GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
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GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/05
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Cancún, Mexico

Agenda Item 5

FY13 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.16/05, *FY13 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 and results under the LDCF and the SCCF. The Council welcomed the overall finding that all LDCF projects and 95 per cent of SCCF projects under implementation in FY13 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, 2012 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2013. The report further provides information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF.

The GEF Secretariat received project implementation reports (PIR) for 39 LDCF projects. Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to $134.98 million as at June 30, 2013, with $632.79 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants and project preparation grants (PPG) committed, $46.49 million had been disbursed by the 39 projects, representing an average disbursement rate of 37.84 per cent.

Under the SCCF, the GEF Secretariat received 20 PIRs and one Terminal Evaluation (TE). Total SCCF funding commitments towards these 21 projects amounted to $94.29 million as at June 30, 2013, with $588.52 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants and PPGs committed, $33.22 million had been disbursed by the 21 projects, representing an average disbursement rate of 32.45 per cent.

36 of the 39 LDCF projects under implementation, or 92 per cent, received an implementation progress (IP) rating of moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher. As for the likelihood of projects attaining their development objectives (DO), all 39 projects received a rating of moderately satisfactory or higher. Under the SCCF, 18 of 20 projects rated, or 90 per cent, received an IP rating of MS or higher; and all but one, or 95 per cent, received a DO rating of MS or higher.

As at June 30, 2013, the 39 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached 238,431 direct beneficiaries and trained 28,672 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 39 projects, 125,521 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 16 national policies, plans or frameworks in six LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 13 projects had enhanced climate information services in 12 LDCs. Under the SCCF, the 24 projects for which achieved results were available had already reached more than 1 million direct beneficiaries and brought 212,802 hectares of land under more resilient management. Moreover, 23 national policies, plans or frameworks in 18 countries had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation.

This review provides a qualitative analysis of the active portfolio of adaptation projects under the LDCF and the SCCF, identifying key success factors and challenges behind project performance; as well as lessons and good practices associated with integrating climate change adaptation into policies, plans and decision-making processes; and pathways to scaling up successful adaptation strategies, practices and technologies. The AMR also considers experiences of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement across the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects.

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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, 2012 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2013 (FY13; July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013). The report 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, 2013

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Pledges and contributions			
Total cumulative pledges (USDeq)	772,773,004	327,510,219	1,100,283,223
Total paid contributions (USD)	605,744,944	243,864,623	849,609,567
Project approvals			
Total cumulative funding approved towards projects and programs (including Agency fees) (USD)	605,099,432	242,592,561	847,691,993
Total co-financing (USD)	2,890,313,366	1,764,022,784	4,654,336,150
Number of projects	168	58	226
Number of countries	50	64	103
Projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO			
Total funding committed towards projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO (including Agency fees) (USD)	200,006,149	145,625,464	345,631,613
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	840,247,762	1,123,182,710	1,963,430,472
Number of projects	103	34	137
Number of countries	50	49	89
Active portfolio in FY13: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2012 and were under implementation for at least a part of FY13			
Total funding committed towards active portfolio (including Agency fees) (USD)	134,980,708	94,285,873	229,266,581
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (USD)	46,485,302	33,221,229	79,706,531
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	632,794,502	588,518,775	1,221,313,277
Number of projects	39	21	60
Number of countries	33	38	66

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, 2012 and that were under implementation for at least a part of FY13. For a quantitative analysis of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF as at April 20, 2014, please refer to the document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/04, *Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*.

Least Developed Countries Fund

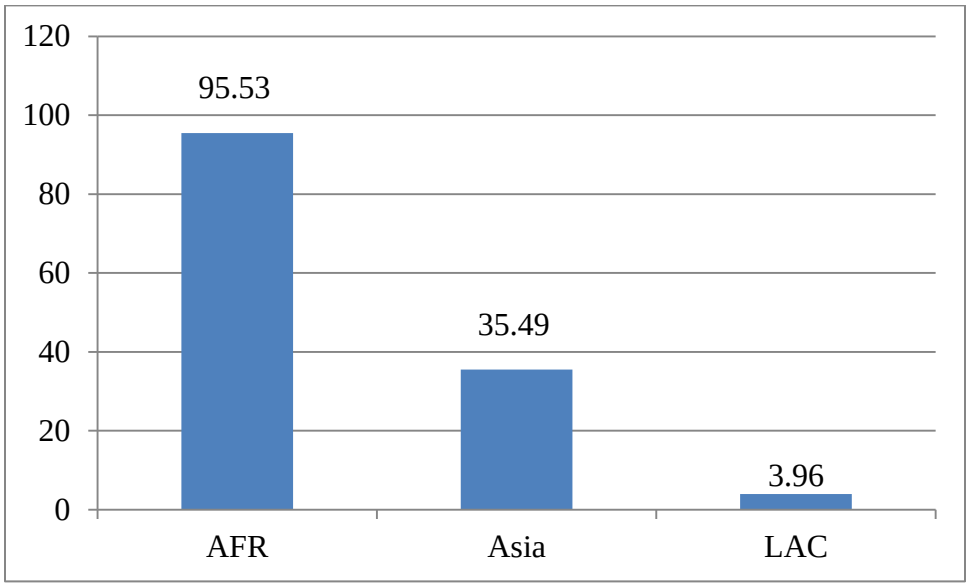
3. The GEF Secretariat received project implementation reports (PIR) for 39 LDCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2012 and that were under implementation for at least part of FY13. The active portfolio includes 34 full-sized projects (FSP) and five medium-sized projects (MSP). Of the 39 PIRs received, 16 covered the first full year of implementation, 15 were for the second year, while eight described projects in more advanced stages of implementation.

4. Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to $134.98 million as at June 30, 2013, with $632.79 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants and project preparation grants (PPG) committed, $46.49 million had been disbursed by the 39 projects, representing an average disbursement rate of 37.84 per cent. Funding approvals, commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1. 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, 2013, some 71 per cent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation had been directed towards least developed countries (LDC) in Africa, while some 26 per cent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific (see Figure 1 below). 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 9 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are also LDCs, with funding commitments amounting to $39.77 or some 29 per cent of the active portfolio.

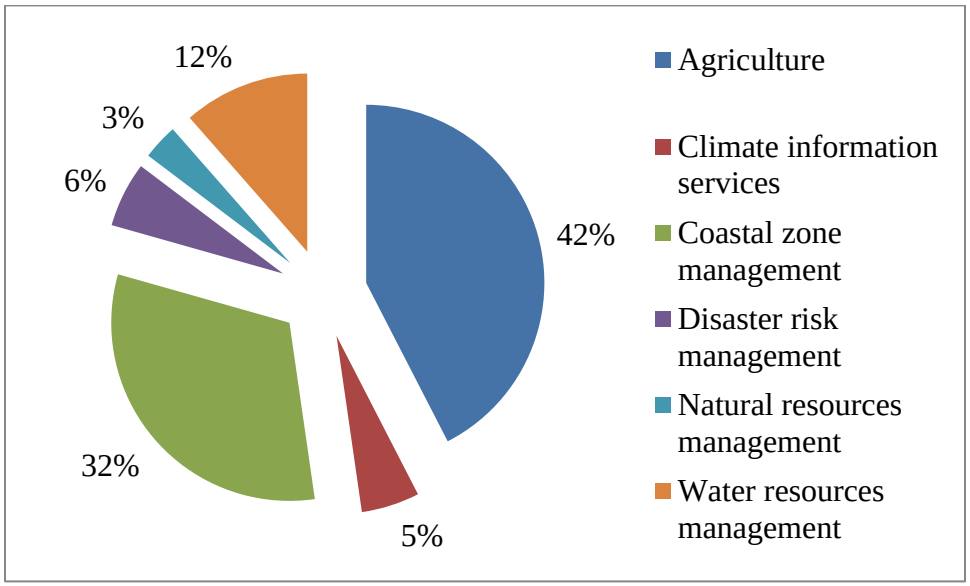
Figure 1: Regional distribution of LDCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2013 ($m)



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 programmes of action (NAPA), some 42 per cent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio are working to enhance the resilience of agricultural production and food systems. Coastal zone management, water resources management and disaster risk management are other priority sectors addressed through the active portfolio; with 32 per cent, 12 per cent and 6 per cent of funding commitments, respectively. (see Figure 2 below)

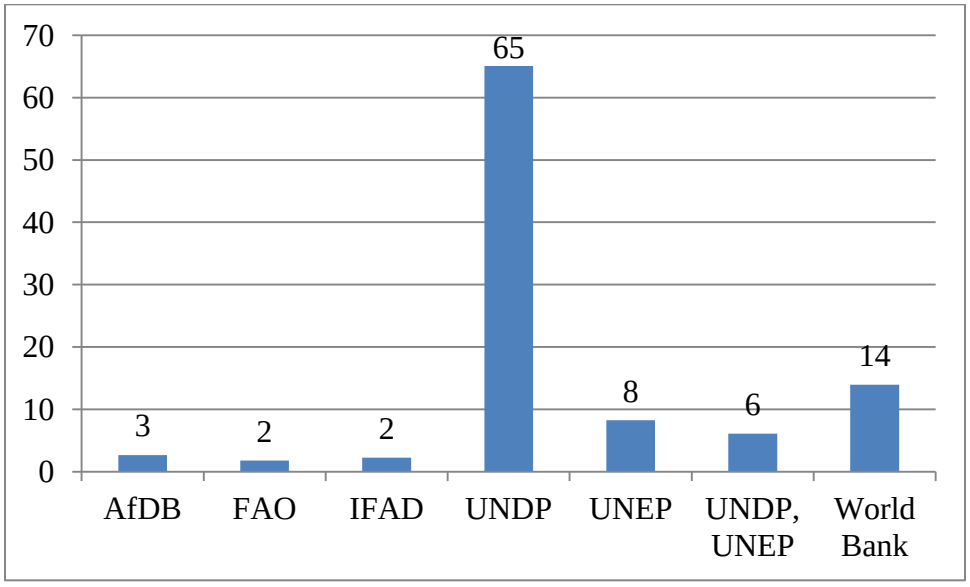
Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by sector as at June 30, 2013



Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency

7. As at June 30, 2013, six GEF Agencies were involved in LDCF projects under implementation, with UNDP holding the largest share of the active portfolio at 65 per cent of funding commitments (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency (%) as at June 30, 2013



Performance ratings of LDCF projects under implementation

8. Based on the PIRs received, 36 of the 39 LDCF projects under implementation, or 92 per cent, received an implementation progress (IP) rating of moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher (satisfactory or highly satisfactory). As for the likelihood of projects attaining their development objectives (DO), all 39 projects received a rating of moderately satisfactory or higher. (see figures 4 and 5 below) IP ratings are based on progress made during the 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: Implementation progress (IP) ratings of LDCF projects as at June 30, 2013 (number of projects)[1]

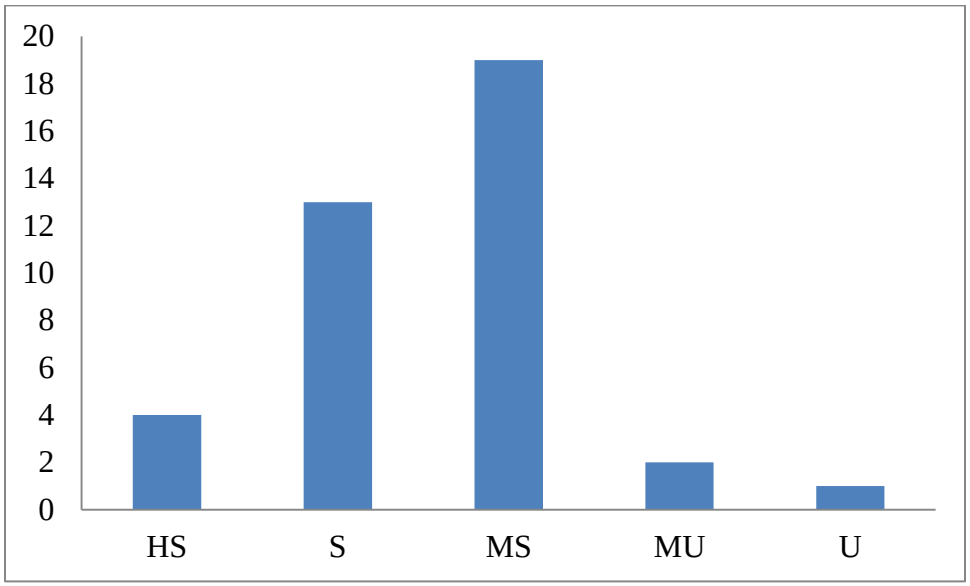
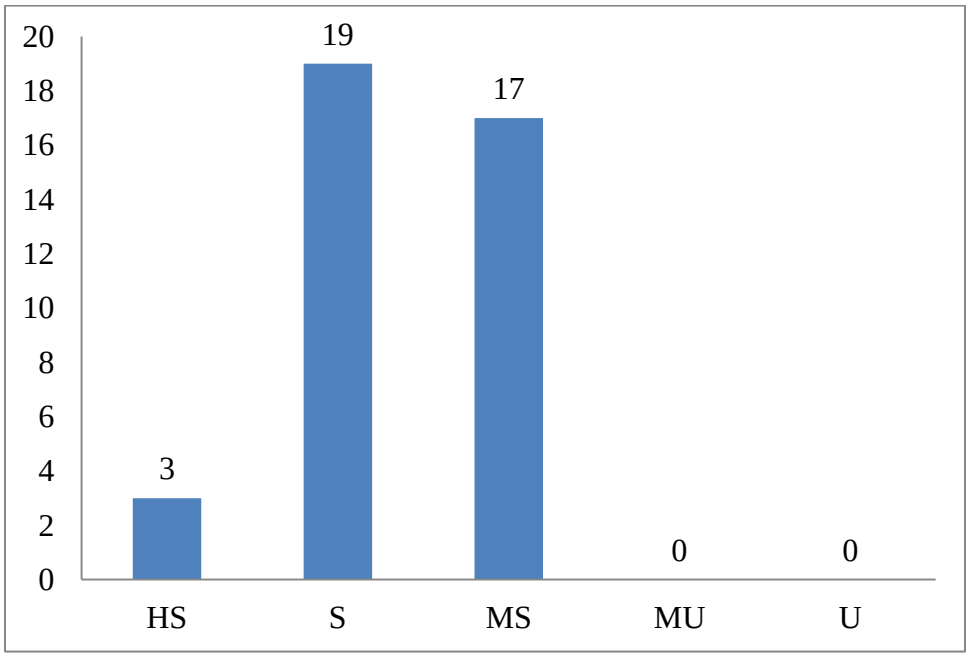


Figure 5: Ratings of performance towards development objectives (DO) of LDCF projects as at June 30, 2013 (number of projects)



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

Results achieved under the LDCF

9. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as at June 30, 2013 are summarized in Table 2 below. The summary provides an aggregate value for quantitative indicators that were used in a sufficient number of the 39 projects considered. Complete results are found in the PIRs specific to each project.

10. As at June 30, 2013, the 39 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached 238,431 direct beneficiaries and trained 28,672 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 39 projects, 125,521 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 16 national policies, plans or frameworks in six LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 13 projects had enhanced climate information services in 12 LDCs.

Table 2: Cumulative, portfolio-level results under the LDCF as at June 30, 2013

Indicator	**Value**	**Number of projects in sample[2]**
Number of direct beneficiaries	238,631	19
Number of people trained	28,672	30
Number of national and sub-national agencies/ institutions strengthened	61	7
Number of national policies/ plans/ frameworks strengthened/ developed	16	6
Number of sub-national plans/ frameworks strengthened/ developed	65	4
Number of hectares under more resilient management[3]	125,521	16
Number of projects/programs establishing/ strengthening early-warning systems	4	
Number of projects/programs establishing/ strengthening climate information services	13	

11. Of the eight projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio that had reached more advanced stages of implementation (see paragraph 3), three examples illustrate the results achieved as at June 30, 2013.

[2] Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of 39 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.

[3] Given the important share of projects that target agriculture and food systems as a priority sector, this figure includes to a large degree production systems; but it also encompasses other vulnerable land, such as catchments and coastal zones.

12. The project *Bhutan: Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys* (GEF ID: 3219) sought to reduce the risk of climate change-induced glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) by enhancing national and sub-national capacities to prevent climate change-induced GLOF disasters; reducing the risk of GLOF from Thorthormi Lake through an artificial lake-level management system; and reducing human and material losses in vulnerable communities through a GLOF early-warning system. At the end of the reporting period, as the project was drawing to a close, (i) a new Disaster Risk Management Act had been enacted, representing a major achievement towards integrating improved disaster risk management practices into decision-making processes at different levels; (ii) the imminent threat of a GLOF from Thorthormi Lake had been removed for a downstream population of some 6,900 through the artificial lowering of water levels; and (iii) an early-warning system was in place and operational.

13. Another advanced project, *Bangladesh: Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation* (GEF ID: 3287), sought to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to the adverse impacts of climate change in four vulnerable sub-districts through the demonstration of coastal adaptation measures; institutional and technical capacity building; and policy development. As at June 30, 2013, as the project completed its fourth full year of implementation, (i) 14,350 households with a total population of some 70,000 were actively involved in implementing climate change adaptation measures and associated training activities; (ii) more than 6,500 ha of coastal land had been brought under more resilient management through mangrove restoration and other techniques; and (iii) 293 planners at the national and sub-national levels had been trained and were able to identify, prioritize, plan and implement climate change adaptation strategies and measures in coastal zones.

14. Among the advanced interventions in Africa, the project *Niger: Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change* (GEF ID: 3916) sought to enhance agricultural productivity, food security and water availability in the face of climate change through measures that enhance the resilience of food production systems and food-insecure communities; as well as by strengthening institutional and technical capacities, including information and extension services, in the agricultural and water sectors. As at June 30, 2013, at the end of the third full year of implementation, (i) 27 long-term adaptation technologies and measures had been demonstrated, ranging from more resilient crop varieties to sustainable land management practices, some of which had been adopted by more than 3,500 farmers over more than 3,000 ha; 314 producers had been trained to use agro-meteorological information and equipment, 80 villages had installed rain gauges, and improved climate information was being provided to some 5,000 farmers; and more than 5,000 people, of whom more than 60 per cent were women, had benefited directly from micro-projects on diversified, climate-resilient income-generating activities.

Special Climate Change Fund

15. The GEF Secretariat received 20 PIRs and one Terminal Evaluation (TE) for 21 SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2012 and that were under implementation for at least part of FY13. The active portfolio includes 19 FSPs and two MSPs.

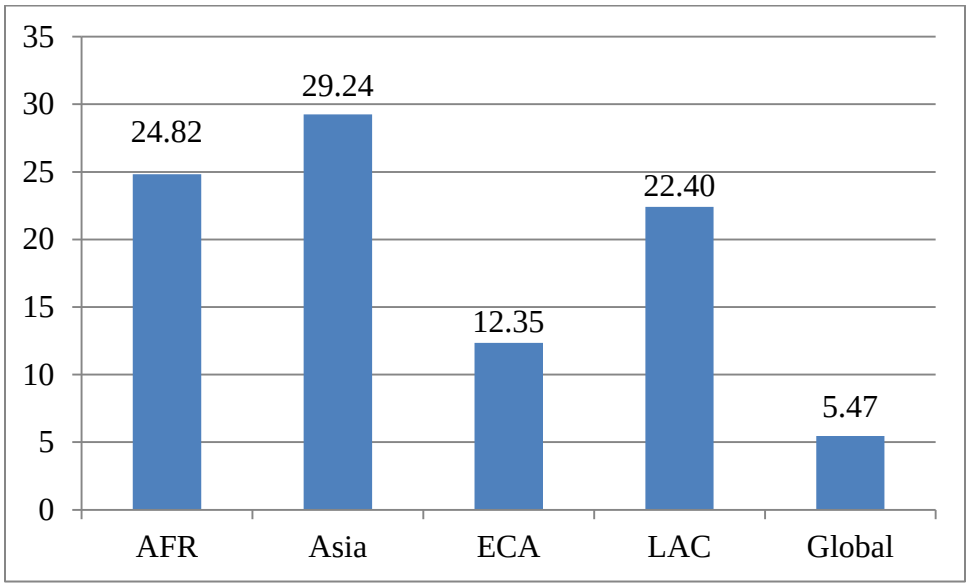
Of the 21 PIRs received, 9 covered the first full year of implementation, 4 were for the second year, while 8 described projects in more advanced stages of implementation.

16. Total SCCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to $94.29 million as at June 30, 2013, with $588.52 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants and PPGs committed, $33.22 million had been disbursed by the 21 projects, representing an average disbursement rate of 32.45 per cent. Funding approvals, commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1. 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, 2013, the largest share of SCCF financing towards projects under implementation had been directed towards projects in Asia, with 31 per cent of the funds committed, followed closely by Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, with 26 and 24 per cent of the active SCCF portfolio, respectively. A total of 14 SIDS benefited from one single-country project as well as a regional project, with total SCCF resources amounting to $18.96 million, or 20 per cent of the active portfolio. (see Figure 6 below)

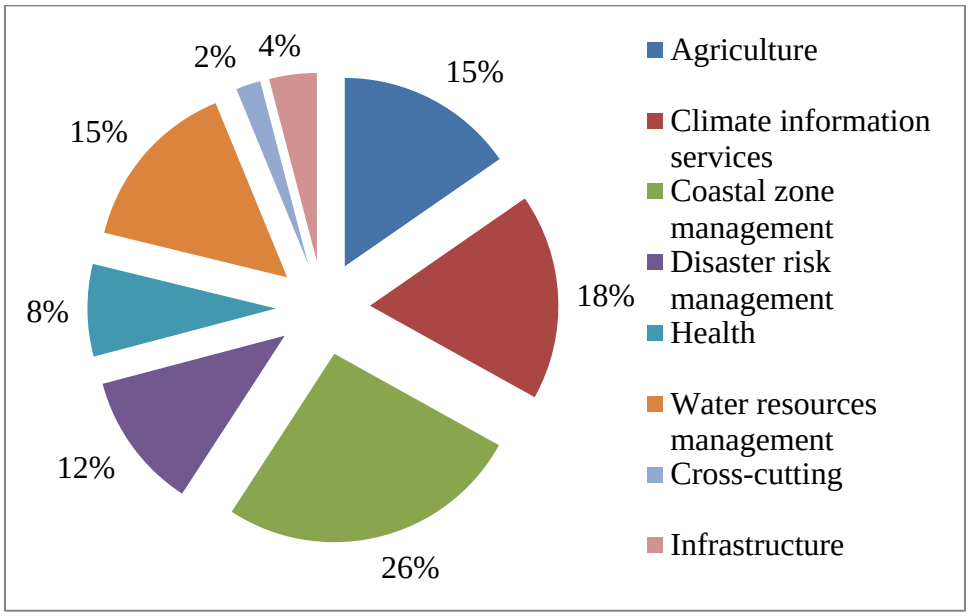
Figure 6: Regional distribution of SCCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2013 ($m)



Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector

18. At the end of the reporting period, coastal-zone management and climate information services received the largest share of funding commitments under the active SCCF portfolio, with 26 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. Water resources management and agriculture are other priority sectors for SCCF financing, with each receiving some 15 per cent of total commitments towards projects under implementation. (see Figure 7 below)

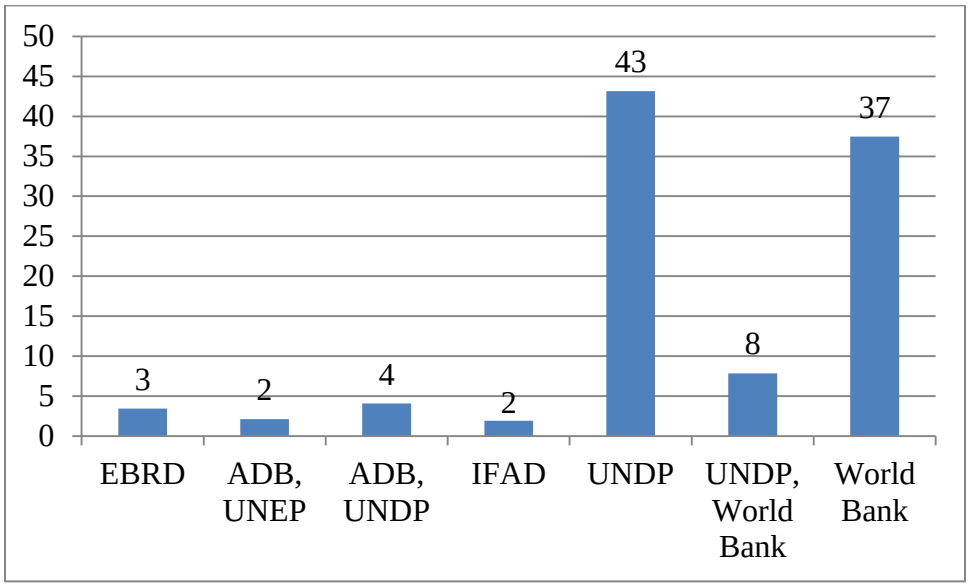
Figure 7: Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector as at June 30, 2013



Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency

19. As at June 30, 2013, six GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation, with UNDP holding the largest share of the active portfolio at 43 per cent of funding commitments, followed by the World Bank with 37 per cent. (see Figure 8 below)

Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency (%) as at June 30, 2013



Performance ratings of SCCF projects under implementation

20. Based on the documentation received, 18 of 20, or 90 per cent, SCCF projects that were rated for implementation performance received an IP rating of MS or higher. As for the likelihood of projects attaining their development objectives, all but one, or 95 per cent, received a rating of MS or higher. (see figures 9 and 10 below)

Figure 9: IP ratings of SCCF projects as at June 30, 2013 (number of projects)

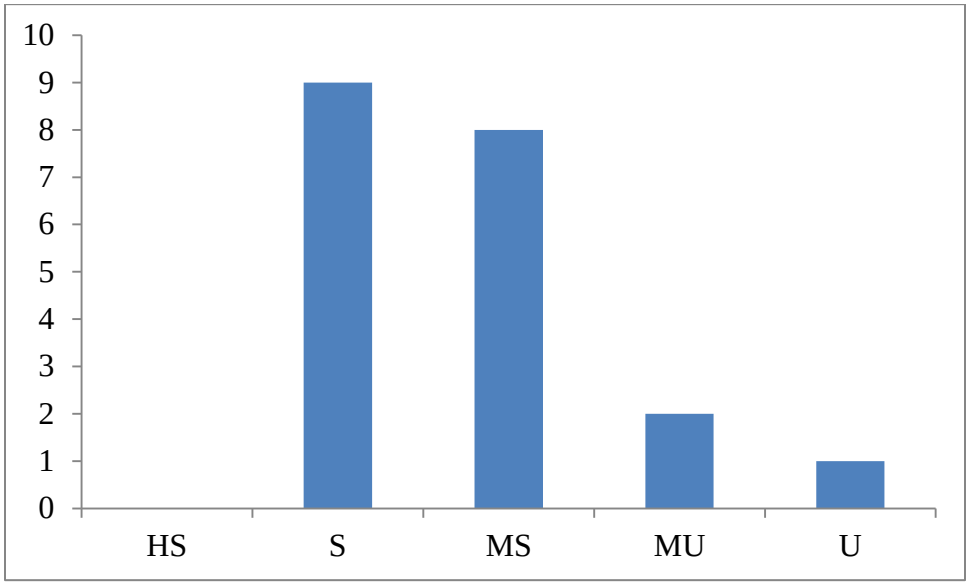
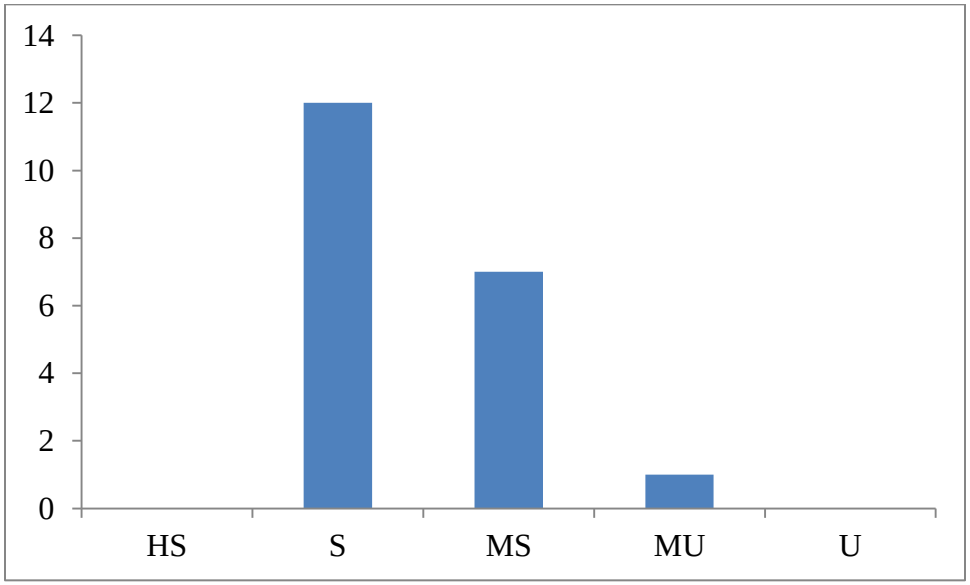


Figure 10: Ratings of performance towards DOs of SCCF projects as at June 30, 2013 (number of projects)



Results achieved under the SCCF

21. Results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio as at June 30, 2013 are summarized in Table 3 below. The summary provides an aggregate value for quantitative indicators that were used in a sufficient number of the 21 projects contained in the active portfolio, as well as three projects that had been completed before July 1, 2012. Complete results are found in the reports specific to each project.

22. As at June 30, 2013, the 24 projects considered had already reached more than 1 million direct beneficiaries and trained 1,444 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 24 projects, 212,802 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 23 national policies, plans or frameworks in 18 countries had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 6 projects had enhanced climate information services in 14 countries.

Table 3: Cumulative, portfolio-level results under the SCCF as at June 30, 2013

Indicator	**Value**	**Number of projects in sample[4]**
Number of direct beneficiaries	1,013,417	8
Number of people trained	1,444	8
Number of national and sub-national agencies/ institutions strengthened	172	4
Number of national policies/ plans/ frameworks strengthened/ developed	23	4
Number of sub-national plans/ frameworks strengthened/ developed	6	2
Number of hectares under more resilient management[5]	212,802	3
Number of early-warning systems established/ strengthened	8	2
Number of climate information systems established/ strengthened	14	6

23. Of the eight 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, 2013.

[4] Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of 24 projects considered here. 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.

[5] Given the important share of projects that target agriculture and food systems as a priority sector, this figure includes to a large degree production systems; but it also encompasses other vulnerable land, such as catchments and coastal zones.

24. The project *Ethiopia: Coping with Drought and Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3154) was completed and evaluated during the reporting period. The project sought to reduce the vulnerability of farmers, particularly women and children, to drought through more resilient and diversified livelihood strategies; and the enhanced use of early-warning systems. As at June 30, 2013, (i) some 23,000 people in 57 per cent of the targeted households were found to have improved their livelihoods and reduced their vulnerability in the face of climate change-induced hazards thanks to the project; (ii) more than 1,000 farmers recorded average increases in crop yields of 31-63 per cent; and (iii) 15 per cent of farmers outside the project sites had adopted some of the successful adaptation strategies and measures introduced.

25. Among the more advanced projects reviewed was also *Regional: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)* (GEF ID: 3101), which had completed its fourth full year of implementation at the end of the reporting period. The project sought to enhance the capacity of 13 Pacific SIDS to adapt to climate change in selected, key sectors by integrating climate change risks and adaptation measures into relevant development policies and plans; through the demonstration of measures to reduce the vulnerability of coastal zones, crop production and water resources management; and by enhancing the capacity of key stakeholders to plan for and respond to changes in climate change-related risks. As at June 30, 2013, the project had (i) reached nearly 40,000 direct beneficiaries through a range of concrete adaptation measures; (ii) strengthened the capacities of and directly engaged 150 government institutions in climate change adaptation; and (iii) strengthened or developed 20 national policies, plans or frameworks for enhanced adaptation.

Multi-trust fund projects under implementation

26. For the first time, PIRs were received for three projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds. These three projects request a total of $9.00 million from the LDCF and $2.00 million from the SCCF, along with $20.89 million from other focal areas under the GEF Trust Fund. The projects are summarized in Table 4 below. All multi-trust fund projects remain in the very early stages of implementation and while the GEF Secretariat monitors this portfolio closely, it is premature to summarize results or draw lessons specific to these projects.

Table 4: Multi-trust fund projects and programs under implementation as at June 30, 2013

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	LDCF/ SCCF amount ($)	Co-financing ($)
4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	SCCF	2,000,000	15,000,000
4709	Togo	PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project	World Bank	LDCF	4,000,000	25,851,000

4908	Chad	PSG – Agriculture production support project (with Sustainable Land and Water Management)	World Bank	LDCF	5,000,000	47,805,000
Total for LDCF					9,000,000	73,656,000
Total for SCCF					2,000,000	15,000,000

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, 2012 and that were under implementation for at least a part of FY13, drawing on the 59 PIRs and one TE received. The analysis explores the following broad themes: (i) key success factors and challenges behind project performance; (ii) lessons learned of integrating climate change adaptation into policies, plans and decision-making processes; and (iii) pathways to scaling up successful adaptation strategies, practices and technologies. The analysis further considers experiences of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement across the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects.

28. The qualitative analysis is subject to limitations due to the fact that most projects for which reports were received remained in the early stages of implementation (see paragraphs 3 and 15 above); and given that it is based largely 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 60 projects considered in this review, three were rated highly satisfactory in terms of their progress towards development objectives, which suggests that they may be considered 'good practice'. All of these projects were financed through the LDCF and the results of two of them, in Bhutan and Niger, are summarized above (see paragraphs 12 and 14). One project, *Azerbaijan: Integrating climate change risks into water and flood management by vulnerable mountainous communities in the Greater Caucasus region* (GEF ID: 4261), received a DO rating below MS, in this case moderately unsatisfactory (MU).

30. The fifth and final PIR for the project *Bhutan: Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys* (GEF ID: 3219) emphasizes the crucial role of national and local executing partners in enabling the project to achieve and exceed its targets. The latest findings reaffirm the conclusion of a 2010 mid-term review, which found that the use of existing institutional structures, human resources and technical capacity "bodes well for the sustainability and replicability of project interventions". In a similar vein, the TE of the project *Ethiopia: Coping with Drought and Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3154) concludes that "project implementation needs to be fully enabled within government systems". The third PIR for another potential 'good practice' example, *Cambodia: Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices* (GEF ID: 3404), concludes that climate change adaptation necessitates cross-sectoral coordination, and that the project had been successful in building alliances with a range of partners, including line ministries, research institutions, civil society, as well as multi-lateral development partners.

31. The case of Cambodia highlights another key success factor: efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into development processes at the sub-national and local levels are more likely

to gain the support and ownership of local stakeholders if they combine information, policy support and technical assistance with tangible adaptation investments, particularly if the latter are implemented in a participatory manner. This has evidently been the case in the project *Niger: Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change* (GEF ID: 3916), where the strong, consistent involvement of local authorities and communities in project implementation, including learning and knowledge management, have made it possible to achieve tangible outcomes in spite of persistent insecurity and very high vulnerability. Importantly, the project has introduced adaptation strategies and technologies that could be readily adopted by local beneficiaries and that have already yielded visible benefits even though the project had seen only three full years of implementation at the end of the reporting period.

32. In general, projects in their early stages of implementation have been less favorably rated in terms of their performance than the active portfolio on average. The PIR for the above-mentioned project in Azerbaijan illustrates some of the challenges faced during this early phase, including delays in establishing executing arrangements and partnerships, and capacity constraints among executing partners or the absence of appropriate expertise in country. Delays may also follow if issues pertaining to project design and budgeting are uncovered during the early stages of implementation. The project *the Gambia: Strengthening of the Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems* (GEF ID: 3728) had set out to enable the full operation of eight meteorological stations, but as at June 30, 2013 the project would instead procure just one automatic weather station while preparing the ground for a larger follow-up project. Without additional resources, the project *Liberia: Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks* (GEF ID: 3885) would also be unable to maintain its original scope. At the end of the reporting period, the project was to focus on two rather than three pilot sites in light of a coastal erosion baseline assessment that had recommended a more robust and more costly design for the proposed structural measures. This illustrates the more fundamental issue of uncertainty in designing appropriate adaptation strategies.

33. In addition, unclear or ineffective project management arrangements and partnerships can cause delays in project implementation. For instance, the PIR for the project *Ghana: Integrating climate change into the management of priority health risks* (GEF ID: 3218) finds that the project faced several implementation challenges, particularly related to the roles and functions of the project coordination unit and the national implementing partners, as well as the associated financial management modalities. As a result, the implementation arrangements had to be reviewed after two years of implementation, and substantial changes had to be introduced to ensure rapid progress towards developing objectives during the final year of implementation. Partnerships are also identified among the issues that have slowed down initial progress under the project *Maldives: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector* (GEF ID: 4431). The PIR notes that established tourism operators had initially been cautious in their engagement with the project, particularly given the prospect of new regulation. The PIR finds that "the project needs to provide solid economic arguments to explain that new standards […] have economic benefits through the prevention of climate-induced losses and damages". The project had since made promising progress, including through a high-level stakeholder workshop that attracted considerable private sector participation.

34. LDCF and SCCF projects have also been affected by political and institutional risks. The project *Mexico: Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico* (GEF ID: 3159) was affected by a change of government and was in the process of being restructured at the end of the reporting period, more than 20 months after it was declared effective. The project *Egypt: Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management* (GEF ID: 3242), had made promising, initial progress, but had subsequently been delayed due to political instability.

Integrating climate change adaptation into policies, plans and decision-making processes

35. As at June 30, 2013, 20 of the 60 LDCF and SCCF projects reviewed had already achieved relevant outcomes towards integrating climate change adaptation into national and sub-national policies, plans, frameworks and decision-making processes in 33 countries. Integration was promoted across all key, vulnerable sectors, including disaster risk management, water resources management, public health, coastal zone management and agriculture. LDCF and SCCF projects had also supported the development of cross-cutting, national strategies and policy frameworks, such as the National Climate Change Strategy in Ecuador or Tuvalu's National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. The 20 projects were mostly in the advanced stages of implementation, as changes in existing policies and plans, or the development of new ones, often require time and results may not be visible in the first years of implementation.

36. Based on the documentation reviewed, some early lessons may be drawn pertaining to the integration of adaptation into policies and planning. The PIR for *Cambodia: Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices* (GEF ID: 3404) finds that climate change adaptation could best be integrated into relevant policies, plans and decision-making processes if the right, legally mandated institutions were involved early on. This may include institutions that would not traditionally participate in the execution of rural and agricultural development interventions, in this case the Ministry of Planning; as well as the National Committee for Democratic Development at the Sub-National level (NCDDS), an inter-ministerial committee that oversees the implementation of the government’s policies on decentralization. These institutions are ideally placed to ensure that climate change risks and appropriate adaptation measures are incorporated into key national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes.

37. At the end of the reporting period, the project *Regional (Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru): Adaptation to the Impact of Rapid Glacier Retreat in the Tropical Andes* (GEF ID: 2902) had achieved its target of developing or strengthening at least one plan per participating country based on the information that the project had generated on the impacts of climate change in general, and glacier retreat in particular. These include local land-use planning in Ecuador, a water management strategy and an integrated watershed management plan in Bolivia, and a district development plan in Peru. Perhaps more importantly, however, the project had demonstrated the value and relevance of the enhanced climate information services generated, and provided practical models of how these could be integrated across a range of relevant planning processes at the regional, national and sub-national levels. The project also identified the need to promote broad stakeholder participation across key sectors to ensure that relevant

knowledge and experience, as well as successful adaptation strategies and practices are institutionalized and sustained over time.

38. Among the projects with a strong focus on integrating climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and processes at the national level was *Burkina Faso: Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3684). As at June 30, 2013, following the third full year of implementation, the project had recorded considerable progress in mobilizing resources from bilateral donors towards adaptation action -- estimated at $31.1 million in additional funding; and in establishing partnerships with NGOs, research institutions and producers' associations to expand adaptation action nationally. The Environmental Code had also been revised to integrate climate change risks and adaptation measures. The PIR highlights the importance broadening stakeholder engagement in the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures at the national and sub-national levels; and the opportunities associated with enhanced coordination among development partners. The PIR further notes that participatory, community-based approaches have been successful in promoting the adoption of climate-resilient practices at the local level; and that local authorities play a key role in promoting the wider dissemination and integration of these practices through technical extension services and local development planning.

39. While the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects contains several examples of successful efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into policies and planning, the PIRs and TE do not, at this stage, provide sufficient evidence to assess whether enhanced policies, plans and frameworks have been successfully and sustainably implemented and enforced. This is a potential area for further analysis as the portfolio progresses and more evaluative evidence becomes available. Moreover, although many of the projects contained in the active portfolio constitute the first steps towards integrating adaptation into key decision-making processes, such efforts are now increasingly promoted through other sources, both domestic and international. Against this backdrop, there may be a need to further examine how projects financed through the LDCF and the SCCF could catalyze additional support towards integration, and how these would most successfully complement other, on-going efforts.

Pathways to scaling up successful approaches, practices and technologies

40. As at June 30, 2013, ten of the 60 projects reviewed had recorded examples of scaling up and replication of the adaptation strategies, approaches, practices and technologies introduced. Scaling up had occurred through, *inter alia*, the spontaneous adoption and replication of adaptation practices and technologies by local stakeholders; the mobilization of additional funds from domestic and international sources; and through changes in government policies and plans. All ten projects were in the advanced stages of implementation.

41. At the end of the reporting period, several projects had successfully mobilized additional public financing for scaling up. Among these, *Regional: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)* (GEF ID: 3101) had leveraged $7.86 from the Government of Australia's *Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project Plus (PACC+),* which provides targeted support to replicate and sustain the successful adaptation measures introduced. The project *Cambodia:*

Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices (GEF ID: 3404) had mobilized an additional $3.25 million from the Government of Canada and UNDP. The project *Bangladesh: Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation* (GEF ID: 3287), finally, had mobilized $3.15 million from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to scale up the adaptation investments demonstrated, and a similar methodology is envisaged for a $5.03 million investment by the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF). While the enabling factors behind these successful examples had not been thoroughly analyzed or documented at the end of the reporting period, they point to the importance of demonstrating viable adaptation strategies, approaches, practices and technologies on the ground; and -- as noted in the case of Bangladesh -- concerted outreach efforts to raise the profile of projects both for domestic audiences and internationally.

42. Successful climate change adaptation often relies on sustained behavioral change among individuals, households, communities and enterprises. Encouraging progress in this regard was recorded by the project *Niger: Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change* (GEF ID: 3916), where improved seeds of millet, sorghum and cowpea had been adopted by farmers over some 3,000 ha beyond the areas immediately targeted by the project. The TE of the project *Ethiopia: Coping with Drought and Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3154) also recorded evidence of replication by farmers, and found that the "primary mechanisms for replication are proven agricultural returns, micro-finance availability and technical support". In this regard, the evaluation also noted that there is scope to further expand access to and the application of hydro-meteorological and climate information services to inform climate-resilient agricultural strategies.

43. Experiences from the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects suggest that there may be scope for enhanced, cross-border replication of good adaptation approaches, practices and technologies. The project *Global: Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health* (GEF ID: 2553) had successfully established health early-warning systems in three pilot cities in China -- Nanjing, Harbin and Shenzhen. At the end of the reporting period a fourth city, Chongqing, had requested support to replicate these successful experiences. The global project is well placed to accelerate the integration of climate change adaptation into public health systems by generating similar demand in other pilot countries and beyond.

44. While several projects rely on smallholder farmers, households and communities to adopt and to invest in climate-resilient practices and technologies; the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects had not yet to a significant extent engaged or leveraged resources from private, for-profit enterprises at the end of the reporting period. Among the early examples is the project *Sudan: Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3430), which had partnered with private firms that promote the replacement of diesel-powered, traditional pumps with solar-powered systems. The project *Zambia: Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Regions I and II* (GEF ID: 3689) had established linkages with private enterprises that would contribute towards market linkages for smallholder farmers, management and processing of produce, and procuring locally produced, climate-resilient seeds. These pathways to scaling up and sustaining successful adaptation will require further analysis as more

evaluative evidence becomes available; and will inform the GEF's efforts to further engage the private sector in its climate change adaptation projects and programs.

Gender mainstreaming

45. Existing gender inequities, due to skewed power relations and inequitable social and cultural norms, may leave women less able to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change. At the same time, women often hold key responsibilities in various productive sectors, notably in agriculture, and may thus play a key role as agents of change in adaptation efforts. Arguably, for the aforementioned reasons, a large majority LDCF and SCCF projects may be considered "gender relevant", as the integration of gender considerations in projects financed through the LDCF and the SCCF is often essential for achieving overall development objectives. The FY13 AMR carried out a targeted analysis of the projects that explicitly identified women as key project stakeholders. The analysis found that of the 60 projects for which documentation was received; more than 40 per cent include components, objectives or targets that aim specifically to reduce the vulnerability of women and women-led households. Moreover, some 60 per cent of the projects reviewed use sex-disaggregated targets and indicators.

46. Key success factors for gender mainstreaming can be identified in several projects across the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects. For example, the project *Zambia: Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Regions I and II* (GEF ID: 3689), promotes gender-sensitive, community-based approaches to adaptation. Taking into account the extreme gender differences in Zambia; including traditional governance, value systems and laws that discriminate against women; the project commissioned a gender assessment to underpin a gender-sensitive approach to implementation. At the end of the reporting period, the project had established local management committees to support the development of adaptation policies that promote gender equality, inclusive engagement with local and vulnerable groups, human rights, and democratic governance. Out of 900 direct beneficiaries as at June 30, 2013, 43 per cent were women who were engaged in conservation agriculture and crop diversification.

47. Furthermore, projects are demonstrating the multiple benefits of community-based initiatives that promote female participation. In particular, efforts to diversify livelihoods through micro-credit schemes are raising women's incomes, and allowing them to raise their status in society. For example, two community-based projects emphasized gender-sensitive approaches to planning and implementation, namely *Bangladesh: Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation* (GEF ID: 3287); and *Thailand: Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events* (GEF ID: 3299). In the case of Bangladesh, the project supported participatory efforts to restore and protect coastal areas. At the end of the reporting period, the project had enhanced the resilience of 14,350 vulnerable households – many of them managed by women – through livelihood diversification and training across several vulnerable sectors. In addition, the project had trained some 50 female government officials in integrating climate change adaptation into coastal-zone management frameworks. In Thailand, the project assisted women in alternative income-generating activities, including female-owned micro-enterprises in life jacket production that allowed women to procure local materials, produce life jackets and develop marketing plans for their products.

48. Results also indicate that additional donor contributions are enabling countries to scale up efforts on gender. For example, in the project *Haiti: Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities* (GEF ID: 3733), an additional contribution of $2.9 million from the Government of Canada had enabled outcome- and output-level adjustments to the project strategy. The project, which employs a programmatic approach to supporting climate risk management in Haiti's most vulnerable low-elevation coastal zones (LECZ), included the following additional outputs aiming to strengthen efforts on gender: (i) vulnerability assessments of agricultural food systems with a focus on the most vulnerable groups (i.e. women and children); and (ii) improving women's ownership of livestock and other income-generating activities. In the project *Thailand: Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events* (GEF ID: 3299), additional resources amounting to $26,900 had been mobilized from the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA). The project strategy would be adjusted to include the following additional elements: (i) integrating gender dimensions into the vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) to influence a more gender-sensitive implementation strategy; and (ii) ensuring improved gender integration at the policy level in order to scale up efforts beyond project intervention sites.

49. It is useful to note that the link between gender and adaptation is prominent even in those projects that had not explicitly targeted women or been identified as applying a gender-sensitive approach. For example in the case of the project *Samoa: Integrating Climate Change Risks in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa (ICCRA&HSS)* (GEF ID: 3358), training had been provided to female youth representatives in effective vector control to address the growing risk of dengue fever as a result of climate change. In addition, female nurses, who account for the majority of staff in the National Health Service, were being trained to access, interpret and apply climate-related health information, based on data received from an early-warning system established through the project. Similarly, the project *Mozambique: Coping with Drought and Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3155), supported women's groups in income diversification by providing training in food conservation and processing (e.g. the preparation of jam, juice, butter and dried meat). Moreover, through water provisioning services supported by the project, young women and girls had been able to return to school.

50. Looking forward, the GEF will strengthen its monitoring of gender mainstreaming across projects and programs financed through the LDCF and the SCCF; including through changes to the results framework and tracking tool of the GEF Adaptation Program, and through the GEF's corporate Gender Indicators (see document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/06, *GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*).

Stakeholder engagement in LDCF and SCCF projects

51. LDCF and SCCF projects consistently engage with different stakeholders across various stages of the project cycle. While projects are mainly implemented in partnership with relevant government ministries or agencies, in several cases memorandums of understanding (MoU) were signed with other partners, including private, for-profit enterprises, NGOs and community-based

organizations (CBO). For instance, during preparation, LDCF and SCCF projects collaborated with research institutions and multi-lateral agencies to conduct targeted scientific and technical assessments, such as to collect relevant baseline data and to carry out vulnerability reduction analyses and gender assessments.

52. Moreover, partnerships with local NGOs, CBOs and the private sector in the implementation of activities at the local level often promoted the achievement of development objectives. Results indicate that local implementing partners have a comparative advantage in engaging with communities and understanding the existing community processes and cultural norms. For example, the project *Global: Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health* (GEF ID: 2553), is partnering with the National Red Cross teams in Fiji and Kenya to conduct community-based activities aimed at strengthening capacities to mitigate climate change and health risks related to water and sanitation.

53. Similarly, the project *Guinea-Bissau: Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Guinea-Bissau's Agrarian and Water Sectors* (GEF ID: 4019) is working with local NGOs to (i) support water management activities such as constructing wells and water basins, (ii) enable community access to information by developing guidelines on sustainable livestock and agricultural management, and (iii) demonstrate the benefits of energy-efficient, solar cook-stoves. The project *Regional: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)* (GEF ID: 3101), in turn, is creating opportunities for public-private investments aimed at promoting demand-driven, sustainable and climate-resilient development. During the reporting period, the project sought partnerships with various technical bodies, including the SPC-South Pacific Applied Geosciences Division (SOPAC), German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), and Yale University to conduct technical training and to carry out cost-benefit analyses in seven countries. In addition, the project partnered with UN-Women and other bilateral agencies, to support the development of a Regional Gender and Climate Change Toolkit that will offer important opportunities to mainstream gender across the activities supported through the regional initiative.

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

54. This section provides information on project cycle performance and other GEF indicators for management effectiveness and efficiency, as these relate to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

Project cycle performance

55. 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 22 months for projects approved during the GEF-4 period (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2010)[6], and 18 months for projects approved during GEF-5 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014)[7].

56. During the GEF-4 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 32 FSPs under the LDCF. Of these projects, 31 have been endorsed by the GEF CEO. As at April 20, 2014, 24 of the 32 projects, or 75 per cent, had been endorsed within the 22-month standard. The average preparation time of all endorsed projects was 18 months. Under, the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 17 FSPs during GEF-4, all of which have been endorsed. 12 of the 17 projects, or 71 per cent, had been endorsed within the 22-month standard. The average preparation time of all endorsed SCCF projects was 16 months.

57. During the GEF-5 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved 105 FSPs under the LDCF as at April 20, 2014, 44 of these 105 projects had been endorsed; 27 of them, or 61 per cent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed LDCF projects was 18 months. 61 projects had yet to be endorsed as at April 20, 2014, of which 6 had already exceeded the 18-month standard. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved 32 FSP during GEF-5, of which 12 had been endorsed; 4 of them, or 33 per cent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed SCCF projects was 18 months. 20 projects had yet to be endorsed as at April 20, 2014, of which 2 had already exceeded the 18-month standard.

Table 5: Project cycle performance under the LDCF and the SCCF in GEF-5, as at March 26, 2014

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Number of FSPs approved	105	32	137
Number of FSPSs endorsed by the GEF CEO	44	12	56
Number of projects endorsed within <18 months	27	4	31
Share of projects endorsed within <18 months out of all those endorsed (%)	61%	33%	55%

[6] Document *GEF Project Cycle*, GEF/C.31/7.
[7] Document *GEF Project and Programmatic Approach Cycles*, GEF/C.39/Inf. 3.

Number of projects not endorsed by the GEF CEO	61	20	81
Number of projects not endorsed >18 months	6	2	8

Overview of management efficiency and effectiveness

58. Table 6 provides an overview of GEF management effectiveness and efficiency in FY13 as at June 30, 2013, as it relates to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 6: LDCF and SCCF management effectiveness and efficiency as at June 30, 2013

	LDCF	**SCCF**	**Total**	**Target**
A. Increased and diversified contributions				
1. Total value of contributions pledged in FY13 (USDeq.)	232,530,813	86,457,946	318,988,759	NA
2. Number of donors that pledged in FY13	11	6	11	NA
3. Total, cumulative pledges as at end of FY13 (USDeq.)	772,773,004	327,510,219	1,100,283,223	NA
4. Actual, cumulative contributions at end of FY13 ($)	605,744,944	243,864,623	849,609,567	NA
5. Actual contributions against pledges (%)	78.39%	74.46%	77.22%	NA
B. More efficient cost structure				
6. Project management cost against project grants (%) in FY13			4.79%	5%
7. Corporate expenses as a share of total project grants approved (%) in FY13	0.26%	0.86%	0.35%	<5%
C. Enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF				
8. Number of hits on LDCF and SCCF websites in FY 13	27,512 (40% increase)	18,583 (17% increase)	46,095 (30% increase)	5% increase/ year
9. Number of published articles (Factiva search criteria- all languages) in FY13			43	NA
D. Grant performance ratings				
11. Share of projects with a DO rating of *moderately satisfactory* of above (%)	100%	95%	98.31%	85%

12. Share of projects with a DO rating of *satisfactory* or above (%)	56.41%	60%	57.63%	70%

ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2013

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF 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	HS
3287	Bangladesh	Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh	UNDP	3,740,000	7,150,000	S	S
3302	Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA)	AfDB	3,601,923	6,488,000	MS	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	S
3404	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia	UNDP	2,145,000	2,340,350	HS	HS
3408	Djibouti	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the most vulnerable coastal zones in Djibouti	UNEP	2,359,500	2,425,000	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	S	S
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	MS
3684	Burkina Faso	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso	UNDP	3,300,000	20,194,595	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	MS	S
3694	Tuvalu	Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	UNDP	3,696,000	4,560,000	MS	MS
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	S	MS

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	S	MS
3716	Sierra Leone	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone	IFAD	3,019,280	8,736,000	S	HS
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
3728	Gambia	Strengthening of the Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems	UNEP	1,164,350	1,605,000	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	S	S
3776	Mali	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Mali's Agriculture Sector	UNDP	2,684,000	8,577,300	S	MS
3838	Rwanda	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	S	MS
3841	Lesotho	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	MS	MS
3847	Maldives	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives	UNDP	4,999,500	4,911,211	MS	MU
3857	Comoros	Adapting water resource management in the Comoros to expected climate change	UNDP, UNEP	4,224,000	9,316,318	MS	MS
3885	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks	UNDP	3,300,000	4,753,420	MS	U
3890	Cambodia	Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change within the Coastal Zone of Cambodia Considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems	UNEP	1,853,500	4,245,000	MS	MS

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	S
3979	Mali	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural production for food security in rural areas of Mali	FAO	2,400,000	4,575,000	MS	MS
4018	Sao Tome and Principe	São Tomé and Príncipe: Adaptation to Climate Change	World Bank	4,873,330	13,458,600	S	MS
4019	Guinea-Bissau	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	S	MS
4034	Lao PDR	Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts	UNDP	4,999,995	7,818,548	MS	MS
4068	Kiribati	Increasing resilience to climate variability and hazards	World Bank	3,300,000	7,800,000	S	S
4141	Tanzania	Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones of Tanzania	UNEP	3,801,930	67,878,498	MS	MS
4216	Samoa	Integration of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS)	UNDP	2,695,000	2,630,000	S	HS
4222	Ethiopia	Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level	UNDP	5,950,324	24,856,020	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	S	S
4276	Mozambique	Adaptation in the coastal zones of Mozambique	UNDP	4,976,400	9,786,000	MS	MS
4431	Maldives	Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector	UNDP	1,815,481	1,650,438	MS	MU
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	1,650,000	11,736,000	MS	MS
4709	Togo	PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project	World Bank	4,000,000	25,851,000	S	MS
4908	Chad	PSG – Agriculture production support project (with Sustainable Land and Water Management)	World Bank	5,000,000	47,805,000	MS	MS

ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2013

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)	DO rating	IP rating
2553	Global	Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health	UNDP	5,466,654	16,588,559	S	S
2902	Regional	Adaptation to the Impact of Rapid Glacier Retreat in the Tropical Andes	World Bank	9,297,700	25,542,000	S	S
2931	Ecuador	Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance in Ecuador	UNDP	3,685,000	16,335,432	S	S
3101	Regional	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)	UNDP	14,822,500	44,703,799	S	S
3103	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Provinces of Vietnam	ADB, UNDP	3,850,000	145,270,000		S
3154	Ethiopia	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,084,550	1,866,667	S	
3155	Mozambique	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,046,400	929,840	S	S
3159	Mexico	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico	World Bank	5,280,000	19,000,000	MS	MS
3218	Ghana	Integrating climate change into the management of priority health risks in Ghana	UNDP	2,000,000	55,783,146	MS	U
3227	Guyana	Conservancy Adaptation Project	World Bank	4,142,000	16,200,000	S	S
3242	Egypt	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNDP	4,510,000	12,905,060	MS	MS
3243	Philippines	Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project	World Bank	5,782,700	50,580,000	S	MS
3249	Kenya	Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (KACCAL)	UNDP, World Bank	7,401,100	42,618,000	MS	MU
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
3695	Mongolia	Project for Market and Pasture Management Development	IFAD	1,787,500	11,605,000	MS	MS
3934	South Africa	Reducing disaster risks from wildfire hazards associated with climate change in South Africa	UNDP	3,999,996	31,140,100	S	MS

3967	Morocco	Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert	World Bank	4,779,999	26,950,000	S	MS
4261	Azerbaijan	Integrating climate change risks into water and flood management by vulnerable mountainous communities in the Greater Caucasus region of Azerbaijan	UNDP	3,080,000	7,360,000	MU	MU
4422	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	3,219,774	23,896,400	S	S
4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	2,000,000	15,000,000	MS	MS
4515	Regional	South East Europe and Caucasus Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	World Bank	6,050,000	21,500,000	S	S

ANNEX III: SCCF PROJECTS THAT WERE COMPLETED BY JUNE 30, 2012

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)	DO rating	IP rating
2832	Tanzania	Incorporating Climate Change in integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin (Tanzania)	UNDP	1,090,000	1,574,875	S	
3156	Zimbabwe	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,071,470	1,156,000	HS	S
3265	China	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Irrigated Agriculture Project	World Bank	5,847,600	51,000,000	S	S
3679	Global	Economic Analysis of Adaptation Options	UNEP	1,100,000	3,500,000	MU	

ANNEX IV: OVERDUE PROJECTS ACCORDING TO STANDARD PREPARATION TIME LIMITS

The nine projects listed in this Annex have passed the due date for CEO approval or endorsement and will continue to be in this list until they have been endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO. The last column shows the status of the projects as at April 20, 2014.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval date	Trust fund	Status as at April 20, 2014
3840	Yemen	Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Yemen	World Bank	25-Jun-09	LDCF	No submission. Decision meeting tentatively scheduled for May 2014.
4952	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	7-Jun-12	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
4901	India	Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)	World Bank	7-Jun-12	SCCF	Last action by GEFSEC.
4880	Regional	Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	7-Jun-12	SCCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
4797	Malawi	Climate proofing local development gains in rural and urban areas of Machinga and Mangochi Districts - Malawi	UNDP	29-Jun-12	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement received on April 9, GEFSEC review due April 23.
4702	Niger	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	21-Aug-12	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
4971	Burkina Faso	Reducing vulnerability of natural resource dependent livelihoods in two landscapes at risk of the effects of climate change in Burkina Faso: Boucles du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and Mare d'Oursi Wetlands Basin	UNDP	21-Aug-12	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement re-submitted on April 18, GEFSEC review due May 2.
4568	Madagascar	Adapting coastal zone management to climate change in Madagascar considering ecosystem and livelihood improvement	UNEP	23-Aug-12	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5014	Burkina Faso	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas Through the Farmers Field School Approach.	FAO	13-Sep-12	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.