF ID: 9131; Country: Myanmar; PIF Approval: March 6, 2018; GEF project financing: $7.0 million), implemented by UNDP with LDCF support, is currently suspended at the CEO endorsement stage. Meanwhile, another project "Climate Resilient Growth and Adaptation in Democratic Republic of Congo" GEF ID: 9392; Country: Congo DR; PIF

[37] The project "*RICE-Adapt: Promoting Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Rice-Farming Communities in the lower Ayeyarwady and Sittaung River Basins*" (GEF ID: 10395; Country: Myanmar)

Approval: August 27, 2018; GEF project financing: $8.2 million) also implemented by UNDP with LDCF support, is in the final stages of addressing to comments to receive CEO endorsement.

101. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved ten FSPs during GEF-6. As of May 1, 2025, 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 were CEO endorsed within 18 months. The average preparation time for the endorsed GEF-6 SCCF projects was 13 months.

Historical Performance Rating

102. Table 9 provides a performance rating share of active LDCF and SCCF projects and the historical performance ratings as of June 30, 2024. Overall, the performance rating of the active portfolio is comparable or slightly lower than the historical ratings. The SCCF ratings continue to be higher than the LDCF ratings for both historical and current portfolio.

Table 9: Performance Ratings Share of Active LDCF and SCCF Projects as of June 30, 2024

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Share of projects with a DO rating of *moderately satisfactory* or above (%)	78.6%	100.0%	82.1%
Share of projects with a DO rating of *satisfactory* or above (%)	57.1%	71.4%	59.5%
Historic share of projects with a DO rating of *moderately satisfactory* or above (%)	90.6%	93.9%	91.6%
Historic share of projects with a DO rating of *satisfactory* or above (%)	58.1%	68.3%	61.1%

103. 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 SCCF, has been relocated to the Progress Report whose objective is to discuss operations aspect of the LDCF and SCCF.[38]Pl

[38] GEF, 2025, *Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF*, GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38.05.

ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF Project Financing ($)	LDCF Co-Financing ($)	Report	DO Rating	IP Rating
4274	Sao Tome and Principe	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Most Vulnerable Sao Tomean's Livestock-keeping Households	AfDB	1,985,000	6,200,000	4th PIR	S	HS
5190	Mauritania	Improving Climate Resilience of Water Sector Investments with Appropriate Climate Adaptive Activities for Pastoral and Forestry Resources in Southern Mauritania	AfDB	6,350,000	14,580,000	8th PIR	S	S
5194	Rwanda	Building Resilience of Communities Living in Degraded Forests, Savannahs and Wetlands of Rwanda Through an Ecosystem Management Approach	UNEP	5,500,000	9,244,000	7th PIR	HS	S
5203	Nepal	Catalysing Ecosystem Restoration for Climate Resilient Natural Capital and Rural Livelihoods in Degraded Forests and Rangelands of Nepal.	UNEP	5,246,475	11,039,000	6th PIR	S	S
5230	Angola	Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola	UNEP	6,180,000	12,311,467	7th PIR	HU	HU
5231	Angola	Integrating Climate Change into Environment and Sustainable Land Management Practices (ICE-SLM)	AfDB	4,416,210	7,560,000	4th PIR	S	S
5279	Togo	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas in Togo	AfDB	8,932,420	90,000,000	7th PIR	S	MS
5328	Malawi	Building Climate Change Resilience in the Fisheries Sector in Malawi	FAO	5,460,000	12,120,000	7th PIR	MS	MS
5431	Benin	Strengthening the Resilience of the Energy Sector in Benin to the Impacts of Climate Change	UNDP	8,000,000	31,570,000	7th PIR	MU	MU
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	4th PIR	S	S
5495	Rwanda	Increasing the Capacity of Vulnerable Rwandan Communities to Adapt to Adverse Effects of Climate Change: Livelihood Diversification and Investment in Rural Infrastructures	AfDB	8,824,749	45,386,000	7th PIR	HS	S
5504	Central African Republic	Reducing Rural and Urban Vulnerability to Climate Change by the Provision of Water Supply	AfDB	7,140,000	21,469,000	4th PIR	S	S
5636	Bangladesh	Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh	FAO	5,425,114	16,350,000	5th PIR	MS	S
5695	Tanzania	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience	UNEP	7,571,233	20,750,000	6th PIR	S	S
5773	Timor Leste	Upscaling Climate-Proofing in the Transport Sector in Timor-Leste: Sector Wide Approaches	ADB	4,560,000	118,750,000	9th PIR	S	S

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF Project Financing ($)	LDCF Co-Financing ($)	Report	DO Rating	IP Rating
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	6th PIR	MS	S
6923	Eritrea	Mainstreaming Climate Risk Considerations in Food Security and IWRM in Tsilima Plains and Upper Catchment Area	UNDP	9,050,000	27,500,000	6th PIR	U	U
6926	Lesotho	Strengthening Climate Services in Lesotho for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change	UNEP	5,000,000	37,060,000	4th PIR	S	MS
6983	Mozambique	Mozambique: Building Resilience in the Coastal Zone through Ecosystem Based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA).	UNEP	6,000,000	22,900,328	4th PIR	MU	MS
6984	Regional	Building Resilience of Health Systems in Asian LDCs to Climate Change	UNDP	9,000,000	27,061,600	5th PIR	S	S
6986	Rwanda	Building the Capacity of Rwanda's Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process	UNEP	6,000,000	7,500,000	4th PIR	S	MU
6988	Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening the Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in Guinea Bissau	UNDP	12,000,000	58,629,172	5th PIR	MU	MU
6989	Nepal	Developing Climate Resilient Livelihoods in the Vulnerable Watershed in Nepal	UNDP	7,000,000	35,793,000	3rd 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	29,957,724	5th PIR	S	S
8001	Chad	Community-based Climate Risks Management in Chad	UNDP	5,250,000	12,500,000	2nd PIR	MS	MU
8009	Nepal	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-resilient Development in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal	UNEP	6,242,700	32,460,000	3rd PIR	S	S
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	5th PIR	S	S
8014	Lesotho	Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Water Supply in Lowlands Lesotho	AfDB	4,416,210	16,040,000	4th PIR	S	S
8018	Regional	Building Resilience of Health Systems in Pacific Island LDCs to Climate Change	UNDP	17,850,000	60,805,814	1st PIR	MU	U
8020	Niger	Planning and Financing Adaptation in Niger	UNDP	8,925,000	31,867,282	3rd PIR	MS	MS
8022	Lao PDR	Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process	UNEP	3,552,969	22,409,174	3rd 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	4th PIR	S	S
8032	Burkina Faso	Promoting Index-based Weather Insurance for Small Holder Farmers in Burkina Faso	UNDP	4,466,175	24,500,000	3rd PIR	MU	MU

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF Project Financing ($)	LDCF Co-Financing ($)	Report	DO Rating	IP Rating
8033	Mauritania	Continental Wetlands Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change	IUCN	4,449,542	7,057,990	5th PIR	S	S
8034	Zambia	Building the Resilience of Local Communities in Zambia through the Introduction of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into Priority Ecosystems, including Wetlands and Forests	UNEP	6,185,000	15,389,400	3rd PIR	MS	MS
8035	Uganda	Reducing the Climate Change Vulnerability of Local Communities in Uganda through EbA in Forest and Wetland Ecosystems	UNEP	4,350,000	16,600,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
9041	Kiribati	Enhancing Whole of Islands Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati	UNDP	8,925,000	48,543,587	3rd PIR	U	U
9052	Timor Leste	CPDP: Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Urban Services Sector in Timor Leste	ADB	3,000,000	55,000,000	Less than 1 year Implementation	Not Rated	Not Rated
9194	Gambia	Strengthening Adaptative Capacities to Climate Change through Capacity Building for Small Scale Enterprises and Communities Dependent on Coastal Fisheries in The Gambia	UNIDO	2,200,000	9,621,062	2nd PIR	U	MS
9201	Cambodia	Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Cambodia's Coastal Fishery Dependent Communities	FAO	4,350,000	24,054,751	3rd PIR	MU	MU
9303	Ethiopia	Climate Change Adaptation in the Lowland Ecosystems of Ethiopia	UNDP	5,836,073	10,450,000	3rd PIR	S	S
9318	Burkina Faso	Climate Resilience in the Nakambe Basin	UNDP	4,416,210	20,148,179	1st PIR	MU	MU
9364	Sao Tome and Principe	São Tomé and Príncipe Additional Financing - West Africa Coastal Area Resilience Investment Project	World Bank	6,000,000	8,400,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
9488	Somalia	Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa - Phase II (RLACC II)	AfDB	9,985,185	22,950,000	4th PIR	S	S
9723	South Sudan	Strengthening the Capacity of Government and Communities in South Sudan to Adapt to Climate Change	UNEP	9,032,420	25,880,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
10089	Chad	Strengthening rural and urban resilience to climate change and variability by the provision of water supply and sanitation in Chad	AfDB	8,700,000	16,583,950	1st PIR	S	S
10096	Rwanda	Ecosystems/Landscape approach to climate proof the Rural Settlement Program of Rwanda	UNDP	8,355,638	22,860,000	2nd PIR	HS	S
10103	Mauritania	Climate change adaptation and livelihoods in three arid regions of Mauritania	UNEP	4,416,210	13,770,374	2nd PIR	S	S
10159	Sudan	Resilience of Pastoral and Farming Communities to Climate Change in North Darfur	FAO	2,429,680	11,300,900	1st PIR	U	U
10160	Guinea	Increased resilience and adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities to climate change in Forested Guinea	UNDP	8,850,000	28,100,000	1st PIR	MS	MU

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF Project Financing ($)	LDCF Co-Financing ($)	Report	DO Rating	IP Rating
10165	Togo	Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo	FAO	8,932,420	41,000,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
10174	Ethiopia	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of communities by up-scaling best practices and adopting an integrated approach in Ethiopia	UNDP	8,932,420	72,200,000	1st PIR	S	MS
10177	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Rice-Based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region	FAO	8,932,420	66,395,280	1st PIR	MS	MS
10186	Zambia	Climate Change Adaptation in Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes	FAO	8,932,420	33,021,000	2nd PIR	S	S
10187	Lao PDR	Climate Smart Agriculture alternatives for upland production systems in Lao PDR	FAO	3,502,968	15,000,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
10199	Gambia	Improving Water Availability in The Gambia’s Rural and Peri-Urban Communities for Domestic and Agricultural Use	AfDB	8,949,766	10,831,500	1st PIR	S	S
10203	Uganda	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Communities in Uganda's watersheds	AfDB	8,949,772	90,169,800	1st PIR	S	S
10320	Haiti	Strengthening the climatic resilience of the drinking water sector in the South of Haiti	UNDP	4,504,563	30,450,000	1st PIR	MU	MU
10376	Liberia	Enhancing the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities in Sinoe County of Liberia	UNDP	8,932,420	11,473,510	1st PIR	MU	MU
10377	Congo DR	Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate change through promoting innovation, transfer and large-scale deployment of adaptation-oriented technologies in priority agriculture value-chains and creating jobs	UNIDO	8,932,420	36,258,000	1st PIR	Un-known	U
10411	Malawi	Malawi-climate resilient and sustainable capture fisheries, aquaculture development and watershed management project	AfDB	4,416,210	14,570,000	1st PIR	S	S
10430	Global	Resilience for Peace & Stability, Food and Water Security Innovation Grant Program	UNDP	1,000,228	810,950	2nd PIR	S	S
10432	Regional	Reviving high quality coffee to stimulate climate adaptation in smallholder farming communities	IUCN	1,146,790	1,900,393	2nd PIR	S	S
10435	Regional	Adaptation Accelerator Program: Building Climate Resilience through Enterprise Acceleration	CI	1,025,046	1,317,880	2nd PIR	S	S
10514	Lao PDR	Integrated Water Resource Management and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Xe Bang Hieng River Basin and Luang Prabang City	UNDP	5,329,452	27,462,585	1st PIR	MS	MU
10525	Global	Strengthening Endogenous Capacities of Least Developed Countries to Access Finance for Climate Change Adaptation	UNEP	1,980,000	2,074,424	2nd PIR	S	S
10593	Kiribati	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	ADB	4,587,156	61,831,020	1st PIR	S	MU

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF Project Financing ($)	LDCF Co-Financing ($)	Report	DO Rating	IP Rating
10680	Sierra Leone	Promotion of climate adaptation technology and business model innovations and entrepreneurship in Sierra Leone	UNIDO	8,932,420	26,987,500	1st PIR	Un-known	MS
10691	Senegal	Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for resilient natural resources and agro-pastoral communities in the Ferlo Biosphere Reserve and Plateau of Thies	UNDP	8,949,533	10,503,187	1st PIR	S	MS
10745	Vanuatu	Greater Port Vila Urban Resilience Project	ADB	2,293,578	11,735,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
10746	Solomon Islands	Strengthening Resilience of Water Supply in Honiara	ADB	4,587,156	92,817,000	2nd PIR	S	S
10861	Solomon Islands	Integrated Economic Development and Community Resilience (IEDCR)	World Bank	4,566,211	19,000,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
10908	Madagascar	Building adaptation and resilience to climate change in the essential oil sector in Madagascar (ARCHE)	UNIDO	1,776,484	11,141,095	1st PIR	Un-known	Un-known
10961	Global	Accelerating investment in nature-based solutions (NBS) to help address climate adaptation in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	World Bank	10,000,000	92,500,000	1st PIR	Not Rated	Not Rated
10994	Global	Strengthening engagement and action by the Least Developed Countries Group on climate change	UNIDO	1,826,484	1,140,540	1st PIR	HS	S

ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead GEF Agency	SCCF Project Financing ($)	SCCF Co-Financing ($)	Report	DO Rating	IP Rating
5125	Lebanon	Smart Adaptation of Forest Landscapes in Mountain Areas (SALMA)	FAO	7,147,635	26,980,000	7th PIR	S	MS
5666	Pakistan	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development	UNIDO	3,310,000	14,700,000	8th PIR	S	S
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	Final PIR	HS	S
5687	Belize	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	World Bank	8,000,000	3,975,000	7th PIR	MS	MU
5814	Regional	Pacific Resilience Program	World Bank	5,479,452	40,217,000	9th PIR	MS	MS
6924	Viet Nam	Promoting Climate Resilience in Vietnamese Cities Management	ADB	4,566,210	77,897,100	5th PIR	S	MS
6927	Egypt	Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements	IFAD	7,812,000	38,132,600	9th PIR	S	S
6951	Morocco	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Moroccan Ports Sector	EBRD	6,192,694	48,900,000	8th PIR	MS	MS
9670	Regional	Enhancing Regional Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas	UNEP	1,000,000	4,891,894	3rd PIR	S	MS
10296	Global	Adaptation SME Accelerator Project (ASAP)	CI	1,995,497	500,000	4th PIR	HS	HS
10437	Regional	Financial tools for small scale fishers in Melanesia	WWF-US	1,005,046	7,330,578	2nd PIR	S	S
10438	Colombia	UAVs/drones for Equitable Climate Change Adaptation: Participatory Risk Management through Landslide and Debris Flow Monitoring in Mocoa, Colombia	CAF	504,500	2,665,201	2nd PIR	MS	MS
10632	Global	Using systemic approaches and simulation to scale nature-based infrastructure for climate adaptation	UNIDO	2,000,000	3,822,486	2nd PIR	S	S
10934	Regional	Building climate resilience in supply chains for the mobilization of adaptation funding	CI	917,431	8,831,011	1st PIR	S	S

ANNEX III: MULTI-TRUST FUND PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2024

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF Project Financing ($)	SCCF Project Financing ($)	LDCF Co-Financing ($)	SCCF Co-Financing ($)	Report	DO Rating	IP Rating
10431	Regional	Partnerships for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance in Asia and the Pacific	ADB	441,400	837,139	351,712	4,900,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
10433	Global	Piloting innovative financing for climate adaptation technologies in medium-sized cities	UNIDO	225,667	451,333	583,479	1,246,521	2nd PIR	Un-known	Un-known
10436	Global	Investment Readiness for the Landscape Resilience Fund	WWF-US	571,331	571,330	6,410,905	6,410,901	2nd PIR	MS	MS
10927	Regional	Acceleration of financial technology-enabled climate resilience solutions	UNIDO	345,297	517,945	4,386,000	6,579,000	1st PIR	S	S
10083	Sudan	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project -AF	World Bank	4,566,210	0	10,000,000	0	Final PIR	MS	MS
10181	Timor Leste	IKAN Adapt: Strengthening the adaptive capacity, resilience and biodiversity conservation ability of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Timor-Leste	FAO	2,649,726	0	7,255,114	0	2nd PIR	S	MS
10415	Vanuatu	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu – Phase II (VCAP II)	UNDP	6,720,020	0	28,133,149	0	1st PIR	MS	MU
10505	Angola	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development	CI	9,174,312	0	5,790,108	0	1st PIR	MU	MU
10687	Mali	Climate security and sustainable management of natural resources in the central regions of Mali for peacebuilding	UNDP	4,872,831	0	50,465,130	0	1st PIR	U	U
10688	Benin	Restoring and Enhancing the Value of Degraded Lands and Forest Ecosystems for Enhanced Climate Resilience in Benin (PIRVaTEFoD-Benin)	UNDP	4,466,210	0	23,272,615	0	1st PIR	MS	MU
4904	Regional	Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	AfDB	0	5,250,000	0	27,400,000	7th PIR	S	MS
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	0	1,818,182	0	12,601,667	9th PIR	MS	MS

GEF ID	Country	Project Title	Lead GEF Agency	LDCF Project Financing ($)	SCCF Project Financing ($)	LDCF Co-Financing ($)	SCCF Co-Financing ($)	Report	DO Rating	IP Rating
10195	Regional	CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) multicounty soil management initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems	FAO	0	883,242	0	4,176,883	2nd PIR	MS	MS