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Accessing Resources from LDCF and SCCF

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Adaptation and the role of the GEF

Adaptation is the process of **reducing the adverse effects of climate change on human and natural systems.**

- At COP 7, the GEF was requested to manage **Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)** and **Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)**.
- LDCF and SCCF priority: ADAPTATION.
- Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) as a precursor to operationalization of LDCF and SCCF.



Completed spring development in Kebele, Ethiopia (SCCF)



Adaptation – The GEF’s Approach

- Based on the recognition that **adaptation is inextricably linked to development**
- Follows the concept of “**additional cost**” to development
- Operational funding mechanisms
 - **LDCF**
 - **SCCF**
- Provides funding to meet full costs associated with *additional costs* imposed by effects of CC
- Total pledges: Approximately **\$800 million**



Strengthening adaptation capacities in the Agricultural Sector – Burkina Faso (LDCF)



LDCF and SCCF Strategic Objectives

1. **Reduce vulnerability** to the adverse impacts of climate change
2. **Increase adaptive capacity** to respond to the impacts of climate change
3. **Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technologies**



LDCF and SCCF: Introduction

LDCF

SCCF

Established to address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) under the Climate Convention

Established to support adaptation and technology transfer in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC

Mandated to finance the preparation and implementation of **National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)**

Support both short and long term **Adaptation and Technology Transfer activities.**

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Afghanistan |  Madagascar |
|  Angola |  Malawi |
|  Bangladesh |  Mali |
|  Benin |  Mauritania |
|  Bhutan |  Mozambique |
|  Burkina Faso |  Myanmar |
|  Burundi |  Nepal |
|  Cambodia |  Niger |
|  Central African Republic |  Rwanda |
|  Chad |  Samoa |
|  Comoros |  Sao Tome and Principe |
|  Congo (Democratic Republic of the) |  Senegal |
|  Djibouti |  Sierra Leone |
|  Equatorial Guinea |  Solomon Islands |
|  Eritrea |  Somalia |
|  Ethiopia |  Sudan |
|  Gambia |  Timor-Leste |
|  Guinea |  Togo |
|  Guinea-Bissau |  Tuvalu |
|  Haiti |  Uganda |
|  Kiribati |  United Rep. of Tanzania |
|  Lao People's Democratic Rep. |  Vanuatu |
|  Lesotho |  Yemen |
|  Liberia |  Zambia |

Innovative Features of LDCF/SCCF



GEF Trust Fund

LDCF/SCCF

“Incremental” Cost

“Additional” Cost Principle

Global benefits

Adaptation benefits

STAR

No STAR

Co-financing

Existing BAU Financing

Higher MSP ceiling for LDCF (\$2M)

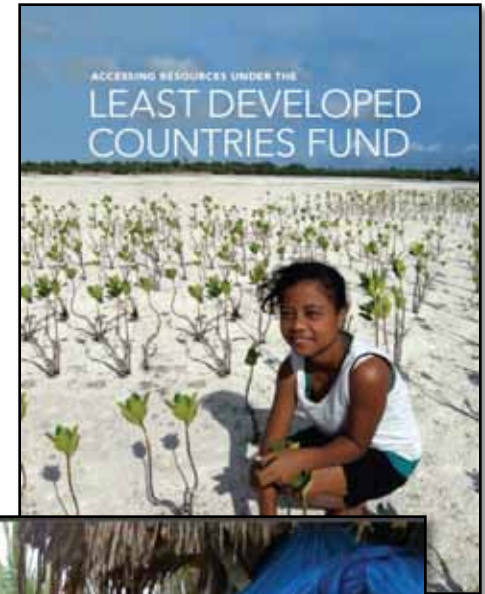
Rolling basis approval for LDCF

Coping with Drought Project – Mozambique (SCCF)



How to access LDCF and SCCF funds?

- **Consistent with GEF Adaptation Program strategic objectives.**
- **Step-by-step, user friendly guidelines for LDCF and SCCF**
 - **To inform countries on LDCF funding processes, project criteria, baseline concept, additional cost principle and project cycles.**
 - **Available Online in English, French and Portuguese**
 - **"Accessing resources under the Least Developed Countries Fund"**
 - **"Accessing resources under the Special Climate Change Fund"**



Main Areas of Intervention

Food Security and Agriculture → drought resistant crop, farming techniques

Water Resources Management → resilient water infrastructure, rainwater harvesting, micro surface and ground water treatment facilities

Disaster Risk Management → Integrated disaster risk management strategies, glacial lake outburst floods hazard management

Natural Resources Management → efficient wood management, ecotourism, forest management, mangrove restoration, alternative livelihoods

Integrated Coastal Zone Management → beach reinforcement and nourishment, protection structures (e.g. jetties, groins, breakwaters)

Health → climate change challenges incorporated into health programs, use of medicinal plants to treat diseases



Project Example: Bhutan

- **Objective:** to **reduce the risks from glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)** in Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys
- Funding: \$3.9 million (IA-UNDP)
- **Key outputs:**
 - Immediate risk of flash flood reduced by siphoning out water and lowering water levels in the glacial lakes
 - Improved capacities to prevent climate change-induced GLOF disasters
 - Institutionalized climate-resilient DRM legislation, policy frameworks, and guidelines
- Project success showcased in UNDP film **“Revealed: the Himalayan Meltdown”**



GEF 5 Programming and Reforms

18 month project
cycle

Fewer steps in
project cycle (council
reviews FSPs only at
PIF stage)

One template for all
Funds

Multi-trust fund and
multi-focal area
projects

Programmatic
approaches

Direct access (NPFE &
convention reports)



Adaptation Strategy: Looking Ahead

Making vulnerable development sectors **climate resilient**

Responding to COP guidance, particularly regarding **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)**

Scaling up adaptation efforts through **programmatic approaches**, and **catalyzing private sector financing**

Harnessing synergies across GEF focal areas through **multi-trust fund projects**

Promoting **gender-sensitive approaches**

Expanding and strengthening **partnerships**





Thank you for your attention

Questions?



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