



GEF/LDCF.SCCF.24/05

June 2, 2018

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24<sup>th</sup> LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting  
June 26, 2018  
Da Nang, Viet Nam

Agenda Item 07

**FY17 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.24/05, *FY17 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 86 and 97 percent of LDCF and SCCF projects under implementation in FY17 were rated in the moderately satisfactory and above range for their progress towards development objectives, respectively.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) describes the performance and results of, and the lessons learned from, the portfolio of projects and programs financed under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2016 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2017 (FY17), which is from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. The review further provides a snapshot of cumulative results achieved at the portfolio level since inception of the two funds. Information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF is also discussed.
2. Eighty-eight LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2016 and were under implementation during at least part of FY17. For these projects, the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) received four terminal evaluations (TEs), two mid-term reviews (MTRs) and 84 project implementation reports (PIRs). Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$505 million as at June 30, 2017, with \$2.61 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$451.5 million, \$192.3 million or 43 percent, had been disbursed by the 88 projects.
3. Under the SCCF, 36 projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2016 and were under implementation during at least part of FY17. For these projects, the GEF Secretariat received three TEs, five MTRs and 30 PIRs. Total SCCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to \$142.9 million, \$47.7 million or 37.5 percent of which had been disbursed by the 36 projects.
4. Seventy-five LDCF projects under implementation, or 86 percent<sup>1</sup> of the projects under implementation for which performance ratings were received, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). Seventy-six projects, or 87 percent, were rated MS or higher in their implementation progress (IP). Under the SCCF, 34 projects under implementation, or 97 percent,<sup>2</sup> received a DO rating of MS or higher; and 34 SCCF projects also received an IP rating of MS or higher.
5. As at June 30, 2017, the 88 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 4.4 million direct beneficiaries, brought around 1.5 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained some 358,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the LDCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY17, comprised more than 5.5 million direct

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<sup>1</sup> One of the 88 LDCF projects under implementation did not report on its DO and IP performance. The percentage figure is calculated vis-à-vis the total number of ratings received.

<sup>2</sup> From the 36 SCCF projects under implementation, 35 received a DO rating and 34 an IP rating. The percentage figure is calculated vis-à-vis the total number of ratings received.

beneficiaries, over 1.6 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and some 400,000 people who were trained on various aspects of climate change adaptation.

6. Under the SCCF, the 36 projects under implementation had reached some 1.6 million direct beneficiaries, brought over 5.5 million hectares of land under more climate-resilient management, and trained some 25,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Cumulative on-the-ground results achieved under the SCCF portfolio, including projects completed before FY17, comprised 5.5 million direct beneficiaries, 5.7 million hectares of land better management to withstand the effects of climate change, and 48,500 people who were trained.

7. 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 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, 2016 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2017 (FY17, from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017). 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, 2017**

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
<b>Pledges and contributions</b>			
Total cumulative pledges (USDeq)	1,226,506,568	351,770,023	1,578,276,591
Total paid contributions (USD)	1,190,962,473	346,770,023	1,537,732,496
<b>Project approvals</b>			
Total cumulative funding approved towards projects and programs (including Agency fees) (USD)	1,170,574,897	348,652,154	1,519,227,051
Total co-financing (USD)	4,739,348,077	2,624,309,868	7,363,657,945
Number of projects	247	77	324
Number of countries	51	76	119
<b>Projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO</b>			
Total funding committed towards projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO (including Agency fees) (USD)	893,934,225	321,941,154	1,215,875,379
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	4,205,068,000	2,479,925,279	6,684,993,279
Number of projects	200	71	271
Number of countries	51	72	111
<b>Active portfolio in FY17: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2016 and were under implementation during at least a part of FY17</b>			
Total funding committed towards active portfolio (including Agency fees) (USD)	504,518,881	142,898,214	647,417,095
Total cumulative disbursements from GEF Agencies to projects and programs (project grants, excluding Agency fees and PPGs) (USD)	192,303,730	47,702,732	240,006,462
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	2,605,384,930	1,226,192,658	3,831,577,588
Number of projects	88	36	124
Number of countries	44	36	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, 2016 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY17. For a summary of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF and expected portfolio-wide results as at April 30, 2018, please refer to the document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.24/04, *Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*.

### Least Developed Countries Fund

3. Eighty-eight LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2016 and were under implementation during at least part of FY17.<sup>3</sup> For these projects the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) received four terminal evaluations (TE), two mid-term reviews (MTR) and 84 project implementation reports (PIR). The active portfolio includes 87 full-sized projects (FSP) and one medium-sized project (MSP). Of the 88 projects reviewed, 21 had completed their first full year of implementation as at June 30, 2017; 25 had completed their second year; while 42 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 \$505 million as at June 30, 2017, with \$2.61 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$451.5 million, \$192.3 million, or 43 percent, had been disbursed by the 88 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.

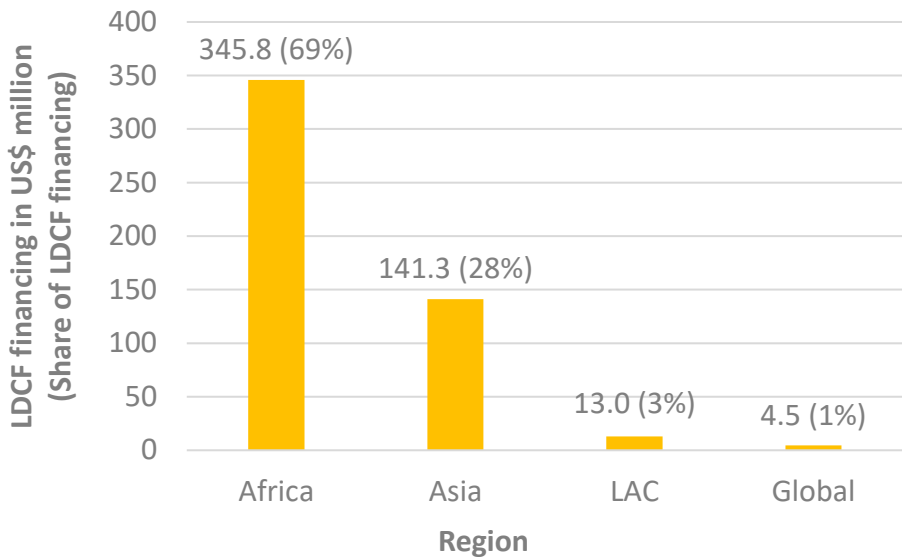
### *Regional distribution of LDCF projects under implementation*

5. As at June 30, 2017, some 69 percent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation had been committed towards projects in least developed countries (LDC) in Africa, while some 28 percent 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 \$13 million or three percent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation. The regional distribution of LDCF programming reflects the distribution of LDCs, 68 percent 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 \$112 million or some 22 percent of the active portfolio.

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<sup>3</sup> This analysis only includes projects for which TEs, MTRs or PIRs have been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.

**Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation as at June 30, 2017  
(\$ Million and Share by Region)**

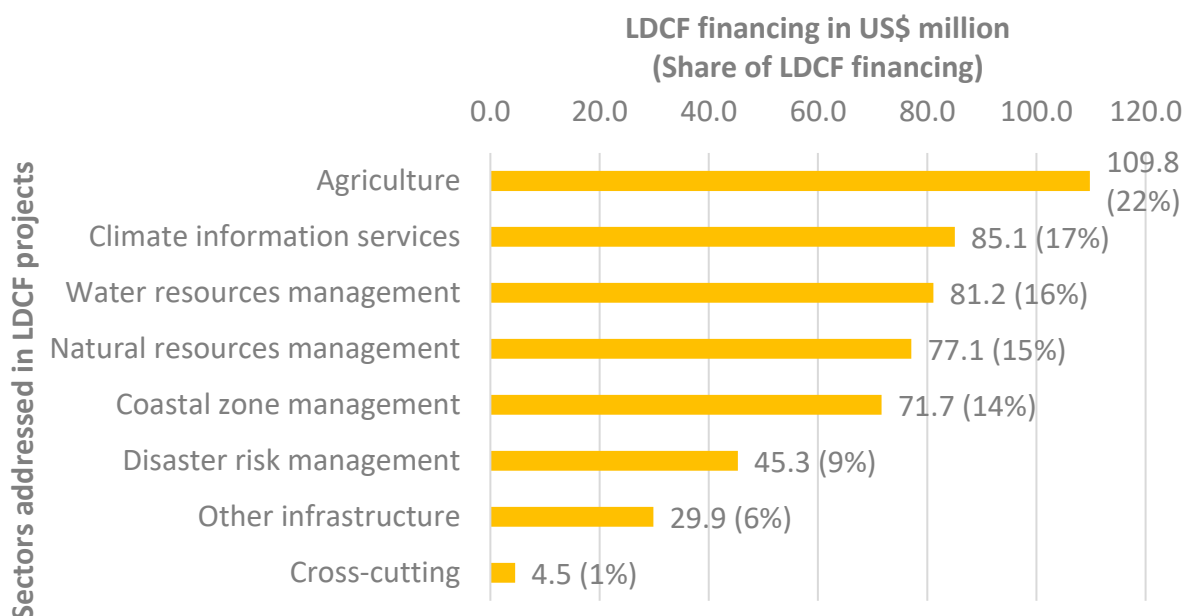


*Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by sector*

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 22 percent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were working to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food systems. Climate information services, water resources management and natural resources management were other priority sectors addressed through the active portfolio, each receiving between 17 and 15 percent of funding commitments, respectively (see Figure 2 below).



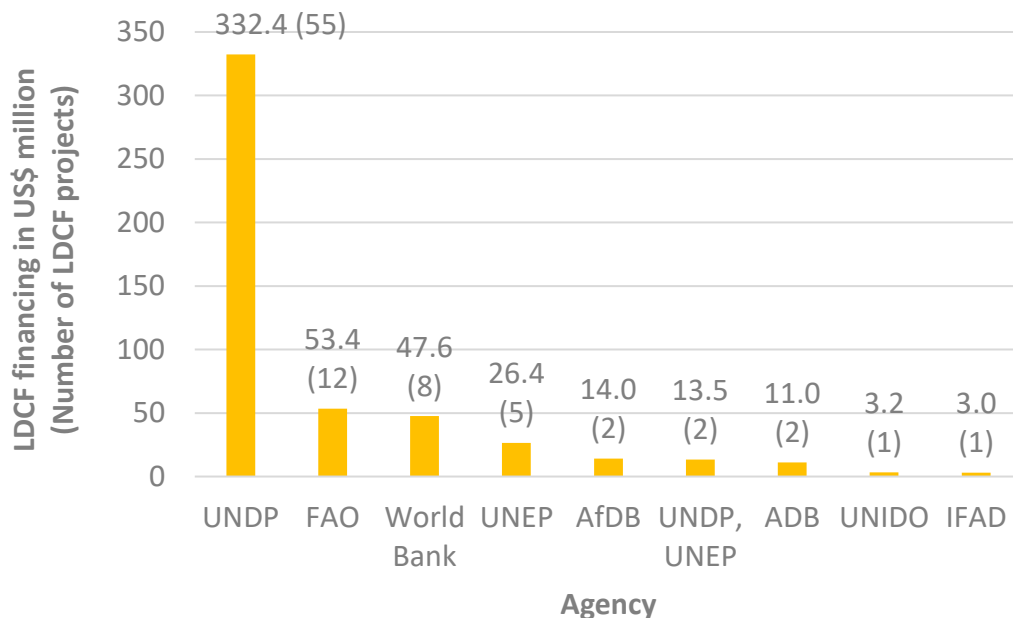
**Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as at June 30, 2017  
(\$ Million and Share by Sector)**



*Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency*

7. As at June 30, 2017, eight GEF Agencies were involved in LDCF projects under implementation, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) holding the largest share of the active portfolio at \$332.4 million or 66 percent of total funding commitments of \$504.5 million (see Figure 3 below). This figure only includes 88 projects for which project monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat during the reporting period.

**Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2017 (\$ Million and Number of Projects by Agency)**

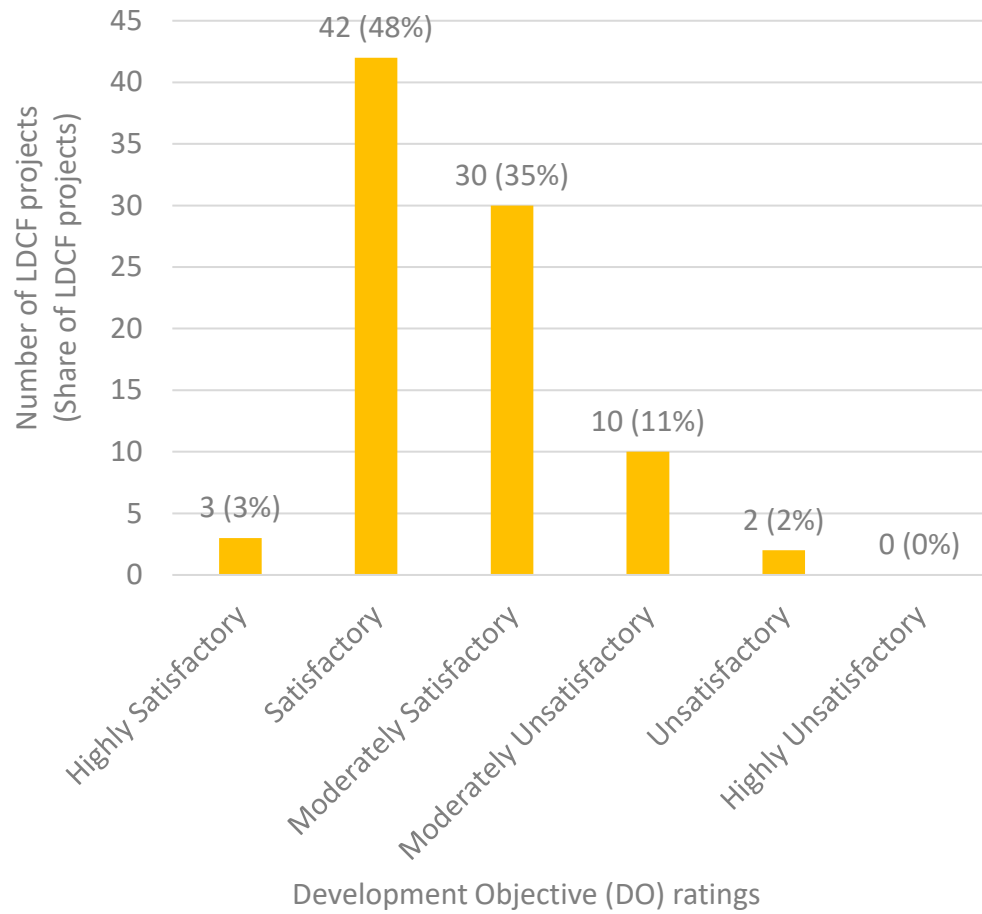


#### *Performance ratings of LDCF projects under implementation*

8. Seventy-five LDCF projects under implementation, or 86 percent of the projects under implementation for which performance ratings were received, were rated Moderately Satisfactory or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). Seventy-six projects, or 87 percent, were rated Moderately Satisfactory or higher in their implementation progress (IP) (see figures 4 and 5 below). This surpasses the corporate target of 85 percent of projects to be rated Moderately Satisfactory or higher. One of the 88 projects under implementation did not report on its performance. 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.

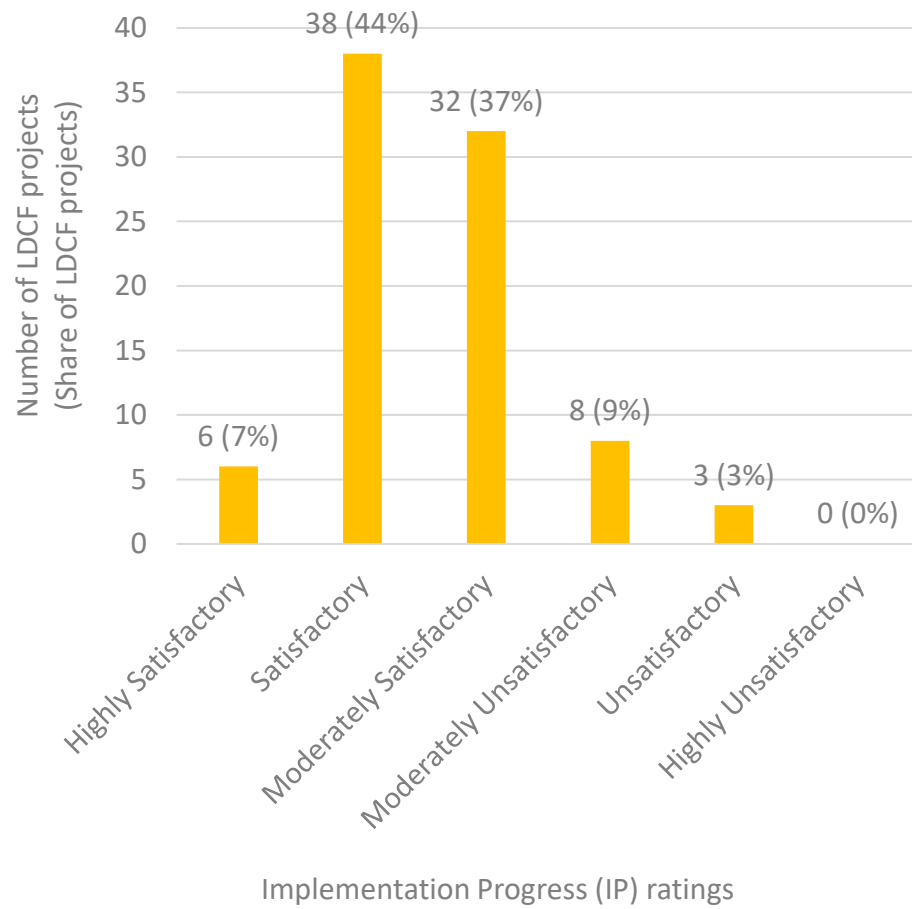
9. Figure 6 shows the percentage of LDCF projects by Agency rated Moderately Satisfactory or higher for their DO and IP ratings. Most Agencies were successful in achieving Moderately Satisfactory or above in their progress towards implementation and development objective ratings. Sixty-three percent of World Bank projects achieved DO ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or higher, as three out of the total of eight World Bank projects in the active LDCF portfolio received DO ratings of Moderately Unsatisfactory. Paragraphs 27 and 28 summarize observations from two of these projects. The challenges concerning the projects which received DO and IP ratings of Unsatisfactory are summarized in the section on Success Factors, Challenges and Lessons Learned (see paragraphs 30 to 38). No project received DO and IP ratings of Highly Unsatisfactory.

**Figure 4: Development Objectives Ratings of LDCF Projects as at June 30, 2017  
(Number and Share of Projects by Rating) <sup>4</sup>**

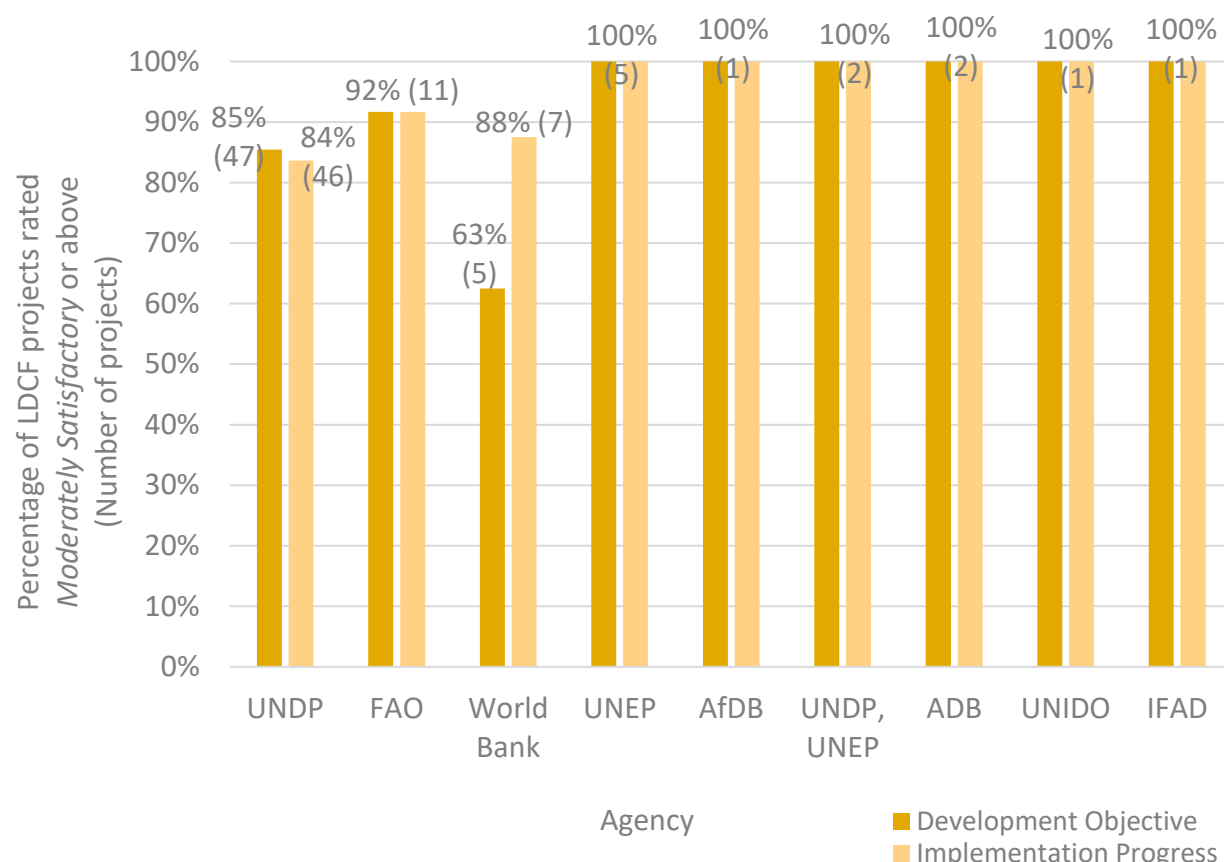


<sup>4</sup> Classification of ratings: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)

**Figure 5: Implementation Progress Ratings of LDCF Projects as at June 30, 2017  
(Number and Share of Projects by Rating)**



**Figure 6: Percentage of LDCF Projects by Agency Rated Moderately Satisfactory or Above for their Development Objective and Implementation Progress Ratings as at June 30, 2017**



#### *Results achieved under the LDCF*

10. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as at June 30, 2017 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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, 2016.

11. As at June 30, 2017, the 88 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 4.4 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 358,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 88 projects, an estimated 1.5 million hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 48

national policies, plans or frameworks in 21 LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 27 projects had enhanced climate information services in 24 LDCs.

**Table 2: Portfolio-Level Results under the LDCF as at June 30, 2017**

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY17)	Results from active portfolio in FY 17	No. of projects in active portfolio sample <sup>5</sup>	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total LDCF amount (US\$)
<b>Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change</b>					
No. of direct beneficiaries	5,544,126	4,438,082	48	32	261,929,299
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	1,657,620	1,527,186	36	27	206,619,791
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation</b>					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	84	58		35	308,003,470
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	1,183	498	48	33	264,587,501
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	52	31		27	171,278,829
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	39	27		24	159,303,146
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	401,887	358,706	59	34	328,898,844

<sup>5</sup> Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 88 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 sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	242	131	32	28	176,303,708
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**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	94	48	25	21	143,652,407
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	644	388	21	18	111,356,793

12. Of the 42 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, 2017.

13. The project titled *Sustainable Land Management Project 2* (GEF ID: 5220) by the World Bank, under the Great Green Wall Initiative, has piloted climate-smart agriculture in 30 Woredas,<sup>6</sup> 70 micro-watersheds, 149 farmer groups and 2,886 households in six intervention regions. These results significantly exceed the initial plan of 30 micro-watersheds, demonstrating growing interest of the project Woredas and communities in testing climate-smart agriculture practices. The project received an award for innovation and excellence in 2017 from the President of the World Bank thanks to its achievements in improving land rights among landless youth and women, especially by ensuring use rights over the rehabilitated degraded communal land for undertaking various natural resources based income generating activities. The project has treated a total of 575,781 hectares of degraded land with various physical and biological soil and water conservation measures for rehabilitation, and benefitted approximately 80,000 forest-dependent people as at June 30, 2017. Its latest DO and IP ratings were Moderately Satisfactory.

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<sup>6</sup> Third-level administrative divisions of Ethiopia.

14. The project titled *Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change—Zambia* (GEF ID: 4995), by UNDP, sought to strengthen Zambia’s climate monitoring capabilities, early warning systems and available information for responding to climate shocks. The project, as at June 30, 2017, already completed installation of 28 Automatic Weather Stations in 28 districts, providing data every 15 minutes to the central monitoring station and for recordings. The project also rehabilitated 39 manual stations. This was combined with regular dissemination of seasonal weather forecasts, ten-day bulletins and daily weather forecasts, assisting farmers in selecting optimal crop varieties according to the forecasts. The project also compiled weather and climate information scenarios for the next five years as inputs for the development of the seventh national development plan, particularly in the sectors of agriculture, energy, health and tourism. The climate information helped the mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk reduction in the plan. The project’s latest DO and IP ratings were Satisfactory.

### **Special Climate Change Fund**

15. Thirty-six SCCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2016 and were under implementation during at least part of FY17.<sup>7</sup> For these projects the Secretariat received three TEs, five MTRs and 30 PIRs. Thirty-four of these projects were FSPs, while two were MSPs. Of the 36 projects reviewed, six had completed their first full year of implementation, ten had completed their second year, while 20 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, including project grants, project preparation grants and agency fees, towards the active portfolio, amounted to \$142.9 million as at June 30, 2017, with \$1.2 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to \$127.1 million, \$47.7 million, or 37.5 percent, had been disbursed by the 36 projects in the active portfolio. 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, 2017, most of the SCCF financing towards projects under implementation was committed towards projects in Africa, and Asia and the Pacific, receiving approximately 31 percent and 25 percent of the total funding commitments, respectively. Projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, received about 23 percent and 14 percent of funding commitments, respectively, whereas seven percent went towards global

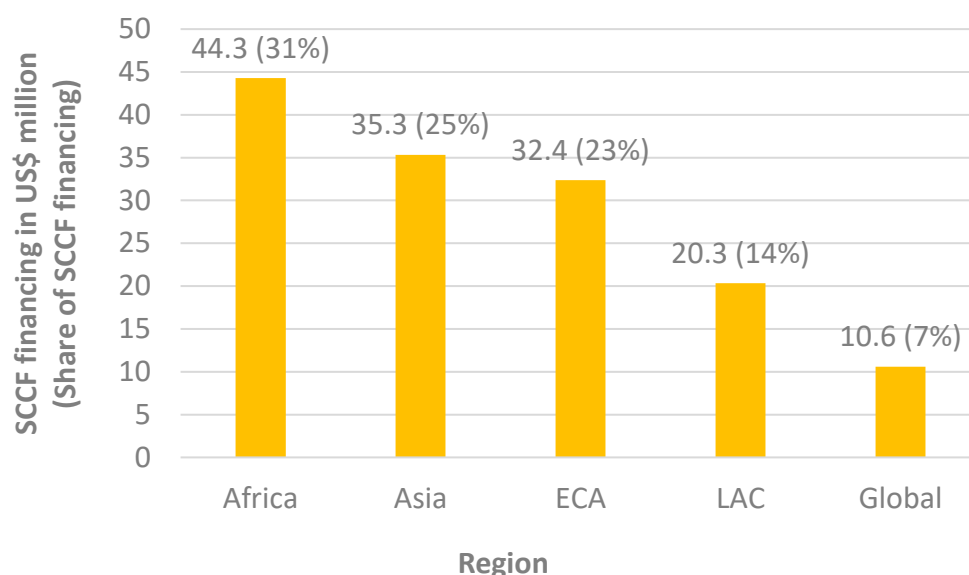
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<sup>7</sup> This analysis only includes projects for which TEs, MTRs or PIRs have been submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the reporting period.



projects (see Figure 7 below). SIDS benefited from \$4.7 million in funding commitments, or three percent of the active portfolio.

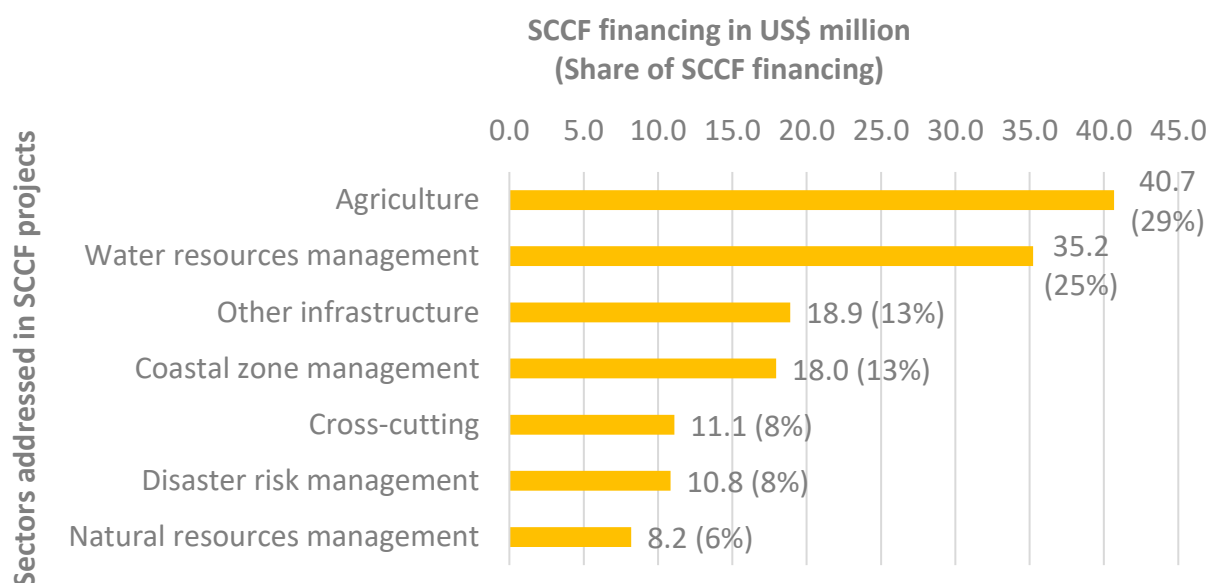
**Figure 7: Regional Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation as at June 30, 2017  
(\$ Million and Share by Region)**



*Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector*

18. At the end of the reporting period, projects addressing agriculture and food security, water resources management, and infrastructure had the highest shares of SCCF resources, at 29 percent, 25 percent and 13 percent respectively of the total funding commitments of the active portfolio. Coastal zone management comprised another priority for SCCF financing, receiving 13 percent of total commitments (see Figure 8 below).

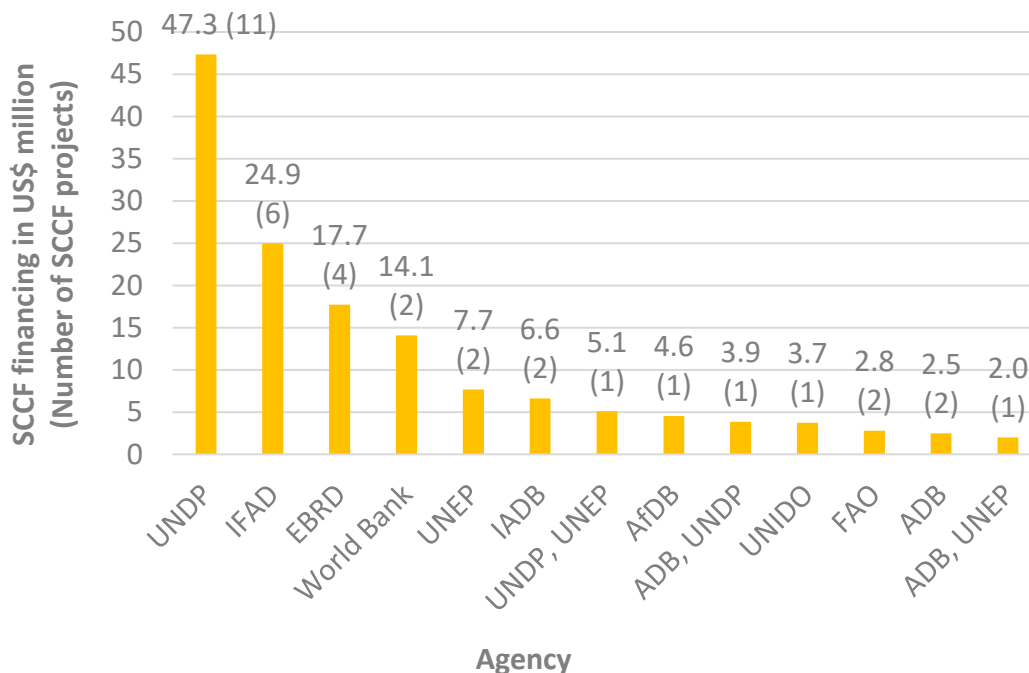
**Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by Sector as at June 30, 2017  
(\$ Million and Share by Sector)**



*Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency*

19. As at June 30, 2017, ten GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation, with UNDP managing \$47.3 million, or 33 percent, of the total funding commitments of \$142.9 million, followed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with \$24.9 million, or 17.5 percent, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) with \$17.7 million, or 12.4 percent (see Figure 9 below).

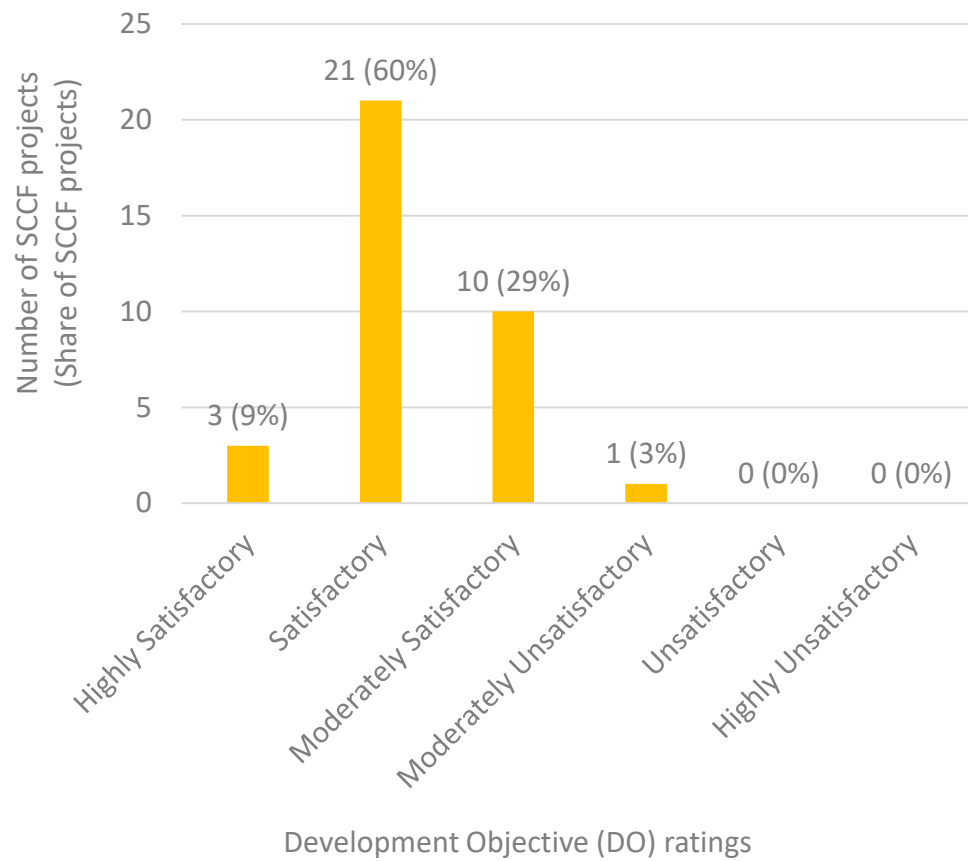
**Figure 9: Distribution of SCCF Projects under Implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2017 (\$ Million and Number of Projects by Agency)**



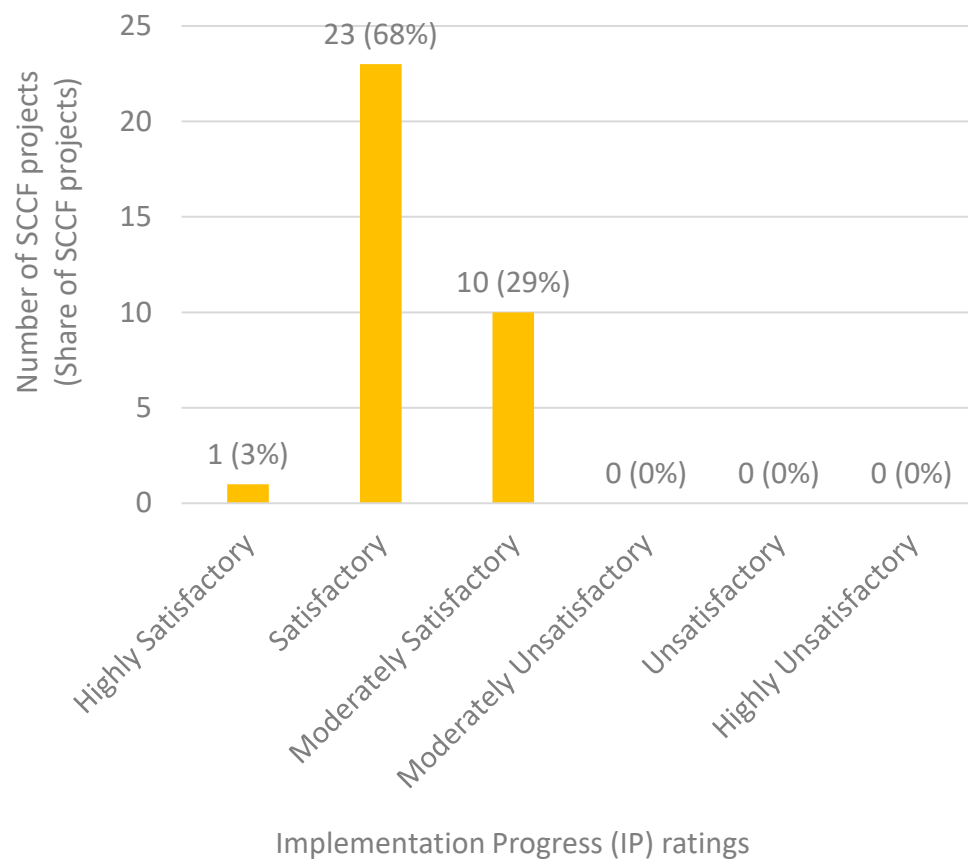
#### *Performance ratings of SCCF projects under implementation*

20. Of the 36 SCCF projects in the active portfolio, one was unrated. Thirty-four of the 35 projects, or 97 percent of the projects for which a DO rating was received, were rated Moderately Satisfactory or higher (DO rating). In terms of implementation progress, two were unrated. Thirty-four projects, or 100 percent of the projects for which an IP rating was received, were rated Moderately Satisfactory or higher (see figures 10 and 11 below). This significantly exceeds the corporate target of 85 percent of projects to be rated Moderately Satisfactory or higher. This figure only includes projects for which project monitoring documentation has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat during the reporting period and where such documentation included DO and/or IP ratings. None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio received Unsatisfactory or Highly Unsatisfactory ratings for either DO or IP. All Agencies were successful in achieving Moderately Satisfactory or above in their progress towards implementation and development objective ratings (see figure 12 below).

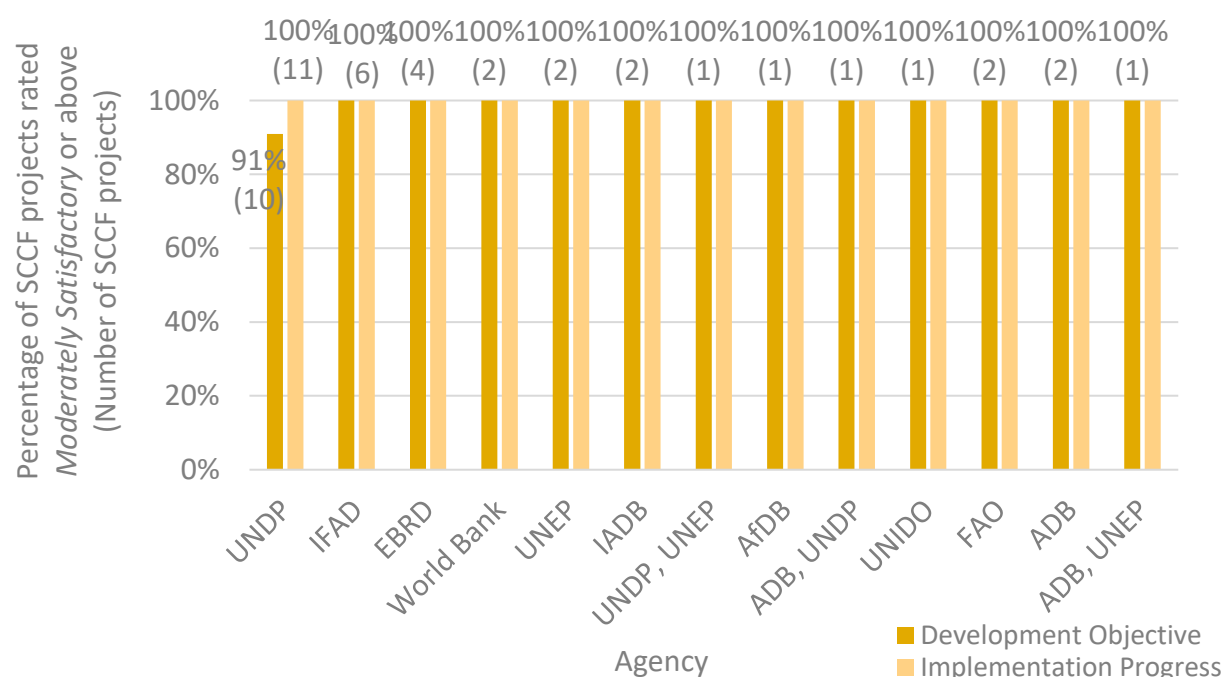
**Figure 10: Development Objectives Ratings of SCCF Projects as at June 30, 2017  
(Number of Projects and Share by Rating)**



**Figure 11: Implementation Progress Ratings of SCCF Projects as at June 30, 2017  
(Number of Projects and Share by Rating)**



**Figure 12: Percentage of SCCF Projects by Agency Rated Moderately Satisfactory or Above for their Development Objective and Implementation Progress Ratings as at June 30, 2017**



### *Results achieved under the SCCF*

21. Results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio as at June 30, 2017 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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, 2016.

22. As at June 30, 2017, the 36 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 1.6 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 25,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 36 projects, some 5.5 million hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 101 regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans or frameworks in nine countries had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks, while seven projects had enhanced climate information services in seven countries.

**Table 3: Portfolio-Level Results under the SCCF as at June 30, 2017**

Indicator	Cumulative results (incl. projects completed before FY17)	Results from active portfolio in FY 17	No. of projects in active portfolio sample <sup>8</sup>	No. of countries in active portfolio	Total SCCF amount (US\$)
<b>Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change</b>					
No. of direct beneficiaries	5,533,952	1,699,692	15	14	53,784,684
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	5,785,553	5,555,403	9	14	32,129,995
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation</b>					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	44	28		25	103,645,039
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	1,224	1,177	19	23	73,596,495
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	16	7		7	37,244,996
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	9	4		4	18,358,496
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	48,502	25,403	25	26	93,998,805
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	258	65	9	8	30,011,270

<sup>8</sup> Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 36 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.

**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	145	101	9	9	35,457,188
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	240	168	5	5	22,069,990

23. Of the 36 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio that had reached more advanced stages of implementation (see paragraph 14), two examples illustrate the results achieved as at June 30, 2017.

24. The project titled *Project for Market and Pasture Management Development* (GEF ID: 3695), by IFAD, had submitted its fifth PIR. The project sought to facilitate pasture herders' groups and herder households in Mongolia to plan and manage livestock and pastures in a more sustainable manner. The project supported 2,800 herder households to organize themselves in 120 pasture herder groups. Herders have adopted labor sharing practices, collaborative decision making and income generating activities, including growing of potatoes, vegetables and green fodder, and selling livestock raw materials together. The most recent annual outcome survey found that household income increased in targeted areas and chronic child malnutrition decreased by 11 percent. The project had received a DO and IP rating of Satisfactory.

25. The project *Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan* (GEF ID: 5115), by EBRD, had submitted its MTR. The project sought to fully mainstream climate change considerations into water infrastructure rehabilitation. The project has completed risk and vulnerability assessments for the administrative regions of Naryn, Batken and Tokmokhas. Although small in size, the project further installed 17 kilometers of new pipework and 160 boreholes as at June 30, 2017, providing access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services given existing and project climate change to 32,000 beneficiaries, half of which were women. According to the MTR, the project has led to savings of about 10,000 cubic meters of water through supply network improvements. The project had received a DO and IP rating of Satisfactory.



## **Multi-trust fund projects under implementation**

26. PIRs were received for 14 projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds, including eight and six multi-trust fund projects that received support from the LDCF and the SCCF, respectively. Total funding commitments towards these projects amounted to \$41.5 million from the LDCF and \$9.3 million from the SCCF (see Table 4 below). All six SCCF-supported multi-trust fund projects (100 percent) received an IP and DO rating of Satisfactory, placing them on par with the active SCCF portfolio. Seven out of the eight LDCF-supported multi-trust fund projects received an IP rating of Moderately Satisfactory and one project was rated Moderately Unsatisfactory. Two of these LDCF-supported projects received a DO rating of Satisfactory, three received a rating of Moderately Satisfactory and the remaining three were rated Moderately Unsatisfactory. The share of LDCF-supported multi-trust fund projects that received DO and IP ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or above was therefore 63 percent and 88 percent, respectively.

27. While the share of LDCF-supported multi-trust fund projects with DO ratings of Moderately Satisfactory or above was lower compared to the entire active LDCF portfolio (see paragraph 8), it should be noted that the sample size of eight LDCF-supported multi-trust fund projects is too small to enable meaningful and statistically sound conclusions. The three multi-trust fund projects with DO ratings of Moderately Unsatisfactory included two World Bank child projects under the Great Green Wall Initiative in Chad and Mali (GEF IDs: 4908 and 5270) and one regional FAO project in Angola, Namibia and South Africa (GEF ID: 5113).

28. The project in Chad faced continued challenges, inter alia, due to the influx of refugees from Central African Republic, while the project in Mali reported that substantial momentum has been gained in project implementation thanks to increasing disbursements and changes in project leadership, however, the DO rating was assigned conservatively and is expected to be upgraded in the next assessment period. The regional project in Angola, Namibia and South Africa, in turn, reports that main challenges included inception delays caused by slow project review and implementation protocols, the regional nature of the project and lack of awareness of climate change requiring awareness building efforts. The project reports that recruitment of a complete project team to deal with both the regional and national levels should improve the rating going forward.

29. Three out of the four regional climate technology center projects (GEF IDs: 4880, 4956, and 4512) had submitted PIRs during the reporting period. All three of these projects received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory.

**Table 4: Multi-trust Fund Projects and Programs under Implementation as at June 30, 2017**

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	Total LDCF/SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
<b>4880</b>	Regional	Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	SCCF	1,998,150	6,650,000	S	S
<b>4775</b>	Ecuador	Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces	FAO	SCCF	1,642,500	2,912,822	S	S
<b>5113</b>	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	FAO	LDCF	1,891,900	6,846,973	MU	MU
<b>5380</b>	Haiti	Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to CC and anthropic threats through a ridge to reef approach to BD conservation and watershed management	UNDP	LDCF	6,000,000	25,446,145	S	MS
<b>4952</b>	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	LDCF	4,499,000	5,696,000	S	MS
<b>5133</b>	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	LDCF	13,080,000	49,600,000	MS	MS
<b>4512</b>	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	SCCF	2,000,000	15,000,000	S	S

		Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro- Watersheds Located in the Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la						
<b>4616</b>	El Salvador	Frontera	FAO	SCCF	1,135,000	3,835,545	S	S
		Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)						
<b>4956</b>	Regional	Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	SCCF	2,000,000	12,601,667	S	S
		GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project						
<b>4652</b>	Regional	Support Project	ADB	SCCF	500,000	7,000,000	S	S
		PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLDM) Project						
<b>4709</b>	Togo	Project	World Bank	LDCF	4,000,000	25,851,000	MS	MS
		PSG – Agriculture production support project (with Sustainable Land and Water Management)						
<b>4908</b>	Chad	Management)	World Bank	LDCF	5,000,000	47,805,000	MU	MS
		PSG: Sustainable Land Management Project- 2						
<b>5220</b>	Ethiopia	2	World Bank	LDCF	5,000,000	47,505,517	MS	MS
		PSG: Mali Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate Project						
<b>5270</b>	Mali	Project	World Bank	LDCF	2,000,000	4,668,123	MU	MS

## SUCCESS FACTORS, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

30. This section provides a qualitative analysis of the LDCF and SCCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2016 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY17, drawing on the project monitoring documentation 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.

31. The qualitative analysis is subject to limitations due to the fact that it relies in part on PIRs that are not primarily intended to perform an analytical function. As a result, the analysis does not attempt to synthesize the information provided, but rather to highlight illustrative examples with a focus on projects that were not previously highlighted in LDCF/SCCF AMRs, and those projects for which sufficient information and lessons were articulated.

### **Understanding project performance: key success factors and challenges**

32. Of the 124 projects considered in this review, six were rated Highly Satisfactory in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO), which suggests that they may be considered good practice. These include three projects financed through the LDCF and three SCCF projects. Two and ten LDCF projects received a DO rating of Unsatisfactory and Moderately Unsatisfactory, respectively. None of the SCCF projects in the active portfolio cohort received Unsatisfactory ratings, while there was one project rated Moderately Unsatisfactory.

33. Among the reports received is the third PIR for the project *Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines* (GEF ID: 4967), by UNDP with funding from the SCCF, which was rated Highly Satisfactory both in terms of DO and implementation progress. With very limited budget, the project was able to have significant impact on local communities and increase their resilience. The risk-transfer element of the project, the Weather Index-Based Insurance (WIBI) has been expanded to 2,413 rice and corn farmers (54 percent male, 46 percent female) in Regions X and XI in Mindanao. Whereas conventional or traditional crop insurance relies on direct measurements of loss or damage, WIBI depends on weather-related indices that are highly correlated with crop yields such as rainfall.

34. Likewise, unlike traditional crop insurance against crop failure, the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) does not need to visit farmers' fields, to determine premiums or to assess damages. Instead, thanks to the SCCF project, the insurance is designed around rainfall data, a clear success factor for this particular insurance scheme, ensuring timely insurance response and payout time frames as well as cost efficiency. If the rainfall amount is below or above set thresholds, the scheme pays out. It has therefore the potential to respond more quickly to farmers in times of "bad weather" such as when there is limited amount of

rainfall or excessive amount of rainfall expected to adversely affect crops particularly during critical growth stages.

35. However, the PIR of this project also identified several challenges. First, the level of awareness and technical understanding about parametric insurance is still insufficient within PCIC. The WIBI provision is not part of the products that PCIC is mandated to provide, at least until a new House Bill would be passed, which is currently in draft form. This pilot status prevented the project learning to be fully shared with technical operational departments within PCIC, given limited involvement by a number of technical departments. Second, related to above, experience from the project did not adequately stimulate national level strategic discussions about the future of crop insurance in the country as of the writing of this document. According to the PIR, crop insurance in the Philippines is a heavily subsidized, public sector undertaking in which financial sustainability considerations are insufficiently discussed. Lastly, the impact of technical assistance on climate resilient farming techniques in reducing the risks that are not covered by the WIBI product, such as the risks of pests and diseases, remains inconclusive. Many of these limitations are outside of the control of the project and they should not constitute a reason for devaluing the achievement of the project. Nonetheless, these caveats need to be recognized by the national stakeholders if the impact of the project is to be replicated and expanded outside of the current project sphere. The project stakeholders are aware of the challenges and address them within the mandate they were given.

36. An example of a project that received a rating of Unsatisfactory is the project *Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change* (GEF ID: 5318), by UNDP and supported by the LDCF, for which the third PIR has been submitted during the reporting period. The project was approved in late 2014, however, as of June 30, 2017, the executing agency, the Ministry of Meteorology and Water Resources, has not assigned the national project director and has not established a project board. As a result, the project had disbursed less than five percent of the LDCF grant. Following a series of consultations, the implementing agency sought an alternative approach to deliver the intended project objective and outcomes and agreed to change the project implementation modality from National Implementation to UNDP Direct Implementation. The project should now be able to overcome its initial challenges, however, the significant delay in implementation shines a light on the importance of high-level political buy-in for the success of projects.

37. The project *Promoting Climate-Resilient Development and Enhanced Adaptive Capacity to Withstand Disaster Risks in Angola's Cuvelai River Basin* (GEF ID: 5177), implemented by UNDP and supported by the LDCF, also received a DO and IP rating of Unsatisfactory. Even though the project was approved in early 2015, disbursement had only reached 2.6 percent as of June 30, 2017. According to the first PIR, which was received during the reporting period, the project was delayed due to institutional issues surrounding the main executing partner, the Ministry of Environment. Specifically, there seem to have been unclear execution responsibilities within different capacities of the Ministry. Similar to the aforementioned

project in Cambodia, this delay in project implementation could potentially have been avoided if there was greater buy-in at the higher political levels. However, according to the PIR, the project team has undertaken relevant actions to accelerate implementation after this initial delay, including the development of a project implementation plan that categorized project outputs and outcomes in nine clusters. Following the clustering of outputs, individual national executing partners responsible for the implementation of each cluster of activities have started to develop and submit proposals of activities to a review and approval committee comprising UNDP, the Ministry of Environment and cluster-specific national technical experts. In order to mitigate the remaining, significant risks related to the project, a range of additional measures were taken, as outlined in the PIR.

38. The project *Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Global Climate Change* (GEF ID: 5414), implemented in Kiribati by UNDP with support from the LDCF, received a DO rating of Moderately Unsatisfactory and an IP rating of Unsatisfactory. This project was approved in early 2015 but had disbursed less than three percent of its budget as of June 30, 2017. According to the project's first PIR, which has been submitted during the reporting period, the project is significantly delayed due to financial management issues. Specifically, UNDP only accepts acquittals from the Ministry of Finance and according to the GEF Operational Focal Point, the permitted envelope for cash advance in between acquittals should be increased to cater for activities that are ready to be rolled out. According to UNDP, project implementation is now underway but challenged by disconnected work planning and slow release and acquittal of funds in the central government. However, it should be noted that the project has only reported upon its first year of implementation and while risk remains high at this point, there is significant room for achieving development objectives after some delay. The key lesson this project's challenges to date includes that financial management considerations and time frames for disbursement should be duly considered when planning for the overall project activity timeline and the envisaged project duration.

### **Enabling private sector engagement in adaptation**

39. As of June 30, 2017, the majority of projects reviewed had recorded examples of engagement with private profit-generating entities. 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 to promote market development and/or entrepreneurship. A few examples taken from PIRs of projects under implementation provide an overview of how private sector engagement was carried out in practice.

40. Numerous LDCF/SCCF projects contributed to climate resilient value chain and/or market development during the reporting period. For example, the project *Strengthening the Resilience of Post Conflict Recovery and Development to Climate Change Risks in Sri Lanka* (GEF ID: 4609), implemented by UNDP with support from the SCCF, has partnered with leading

private sector agri-business companies, to supply fruit trees and facilitate buy-back guarantees for fruit farmers in Sri Lanka's North-Western Province. According to the project's third PIR, which was received during the reporting period, the project increased farmer income by 34 to 98 percent against the baseline situation. The project received DO and IP ratings of Moderately Satisfactory and Satisfactory, respectively. The project *Scaling Up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a Focus on Rural Livelihoods, by Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems* (GEF ID: 4960), implemented by UNDP with support from the SCCF, engaged private sector partners for value chain development for tomatoes and honey. The project received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory and Moderately Satisfactory, respectively.

41. The *Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center* project (GEF ID: 4512), implemented by ADB and UNEP and supported by the SCCF, contains dedicated components that target private technology developers and investors in the region. For instance, the project supported the ADB-TusStar Cleantech Startup Competition, a flagship cleantech startup accelerator program in collaboration with Tsinghua TusStar, one of most well-known tech business incubators. Two of the top three startups received venture investment and another listed in the New Third Board, an over-the-counter market. The project also continued supporting Asia Climate Partners, a \$400 million regional cleantech-focus Venture Capital fund. The project received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory.

42. A number of projects also contributed to supporting the uptake of products and technologies which support climate adaptation needs. For instance, the project *Strengthening the Resilience of Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Local Government Systems to Climatic Variability and Risk* (GEF ID: 4696), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, trained 70 private sector participants to qualify 20 local construction companies to design and deploy climate-proof rural infrastructure in Timor Leste. Categories of improved infrastructure include water supply systems, reservoirs, irrigation systems, rural access roads and bridges, river embankments and flood protection, and schools. The training is expected to deliver long-term benefits for resilience of construction operations in Timor Leste, sustaining results beyond the project's direct reach. The project received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory.

43. The project *Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change - Ethiopia* (GEF ID: 4992), implemented by UNDP and supported by the LDCF, focuses primarily on weather monitoring and on enhancing dissemination and utilization of climate information. The project has expanded partnerships with insurance companies for the initiation of agricultural weather-index based insurance in Ethiopia. The project remains in its early stage of implementation and increased cooperation with the insurance sector is expected. The project is poised to deliver critical insights in the effectiveness and financial sustainability of climate risk insurance in least developed countries in Africa. The project received DO and IP ratings of Moderately Satisfactory and Satisfactory, respectively.

44. The project *Adaptation in the Coastal Zones of Mozambique* (GEF ID: 4276), implemented by UNDP with funding from the LDCF, established partnerships with local micro-finance providers as a means to promote the wider adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options in the agriculture, fisheries and small business sectors. The project also provided training on entrepreneurship and microfinance loan provision. The project received DO and IP ratings of Moderately Satisfactory and Satisfactory, respectively.

### **Gender mainstreaming in projects under implementation**

45. Good practice examples of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are present in several projects across the active portfolio. For example, the project *Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Address Climate Change Threats on Sustainable Development Strategies for Coastal Communities in Haiti* (GEF ID: 3733), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, for which a TE was received during the reporting period, noted that women participation rate varied between 30 to 40 percent in all project activities. In Haiti's South, 500 families, of which 32 percent were women-led households, were technically and financially supported by the Ministry of Environment in the implementation of family nurseries. The priorities of women-led households were duly taken into account in all project activities, for instance, all management committees were composed of at least 30 percent women, specific technical and financial support was provided to women's groups, and awareness raising activities were planned at a time of the day that enables women to manage their schedule to participate in these sessions. The project further developed specific recommendations to take into account gender dimensions in the national policy on climate change. The project received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory and Highly Satisfactory, respectively.

46. The project *Adaptation in the Coastal Zones of Mozambique* (GEF ID: 4276), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, reported in its fifth PIR that 50 women are developing mussel culture and invertebrate catch rotation as an alternative to fishery activities in an increasingly fish-scarce environment. This pilot project has attracted the attention of several governmental and non-governmental organizations. This initiative has mobilized funding from the Spanish fishing industry and resources to make the project feasible on a commercial basis. A program is being developed with the support of the National Institute of Fisheries Research and the purpose is to cultivate the mussel in the natural environment and establish reserve areas for the rotation of harvesting and collection of marine invertebrates. The program is developed in the community of Chuiba in a planned area of 20,000 square meters, half of which for the experimental cultivation of the mussel and the remaining half reserved for rotation harvesting of marine invertebrates. The project received DO and IP ratings of Moderately Satisfactory and Satisfactory, respectively.

47. The project *Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities Using Micro Watershed Approaches to Climate Change and Variability to Attain Sustainable Food Security in Cambodia* (GEF ID: 4434), implemented by FAO with support from the LDCF, is also a strong example of promoting gender equality. One outcome of the project entirely



focuses on addressing the vulnerability of women and improving women's livelihood through capacity building to enhance climate adaptation knowledge, increase access to markets and strengthen business and economic knowledge and skills. Even though the project had only submitted its second PIR, meaning it was still in its early stage of implementation, it has already trained 277 women through integrated climate change adaptation farmer field schools. The project also resulted in 89 climate-resilient business plans implemented by farmer field school women cohorts. The project received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory.

48. In Burkina Faso, the project *Reducing vulnerability of natural resource dependent livelihoods in two landscapes at risk of the effects of climate change* (GEF ID: 4971), implemented by UNDP with support from the LDCF, was also only in its initial stage of project implementation, however, had already prioritized setting up women's enterprises with women groups within the first two years of project implementation, and successfully developed women utilization of non-timber forest products. Training has been provided for these women groups and material endowments are foreseen. The project received DO and IP ratings of Moderately Satisfactory.

### **Stakeholder engagement**

49. Consistent with evaluative evidence gathered to date, LDCF and SCCF projects generally invest in broad-based stakeholder engagement. Local communities and civil society play an active role in project identification and remain engaged through implementation, in line with the GEF public involvement policy. Incorporating stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle is particularly necessary in projects which have impacts on the incomes and livelihoods of local groups, especially disadvantaged populations in and around project sites, including indigenous peoples, women, and poor households. Local civil society organizations support projects by implementing adaptation activities, facilitating capacity building exercises, or supporting the provision of technical assistance for various end uses, including climate information, vulnerability assessments/surveys, or other types of scientific research.

50. The aforementioned project in Haiti (see paragraph 45) engaged a broad base of stakeholders, and established partnerships with research centers and organizations not only for the needs of the project but, by and large, for the benefit of project stakeholders. As such, a partnership was successfully established with the State University of Haiti, where a Masters' program was transformed to include a special module on climate change thanks to the support of the project. The project has also promoted the engagement of Climate Change Civil Society platform, which was created in 2013 and now involves over 14 organizations including economic, social and other NGOs and the private sector.

51. Stakeholder participation was also documented in the TE of the project *Reducing Disaster Risks from Wildfire Hazards Associated with Climate Change* (GEFID: 3934), implemented by UNDP with support from the SCCF. Specifically, active involvement by governmental agencies at the district, municipal and national level, as well as larger landowners, South African National Parks, CapeNature, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism

Agency, in addition to private sector players such as owners of large estates and commercial forests, and insurance companies. The participation of the private sector, according to the TE, ensured a business-oriented approach to management, focusing on quality of services rendered and as it relates to governance issues. The University of Cape Town, in turn, designed and helped with the installation of automatic weather stations. The project received DO and IP ratings of Satisfactory.

## **MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS**

### **Project cycle performance**

52. 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.<sup>9</sup>

53. During the GEF-6 period, as of May 19, 2018, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 51 FSPs under the LDCF, including two that form part of a programmatic approach. As at May 19, 2018, 23 of these projects had been endorsed; six of them, or 27 percent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the LDCF projects endorsed during GEF-6 was 21 months. Twenty-eight LDCF FSPs approved during GEF-6 had yet to be endorsed as at May 19, 2017, however, all 28 were within the 18-month window as of May 2018. Several projects are expected to be submitted for CEO endorsement before May 31, 2018, after which they will exceed the 18-month mark.

54. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved ten FSP during GEF-6. As at May 19, 2018, one of these SCCF projects had been dropped before CEO endorsement and all remaining nine projects had been CEO endorsed; seven of them, or 78 percent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed SCCF projects was 13 months.

55. 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 19, 2018, exceeded the 18-month standard, which includes two LDCF projects.

### **Overview of management efficiency and effectiveness**

56. Table 5 provides an overview of GEF management effectiveness and efficiency in FY17 as at June 30, 2017, as it relates to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

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<sup>9</sup> Document *GEF Project and Programmatic Approach Cycles*, GEF/C.39/Inf. 3.

**Table 5: LDCF and SCCF Management Effectiveness and Efficiency as at June 30, 2017**

	LDCF	SCCF	Total	Target
<b>A. Increased and diversified contributions</b>				
1. Total value of contributions pledged in FY17 (USDeq.)	37.7 million	0.5 million	38.2 million	NA
2. Number of donors that pledged in FY17	5 <sup>10</sup>	1	6	NA
3. Total, cumulative pledges as at end of FY17 (USDeq.)	1.23 billion	351.8 million	1.58 billion	NA
4. Actual, cumulative contributions at end of FY17 (\$)	1.19 billion	346.8 million	1.54 billion	NA
5. Actual contributions against pledges (%)	97%	99%	97%	NA
<b>B. More efficient cost structure</b>				
6. Project management cost against project grants (%) in FY17	4.54%	8.00%	4.56%	5%
7. Corporate expenses as a share of total project grants approved (%) in FY17	1.01%	86.4%	2.03%	<5%
<b>C. Enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF</b>				
8. Number of page views on the GEF website containing keywords 'Adaptation', 'LDCF' or 'SCCF' in FY17			39,629 (-17%)	5% increase/year
9. Number of stories/ mentions in media during FY17	111 (+6%)	108 (+620%)	219 (+83%)	NA
<b>D. Grant performance ratings</b>				
10. Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i> or above (%)	87.8%	93.1%	89.5%	85%
11. Historic share of projects with a DO rating of <i>satisfactory</i> or above (%)	56.1%	65.5%	59.1%	70%

<sup>10</sup> Includes the Government of Walloon Region of Belgium.

**ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2017**

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
<b>3408</b>	Djibouti	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the most vulnerable coastal zones in Djibouti	UNEP	2,359,500	2,425,000	MTR, 4th PIR	MS	MS
<b>3694</b>	Tuvalu	Tuvalu: Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	UNDP	3,696,000	4,560,000	TE	MS	MU
<b>3703</b>	Guinea	Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	UNDP	3,377,000	162,985,000	TE	HS	HS
<b>3716</b>	Sierra Leone	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone	IFAD	3,019,280	8,736,000	5th PIR	S	MS
<b>3733</b>	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	TE	S	HS

<b>3885</b>	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks In Liberia	UNDP	3,300,000	4,753,420	5th PIR	S	S
<b>3979</b>	Mali	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural Production for Food Security in Rural Areas	FAO	2,400,000	4,575,000	Final PIR	HS	HS
<b>4019</b>	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	5th PIR	S	S
<b>4141</b>	Tanzania	Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones of Tanzania	UNEP	3,801,930	67,878,498	5th PIR	S	S
<b>4222</b>	Ethiopia	Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level in Ethiopia	UNDP	5,950,324	24,856,020	TE	HS	HS
<b>4227</b>	Afghanistan	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan	UNEP	6,039,000	14,509,000	2nd PIR, MTR	S	S
<b>4268</b>	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia	UNDP	2,702,040	6,420,122	4th PIR	MS	MS

<b>4276</b>	Mozambique	Adaptation in the coastal zones of Mozambique	UNDP	4,976,400	9,786,000	5th PIR	MS	S
<b>4434</b>	Cambodia	Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security	FAO	5,691,800	25,728,477	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>4447</b>	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	Final PIR	S	HS
<b>4554</b>	Lao PDR	Effective Governance for small-scale rural infrastructure and disaster preparedness in a changing climate	UNDP	5,302,000	31,134,396	4th PIR	S	S
<b>4568</b>	Madagascar	Adapting coastal zone management to climate change in Madagascar considering ecosystem and livelihood improvement	UNEP	6,013,865	12,189,900	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>4585</b>	Samoa	Enhancing the resilience of tourism-reliant communities to climate change risks	UNDP	2,200,000	17,338,500	4th PIR	S	S
<b>4599</b>	Sierra Leone	Building adaptive capacity to catalyze active public and private	UNDP	3,311,000	10,220,000	1st PIR	MS	MS

		sector participation to manage the exposure and sensitivity of water supply services to climate change in Sierra Leone						
<b>4692</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4696</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4700</b>	Bangladesh	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh	UNDP	6,270,000	47,375,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>4701</b>	Niger	Scaling up Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in Niger	UNDP	4,180,000	15,676,000	2nd PIR	MS	S
<b>4702</b>	Niger	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the	FAO	4,234,750	14,008,871	2nd PIR	S	S

		Farmers Field School Approach						
<b>4714</b>	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	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4724</b>	Gambia	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in the Republic of Gambia	UNDP	9955000	41538000	4th PIR	S	S
<b>4725</b>	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	UNDP	7,700,000	43,772,462	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>4797</b>	Malawi	Climate proofing local development gains in rural and urban areas of Machinga and Mangochi Districts - Malawi	UNDP	6,015,020	36,650,000	2nd PIR	MS	S
<b>4822</b>	Mali	Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change through Integrated Agricultural and Pastoral Management in the Sahelian zone in the Framework of the Sustainable Land Management Approach	FAO	2,499,500	14,347,259	2nd PIR	S	S



<b>4950</b>	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	3rd PIR	MS	MU
<b>4952</b>	Rwanda	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	World Bank	4,499,000	5,696,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
<b>4958</b>	Sudan	Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rainfed farming and pastoral systems	UNDP	6,380,000	18,920,000	2nd PIR	MU	MU
<b>4971</b>	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	7,831,400	30,822,541	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>4974</b>	Comoros	Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Comoros	UNDP	9,999,981	38,409,621	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4976</b>	Bhutan	Addressing the risk of climate-induced disasters through enhanced national and local	UNDP	12,750,320	54,939,829	3rd PIR	S	S

		capacity for effective actions						
<b>4990</b>	Burundi	Community disaster risk management in Burundi	UNDP	9,663,500	27,070,000	1st PIR	MU	MS
<b>4991</b>	Tanzania	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Tanzania	UNDP	4,510,000	23,659,749	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4992</b>	Ethiopia	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Ethiopia	UNDP	5,500,000	33,759,879	3rd PIR	MS	S
<b>4993</b>	Uganda	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Uganda	UNDP	4,510,000	26,861,600	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>4994</b>	Malawi	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern	UNDP	4,510,000	11,722,907	3rd PIR	S	S

		and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Malawi						
<b>4995</b>	Zambia	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Zambia	UNDP	4,510,000	13,156,656	3rd PIR	S	S
<b>5002</b>	Benin	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Benin	UNDP	4,510,000	14,963,724	3rd PIR	MS	S
<b>5003</b>	Burkina Faso	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Burkina Faso	UNDP	4,510,000	61,698,149	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5004</b>	Sao Tome and Principe	Strengthening climate information and early warning	UNDP	4,510,000	40,741,249	3rd PIR	S	S

		systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – São Tomé and Príncipe						
<b>5006</b>	Sierra Leone	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Sierra Leone	UNDP	4,510,000	20,807,034	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5014</b>	Burkina Faso	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas Through the Farmers Field School Approach.	FAO	4,300,500	19,535,000	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>5015</b>	Malawi	Implementing urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened decentralized and national development plans	UNDP	5,060,000	7,090,841	2nd PIR	S	MS
<b>5021</b>	Djibouti	Implementing adaptation technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains	UNEP	8,182,350	14,264,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5049</b>	Vanuatu	Adaptation to Climate Change in	UNDP	9,108,000	31,397,253	2nd PIR	MS	MS

		the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu						
<b>5056</b>	Timor Leste	Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Induced Natural Disasters in the Dili to Ainaro Road Development Corridor, Timor Leste	UNDP	5,880,150	37,656,780	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5071</b>	Gambia	Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in the Gambia for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – 2nd Phase of the GOTG/GEF/UNEP LDCF NAPA Early Warning Project	UNDP, UNEP	8,910,000	21,632,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
<b>5075</b>	Lesotho	Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin	UNDP	9,195,998	27,600,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5111</b>	Nepal	Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Adaptive Capacity to Respond to Impacts of Climate Change and Variability for Sustainable Livelihoods in Agriculture Sector in Nepal	FAO	2,999,750	12,990,000	1st PIR	S	S
<b>5113</b>	Regional	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela	FAO	1,891,900	6,846,973	1st PIR	MU	MU

		Current Fisheries System						
5124	Lesotho	Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Lesotho	FAO	3,999,700	8,437,000	1st PIR	S	S
5133	Regional	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	World Bank	13,080,000	49,600,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
5177	Angola	Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolan's Cuvelai River Basin	UNDP	9,143,250	46,865,004	1st PIR	U	U
5184	Sao Tome and Principe	Enhancing capacities of rural communities to pursue climate resilient livelihood options in the Sao Tome and Principe districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Principe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL)	UNDP	4,462,125	16,361,281	2nd PIR	S	S
5192	Mali	Strengthening the resilience of women producer group's and vulnerable communities in Mali	UNDP	6,116,000	16,600,000	2nd PIR	S	S
5202	Afghanistan	Strengthening the resilience of rural	UNDP	9,964,500	103,100,000	3rd PIR	S	S

		livelihood options for Afghan communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to manage climate change-induced disaster risks						
<b>5204</b>	Uganda	Building resilience to climate change in the water and sanitation sector	AfDB	9,438,900	38,250,000	PIR	S	S
<b>5209</b>	Sierra Leone	Building resilience to climate change in the water and sanitation sector	AfDB	4,599,000	28,735,000	1st PIR		
<b>5226</b>	Congo DR	Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	5,283,375	15,600,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5280</b>	Congo DR	Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	5,973,225	11,500,000	1st PIR	MU	MU
<b>5318</b>	Cambodia	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	UNDP	5,541,012	21,884,540	3rd PIR	U	U
<b>5332</b>	Djibouti	Supporting Rural Community Adaptation to Climate Change in	UNDP	6,000,000	28,630,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS

		Mountain Regions of Djibouti						
<b>5380</b>	Haiti	Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to CC and anthropic threats through a ridge to reef approach to BD conservation and watershed management	UNDP	6,000,000	25,446,145	1st PIR	S	MS
<b>5382</b>	Guinea	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region	UNDP	8,979,000	114,180,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
<b>5414</b>	Kiribati	Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	UNDP	5,000,000	7,140,000	1st PIR	MU	U
<b>5419</b>	Cambodia	Strengthening the resilience of Cambodian rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability	UNDP	5,165,663	15,860,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
<b>5433</b>	Mozambique	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	10,074,000	27,344,657	1st PIR	MS	MS
<b>5435</b>	Zambia	Promoting Climate Resilient	UNDP	4,363,575	29,030,090	1st PIR	MS	MS



		Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province						
5451	Congo DR	Strengthening Hydro- Meteorological and Climate Services	World Bank	6,000,000	32,700,000	1st PIR	S	S
5489	Lao PDR	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	FAO	5,329,999	15,367,380	1st PIR	MS	MS
5503	Senegal	Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology	FAO	6,985,000	24,607,385	1st PIR	S	S
5566	Senegal	Strengthening land & ecosystem management under conditions of climate change in the Niayes and Casamance regions - Republic of Senegal	UNDP	4,653,750	13,200,000	1st PIR	MU	MU
5581	Solomon Islands	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project	World Bank	7,993,500	7,330,000	2nd PIR	MU	MU
5592	Somalia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia	UNDP	8,979,000	64,820,000	3rd PIR	S	S

<b>5603</b>	Uganda	Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation	UNIDO	3,182,800	7,065,502	1st PIR	S	S
<b>5615</b>	Global	Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes	UNDP, UNEP	4,544,250	15,232,380	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>5632</b>	Madagascar	Enhancing the Adaptation Capacities and Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana	UNDP	6,600,000	61,361,670	1st PIR	MU	MU
<b>4709</b>	Togo	PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project	World Bank	4,000,000	25,851,000	PIR	MS	MS
<b>4908</b>	Chad	PSG – Agriculture production support project (with Sustainable Land and Water Management)	World Bank	5,000,000	47,805,000	PIR	MU	MS
<b>5220</b>	Ethiopia	PSG: Sustainable Land Management Project-2	World Bank	5,000,000	47,505,517	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5270</b>	Mali	PSG: Mali Natural Resources	World Bank	2,000,000	4,668,123	2nd PIR	MU	MS

Management in a Changing Climate Project								
<b>5417</b>	Samoa	Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to Reduce Climate Vulnerability of Communities in Samoa	UNDP	13,650,000	90,000,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5773</b>	Timor Leste	Upscaling Climate-Proofing in the Transport Sector in Timor-Leste: Sector Wide Approaches	ADB	4,924,800	118,750,000	2nd PIR	S	HS
<b>9197</b>	Vanuatu	Protecting Urban Areas Against the Impacts of Climate Change in Vanuatu	ADB	6,102,000	47,330,000	1st PIR	S	MS

**ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2017**

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
<b>3103</b>	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Provinces of Vietnam	ADB, UNDP	3,850,000	145,270,000	4th PIR	S	S
<b>3159</b>	Mexico	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico	World Bank	5,280,000	19,000,000	TE	MS	MS
<b>3242</b>	Egypt	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNDP	4,510,000	12,905,060	7th PIR	S	S
<b>3695</b>	Mongolia	Mongolia Livestock Adaptation Project (Project for Market and Pasture Management Development)	IFAD	1,787,500	11,605,000	5th PIR	S	S
<b>3934</b>	South Africa	Reducing disaster risks from wildfire hazards associated with climate change in South Africa	UNDP	3,999,996	31,140,100	5th PIR	S	S
<b>4261</b>	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	TE	MS	MS

<b>4340</b>	Indonesia	Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen climate Resilience of rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor province (SPARC)	UNDP	5,599,000	74,764,690	4th PIR	HS	S
<b>4366</b>	Moldova	Climate Resilience through Conservation Agriculture	IFAD	4,807,000	24,071,900	2nd PIR	MS	N/A
<b>4368</b>	Ghana	Promoting a Value Chain Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture	IFAD	2,860,000	9,105,390	TE	MS	MS
<b>4422</b>	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	3,219,774	23,896,400	4th PIR	S	S
<b>4512</b>	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	2,000,000	15,000,000	4th PIR, MTR	S	S
<b>4536</b>	India	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management	ADB	2,000,000	54,334,000	3rd PIR	N/A	S
<b>4609</b>	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	3rd PIR	MS	S
<b>4610</b>	Colombia	Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza–Sumapaz–Guerrero	IADB	4,637,325	23,709,000	2nd PIR	HS	S

<b>4616</b>	El Salvador	Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds Located in the Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera	FAO	1,135,000	3,835,545	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>4775</b>	Ecuador	Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces	FAO	1,642,500	2,912,822	1st PIR	S	S
<b>4901</b>	India	Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)	World Bank	8,800,000	52,200,000	MTR	S	MS
<b>4960</b>	Zimbabwe	Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a focus on rural livelihoods, by strengthening integrated planning systems.	UNDP	4,487,500	12,827,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
<b>4967</b>	Philippines	Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines	UNDP	1,210,000	16,250,000	3rd PIR	HS	HS
<b>5105</b>	Tunisia	Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable	UNDP	6,160,000	74,048,000	2nd PIR	MU	MS

coastal areas of  
Tunisia

<b>5115</b>	Kyrgyz Republic	Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan	EBRD	5,500,000	35,220,000	MTR	S	S
<b>5147</b>	Georgia	Enhancing Resilience of Agricultural Sector in Georgia (ERASIG)	IFAD	5,928,550	27,620,000	2nd PIR	MS	N/A
<b>5343</b>	Namibia	Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children	UNDP	3,504,000	20,017,263	2nd PIR	MS	MS
<b>5386</b>	Albania	Building the resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon through ecosystem based adaptation (EbA)	UNEP	2,193,285	11,528,872	1st PIR	MS	MS
<b>5683</b>	Global	Assisting non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	UNDP, UNEP	5,091,750	41,800,000	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>5685</b>	Morocco	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	IFAD	7,198,450	28,000,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS

<b>6945</b>	Costa Rica	Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica	UNDP	5,639,250	26,658,949	1st PIR	S	S
<b>6951</b>	Morocco	Enhancing the climate resilience of the Moroccan ports sector	EBRD	7,000,000	48,900,000	1st PIR	S	S
<b>4036</b>	Jordan	dRHS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to face Climate Change impact in Jordan	IFAD	2,365,020	5,716,000	MTR, PIR	S	MS
<b>4880</b>	Regional	Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	IADB	1,998,150	6,650,000	1st PIR	S	S
<b>4934</b>	Global	Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries	UNEP	5,500,000	34,850,000	4th PIR	MS	S
<b>4956</b>	Regional	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FIN-TeCC)	EBRD	2,000,000	12,601,667	MTR	S	S
<b>5263</b>	Cameroon	Enhancing the Resilience of Poor communities to urban flooding in Yaounde	AfDB	4,551,915	156,280,000	3rd PIR	S	S



<b>5604</b>	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin	UNDP	5,639,250	77,260,000	2nd PIR	S	S
<b>5666</b>	Pakistan	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development	UNIDO	3,723,000	14,700,000	1st PIR	S	S
<b>4652</b>	Regional	GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FPB): Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support Project	ADB	500,000	7,000,000	3rd PIR	S	S

**ANNEX III: LDCF AND SCCF PROJECTS THAT WERE COMPLETED BEFORE JUNE 30, 2016**

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF/SCCF amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	DO rating	IP rating
<b>3219</b>	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
<b>3358</b>	Samoa	Integrating Climate Change Risks in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa (ICCRA&HSS)	UNDP	2,255,000	2,150,000	S	MS
<b>3404</b>	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia	UNDP	2,145,000	2,340,350	S	HS
<b>3430</b>	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
<b>3581</b>	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
<b>3684</b>	Burkina Faso	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso	UNDP	3,300,000	20,194,595	MS	S
<b>3689</b>	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	MS

<b>3704</b>	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	S
<b>3718</b>	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
<b>3728</b>	Gambia	Strengthening of the Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems	UNEP	1,164,350	1,605,000	S	S
<b>3838</b>	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	HS	S
<b>3847</b>	Maldives	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives	UNDP	4,999,500	4,911,211	MU	MU
<b>3916</b>	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
<b>4034</b>	Lao PDR	Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts	UNDP	4,999,995	7,818,548	HS	HS

<b>4216</b>	Samoa	Integration of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS)	UNDP	2,695,000	2,630,000	S	S
<b>5320</b>	Global	Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)	UNDP, UNEP	2,187,810	8,400,000	S	S
<b>2553</b>	Global	Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health	UNDP	5,466,654	16,588,559	HS	HS
<b>2832</b>	Tanzania	Incorporating Climate Change in integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin (Tanzania)	UNDP	1,090,000	1,574,875	S	MS
<b>2902</b>	Regional	Adaptation to the Impact of rapid glacier retreat in the tropical Andes Project	World Bank	9,297,700	25,542,000	S	S
<b>2931</b>	Ecuador	Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance in Ecuador	UNDP	3,685,000	16,335,432	HS	S
<b>3101</b>	Regional	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)	UNDP	14,822,500	44,703,799	S	MS
<b>3154</b>	Ethiopia	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,084,550	1,866,667	S	S
<b>3155</b>	Mozambique	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,046,400	929,840	MS	MS
<b>3156</b>	Zimbabwe	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,071,470	1,156,000	HS	S
<b>3227</b>	Guyana	Conservancy Adaptation Project	World Bank	4,142,000	16,200,000	S	S
<b>3265</b>	China	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Irrigated Agriculture Project	World Bank	5,847,600	51,000,000	HS	S

<b>3299</b>	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
<b>3679</b>	Global	Economic Analysis of Adaptation Options	UNEP	1,100,000	3,500,000	MU	N/A
<b>3704</b>	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	S
<b>3728</b>	Gambia	Strengthening of the Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems	UNEP	1,164,350	1,605,000	S	S
<b>3847</b>	Maldives	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives	UNDP	4,999,500	4,911,211	MU	MU
<b>3243</b>	Philippines	Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project	World Bank	5,782,700	50,580,000	MS	MU
<b>3967</b>	Morocco	Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert	World Bank	4,779,999	26,950,000	S	S
<b>3907</b>	Global	Technology Needs Assessments	UNEP	9,000,000	2,855,000	N/A	N/A

#### ANNEX IV: OVERDUE PROJECTS ACCORDING TO STANDARD PREPARATION TIME LIMITS

The two projects listed in this Annex were, as at May 20, 2018, overdue for CEO Endorsement.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval date	Trust fund
<b>5174</b>	Yemen	Rural Adaptation in Yemen	IFAD	10-Jun-13	LDCF
		Integrated Water Harvesting Technologies to Adapt to Climate Change Induced Water Shortage			
<b>5211</b>	Yemen	Shortage	UNDP	7-Mar-13	LDCF