



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

COMPILATION OF COMMENTS
SUBMITTED BY COUNCIL MEMBERS
ON THE JUNE 2015 SCCF WORK PROGRAM

Note: This document is a compilation of comments submitted to the Secretariat by LDCF/SCCF Council Members concerning the project/program proposals presented in the June 2015 Work Program (Ref: GEF/LDCF.SCCF.18/05)

**COMPILATION OF COUNCIL COMMENTS
WORK PROGRAM FOR THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)**

Pacific Region: Pacific Resilience Programme. (World Bank) GEF ID = 5814

Comments from Germany:

Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final proposal

1. Germany welcomes that the *Pacific Resilience Program* (PREP) seeks to pool various funding sources as part of a larger coherent support programme to Pacific Island Countries, building on the experiences with the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Finance Initiative and linking this to the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development and its coordination mechanism the Pacific Resilience Partnership. **Given that multiple funding sources are applied for, Germany asks to specify which components and country-specific activities are being financed by which funding source.**
2. Germany recognises that strong regional support will be necessary to coordinate all aspects of this complex programme. While appreciating the key role envisaged for the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the proposal focuses particularly on disaster risk practitioners within the SPC and does not sufficiently consider climate change experts. **Germany therefore recommends that both practitioners with expertise in disaster risk reduction and in climate change adaptation are included to ensure that slow-onset hazards are also taken into account.**
3. The proposal makes reference to creating a pool of experts at the regional level, yet it does not elaborate their relation vis-à-vis the PPCR Regional Technical Support Mechanism, a network of experts hosted within the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. **Germany recommends exploring possible synergies between the envisaged new pool of experts and the PPCR Regional Technical Support Mechanism to avoid duplication of work, particularly related to the support of meteorological services.**
4. The *Coping With Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region* project, supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), actively strengthens the capacities of several regional organisations. **Thus, Germany recommends coordination with the *Coping With Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region* project and to make use of its experience in supporting particularly the Secretariat for the Pacific Community.**

Cambodia: Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET).(IFAD) GEF ID = 9103

Comments from Germany:

Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:

1. Germany appreciates that the PIF seeks to foster synergies and links between mitigation and adaptation. The majority of the GEF project financing (62% or \$2,830,000) are allocated to the GEF objectives CCA—1 (vulnerability reduction) and CCA-3 (integration of adaptation into planning). Yet, the interventions are exclusively based on mitigation related activities, under the assumption that their larger scale adoption will lead to adaptation co-benefits. Uncertainty remains as to whether the adoption of RET on their own will really address the complex sources of climate change vulnerability. **Germany therefore asks to specify how exactly the proposed measures will lead to reduced vulnerability and integration of adaptation into planning processes in order to achieve GEF objectives CCA-1 and CCA-3.**
2. Germany supports the project's aim to increase adoption of renewable energy technologies by rural households. In order to achieve its objective of large-scale adoption of RETs the introduced technologies like biodigestors need to be able to successfully compete with established practices. For many rural households in Cambodia the available amount of suitable biomass is relatively limited and the need to collect the daily amount of biomass for the biodigestor may even bear risks of competition with their use in agriculture. **Germany therefore suggests considering a focus on bigger livestock farms for which biodigestors could be an attractive business model in the Cambodian context.**
3. The use of cheap hand tractors, which can also be used to power water pumps, is increasingly common and supply shops and service stations for such equipment are already well established in rural areas of Cambodia and further extending. This impedes the potential competitiveness of solar energy systems. **Germany therefore recommends to carefully assess the required critical number of RET users that may lead to the establishment of a self-sustaining market for RETs including after-sales services through bigger companies and rural supply shops.**

Sri Lanka: Resilient and Integrated Urban Development for Greater Colombo (ADB) GEF ID = 9107

Comments from Germany:

Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:

1. Germany appreciates the objective of the PIF to enhance climate resilient water management and urban development. However, it is not clear how the described infrastructure deficits of wastewater management are connected to climate change impacts. **Germany therefore asks to specify the climate change relevance of component 3 and how exactly it would address climate change vulnerabilities.**
2. Germany appreciates the intended integrative approach to urban planning and the efforts to establish interagency coordination mechanisms as well as the link to the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. The scope of the PIF is relatively broad, ranging from the management of watersheds over the development of financial mechanisms to cost-benefit analysis. Yet, the PIF provides very little detail on each of these proposed activities and how they relate to each other. **Germany therefore asks to further specify how the various components, intended outcomes and outputs will be integrated and managed and how they could be sustained within government structures.**
3. In addition to the relevant projects mentioned in the PIF, **Germany recommends to consider possible synergies with other initiatives** such as the “Ambatale Water Supply System Improvement and Energy Saving Project” implemented by the French Development Agency (AFD) and the “Kalu Ganga Water Supply Project for Greater Colombo” implemented by JICA.