

20th LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting
June 9, 2016
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 04

**FY15 ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES FUND AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The LDCF/SCCF Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.20/04, *FY15 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*, welcomed the review and appreciated the progress made in reporting portfolio-level performance, results and lessons learned under the LDCF and the SCCF. The Council welcomed the overall finding that 94 per cent of LDCF and SCCF projects under implementation in FY15 were rated in the satisfactory range for their progress towards development objectives.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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) that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2015 (FY15). The review further provides information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF.

Sixty-seven LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and were under implementation during at least part of FY15. For these projects the Secretariat received four terminal evaluations (TE), ten mid-term reviews (MTR) and 64 project implementation reports (PIR). Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$326 million as at June 30, 2015, with \$ 1.62 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$290.76 million, \$102.96 million, or 35.41 per cent, had been disbursed by the 67 projects.

Under the SCCF, 31 projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and were under implementation during at least part of FY15. For these projects the Secretariat received three TEs, two MTRs and 28 PIRs. Total SCCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$132.57 million as at June 30, 2015, with \$1.36 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$117.29 million, \$53.33 million, or 45.47 per cent, had been disbursed by the 31 projects.

Sixty-three of the 67 LDCF projects under implementation, or 94 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). As for implementation progress (IP), 64 projects received a rating of MS or higher. Under the SCCF 29 of the 31 projects under implementation, or 94 per cent, received a DO rating of MS or higher; whereas 27 projects were rated MS or higher for implementation progress.

As at June 30, 2015, the 67 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 1.8 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 200,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 67 projects, an estimated 438,000 hectares of land had been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 52 national policies, plans or frameworks in 18 LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 30 projects had enhanced climate information services in 23 LDCs. Under the SCCF, the 26 projects reviewed had reached some 223,000 direct beneficiaries and trained some 20,000 people. Through these projects, 46 national policies, plans or frameworks in 22 countries had been strengthened to integrate climate change risks.

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

experiences of enabling private sector engagement in adaptation, gender mainstreaming, and stakeholder engagement.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This review 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) that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2015 (FY15; July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015). The review further provides information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 1: The LDCF and the SCCF at a glance as at June 30, 2015

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Pledges and contributions			
Total cumulative pledges (USDeq)	934,723,008	349,122,561	1,283,845,569
Total paid contributions (USD)	929,131,231	340,748,483	1,269,879,714
Project approvals			
Total cumulative funding approved towards projects and programs (including Agency fees) (USD)	931,514,294	342,027,404	1,273,541,698
Total co-financing (USD)	3,876,561,570	2,604,859,868	6,481,421,438
Number of projects	210	75	285
Number of countries	51	78	116
Projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO			
Total funding committed towards projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO (including Agency fees) (USD)	174	57	231
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	643,137,576	241,674,163	884,811,739
Number of projects	2,937,629,218	1,951,346,864	4,888,976,082
Number of countries	51	63	102
Active portfolio in FY15: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and were under implementation during at least a part of FY15			
Total funding committed towards active portfolio (including Agency fees) (USD)	326,002,434	132,569,907	458,572,341
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (project grants, excluding Agency fees and PPGs) (USD)	102,960,948	53,329,262	156,290,210
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	1,617,999,469	1,362,768,643	2,980,768,112
Number of projects	67	31	98
Number of countries	42	48	81

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

2. This section provides a quantitative overview of the portfolio of projects and programs that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY15. For a summary of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF as at May 6, 2015, please refer to the document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.20/03, *Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*.

Least Developed Countries Fund

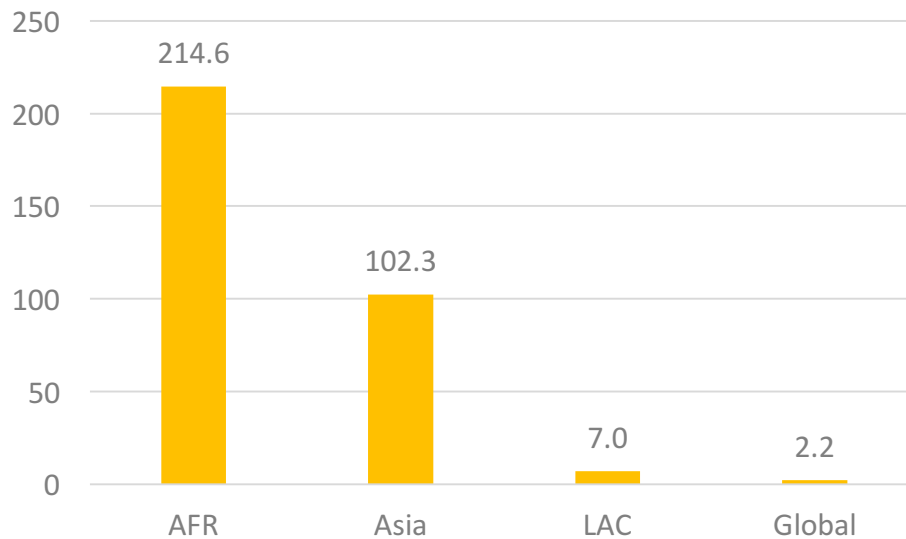
3. Sixty-seven LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and were under implementation during at least part of FY15. For these projects the Secretariat received four terminal evaluations (TE), ten mid-term reviews (MTR) and 64 project implementation reports (PIR). The active portfolio includes 62 full-sized projects (FSP) and five medium-sized projects (MSP). Of the 67 projects reviewed, 27 had completed their first full year of implementation as at June 30, 2015; 11 had completed their second year; while 29 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex I provides a list of the reports received for the active LDCF portfolio.

4. Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$326 million as at June 30, 2015, with \$ 1.62 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$290.76 million, \$102.96 million, or 35.41 per cent, had been disbursed by the 67 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1 above. For a complete list of projects in the active LDCF portfolio, please refer to Annex I.

Regional distribution of LDCF projects under implementation

5. As at June 30, 2015, some 66 per cent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation had been committed towards projects in least developed countries (LDC) in Africa, while some 31 per cent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific (see Figure 1 below). Haiti, the only LDC in the LAC region, had received some \$7 million or four per cent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation. The regional distribution of LDCF programming reflects the distribution of LDCs, 68 per cent of which are located in Africa. The active LDCF portfolio includes projects in eleven Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are also LDCs, with funding commitments amounting to \$85.76 million or some 26 per cent of the active portfolio.

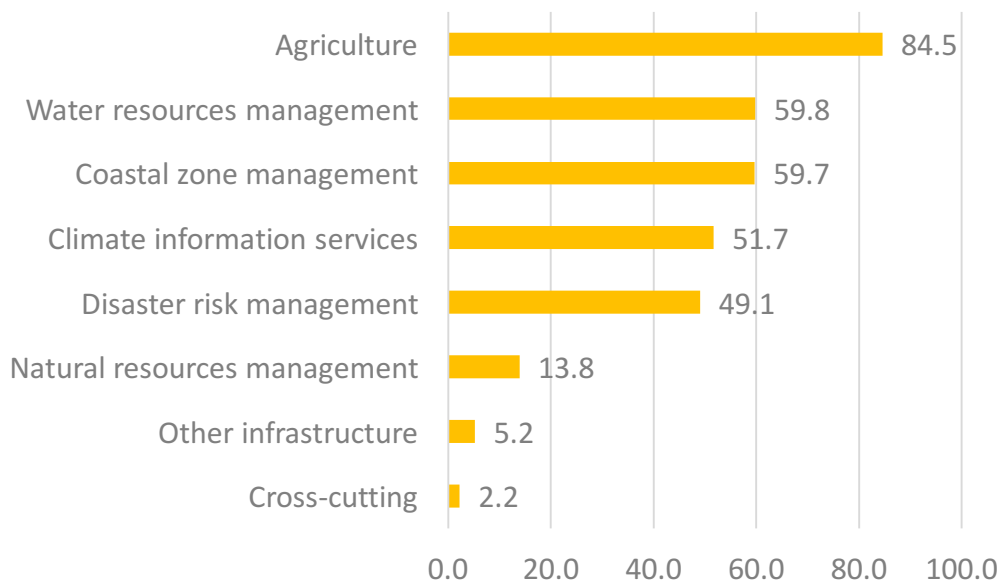
Figure 1: Regional distribution of LDCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2015 (\$m)



Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by sector

6. The GEF, through the LDCF, supports LDCs in addressing their urgent and immediate adaptation needs across all vulnerable sectors. Consistent with the priorities identified in LDCs' national adaptation programs of action (NAPA), some 26 per cent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were working to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food systems. Coastal zone management, water resources management and climate information services were other priority sectors addressed through the active portfolio, each receiving between 18 and 16 per cent of funding commitments, respectively. (see Figure 2 below)

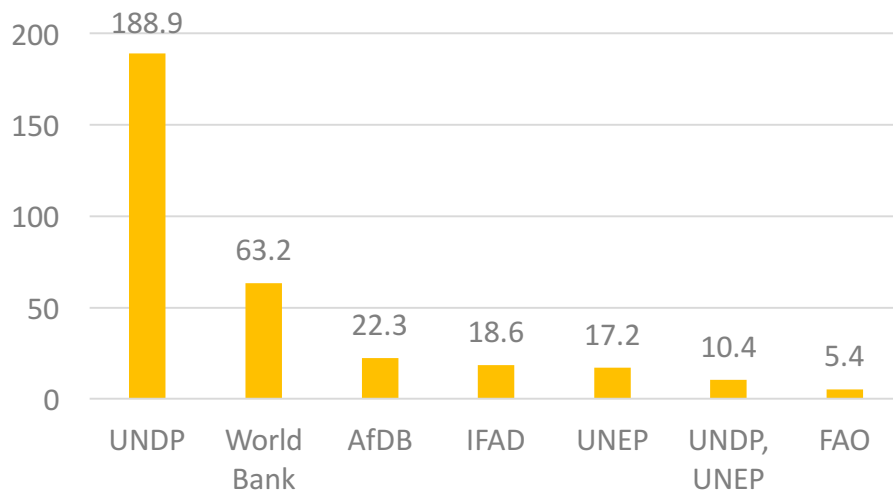
Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by sector as at June 30, 2015



Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency

7. As at June 30, 2015, six GEF Agencies were involved in LDCF projects under implementation, with UNDP holding the largest share of the active portfolio at 58 per cent of funding commitments (see Figure 3 below).

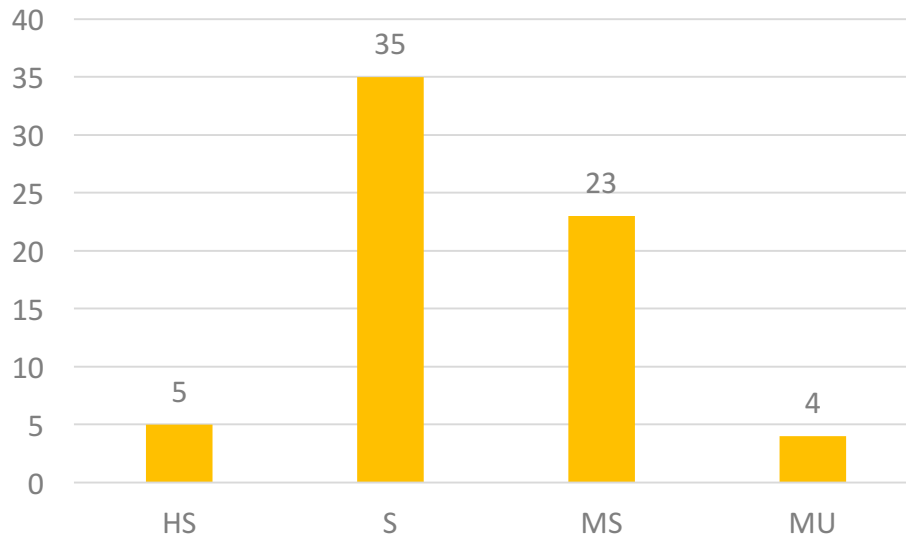
Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2015 (\$m)



Performance ratings of LDCF projects under implementation

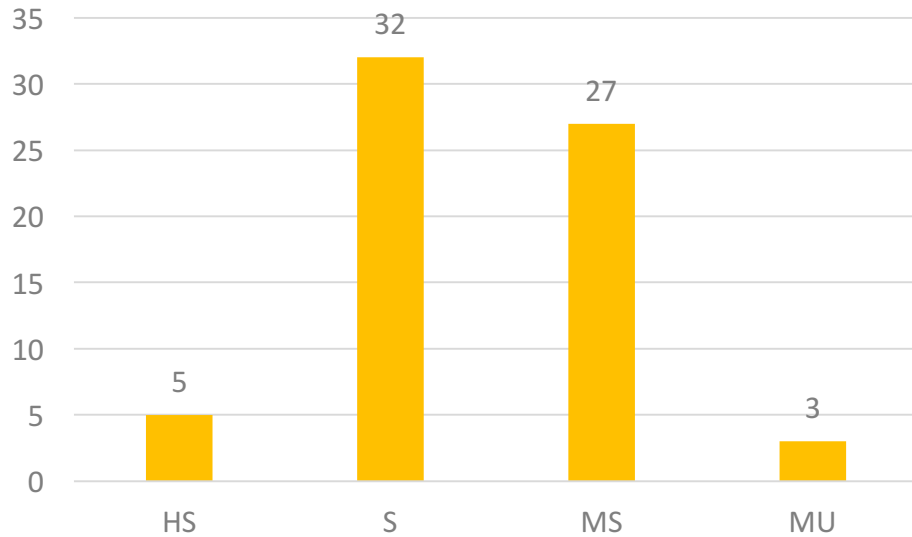
8. Based on the reports received, 63 of the 67 LDCF projects under implementation, or 94 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). As for implementation progress (IP), 64 projects received a rating of MS or higher. (see figures 4 and 5 below) 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.

Figure 4: DO ratings of LDCF projects as at June 30, 2015 (number of projects) ¹



¹ Classification of ratings: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Unsatisfactory (US), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)

Figure 5: IP ratings of LDCF projects as at June 30, 2015 (number of projects)



Results achieved under the LDCF

9. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as at June 30, 2015 are summarized in Table 2 below. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives and portfolio-level indicators introduced as part of the GEF’s updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05). 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 for projects that were completed before June 30, 2014.

10. As at June 30, 2015, the 67 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 1.8 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 200,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 67 projects, an estimated 451,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 52 national policies, plans or frameworks in 18 LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 30 projects had enhanced climate information services in 23 LDCs.

Table 1: Portfolio-level results under the LDCF as at June 30, 2015

Indicator	Cumulative (incl. projects completed before FY15)	Value (active portfolio in FY 15)	No. of projects in sample ²	No. of countries	Total LDCF amount (US\$)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	1,930,000	1,830,000	35	28	155,769,082
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	503,000	451,000	28	25	117,578,292
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	53	47		33	204,869,294
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	158	150	38	31	172,849,495
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	36	30		23	127,657,435
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	19	16		15	59,032,450
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	206,000	199,000	51	35	229,707,184
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	173	155	37	30	169,830,672
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes					

² Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 67 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio. The sample size is determined by the (i) specific indicators used in the individual projects for which reports were received; and (ii) the progress made under those projects.

No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	65	52	21	18	79,503,048
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	534	406	19	15	70,718,871

11. Of the 29 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio that had reached more advanced stages of implementation (see paragraph 3), two examples illustrate the results achieved as at June 30, 2015.

12. The project *Adapting water resource management in the Comoros to expected climate change* (GEF ID: 3857) sought to promote more resilient water resource management practices in the face of climate change. According to the fourth PIR, the project had, *inter alia*, (i) supported the installation of water distribution and treatment infrastructure for nearly 80,000 direct beneficiaries in the city of Moroni and 15 villages, thereby reducing water losses from 60 per cent to less than 5 per cent; (ii) expanded access to improved climate information across three islands through the installation of new observation equipment, and strengthened the capacities of decision-makers, planners and technical staff to apply climate information, particularly in the water sector; and (iii) initiated reforestation and sustainable land management activities across more than 500 ha of key river banks, hilltops and degraded lands, while training farmers in ways to improve water-use efficiency.

13. Another project that was nearing completion as at June 30, 2015, *Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts* (GEF ID: 4034) had made considerable progress towards its development objective and was rated highly satisfactory. The project, which sought to enhance food security in the face of climate change by reducing the vulnerability of smallholder farmers to floods and drought, had (i) reached 82 per cent of its target population through extension services aiming to promote the broader adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices and technology, with benefits to nearly 100,000 people. Improved rice varieties, for example, had been adopted over nearly 8,000 ha. In addition, the project had (ii) contributed towards preparing the ground for a broader integration of adaptation into national and sub-national development planning and financing processes, including through the development of four district-level climate scenarios extending to 2070, by facilitating the preparation of climate-smart land-use plans in 34 villages, and by enabling climate-related risks and adaptation to be fully considered in the new National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2016-2020).

14. FY 15 was also the first full year of implementation for the LDCF-financed initiative, *Climate Information for Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa* (CIRDA). This program, while consisting of eleven national FSPs, has a regional objective of enabling vulnerable countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to strengthen their climate and hydro-meteorological monitoring capabilities and associated early-warning systems. For this review, first PIRs were received for nine of the participating countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia). Based on the reports received, as at June 30, 2015 the majority of projects had begun procuring and installing observation equipment, and initial training had been provided to some 260 technical staff in seven countries.

Special Climate Change Fund

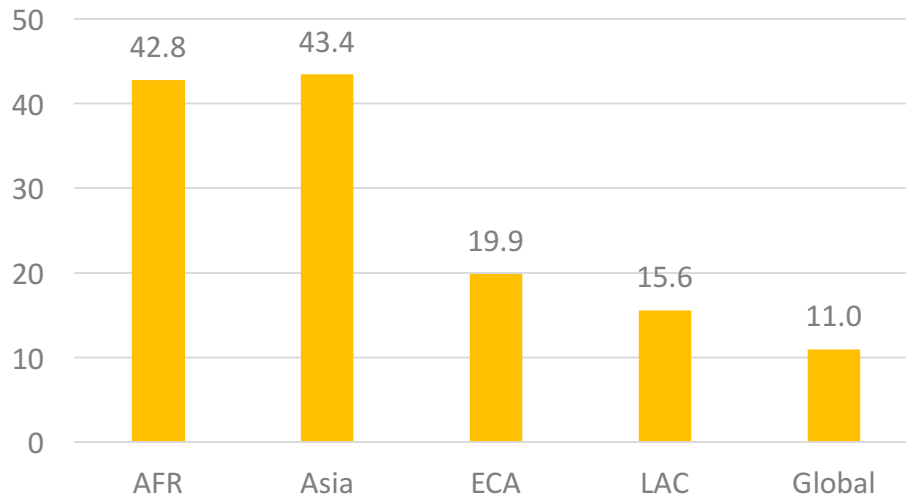
15. Thirty-one SCCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and were under implementation during at least part of FY15. For these projects the Secretariat received three TEs, two MTRs and 28 PIRs. The active portfolio includes 30 FSPs and one MSP. Of the 31 projects reviewed, nine had completed their first full year of implementation, six had completed their second year, while 16 projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex II provides a list of the reports received for the active SCCF portfolio.

16. Total SCCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$132.57 million as at June 30, 2015, with \$1.36 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$117.29 million, \$53.33 million, or 45.47 per cent, had been disbursed by the 31 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1 above. For a complete list of projects in the active SCCF portfolio, please refer to Annex II.

Regional distribution of SCCF projects under implementation

17. As at June 30, 2015, most of the SCCF financing towards projects under implementation was committed towards projects Africa and the Asia-Pacific region, each receiving about a third of the total funding commitments. Projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia as well as Latin America and the Caribbean received 15 and 12 per cent of funding commitments, respectively, whereas eight per cent went towards global projects. Thirteen Pacific SIDS benefited from a regional SCCF project under implementation, with \$14.82 million in funding commitments, or eleven per cent of the active portfolio. (see Figure 6 below)

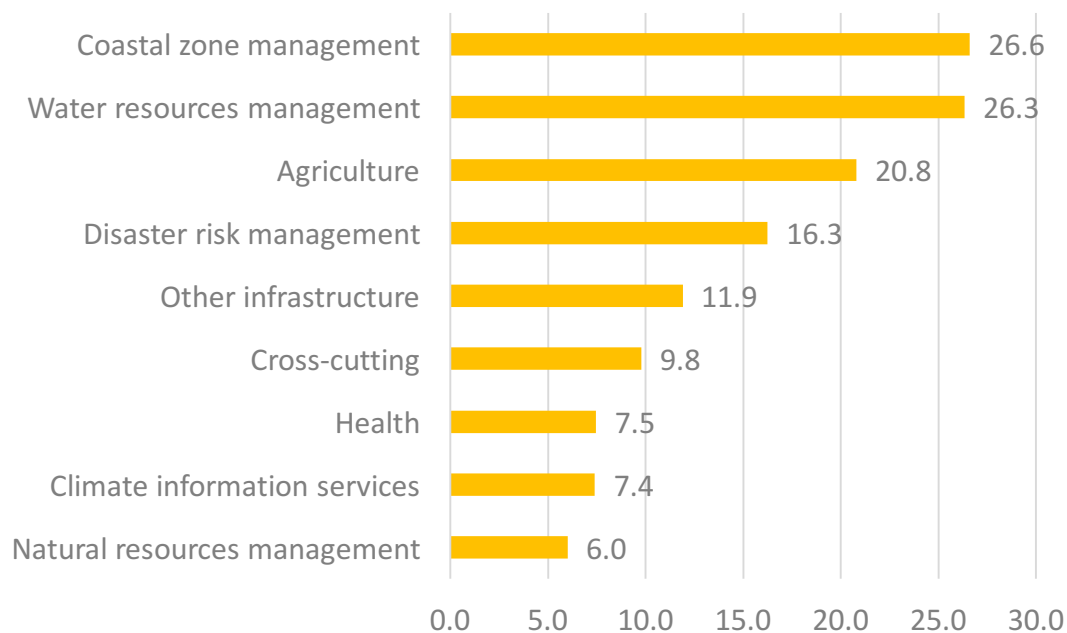
Figure 6: Regional distribution of SCCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2015 (\$m)



Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector

18. At the end of the reporting period, projects addressing coastal zone management and water resources management each received a fifth of the total funding commitments towards the active SCCF portfolio. Agriculture and food security and disaster risk management were other priority sectors for SCCF financing, receiving 16 and 12 per cent of total commitments, respectively. (see Figure 7 below)

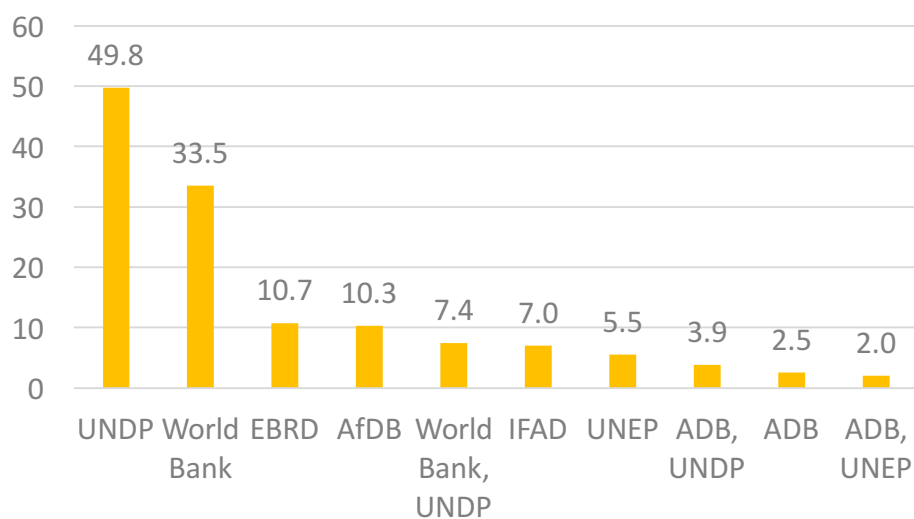
Figure 7: Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector as at June 30, 2015 (\$m)



Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency

19. As at June 30, 2015, seven GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation, with UNDP managing 38 per cent of the total funding commitments, followed by the World Bank with 25 per cent. (see Figure 8 below)

Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2015 (\$m)



Performance ratings of SCCF projects under implementation

20. Based on the reports received, 29 of the 31 SCCF projects under implementation, or 94 per cent, received a DO of MS or higher; whereas 27 projects were rated MS or higher for implementation progress (see figures 9 and 10 below).

Figure 9: DO ratings of SCCF projects as at June 30, 2015 (number of projects)

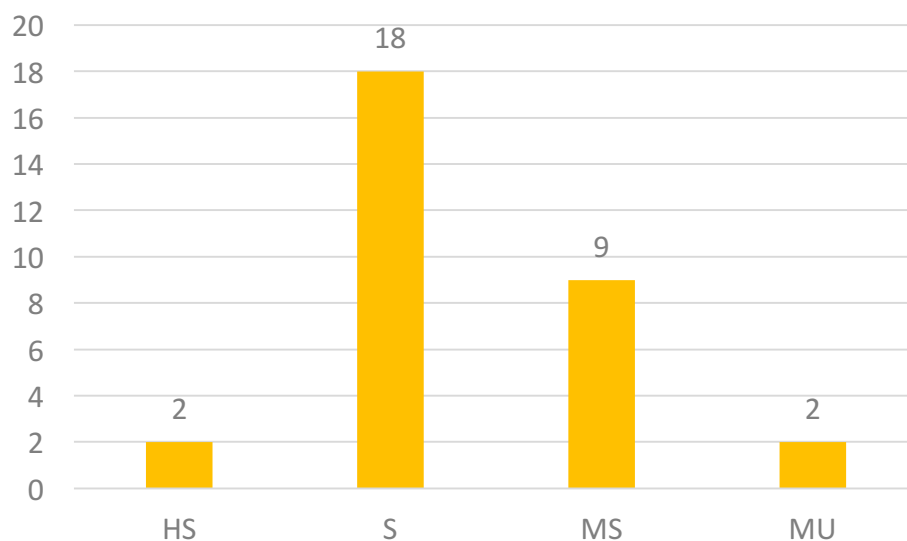
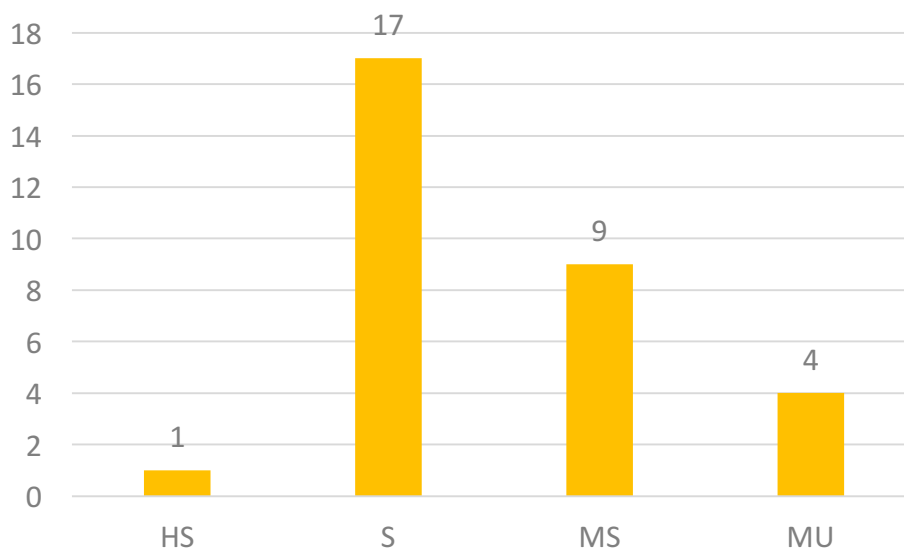


Figure 10: IP ratings of SCCF projects as at June 30, 2015 (number of projects)



Results achieved under the SCCF

21. Results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio as at June 30, 2015 are summarized in Table 3 below. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives and portfolio-level indicators introduced as part of the GEF's updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05). 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, including for projects that were completed before June 30, 2014.

22. As at June 30, 2015, the 31 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 200,000 direct beneficiaries and trained some 20,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 31 projects, some 17,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 46 national policies, plans or frameworks in 22 countries had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks, while five projects had enhanced climate information services in eleven countries.

Table 3: Portfolio-level results under the SCCF as at June 30, 2015

Indicator	Cumulative (incl. projects completed before FY15)	Value (active portfolio in FY 15)	No. of projects in sample ³	No. of countries	Total SCCF amount (US\$)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	1,610,000	223,000	12	25	60,322,545
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	233,000	17,200	6	8	24,246,249
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	24	18		38	82,509,198
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	61	50	14	34	68,495,700
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	10	5		11	21,645,400
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	5	3		9	9,360,404
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	32,400	20,200	21	15	63,935,698
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	232	214	10	25	50,087,774
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes					
No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	49	46	8	22	43,052,724

³ Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 31 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio. The sample size is determined by the (i) specific indicators used in the individual projects for which reports were received; and (ii) the progress made under those projects.

No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures

189 131 5 10 27,066,754

23. Of the 16 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio that had reached more advanced stages of implementation (see paragraph 15), two examples illustrate the results achieved as at June 30, 2015.

24. The project *Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance in Ecuador* (GEF ID: 2931), which was completed in May 2015, sought to reduce vulnerability to climate change through the effective governance and management of water resources. This pioneering project played an important role in raising awareness of the adverse effects of climate change at different levels of decision-making, and in demonstrating locally appropriate ways to reduce vulnerability. At completion, the project had, inter alia, (i) contributed towards the development of the National Climate Change Strategy (2012-2025) and National Climate Change Plan (2014-2017), as well as the integration of climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies in five district-level development plans; (ii) enabled the demonstration of some 230 adaptation strategies and measures at the local level, including in water resources management, sustainable land management, and agricultural production, with direct benefits to nearly 30,000 people, 50 per cent of whom are women; and (iii) strengthened the capacities of key institutions at the national level in the provision and application of hydro-meteorological and climate information, including through direct training to more than 300 staff.

25. A more recent project that had made considerable progress during the reporting period was *Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert* (GEF ID: 3967), which had completed its third year of implementation. The project sought to strengthen the capacity of public and private institutions to integrate climate change adaptation in projects directed to small farmers in five target regions. As at June 30, 2015, the project had some 10,000 smallholder farmers, or 43 per cent of the targeted population, had applied at least one adaptation measure, against a target of 35 per cent. These measures covered more than 12,000 hectares of arable land. The project had also trained some 460 representatives of key public and private partner organizations, and more than 3,200 farmers had benefited from training and awareness activities.

Multi-trust fund projects under implementation

26. PIRs were received for eleven projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds. Total funding commitments towards these projects amounted to \$32.23 million from the LDCF and \$15.28 million from the SCCF. The projects are summarized in Table 4 below. As at June 30, 2015 most multi-trust fund projects remained in the early stages of implementation.

Table 2: Multi-trust fund projects and programs under implementation as at June 30, 2015

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	Total LDCF/ SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	LDCF	1,650,000	11,736,000	S	MS
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	LDCF	4,499,000	5,696,000	MS	MS
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	LDCF	13,080,000	49,600,000	MS	MU
4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	SCCF	2,000,000	15,000,000	MS	S
4904	Regional	Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	AfDB	SCCF	5,775,000	27,200,000	S	S
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	SCCF	2000000	12601667	S	S
4652	Regional	GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project	ADB	SCCF	500000	7000000	S	S
4709	Togo	PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLMI) Project	World Bank	LDCF	4000000	25851000	MS	MS
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	SCCF	5000000	293930000	MS	MS

		PSG – Agriculture production support project (with Sustainable Land and Water Management)	World Bank	LDCF	5000000	47805000	MU	MS
4908	Chad							
5220	Ethiopia	PSG: Sustainable Land Management Project-2	World Bank	LDCF	5000000	47505517	MS	MS
		Total			48,504,000	543,925,184		

SUCCESS FACTORS, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

27. This section provides a qualitative analysis of the LDCF and SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2014 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY15, drawing on the seven TEs, twelve MTRs and 92 PIRs received. The analysis explores the following broad themes: (i) key success factors and challenges behind project performance, (ii) enabling private sector engagement in adaptation, (iii) gender mainstreaming, and (iv) stakeholder engagement.

28. The qualitative analysis is subject to limitations due to the fact that many projects for which reports were received remained in the early stages of implementation (see paragraphs 3 and 15 above); and given that it relies in part on PIRs that are not primarily intended to perform an analytical function. As a result, the analysis does not attempt to synthesize the information provided, but rather to highlight illustrative examples with a focus on the most advanced projects, and those projects for which sufficient information and lessons were articulated.

Understanding project performance: key success factors and challenges

29. Of the 98 projects considered in this review, seven were rated highly satisfactory in terms of their progress towards development objectives, which suggests that they may be considered good practice. These include five projects financed through the LDCF and two SCCF projects. The results of two of these, in Ecuador (GEF ID: 2931) and Lao PDR (GEF ID: 4034), are summarized above (see paragraph 14). Six projects received a DO rating of moderately unsatisfactory (MU).

30. Among the reports received is the terminal evaluation of the pioneering global project *Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health* (GEF ID: 2553). The project represents one of the first systematic efforts to understand and address the adverse effects of climate change on human health. Specifically, it set out to increase the adaptive capacity of public health systems and institutions, including field practitioners, to respond to climate-sensitive health risks in seven countries across the globe: Barbados, Bhutan, China, Fiji, Jordan, Kenya and Uzbekistan.

31. The terminal evaluation, which rates the project highly satisfactory, points to strong interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral integration as one of the key success factors. At the global scale the project was underpinned by a well-functioning partnership between UNDP and the World Health Organization, which combined the technical strengths and networks of the two organizations. At the national level, the project successfully fostered collaboration between, at a minimum, ministries of health, and ministries of the environment as well as national hydro-meteorological services.

32. The evaluation also points to a need, however, to explicitly address the longer-term effects of climate change. While current hazards and variability may provide an important entry point for adaptation, the evaluation recommends that national health systems, plans, policies,

and budgeting processes devote more attention to longer-term impacts; and that systems and processes are built in to incorporate new evidence of these impacts. Similar recommendations are made in the terminal evaluation of the project *Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance in Ecuador* (GEF ID: 2931), which also received an outcome rating of highly satisfactory.

33. In addition to the aforementioned global project (GEF ID: 2553), one other multi-country project was completed and evaluated during the reporting period, namely the *Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change* (PACC) project (GEF ID: 3101). Both projects set out to promote the transfer of knowledge and experiences between the participating countries, and both evaluations stressed the value of these efforts. The evaluation of the regional project in the Pacific recommended that knowledge sharing through exchange visits and joint training activities be adequately financed and systematically incorporated into similar regional programs.

34. As described in the two previous Annual Monitoring Reviews of the LDCF and the SCCF, several of the terminal evaluations received emphasized the importance of participatory and bottom-up approaches to project design and implementation as a key success factor. The aforementioned project in Ecuador (GEF ID: 2931) underscored the successful engagement of local, community leaders as an important driver of project relevance and effectiveness. The evaluation of PACC (GEF ID: 3101) noted that the project had benefited considerably from seeking and incorporating country- and community-level input into the design of regional activities. Similar good practices were described in the terminal evaluation of the project *Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Sudan* (GEF ID: 3430)

35. Among the challenges encountered, the evaluation of the aforementioned global project (GEF ID: 2553) suggests that the project may have been designed with too short a life span. The project notes that adaptation is a long-term process and that, where possible, longer-term interventions might be needed to ensure adequate time for institutional and technical capacity development, learning-by-doing and adaptive management.

36. The terminal evaluations of two projects – *Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea’s Vulnerable Coastal Zones* (GEF ID: 3703) and *Strengthening of the Gambia’s Climate Change Early Warning Systems* (GEF ID: 3728) – find that the projects had perhaps been designed with too many activities, outputs and outcomes, and too few resources. The issue of spreading too many activities too thin may be difficult to avoid in projects that adopt community-based and participatory approaches, and where local ownership and engagement are critical for effective project implementation and sustainability (see Paragraph 34 above). Moreover, vulnerability is often the result of a wide range of different but interconnected factors, and adaptation therefore tends to require a comprehensive approach with multiple entry points.

37. Many of the projects reviewed relied heavily on national and local governments to ensure the sustainability of the adaptation strategies, approaches and measures introduced. Accordingly, as described in the terminal evaluation of the aforementioned project in Sudan (GEF ID: 3430), a lack of involvement of key decision-makers may present a major constraint to project success. The project struggled to attract the attention of key institutions and individuals in charge of relevant budgeting processes, thereby failing to fully implement its sustainability strategy. The terminal evaluation recommends that future projects focus on monitoring and clearly demonstrating the economic and social benefits of adaptation to key decision-makers.

Enabling private sector engagement in adaptation

38. As at June 30, 2015, 20 of the 98 projects reviewed had recorded examples of engagement with private, for-profit companies. Such engagement occurred, *inter alia*, through the contracting of private companies as service providers, awareness raising and capacity development aiming to promote more climate-resilient business practices and better investment decisions and expanding access to savings, credit and insurance. A few projects had also successfully mobilized co-financing contributions from private companies. The evaluations and reviews of completed and advanced projects provide an initial view of how private sector engagement was carried out in practice.

39. The insurance industry is one of the most prominent entry point for private sector engagement in the portfolio of projects reviewed. At the end of the reporting period the project *Southeast Europe and Caucasus Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility* (GEF ID: 4515), for example, had already created business opportunities for international reinsurance companies and individual, national and local insurance policy retailers in the recipient countries Serbia, Albania and Macedonia. Further, by launching area-yield insurance products for farmers, for-profit farming businesses are now less vulnerable to climate change-induced floods and droughts. The project *Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines* (GEF ID: 4967), which focused on expanding access to index-based weather insurance for smallholder farmers, remained in the early stages of implementation but had already signed MoUs with a number of private sector partners, including First Valley Bank, Cantillan Bank and King Cooperative, the largest cooperative in Mindanao in terms of farmer membership.

40. Several projects provided direct awareness raising, training and other capacity development support to private companies in key, climate-sensitive sectors. The project *Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia* (GEF ID: 4268), for example, had provided training and knowledge sharing support to strengthen the capacities of the environmental officers of extractive companies such as BHP Billiton, Lee Group and Putu Company. The projects *Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector* (GEF ID: 4431) and *Enhancing the resilience of tourism-reliant communities to climate change risks* (GEF ID: 4585) had invested considerably in training private tourism operators with a view

to promoting the broader adoption of climate-resilient practices, and informing the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure assets. The project *Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Western and Central Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Sao Tome and Principe* (GEF ID: 5004), in turn, was in the process of identifying private sector partners such as banks and insurance companies that would benefit from the improvement of forecasting services and products provided by the national hydro-meteorological service.

41. Several projects engaged with the private sector through the procurement of goods and services. The project *Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone* (GEF ID: 3716) had successfully established and contracted private sector companies as service providers for the rehabilitation of inland valley swamps, including to construct earth dams, and to provide other services to the inland valley swamps association such as mechanical cultivation using power tillers. The aforementioned project in the Gambia (GEF ID: 3728), had acquired data generation equipment for meteorological and hydrological purposes, such as automatic weather stations, water level recorders and flow measurement equipment, from the Finnish company Vaisala and the German company Ott. Similarly, the project *Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in Flood Prone Areas in Rwanda* (GEF ID 3838), had procured meteorological observation equipment, computers and software from the Italian company TechnoSky and the Belgian company Technology Solutions.

Gender mainstreaming in projects under implementation

42. Of the 19 terminal evaluations or mid-term reviews received, ten assessed progress and results in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment. Further, of the 98 projects reviewed, 38 provided information about achieved results using sex-disaggregated indicators.

43. Good practice examples of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are present in several projects across the active portfolio. For example, women's representation and economic empowerment were high in the aforementioned project in Rwanda (GEF ID: 3838). The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion was represented on the project steering committee, and sixty percent of the members of cooperatives established through the project were female. Women benefited from economic empowerment trainings on topics such as mushroom production and poultry rearing. From the National Women Council, 540 women from 12 Districts were trained in climate change adaptation related topics. Similarly, the aforementioned project in the Gambia (GEF ID: 3728) benefited from having a high-profile women's agency represented on the project steering committee, the Women's Bureau, under the Office of the President. Together with the non-government organization Women in Services and Development, gender issues pertinent to the project were vocally presented. The terminal evaluation found that sensitization and training sessions with stakeholders in pilot sites ensured participation of women.

44. For projects that had reached mid-term or completion that were not evaluated to have performed particularly well on gender aspects, it was often the case that gender was inadequately considered in project design, i.e. in the project's initial conceptualization. However, some projects made efforts to overcome this challenge. For example, the aforementioned project in Sudan (GEF ID: 3430), which had not presented an approach to gender mainstreaming at the project proposal stage, involved women as beneficiaries in all states during implementation, and as decision-makers in two states, according to the terminal evaluation. While the project succeeded in reaching an impressive number of women beneficiaries, the evaluation notes a lack of a gender-based analysis or gender strategy. Similarly, in the case of the project, *Climate-resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Province* (GEF ID: 3103), gender dimensions had not been considered at project design stage, but the terminal evaluation notes that the project made concerted efforts to address this shortcoming by mainstreaming gender into the project's activities, monitoring and implementation; hiring two gender specialists as part of the project team; conducting a midterm gender review; and hiring women in key project positions.

Stakeholder engagement

45. Consistent with evaluative evidence gathered to date, LDCF and SCCF projects generally invest in broad-based stakeholder engagement. Local communities and civil society tend to play an active role in project design and implementation. Local CSOs, for example, often support projects by implementing adaptation activities, facilitating capacity building exercises, or providing assistance on technical and scientific issues (e.g. climate information, baseline assessments/surveys, or scientific research).

46. As in the case of gender considerations, the mid-term reviews and terminal evaluations show that stakeholder engagement has been most effective when prioritized in the early stages of project design. For example, in the Gambia (GEF ID: 3728), the project design “recognized the benefit of adopting a participatory approach involving key stakeholders and communities in project activities”, according to the terminal evaluation. Stakeholder participation at all levels was high, with each partner making important contributions towards different project components and outputs. The engagement of local communities helped ensure ownership and buy-in, and that their needs were taken into consideration in the development of improved early-warning systems.

47. The project, *Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands* (GEF ID: 3249) presents another good example of the introduction of community participation in design and implementation of the project. According to a terminal evaluation of UNDP's portion of the project, the project “introduced a participatory and collaborative approach to project implementation which [had so far] been difficult to nurture”, and that community groups that received support from the project were found to be able to plan, manage and implement their own projects. Stakeholder engagement was also found to be a key feature in the design of the project, *Promoting Autonomous Adaptation at the Community Level* (GEF ID: 4222), for which

the mid-term review found that a Stakeholder Consultation Plan had been developed and that stakeholders had been involved in identifying and prioritizing proposed interventions.

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Project cycle performance

48. Projects and programs financed under the LDCF and the SCCF follow GEF-wide standards for project cycle performance. The standard for the time elapsed between Council Approval of a project identification form (PIF) for an FSP, and CEO endorsement of a fully developed project was set at 18 months for projects approved during GEF-5 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014)⁴.

49. During the GEF-5 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 113 FSPs under the LDCF, including ten FSPs that form part of four programmatic approaches. As at May 6, 2016, 99 of these 113 projects had been endorsed; 41 of them, or 41 per cent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed LDCF projects was 19 months. Fourteen projects had yet to be endorsed as at May 6, 2016. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved 42 FSP during GEF-5, including three FSPs that form part of three programmatic approaches. As at May 6, 2016, 37 of these 42 projects had been endorsed; 16 of them, or 43 per cent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed SCCF projects was 19 months. Five projects had yet to be endorsed as at May 6, 2016.

50. Consistent with GEF-wide policy and practice, the Secretariat continues to track the portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects against the agreed standards for project cycle performance. Annex IV provides a list of projects that had, as at May 6, 2016, exceeded the 18-month standard.

⁴ Document *GEF Project and Programmatic Approach Cycles*, GEF/C.39/Inf. 3.

Table 3: Project cycle performance of projects approved during the GEF-5 period, April 27, 2015

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Number of FSPs approved	113	42	154 ⁵
Number of FSPs endorsed by the GEF CEO	99	37	135
Number of projects endorsed within 18 months	41	16	57
Share of projects endorsed within 18 months out of all those endorsed (%)	41%	43%	42%
Number of projects not endorsed by the GEF CEO	14	5	19

Overview of management efficiency and effectiveness

8. Table 7 provides an overview of GEF management effectiveness and efficiency in FY15 as at June 30, 2015, as it relates to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

⁵ One project included funding from the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 4: LDCF and SCCF management effectiveness and efficiency as at June 30, 2015

	LDCF	SCCF	Total	Target
A. Increased and diversified contributions				
1. Total value of contributions pledged in FY15 (USDeq.)	28,082,404	5,024,868	33,107,272	NA
2. Number of donors that pledged in FY15	8	3	8	NA
3. Total, cumulative pledges as at end of FY15 (USDeq.)	934,723,008	349,122,561	1,283,845,569	NA
4. Actual, cumulative contributions at end of FY15 (\$)	929,131,231	340,748,483	1,269,879,714	NA
5. Actual contributions against pledges (%)	99.40%	97.60%	98.91%	NA
B. More efficient cost structure				
6. Project management cost against project grants (%) in FY15	4.35%	4.08%	4.26%	5%
7. Corporate expenses as a share of total project grants approved (%) in FY15	1.07%	1.10%	1.08%	<5%
C. Enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF				
8. Number of hits on LDCF and SCCF websites in FY 13			39,636 (-22%)	5% increase/ year
9. Number of stories/ mentions in media	64	14	78	NA
D. Grant performance ratings				
11. Share of projects with a DO rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i> or above (%)	94.03%	93.55%	93.88%	85%
12. Share of projects with a DO rating of <i>satisfactory</i> or above (%)	59.70%	64.52%	61.22%	70%

ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2015

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
3287	Bangladesh	Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh	UNDP	3,740,000	7,150,000	6th PIR	HS	S
3302	Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA)	AfDB	3,601,923	6,488,250	4th PIR	S	S
3408	Djibouti	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the most vulnerable coastal zones in Djibouti	UNEP	2,359,500	2,425,000	MTR, 3rd PIR	MS	MS
3430	Sudan	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Sudan	UNDP	3,740,000	3,560,000	TE	S	S
3689	Zambia	Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Regions I and II	UNDP	4,284,500	9,904,000	TE	MS	MS
3694	Tuvalu	Tuvalu: Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	UNDP	3,696,000	4,560,000	5th PIR	MS	MS
3701	Burundi	Enhancing Climate Risk Management and Adaptation in Burundi (ECRAMB)	AfDB	3,526,171	15,798,000	2nd PIR	S	S

3703	Guinea	Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	UNDP	3,377,000	162,985,000	MTR, 4th PIR	S	HS
3704	Benin	Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the adverse Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin	UNDP	3,839,000	7,959,900	4th PIR	S	S
3716	Sierra Leone	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone	IFAD	3,019,280	8,736,000	MTR, 3rd PIR	S	S
3728	Gambia	Strengthening of the Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems	UNEP	1,164,350	1,605,000	TE, 3rd PIR	S	S
3733	Haiti	Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti	UNDP	3,960,000	9,880,000	4th PIR	S	S
3776	Mali	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Mali's Agriculture Sector	UNDP	2,684,000	8,577,300	5th PIR	S	S
3798	Vanuatu	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change	World Bank	6,303,000	6,067,000	2nd PIR	MS	MU

		and Natural Hazards						
		Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in flood prone areas	UNEP, UNDP	3,999,600	12,557,000	TE, 5th PIR	HS	S
3838	Rwanda							
		Improvement of Early Warning System to Reduce Impacts of Climate Change and Capacity Building to Integrate Climate Change into Development Plans	UNEP	1,963,500	2,771,500	MTR, 3rd PIR	MU	MS
3841	Lesotho							
		Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives	UNDP	4,999,500	4,911,211	4th PIR	MS	MS
3847	Maldives							
		Adapting water resource management in the Comoros to expected climate change	UNDP, UNEP	4,224,000	9,316,318	MTR, 4th PIR	MS	MS
3857	Comoros							
		Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks In Liberia	UNDP	3,300,000	4,753,420	4th PIR	MS	S
3885	Liberia							
		Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change within the Coastal Zone of Cambodia Considering Livelihood	UNEP	1,853,500	4,245,000	3rd PIR	S	S
3890	Cambodia							

Improvement and
Ecosystems

		Support to the adaptation of agricultural production systems that are vulnerable to climate change	IFAD	3,960,000	10,588,550	1st PIR	MS	MS
3893	Mauritania							
		Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural Production for Food Security in Rural Areas	FAO	2,400,000	4,575,000	MTR	MS	MS
3979	Mali							
		São Tomé and Príncipe: Adaptation to Climate Change	World Bank	4,873,330	13,458,600	3rd PIR	S	S
4018	Sao Tome and Principe							
		Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	4,543,000	20,084,431	MTR, 4th PIR	S	MS
4019	Guinea-Bissau							
		Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts	UNDP	4,999,995	7,818,548	4th PIR	HS	HS
4034	Lao PDR							
		Increasing resilience to climate variability and hazards	World Bank	3,300,000	7,800,000	3rd PIR	MU	MU
4068	Kiribati							
		Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones of Tanzania	UNEP	3,801,930	67,878,498	3rd PIR	S	S
4141	Tanzania							
		Integration of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into	UNDP	2,695,000	2,630,000	4th PIR	HS	HS
4216	Samoa							

		Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS)						
4222	Ethiopia	Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level in Ethiopia	UNDP	5,950,324	24,856,020	MTR, 3rd PIR	MS	HS
4227	Afghanistan	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan	UNEP	6,039,000	14,509,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4234	Senegal	Climate Change adaptation project in the areas of watershed management and water retention	IFAD	5,632,000	10,333,000	MTR, 2nd PIR	S	S
4268	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia	UNDP	2,702,040	6,420,122	3rd PIR	MS	MS
4276	Mozambique	Adaptation in the coastal zones of Mozambique	UNDP	4,976,400	9,786,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
4431	Maldives	Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector	UNDP	1,815,482	1,650,438	MTR, 3rd PIR	MS	MS
4447	Haiti	Strengthening Climate Resilience and Reducing Disaster Risk in Agriculture to Improve Food Security in Haiti Post Earthquake	FAO	2,999,700	9,329,724	2nd PIR	S	MS
4551	Nepal	Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	UNDP	6,999,850	20,416,010	1st PIR	S	S

4554	Lao PDR	Effective Governance for small-scale rural infrastructure and disaster preparedness in a changing climate	UNDP	5,302,000	31,134,396	2nd PIR	S	S
4570	Togo	Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo - ADAPT	IFAD	6,000,000	11,329,000	1st PIR	S	MS
4585	Samoa	Enhancing the resilience of tourism-reliant communities to climate change risks	UNDP	2,200,000	17,338,500	2nd PIR	S	MS
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	1,650,000	11,736,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
4692	Guinea	Strengthening resilience of farming communities' livelihoods against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali	UNDP	4,198,000	29,440,000	1st PIR	S	S
4696	Timor Leste	Strengthening the Resilience of Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Local Government Systems to Climatic Variability and Risk	UNDP	5,192,000	52,510,399	1st PIR	S	S
4714	Tuvalu	Effective and responsive island-level governance to secure and diversify climate resilient marine-based coastal livelihoods and enhance climate hazard response capacity	UNDP	4,757,500	19,995,880	1st PIR	MS	MS

4724	Gambia	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia	UNDP	9,955,000	41,538,000	1st PIR	HS	HS
4725	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	UNDP	7,700,000	43,772,462	1st PIR	S	S
4950	Liberia	Strengthening Liberia's capability to provide climate information and services to enhance climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	UNDP	7,513,000	12,282,112	1st PIR	MU	MS
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	4,499,000	5,696,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
4974	Comoros	Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Comoros	UNDP	9,999,981	38,409,621	1st PIR	S	S
4976	Bhutan	Addressing the risk of climate-induced disasters through enhanced national and local capacity for effective actions	UNDP	12,750,320	54,939,829	1st PIR	S	S
4991	Tanzania	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to	UNDP	4,510,000	23,659,749	1st PIR	S	S

climate change –
Tanzania

		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
4992	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	UNDP	5,500,000	33,759,879	1st PIR	S	S
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
4993	Uganda	Uganda	UNDP	4,510,000	26,861,600	1st PIR	S	S
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
4994	Malawi	Malawi	UNDP	4,510,000	11,722,907	1st PIR	MS	MS
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and						
4995	Zambia	development and	UNDP	4,510,000	13,156,656	1st PIR	S	S

adaptation to
climate change –
Zambia

		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
5002	Benin	Benin	UNDP	4,510,000	14,963,724	1st PIR	S	S
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
5003	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	UNDP	4,510,000	61,698,149	1st PIR	S	S
		Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change –						
5004	Sao Tome and Principe	São Tomé and Príncipe	UNDP	4,510,000	40,741,249	1st PIR	S	S
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	13,080,000	49,600,000	1st PIR	MS	MU

		Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to manage climate change-induced disaster risks	UNDP	9,964,500	103,100,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
5202	Afghanistan							
		Flood Control and Climate resilience of agriculture infrastructures in Oueme Valley	AfDB	8,157,750	67,904,000	1st PIR	S	S
5232	Benin							
		Enabling climate resilience in the agriculture sector in the southwest region of Madagascar	AfDB	7,009,199	37,434,000	1st PIR	S	S
5233	Madagascar							
		Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)	UNDP, UNEP	2,187,810	8,400,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5320	Global							
		Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	World Bank	7,500,000	100,000,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
5436	Niger							
		Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project	World Bank	7,993,500	7,330,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
5581	Solomon Islands							
		PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDL) Project	World Bank	4,000,000	25,851,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4709	Togo							
		PSG – Agriculture production support project (with Sustainable	World Bank	5,000,000	47,805,000	2nd PIR	MU	MS
4908	Chad							

Land and Water
Management)

5220	Ethiopia	PSG: Sustainable Land Management Project-2	World Bank	5,000,000	47,505,517	1st PIR	MS	MS
Total				326,002,434	1,617,999,469			

ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2015

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
2553	Global	Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health	UNDP	5,466,654	16,588,559	TE	HS	HS
2931	Ecuador	Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance in Ecuador	UNDP	3,685,000	16,335,432	TE	HS	S
3101	Regional	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)	UNDP	14,822,500	44,703,799	TE	S	MS
3103	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Provinces of Vietnam	ADB, UNDP	3,850,000	145,270,000	MTR, 3rd PIR	MS	MS
3159	Mexico	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico	World Bank	5,280,000	19,000,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
3218	Ghana	Integrating climate change into the management of priority health risks in Ghana	UNDP	2,000,000	55,783,146	4th PIR	S	S
3242	Egypt	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNDP	4,510,000	12,905,060	5th PIR	S	S
3243	Philippines	Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project	World Bank	5,782,700	50,580,000	4th PIR	MS	MU
3249	Kenya	Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (KACCAL)	UNDP, World Bank	7,401,100	42,618,000	5th PIR, TE (UNDP)	MU	MU
3695	Mongolia	Mongolia Livestock Adaptation Project (Project for Market and Pasture)	IFAD	1,787,500	11,605,000	3rd PIR	S	S

Management
Development)

3934	South Africa	Reducing disaster risks from wildfire hazards associated with climate change in South Africa	UNDP	3,999,996	31,140,100	3rd PIR	S	S
3967	Morocco	Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert	World Bank	4,779,999	26,950,000	3rd PIR	S	S
4255	Swaziland	Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage the expected impacts of climate change.	UNDP	1,893,750	5,876,400	3rd PIR	S	S
4261	Azerbaijan	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Water and Flood Management by Vulnerable Mountainous Communities in the Greater Caucasus Region	UNDP	3,080,000	7,360,000	MTR, 3rd PIR	MS	MU
4340	Indonesia	Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen climate Resilience of rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timur province (SPARC)	UNDP	5,599,000	74,764,690	2nd PIR	S	S
4368	Ghana	Promoting a Value Chain Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture	IFAD	2,860,000	9,105,390	2nd PIR	S	S
4422	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	3,219,774	23,896,400	2nd PIR	S	MS
4492	Nicaragua	Adaptation of Nicaragua's Water Supplies to Climate Change	World Bank	6,600,000	31,250,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS

4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	2,000,000	15,000,000	3rd PIR	MS	S
4515	Regional	Southeast Europe and Caucasus Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	World Bank	6,050,000	21,500,000	3rd PIR	MS	S
4536	India	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management	ADB	2,000,000	54,334,000	1st PIR	S	S
4609	Sri Lanka	Strengthening the Resilience of Post Conflict Recovery and Development to Climate Change Risks in Sri Lanka	UNDP	3,499,999	57,155,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
4967	Philippines	Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines	UNDP	1,210,000	16,250,000	1st PIR	S	MS
5115	Kyrgyz Republic	Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan	EBRD	5,500,000	35,220,000	1st PIR	S	MS
4036	Jordan	dRHS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to face Climate Change impact in Jordan	IFAD	2,365,020	5,716,000	1st PIR	MU	MU
4904	Regional	Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	AfDB	5,775,000	27,200,000	1st PIR	S	S
4934	Global	Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries	UNEP	5,500,000	34,850,000	2nd PIR	S	S
4956	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for	EBRD	2,000,000	12,601,667	1st PIR	S	S

Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)								
		Enhancing the Resilience of Poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde						
5263	Cameroon		AfDB	4,551,915	156,280,000	1st PIR	S	S
		GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project						
4652	Regional		ADB	500,000	7,000,000	1st PIR	S	S
		Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)						
4907	Nigeria		World Bank	5,000,000	293,930,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
		Total		132,569,907	1,362,768,643			

ANNEX III: LDCF AND SCCF PROJECTS THAT WERE COMPLETED BEFORE JUNE 30, 2014

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF/SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
3219	Bhutan	Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys	UNDP	3,987,555	4,286,224	HS	S
3358	Samoa	Integrating Climate Change Risks in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa (ICCRA&HSS)	UNDP	2,255,000	2,150,000	S	MS
3404	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia	UNDP	2,145,000	2,340,350	S	HS
3581	Cape Verde	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector in Cape Verde	UNDP	3,410,000	63,989,027	MS	S
3684	Burkina Faso	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso	UNDP	3,300,000	20,194,595	MS	S
3718	Congo DR	Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DR Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security	UNDP	3,410,000	4,150,000	S	S
3916	Niger	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change in Niger	UNDP	3,960,000	10,950,000	HS	HS
2832	Tanzania	Incorporating Climate Change in integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin (Tanzania)	UNDP	1,090,000	1,574,875	S	MS
2902	Regional	Adaptation to the Impact of rapid glacier retreat in the tropical Andes Project	World Bank	9,297,700	25,542,000	S	S

3154	Ethiopia	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,084,550	1,866,667	S	S
3155	Mozambique	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,046,400	929,840	MS	MS
3156	Zimbabwe	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,071,470	1,156,000	HS	S
3227	Guyana	Conservancy Adaptation Project	World Bank	4,142,000	16,200,000	S	S
3265	China	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Irrigated Agriculture Project	World Bank	5,847,600	51,000,000	HS	S
3299	Thailand	Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events	UNDP	1,000,000	2,744,772	MS	MS
3679	Global	Economic Analysis of Adaptation Options	UNEP	1,100,000	3,500,000	MU	
3907	Global	Technology Needs Assessments	UNEP	9,000,000	2,855,000		
Total				57,147,275	215,429,350		

ANNEX IV: OVERDUE PROJECTS ACCORDING TO STANDARD PREPARATION TIME LIMITS

The XX projects, including one project that form part of a programmatic approach (GEF ID: 5037), listed in this Annex were, as at May 6, 2016, overdue for CEO Endorsement.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval date	Trust fund	Status as at May 6, 2016
5037	Regional	Climate Proofing Development in the Pacific	ADB	28-Mar-14	LDCF	One of four child projects had not been submitted for CEO Endorsement Request for CEO Endorsement re-submitted on January 14, 2015 – on hold due to security situation
5174	Yemen	Rural Adaptation in Yemen	IFAD	10-Jun-13	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement re-submitted on April 7, 2016
5209	Sierra Leone	Building resilience to climate change in the water and sanitation sector	AfDB	7-Mar-13	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement re-submitted on February 12, 2015 – on hold due to security situation
5211	Yemen	Integrated Water Harvesting Technologies to Adapt to Climate Change Induced Water Shortage	UNDP	7-Mar-13	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement reviewed on April 19, 2016, pending Agency revision and re-submission
5231	Angola	Integrating Climate Change into Environment and Sustainable Land Management Practices	AfDB	6-May-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement
5279	Togo	Strengthening climate resilience of infrastructure in coastal areas in Togo	AfDB	18-Sep-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement
5328	Malawi	Building climate change resilience in the fisheries sector in Malawi	FAO	11-Mar-14	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement – the project was restructured in consultation with GEFSEC
5451	Congo DR	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services	World Bank	7-Jan-14	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement reviewed on December 24, 2015,
5456	Bangladesh	Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor wetland Area	UNEP	25-Nov-13	LDCF	

						pending Agency revision and re-submission
5462	Lao PDR	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR	FAO	7-Jan-14	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement reviewed on April 13, 2016, pending Agency revision and re-submission
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	20-Feb-14	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement re-submitted on April 21, 2016
5567	Myanmar	Adapting Community Forestry landscapes and associated community livelihoods to a changing climate, in particular an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events	UNEP	5-Dec-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement
5580	Mauritania	Development of an improved and innovative delivery system for climate resilient livelihoods in Mauritania	UNEP	24-Feb-14	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement
5664	Afghanistan	Building Resilience of Communities Living Around the Northern Pistachio Belt (NPB) and Eastern Forest Complex (EFC) of Afghanistan through an EbA approach	UNEP	24-Mar-14	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement
5694	Comoros	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods	UNEP	30-Jul-14	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement
5695	Tanzania	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience	UNEP	17-Oct-14	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement
5702	Myanmar	FishAdapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods in Myanmar	FAO	30-Jul-14	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement reviewed on April 29, 2016, pending Agency revision and re-submission
5703	Sudan	Enhancing the resilience of communities living in climate change vulnerable areas of Sudan using Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	31-Jul-14	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement

5782	Gambia	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia	FAO	30-Jul-14	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement submitted on March 7, 2016
5815	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Asia-Pacific region	UNEP	29-Aug-14	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement
5125	Lebanon	Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Marginal Areas (SALMA)	FAO	15-Nov-12	SCCF	No submission for CEO endorsement – the project was transferred to FAO in 2015
5523	Antigua and Barbuda	Building climate resilience through innovative financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation	UNEP	20-Nov-13	SCCF	Request for CEO Endorsement reviewed on April 27, 2016, pending Agency revision and re-submission
5681	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean	UNEP	21-Mar-14	SCCF	Request for CEO Endorsement submitted on May 2, 2016
5687	Belize	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	World Bank	21-Mar-14	SCCF	Request for CEO Endorsement reviewed on January 27, 2016, pending Agency revision and re-submission
6924	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilience in Viet Nam Cities	ADB	30-Oct-14	SCCF	Request for CEO Endorsement submitted on April 29, 2016
6951	Morocco	Enhancing the climate resilience of the Moroccan ports sector	EBRD	30-Oct-14	SCCF	Request for CEO Endorsement submitted on April 21, 2016
6955	Chile	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	FAO	30-Oct-14	SCCF	Request for CEO Endorsement submitted on April 14, 2016
5384	Regional	Adaptation to the impact of climate change in water resources for the Andean Region	CAF	20-Jun-13	SCCF	No submission for CEO endorsement – the project was transferred to CAF in 2016