GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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Agenda Item 04

FY14 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.18/04, *FY14 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 98 per cent of LDCF projects and 92 per cent of SCCF projects under implementation in FY14 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, 2013 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2014 (FY14). The review further provides information on management effectiveness and efficiency as it relates to the LDCF and the SCCF.

Forty-six LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2013 and were under implementation during at least part of FY14. For these projects the Secretariat received four terminal evaluations (TE), four mid-term reviews (MTR) and 40 project implementation reports (PIR). Total LDCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to $165.18 million as at June 30, 2014, with $741.42 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to $146.38 million, $72.61 million, or 49.61 per cent, had been disbursed by the 46 projects.

Under the SCCF, 26 projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2013 and were under implementation during at least part of FY14. For these projects the Secretariat received four TEs, two MTRs and 24 PIRs. Total SCCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to $120.65 million as at June 30, 2014, with $1.04 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to $106.31 million, $55.50 million, or 52.21 per cent, had been disbursed by the 26 projects.

Forty-five of the 46 LDCF projects under implementation, or 98 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). As for implementation progress (IP), 44 projects received a rating of MS or higher. Under the SCCF 24 of the 26 projects under implementation, or 92 per cent, received DO and IP ratings of MS or higher.

As at June 30, 2014, the 46 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 1 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 66,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 46 projects, an estimated 155,000 hectares of land had been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 15 national policies, plans or frameworks in 15 LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 19 projects had enhanced climate information services in 17 LDCs. Under the SCCF, the 26 projects reviewed had reached more than 500,000 direct beneficiaries and trained some 13,000 people. Through these projects, 25 national policies, plans or frameworks in 21 countries had been strengthened to integrate climate change risks.

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

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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, 2013 and that were under implementation during at least part of the fiscal year 2014 (FY14; July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014). 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, 2014

	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Pledges and contributions			
Total cumulative pledges (USDeq)	906,640,604	344,097,693	1,250,738,297
Total paid contributions (USD)	872,631,226	323,750,763	1,196,381,989
Project approvals			
Total cumulative funding approved towards projects and programs (including Agency fees) (USD)	831,422,105	294,273,426	1,125,695,531
Total co-financing (USD)	3,544,437,537	2,158,439,047	5,702,876,584
Number of projects	204	66	270
Number of countries	51	76	114
Projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO			
Total funding committed towards projects endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO (including Agency fees) (USD)	419,803,098	179,689,788	599,492,886
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	2,099,054,244	1,396,059,822	3,495,114,066
Number of projects	139	45	184
Number of countries	51	59	97
Active portfolio in FY14: Projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2013 and were under implementation for at least a part of FY14			
Total funding committed towards active portfolio (including Agency fees) (USD)	165,182,834	120,654,073	285,836,907
Total cumulative disbursements (project grants, excluding Agency fees and PPGs) (USD)	72,610,916	55,502,403	128,113,319
Total confirmed co-financing (USD)	741,418,148	1,036,428,588	1,777,846,736
Number of projects	46	26	72
Number of countries	36	45	73

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, 2013 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY14. For a summary of total, cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF and the SCCF as at April 27, 2015, please refer to the document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.18/03, *Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*.

Least Developed Countries Fund

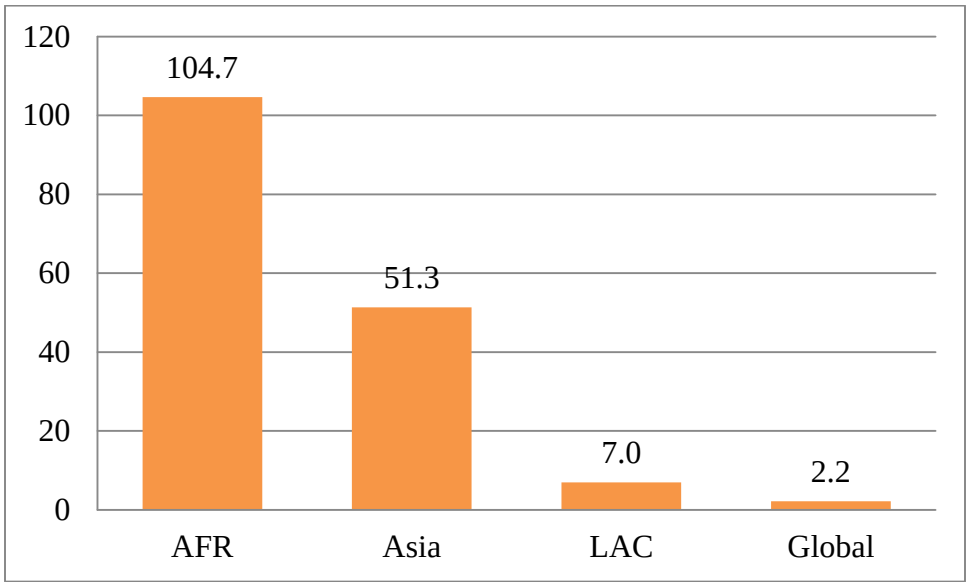
3. Forty-six LDCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2013 and were under implementation during at least part of FY14. For these projects the Secretariat received four terminal evaluations (TE), four mid-term reviews (MTR) and 40 project implementation reports (PIR). The active portfolio includes 39 full-sized projects (FSP) and seven medium-sized projects (MSP). Of the 46 projects reviewed, seven had completed their first full year of implementation as at June 30, 2014, 16 were in their second year, while 23 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 $165.18 million as at June 30, 2014, with $741.42 million in confirmed co-financing. Of the LDCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to $146.38 million, $72.61 million, or 49.61 per cent, had been disbursed by the 46 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, 2014, some 64 per cent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation had been directed towards least developed countries (LDC) in Africa, while some 31 per cent had been committed towards LDCs in Asia and the Pacific (see Figure 1 below). Haiti, the only LDC in the LAC region, had received some $7 million or four per cent of LDCF financing towards projects under implementation. The regional distribution of LDCF programming reflects the distribution of LDCs, 68 per cent of which are located in Africa. The active LDCF portfolio includes projects in ten Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that are also LDCs, with funding commitments amounting to $51.27 million or some 31 per cent of the active portfolio.

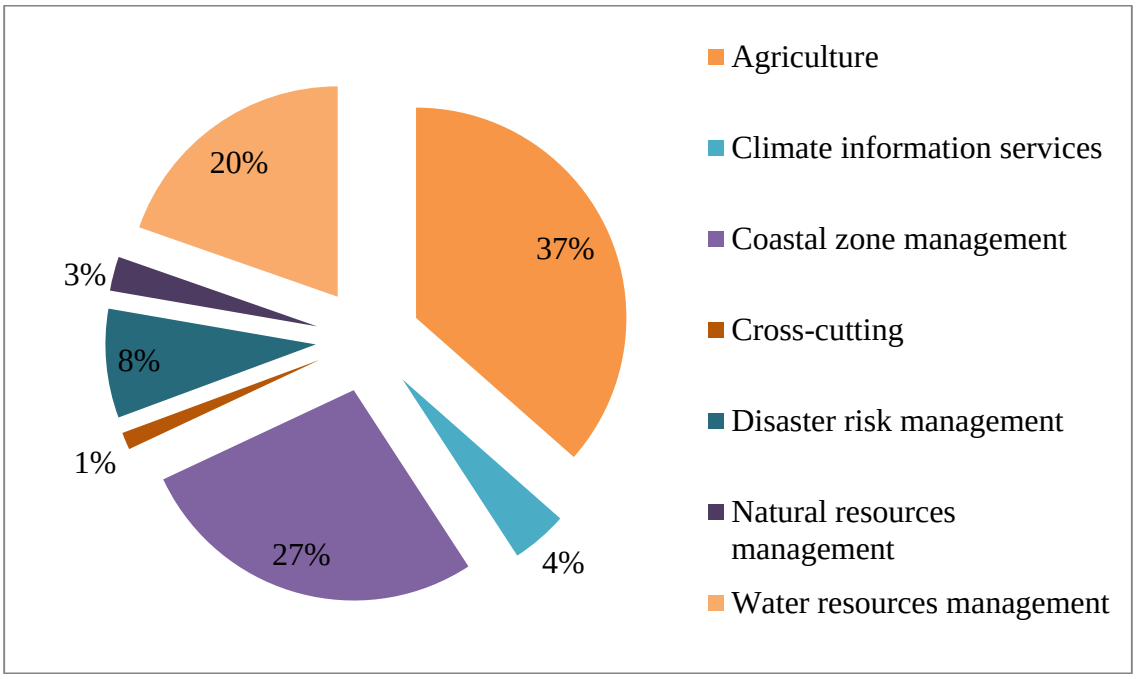
Figure 1: Regional distribution of LDCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2014 ($m)



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 37 per cent of projects in the active LDCF portfolio were working to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food systems. Coastal zone management and water resources management were other priority sectors addressed through the active portfolio, with 27 per cent and 20 per cent of funding commitments, respectively. (see Figure 2 below)

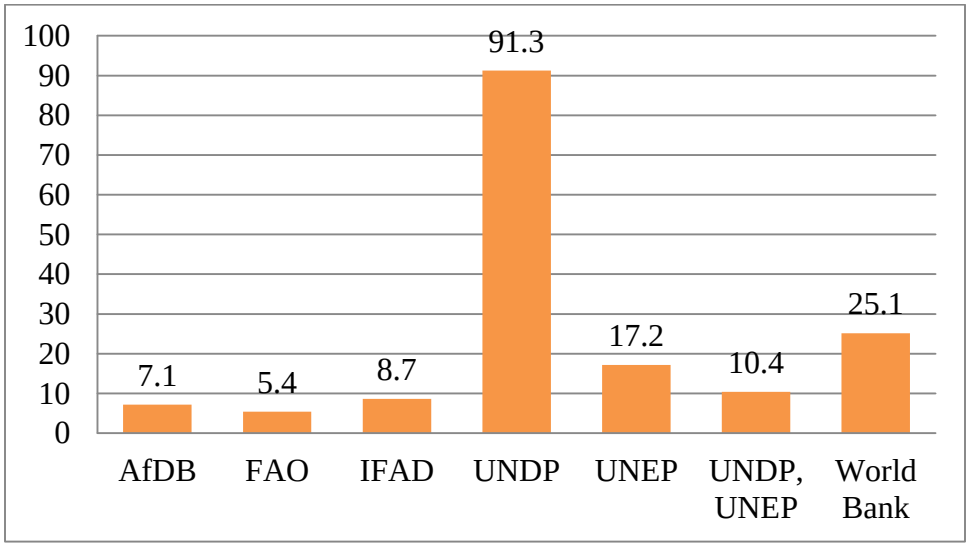
Figure 2: Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by sector as at June 30, 2014



Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency

7. As at June 30, 2014, six GEF Agencies were involved in LDCF projects under implementation, with UNDP holding the largest share of the active portfolio at 55 per cent of funding commitments (see Figure 3 below).

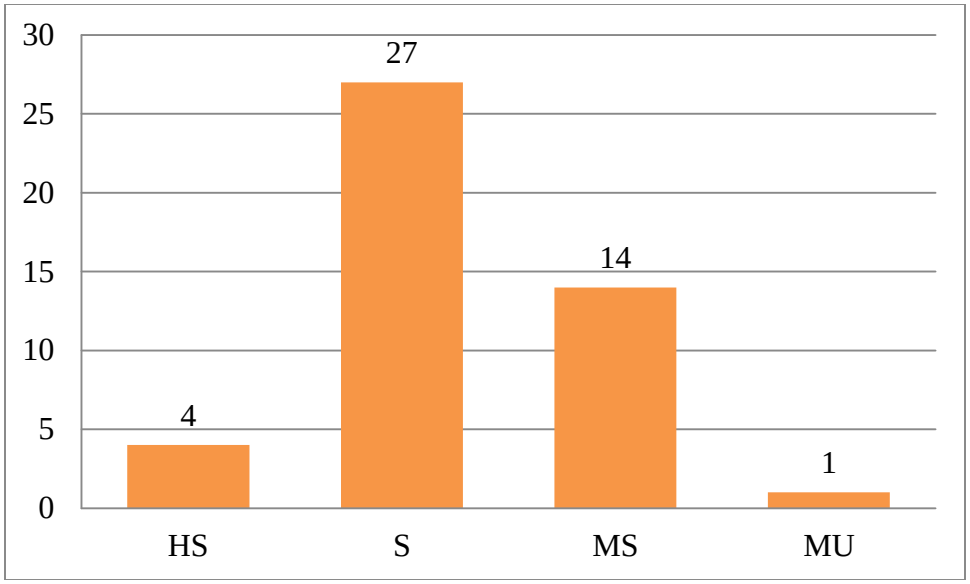
Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2014 ($m)



Performance ratings of LDCF projects under implementation

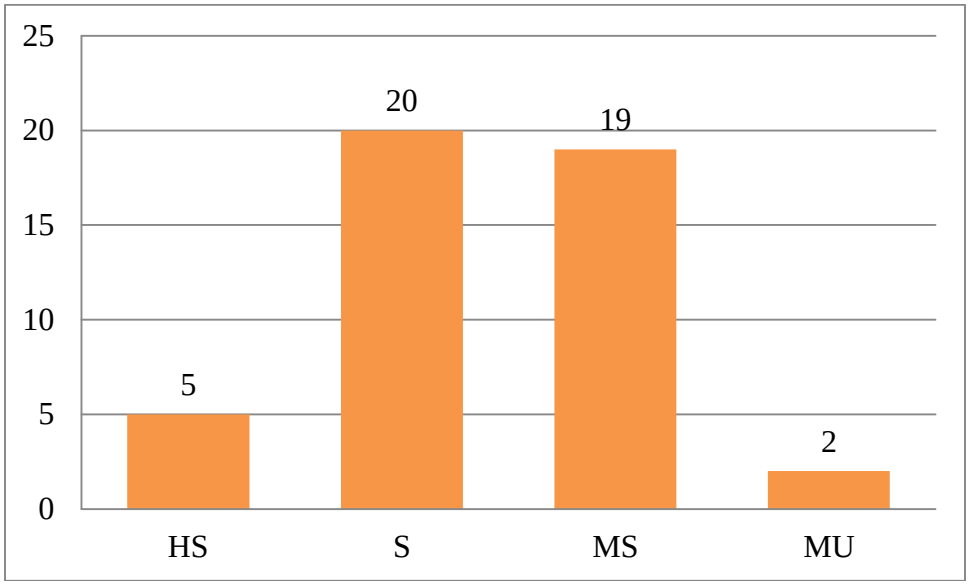
8. Based on the reports received, 45 of the 46 LDCF projects under implementation, or 98 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives (DO). As for implementation progress (IP), 44 projects received a rating of MS or higher. (see figures 4 and 5 below) IP ratings are based on progress made during a given reporting period, whereas DO ratings are based on the likelihood that a project will achieve its stated objectives by the end of implementation.

Figure 4: DO ratings of LDCF projects as at June 30, 2014 (number of projects) [1]



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

Figure 5: IP ratings of LDCF projects as at June 30, 2014 (number of projects)



Results achieved under the LDCF

9. Results achieved under the active LDCF portfolio as at June 30, 2014 are summarized in Table 2 below. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives and portfolio-level indicators introduced as part of the GEF's updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05). At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16th meeting in May 2014, the table also provides the total cumulative results achieved under the LDCF, including for projects that were completed before June 30, 2013.

10. As at June 30, 2014, the 46 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 1 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 66,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 46 projects, an estimated 155,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 15 national policies, plans or frameworks in 15 LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 19 projects had enhanced climate information services in 17 LDCs.

Table 2: Portfolio-level results under the LDCF as at June 30, 2014

Indicator	Cumulative value (incl. projects completed before FY14)	Value for FY14 active portfolio	Number of projects in sample[2]	Number of countries	Total LDCF amount to sample (US$)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	1,095,000	1,075,000	29	25	111,576,362
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	155,000	155,000	23	22	84,919,017
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	30	29		26	97,616,464
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	51	51	24	23	85,400,795
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	19	19		17	64,691,054
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	12	11		11	33,523,600
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	66,000	66,000	30	26	107,200,604
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	114	114	21	20	75,110,308
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	43	41	15	15	49,489,832
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	269	165	15	12	53,283,041

[2] Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 46 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.

11. Of the 23 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, 2014.

12. The project *Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia* (GEF ID: 3404) sought to reduce the vulnerability of Cambodia's agriculture sector to the effects of climate change on water resources availability. According to the TE, which was completed in January 2014, the project had, *inter alia*, (i) enabled the development of 16 commune development plans that incorporate climate change risks, and these were implemented by 29 villages; (ii) provided 11,073 households with access to more accurate and more timely weather forecasts and early-warning for extreme events; and (iii) improved access to water resources for 1,470 households through the deployment of pump wells, community ponds, rainwater harvesting systems and solar pumps. In total, 3,679 households, representing 56 per cent of the target population, were found to implement at least one additional measure to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.

13. Although affected by the outbreak of Ebola in late 2013, the project *Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones* (GEF ID: 3704) had achieved commendable progress as at June 30, 2014. The project had (i) helped 27 rural municipalities and two cities strengthen their local development plans and urban land-use plans to incorporate climate change risks; (ii) strengthened the capacities of seven ministries to carry out economic analysis of climate change adaptation, including the Ministry of Economy, Finance, Planning and Budget; and (iii) enabled 60 coastal communities to adopt more resilient, diversified income-generating activities, such as solar salt production, vegetable gardening, beekeeping and the production of seedlings for reforestation. Through an integrated approach to coastal-zone management, the project had removed silt and sedimentation from 4,200 m of drainage channels, built 13,000 m of stone dykes and recovered or protected more than 2,200 ha of agricultural land from saltwater intrusion. As at June 30, 2014, the project had contributed towards reducing the vulnerability of some 50,000 direct beneficiaries.

14. The project *Rwanda: Reducing vulnerability to climate change by establishing early warning and disaster preparedness systems and support for integrated watershed management in flood prone areas* (GEF ID: 3838) sought to reduce the vulnerability of the Gishwati ecosystem and the Nile-Congo crest watershed, as well as the people and livelihoods that these systems sustain, to more intense and more frequent floods due to climate change. As the project was drawing to a close on June 30, 2014, it had (i) enabled considerable improvements in Rwanda's hydro-meteorological observation network through the procurement and installation of 22 automatic weather stations, all of which were providing real-time data, as well as a modern computing system for weather and climate data processing, modelling and forecasting; (ii) trained key stakeholders across, *inter alia*, the Meteorology Agency, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB), the National Police, the Natural Resources Agency, as well as ministries of disaster management and refugees affairs, agriculture, infrastructure and health; and it had (iii) introduced more resilient land management practices over more than 1,400 hectares in the Gishwati ecosystem. Through improved climate

information services and early warning as well as ecosystem-based adaptation measures and alternative livelihoods the project had directly benefited some 60,000 people.

Special Climate Change Fund

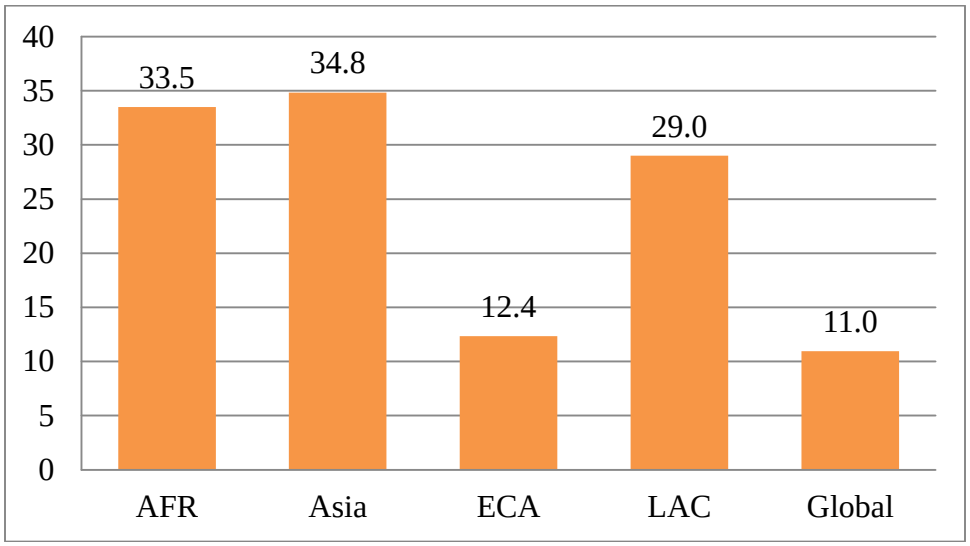
15. Twenty-six SCCF projects had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2013 and were under implementation during at least part of FY14. For these projects the Secretariat received four TEs, two MTRs and 24 PIRs. The active portfolio includes 24 FSPs and two MSPs. Of the 26 projects reviewed, six had completed their first full year of implementation, nine were in their second year, while eleven projects were in more advanced stages of implementation. Annex II provides a list of the reports received for the active SCCF portfolio.

16. Total SCCF funding commitments towards the active portfolio amounted to $120.65 million as at June 30, 2014, with $1.04 billion in confirmed co-financing. Of the SCCF project grants that had been committed, amounting to $106.31 million, $55.50 million, or 52.21 per cent, had been disbursed by the 26 projects. Funding commitments and disbursements are summarized in Table 1 above. For a complete list of projects in the active SCCF portfolio, please refer to Annex II.

Regional distribution of SCCF projects under implementation

17. As at June 30, 2014, SCCF financing towards projects under implementation was very evenly distributed across Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, with 29, 28 and 24 per cent of funding commitments, respectively. Ten per cent of funding commitments were directed towards projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, whereas nine per cent went towards global projects. 16 SIDS benefited from SCCF projects under implementation, with $18.96 million in funding commitments, or 16 per cent of the active portfolio. (see Figure 6 below)

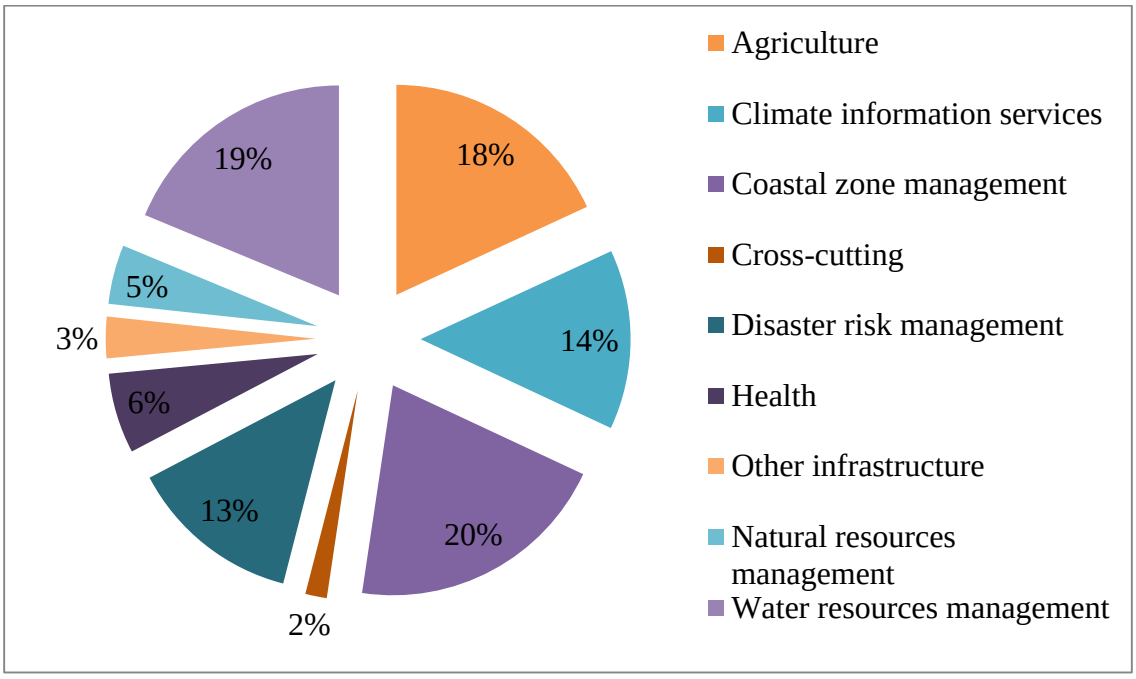
Figure 6: Regional distribution of SCCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2014 ($m)



Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector

18. At the end of the reporting period, coastal-zone management, water resources management as well as agriculture and food security received the largest share of funding commitments under the active SCCF portfolio, with 20, 19 and 18 per cent, respectively. Climate information services and disaster risk management were other priority sectors for SCCF financing, receiving 14 and 13 per cent of total commitments towards projects under implementation. (see Figure 7 below)

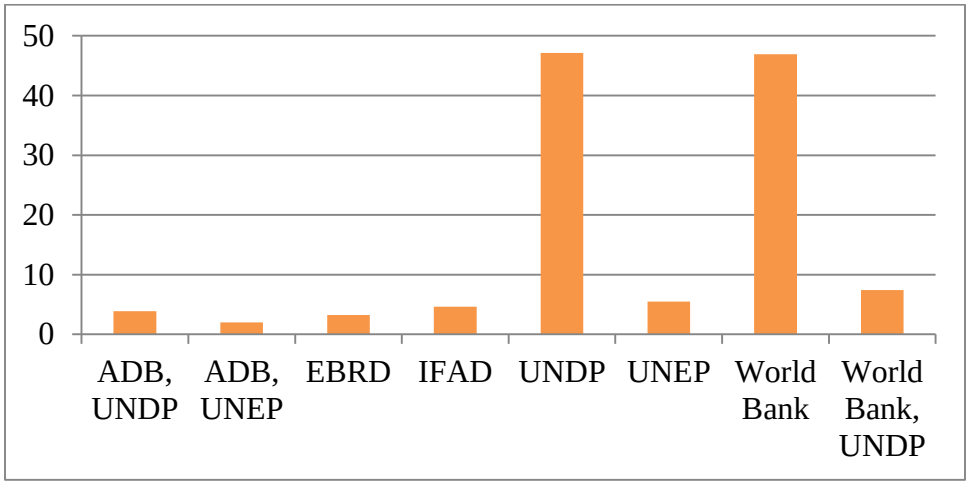
Figure 7: Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by sector as at June 30, 2014



Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency

19. As at June 30, 2014, six GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF projects under implementation, with UNDP and the World Bank each managing 39 per cent of the total funding commitments. (see Figure 8 below)

Figure 8: Distribution of SCCF projects under implementation by GEF Agency as at June 30, 2014 ($m)



Performance ratings of SCCF projects under implementation

20. Based on the reports received, 24 of the 26 SCCF projects under implementation, or 92 per cent, received DO and IP ratings of MS or higher (see figures 9 and 10 below).

Figure 9: DO ratings of SCCF projects as at June 30, 2014 (number of projects)

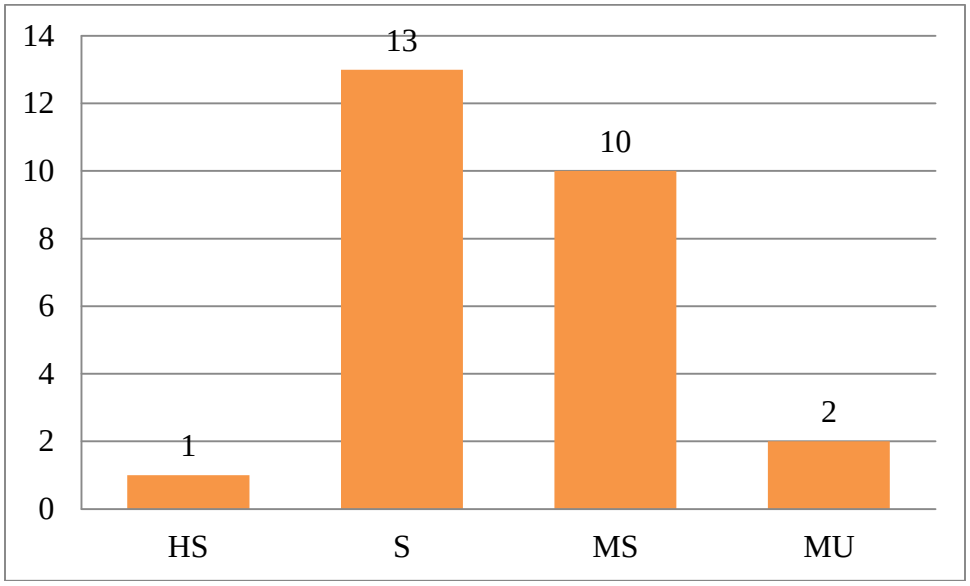
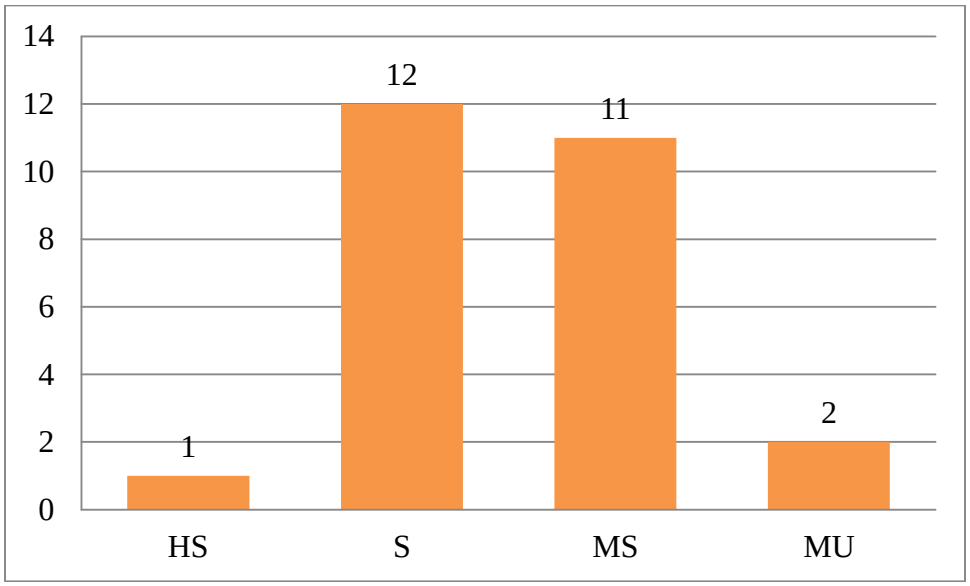


Figure 10: IP ratings of SCCF projects as at June 30, 2014 (number of projects)



Results achieved under the SCCF

21. Results achieved under the active SCCF portfolio as at June 30, 2014 are summarized in Table 2 below. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives and portfolio-level indicators introduced as part of the GEF's updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05). At the request of the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16th meeting in May 2014, the table also provides the total cumulative results achieved under the SCCF, including for projects that were completed before June 30, 2013.

22. As at June 30, 2014, the 26 projects contained in the active portfolio had already reached more than 500,000 direct beneficiaries and trained some 13,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 26 projects, some 7,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 25 national policies, plans or frameworks in 21 countries had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks, while eight projects had enhanced climate information services in 15 countries.

Table 3: Portfolio-level results under the SCCF as at June 30, 2014

Indicator	Cumulative value (incl. projects completed before FY14)	Value for FY14 active portfolio	Number of projects in sample[3]	Number of countries	Total SCCF amount to sample (US$)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change					
No. of direct beneficiaries	1,546,000	537,000	12	24	53,200,945
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	218,000	7,000	2	4	11,085,200
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation					
No. of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	17	13		30	69,456,645
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	49	45	11	33	59,504,300
No. of projects that expand access to improved climate information services	10	8		15	36,131,500
No. of projects that expand access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	4	3		9	8,513,054
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	25,000	13,000	11	15	49,961,949
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	202	189	7	21	40,832,720
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	25	25	7	21	41,721,674
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	185	185	6	14	29,963,354

[3] Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 26 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.

23. Of the eleven 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, 2014.

24. The *Guyana: Conservancy Adaptation Project* (GEF ID: 3227), which was completed in August 2013, sought to reduce the vulnerability of Guyana's low-lying coastal communities and settlements to flooding as a result of sea-level rise and other adverse effects of climate change. At completion, the project had established a foundation for effective coastal adaptation by successfully delivering substantive, non-structural measures to reduce Guyana's vulnerability to catastrophic flooding in the long term. These included a baseline hydrological assessment of the East Demerara Water Conservancy and East Coast drainage areas, as well as technical studies identifying follow-up investment strategies and designs. At project completion, $123 million had been committed towards the proposed follow-up investments. Over time, these investments could substantively reduce the vulnerability of more than 300,000 people in Guyana's low-lying coastal zones.

25. Another project that made substantial progress was the *Mongolia Livestock Adaptation Project* (GEF ID: 3695), which had undergone MTR as at June 30, 2014. The project sought to reduce poverty and improve the livelihoods of poor herder households through enhanced access to markets and finance; more sustainable pasture management; and more resilient, diversified livelihood strategies. At mid-term, the project had (i) supported 120 pasture herder groups in adopting and scaling up sustainable pasture management practices; (ii) invested in small-scale infrastructure for climate change adaptation, including water harvesting points, wells, fodder storage, irrigation technology, as well as automated weather stations; and (iii) entered into guarantee agreements with seven commercial banks to promote lending to women's groups, agri-business SMEs and cooperatives that invest in more sustainable and more resilient approaches and technologies in pasture and water resources management. The project had directly benefited more than 40,000 people and introduced more resilient land management practices over more than 2,500 ha.

Multi-trust fund projects under implementation

26. PIRs were received for five projects that draw resources from multiple trust funds. Total funding commitments towards these projects amounted to $10.65 million from the LDCF and $7.00 million from the SCCF, along with $30.76 million from other focal areas under the GEF Trust Fund. The projects are summarized in Table 4 below. As at June 30, 2014 all multi-trust fund projects remained in the early stages of implementation and while the GEF Secretariat monitors this portfolio closely, it is premature to draw lessons specific to these projects.

Table 3: Multi-trust fund projects and programs under implementation as at June 30, 2014

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	Total LDCF/ SCCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)	DO	IP
4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	SCCF	2,000,000	15,000,000	MS	S
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	LDCF	1,650,000	11,736,000	MS	MS
4709	Togo	PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project	World Bank	LDCF	4,000,000	25,851,000	S	MS
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project	World Bank	SCCF	5,000,000	293,930,000	MS	MS
4908	Chad	PSG – Agriculture production support project (with Sustainable Land and Water Management)	World Bank	LDCF	5,000,000	47,805,000	MS	MS
Total					**17,650,000**	**394,322,000**		

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, 2013 and that were under implementation during at least a part of FY14, drawing on the eight TEs, six MTRs and 64 PIRs received. The analysis explores the following broad themes: (i) key success factors and challenges behind project performance; (ii) 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 many projects for which reports were received remained in early stages of implementation (see paragraphs 3 and 15 above); and given that it relies in part on PIRs that are not primarily intended to perform an analytical function. As a result, the analysis does not attempt to synthesize the information provided, but rather to highlight illustrative examples with a focus on the most advanced projects, and those projects for which sufficient information and lessons were articulated.

Understanding project performance: key success factors and challenges

29. Of the 72 projects considered in this review, five were rated highly satisfactory in terms of their progress towards development objectives, which suggests that they may be considered good practice. These include four projects financed through the LDCF and one SCCF project. The results of one of these, in Rwanda, are summarized above (see paragraph 14). Three projects received a DO rating of moderately unsatisfactory (MU).

30. Evaluations and reviews of completed and advanced projects underscore the critical importance of local-level engagement in project design and implementation. Participatory approaches were found to enhance ownership among project beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders, which in turn could enable more effective implementation and, ultimately, more sustainable outcomes. At mid-term, the project *Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the adverse Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin* (GEF ID: 3704), for example, was rated HS for its progress towards development objectives. Among the principal achievements and success factors identified, the PIR highlights, *inter alia*, a strong engagement at high levels of the national government as well as by local authorities and project beneficiaries. The latter, according to the PIR, was in part thanks to the participatory identification and piloting of more resilient and diversified livelihood strategies – such as aquaculture – which quickly began yielding financial returns to the participating communities. As a result, some of the alternative income-generating activities were already being replicated autonomously beyond areas and communities that were directly targeted and, accordingly, the project was showing clear promise in terms of sustainability and potential for scaling up.

31. Another project that received a DO rating of HS, *Rwanda: Reducing vulnerability to climate change by establishing early warning and disaster preparedness systems and support for integrated watershed management in flood prone areas* (GEF ID: 3838), also highlighted the effective participation of project beneficiaries in implementation, particularly women who

represented some 60 per cent of the total target population. One of the PIRs underscores the need to ensure that project beneficiaries take part in relevant decision-making processes; and that they take the lead in implementing local project activities as an opportunity to learn by doing, and as a means for the project to foster ownership and sustainability. The PIR highlights the effective partnerships forged with local cooperatives, which played an instrumental role in introducing and disseminating alternative income-generating activities, such as mushroom harvesting, beekeeping and fruit farming. Echoing similar lessons, albeit in a different context, the TE of the project *Adaptation to the Impact of rapid glacier retreat in the tropical Andes* (GEF ID: 2902) emphasized the fundamental role of carefully planned partnerships with key stakeholders, and that climate change adaptation requires extensive engagement at the community level.

32. Beyond participatory approaches at the local level, several evaluations and reviews saw effective, broad-based partnerships as a key success factor, and the absence of such partnerships as an important limitation. The TE of the project *Integrating Climate Change Risks in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa* (GEF ID: 3358) concludes that there was generally a low-level of ownership among sector ministries in project implementation, and that partnerships were not effectively operationalized. This was evidenced by a limited engagement by key implementing partners in the early stages of the project. Given the cross-sectoral nature of the project, the TE finds that it would have benefited from stronger, formal collaboration arrangements between different participating ministries, including appropriate incentives to encourage closer partnerships; and that a tailored implementation modality could have been developed to this end. This finding is reinforced by the TE of the project *Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso* (GEF ID: 3684), which concludes that adaptation is inherently multi-sectoral, and it necessitates collaboration and coherence across a sector-specific institutions and frameworks.

33. Climate change adaptation is a continuous and iterative process and it can be highly knowledge-intensive. To enable decision-makers at all levels to access and use the best available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in a sustained manner is a shared challenge for many of the LDCF and SCCF projects reviewed. The PIR for the aforementioned project *Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the adverse Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin* (GEF ID: 3704), for example, finds that the project had been successful in empowering local communities to collect, communicate and apply agro-meteorological information – including early warning – to reduce their vulnerabilities. It is critical, however, that the project finds ways to consolidate and sustain these achievements as it draws to a close at the end of 2015.

34. The TE of the aforementioned project *Adaptation to the impact of rapid glacier retreat in the tropical Andes* (GEF ID: 2902) also found that the ability of countries to effectively reduce their vulnerability in the face of climate change is directly contingent on their ability to continuously access and utilize data on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. While designed to apply very specific tools and products to assess risks associated with glacier retreat, the project was reoriented to develop the capacities of key stakeholders to generate and use climate information services in a continuous manner, starting from robust data collection. The TE underscores the need to establish mechanisms for the sustained operation and maintenance of climate information services beyond the relatively short life-span of a typical project. In a similar

vein, the TE of the project *Guyana: Conservancy Adaptation Project* (GEF ID: 3227) recommends that training, supervision and practical experience on climate change -related data acquisition and modeling be provided on a continuous basis throughout the implementation of a project, having found that one-off workshops and training events had not been effective in transferring the capacities and knowledge required for these essential areas of climate change adaptation.

35. Evaluations and reviews of completed and advanced projects found many different risks to project outcomes, some of which had to do with the uncertainties associated with climate change itself. In response to one such risk, the TE of the project *Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia* (GEF ID: 3404) recommends fee collection systems to enable the continued, effective operation and maintenance of the small-scale irrigation and water harvesting infrastructure deployed by the project. It notes, nevertheless, that putting in place such systems had been challenging, and it was unclear how those challenges would be overcome as the project was coming to a close. The TE of the aforementioned project *Integrating Climate Change Risks in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa* (GEF ID: 3358) makes a similar recommendation for the introduction of paid-for climate information services. It also concludes, however, that there was a general reluctance among project stakeholders to pay for services they had come to view as a public good, and that changing this mindset could prove very difficult.

36. Reaffirming the importance of managing risks and building resilience in the face of climate change itself, the TE of the project *Mozambique: Coping with Drought and Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3155) finds that some key outputs were vulnerable to and, in fact, adversely affected by extreme events, particularly drought and floods, which destroyed or damaged agricultural plots, rainwater collection systems and a meteorological station. The TE recommends that agricultural development efforts in the dry interior regions be redesigned in response to the inadequate groundwater resources and erratic rainfall patterns, and that water harvesting systems and other small-scale infrastructure be relocated to safe zones.

37. Many advanced and completed LDCF and SCCF projects adopted a vertically integrated approach that combined the development of policies and institutional capacity at the national level and sub-national levels with awareness raising, skills development and the implementation of tangible adaptation measures at the local level. One example is the aforementioned project *Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia* (GEF ID: 3404), the TE of which confirms that actions across these different scales can be mutually reinforcing. The TE highlights the importance of ensuring that a project is relevant to locally identified needs and priorities, which helps build ownership and community engagement. At the same time, it recognizes the need to shift national policies, plans and budgets to integrate climate change risks beyond the limited scale and scope of an individual project. Working across different scales introduces challenges, however. The TE of the project *Thailand: Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events* (GEF ID: 3299) finds that while the project was broadly successful in identifying and implementing participatory, community-based adaptation measures; the implementing partners were less effective in influencing sub-national planning processes.

38. Among the projects that received a DO rating of MU, the challenges encountered had mainly to do with project implementation arrangements; although given that only PIRs were available for these projects it is not possible to examine these challenges in depth. The project *Mexico: Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico* (GEF ID: 3159), for example, was being restructured in response to substantial delays. According to the PIR, these could be attributed to: (i) a complex institutional set-up; (ii) a sequenced project design that requires key scientific and technical assessments to be completed before the implementation of tangible adaptation investments; and (iii) cumbersome procurement processes. The project *Azerbaijan: Integrating Climate Change Risks into Water and Flood Management by Vulnerable Mountainous Communities in the Greater Caucasus Region* (GEF ID: 4261), in turn, remained severely delayed due to changes in the project management unit and the executing partner.

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

39. As at June 30, 2014, 42 of the 72 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 52 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; as well as various institutional arrangements to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination of adaptation efforts at the national level. The 42 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.

40. Many of the completed LDCF and SCCF projects were designed as foundational initiatives that would lay the groundwork for national and local adaptation efforts by piloting specific adaptation solutions; enhancing knowledge, skills and institutional capacity; and improving policies and planning in climate-sensitive sectors. The project *Integrating Climate Change Risks in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa* (GEF ID: 3358) is one such example. The TE highlights the role of the project in developing an adaptation strategy for the health sector, which had been endorsed by Samoa's National Health Service at the time of project completion; and a draft adaptation strategy for the agricultural sector. The project *Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso* (GEF ID: 3684), in turn, is found to have played an instrumental role in the integration of climate change risks into seven sector-specific development strategies, as well as the launch of Burkina Faso's national adaptation plan (NAP) process as a means to address medium- and long-term adaptation needs.

41. The regional project *Adaptation to the Impact of rapid glacier retreat in the tropical Andes* (GEF ID: 2902) illustrates the importance of developing a compelling evidence base to promote improved policy-making and planning. The project exceeded expectations in translating the very specific threat of rapid glacier melt into targeted assessments, modelling and decision

support, which helped develop several improved strategies and plans at the national and sub-national levels. In Ecuador, it enabled the preparation of the local government of Papallacta's development and zoning plan, and the Ministry of Environment is using this experience to promote the nationwide inclusion of climate change risks across local development and zoning plans. The project also informed the preparation of the National Climate Change Strategy and the National Climate Change Plan. In Bolivia, the project facilitated the preparation of integrated management plans in selected basins that consider the impacts of climate change on water resources. A glacier inventory prepared by the project was also used to inform the Master Plan for Water and Sewage for La Paz and El Alto, the Multipurpose Irrigation and Water Plan for the municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto, and a five-year investment plan for the water utility for La Paz and El Alto, EPSAS. In Peru, finally, climate change scenarios for 2030 and 2100 for the Mantaro and Urubamba basins were used to inform 11 regional climate change strategies in Junin and Cusco.

42. Integrating climate change adaptation into policies and planning processes at different levels introduces a considerable degree of complexity, and it requires appropriate implementation arrangements to influence national and sub-national decision-making processes. The project, *Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector in Cape Verde* (GEF ID: 3581) partially achieved its intended outcomes in terms of mainstreaming climate change into water sector policies and plans -- having submitted a proposal for mainstreaming climate change risks into the National Plan for Water and Sanitation, contributed to the review of the National Environmental Plan, and submitted proposals for the integration of climate change risks into all municipal development plans. The TE nevertheless finds that the project failed to achieve its principal targets, mainly due to the limited influence of the project management unit on the process to formulate Cape Verde's PRSP for 2012-2016, which was led by the national directorate for planning of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The TE also notes that, due to uncertainties and inadequate data, the technical inputs provided by the project – including vulnerability assessments and recommended adaptation options – were perhaps not sufficiently specific.

43. Closely associated with a need to integrate climate change adaptation into policies and planning is the need to enable closer coordination and collaboration across institutions and sectors to address shared adaptation challenges. The project *Lesotho: Improvement of Early Warning System to Reduce Impacts of Climate Change and Capacity Building to Integrate Climate Change into Development Plans* (GEF ID: 3841), for example, had helped establish an inter-ministerial, National Climate Change Committee, which had met three times as at June 30, 2014. The project *Coastal Defense System in Liberia* (GEF ID: 3885) had established a cross-sectoral, integrated coastal-zone management unit to oversee coastal development and protection activities, specifically with a view to identifying and addressing climate change risks. Most of the coordination arrangements supported through the LDCF and the SCCF remained nascent at the time of reporting, however, and time will tell to what extent they are able to provide effective and sustained coordination as climate change adaptation efforts proliferate. In Cambodia, for example, the TE of the Promoting *Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia* (GEF ID: 3404) finds scope for further enhancing coordination and experience-sharing with emerging adaptation initiatives financed by the Asian Development Bank and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR).

44. 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 TEs, MTRs and PIRs reviewed do not, at this stage, provide sufficient evidence to assess whether enhanced policies, plans and frameworks have been successfully and sustainably implemented and enforced; and whether these policies, plans and frameworks are being updated with equal consideration for climate change risks. These questions remain subject to further analysis as more experience and evidence becomes available.

Pathways to scaling up successful approaches, practices and technologies

45. As at June 30, 2014, 14 of the 72 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 14 projects were either completed or in the advanced stages of implementation.

46. The evaluations and reviews of completed and advanced projects provide anecdotal evidence of spontaneous replication, although the drivers behind such replication are often not clearly understood at the time of project completion. The project *Thailand: Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events* (GEF ID: 3299) had, according to the TE, a very visible catalytic effect. The TE reports that the Siam Cement Group Foundation, in collaboration with a local government, had committed to expanding some of the small-scale, protective infrastructure measures as well as coastal revegetation that were introduced by the project. Moreover, many of the civil-society organizations that benefited from and helped execute the project were sustaining and expanding project activities, and some had successfully mobilized additional resources for this purpose, including from the Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development. Another project that sought to catalyze grassroots replication of more resilient technologies and practices, *Mozambique: Coping with Drought and Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3155), saw more modest results, including limited replication of rainwater collection tanks. The TE finds that a better adaptation of the technology to local realities in terms of materials and maintenance costs and the documentation of successes could have fostered wider replication of project outputs.

47. Several projects mobilized additional public resources to sustain and scale up successful approaches, practices and technologies; both from domestic and international sources. The TE of the regional project *Adaptation to the Impact of rapid glacier retreat in the tropical Andes* (GEF ID: 2902) finds that the project had catalysed additional funds and efforts to strengthen policies and foster climate-resilient investments. In Bolivia, scientific activities would continue through initiatives such as JICA's Proyecto Grande, and additional support would be provided through PPCR, the Swiss Development Agency and CARE. In Peru, CARE together with AGRORURAL, and with the support of the World Bank's Sierra Irrigation Project, would continue activities with local communities in Shullcas to further strengthen project investments. The implementation of two new projects with the support of the Swiss Government and under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment would continue to strengthen the relevant

capacities to address the risks associated with glacier retreat. Moreover, monitoring and scientific research would be supported through the World Bank-financed Program for the Modernization of SENAMHI for Climate Change Adaptation.

48. While not investing directly in tangible adaptation solutions, the project *Guyana: Conservancy Adaptation Project* (GEF ID: 3227) is an interesting example of how a relatively small grant, from the SCCF in this case, could help catalyze and shift much larger investments towards more resilient pathways. The TE finds that the engineering studies financed under the project will allow the national government to mobilize a portfolio of investments amounting $123 million, including drainage interventions on the East Coast that could withstand a 1:50 year event, and a dam for the East Demerara Water Conservancy that could withstand a 1:10,000 year event. The TE notes, however, that the timely implementation of these investments is faced with some uncertainty. New floods, for example, could diver the government's attention from the need to formulate and implement a longer term strategic flood control plan.

49. 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 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. Two projects, *Coastal Defense System in Liberia* (GEF ID: 3885) and *Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones* (GEF ID: 3704) had both established partnerships with private mining companies to collaborate in the implementation of urgent coastal defence measures. The project *Zambia: Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Regions I and II* (GEF ID: 3689) had established partnerships 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 in LDCF/SCCF projects under implementation

50. An analysis of gender mainstreaming across the active portfolio of LDCF and SCCF projects shows that women are important stakeholders in project activities. Women tend to be more vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change; due to their dependence on climate-sensitive sources of income and subsistence, such as rainfed, smallholder agriculture; unequal access to knowledge and assets; and because existing social and gender inequities can exclude women from decision-making processes that affect their vulnerability. Therefore, combining adaptation interventions with robust strategies to address gender and social inequality, and promote female participation and inclusion, can support overall project success and the realization of development objectives.

51. During this reporting period, the level of gender mainstreaming in LDCF/SCCF projects was assessed against the gender indicators introduced in the updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05, Table 4).

Table 4: Indicators for assessing gender mainstreaming in LDCF and SCCF projects

1) Gender analysis conducted during project
2) Project results framework includes gender-responsive indicators, and sex-disaggregated data
3) Policies, plans frameworks and processes supported incorporate gender dimensions
4) At mid-term/ completion, mid-term review/terminal evaluation assesses progress and results in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment

52. Out of 72 active projects, 34 projects, or 47 per cent, provide strong evidence of gender mainstreaming against one or more of the indicators in listed in Table 4; and women account for 40 percent or more of targeted project beneficiaries. Best practice examples can be extracted from several projects in the active portfolio. For example, the project *Haiti: Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti* (GEF ID: 3733), is working with gender specialists to conduct surveys and social assessments to identify gender-specific impacts in vulnerable coastal communities. The project's results framework also includes indicators to ensure a 30 per cent increase in the number of women that are trained and have access to technical support in water management and climate-resilient agricultural practices. According to the MTR, these activities were reducing climate risks among women, and diversified livelihood activities (e.g. cattle rearing) were enabling them to realize additional income to support their health and wellbeing. Similarly the project *Regional: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3101), conducted a regional gender assessment and action plan to systematically address gender issues in the programme. During the reporting period, the programme launched the "Pacific Gender & Climate Change Toolkit" in partnership with regional agencies such as GIZ and UN WOMEN to further raise awareness; and later set-up a regional "Trainers of Trainers" program build capacity among national climate change and disaster risk reduction practitioners to assess climate and gender issues in the Pacific.

Table 5: Gender mainstreaming across LDCF and SCCF projects under implementation as at June 30, 2014

	Number of Projects	**Percentage of total (72 projects)**
Project provides evidence of gender mainstreaming against one or more of the four gender indicators	34	47%

53. Another example is described in the project *Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia* (GEF ID: 3404), that partnered with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to address gender issues in the project framework. According to the TE, the project had supported more than 2,600 women, representing 65 per cent of beneficiary farmers, in climate-resilient farming practices – such as seed purification, system of

rice intensification, home gardening and livestock raising – and effective water management practices. And in the health sector, the project *Ghana: Integrating climate change into the management of priority health risks in Ghana* (GEF ID: 3218), is partnering with the Ministry of Health to formulate a new health sector strategy that contains policy considerations on climate change risks, and gender-sensitive actions. The project has also trained more than 350 female health volunteers to report on climate-sensitive illnesses (e.g. diarrheal disease and malaria) through community health center registries.

54. While 38 projects do not provide evidence of gender mainstreaming against the four gender indicators (Table 5), twelve of these projects mention women as direct project beneficiaries or active stakeholders in implementation activities. For example, the project *Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector in Cabo Verde* (GEF ID: 3581), favored the participation of women during pilot activities (construction of check dam, terraces and Aloe Vera planting) and trainings. Moreover, the project established partnerships with various women's associations to raise awareness on climate change issues. Similar examples were also found in Ecuador (GEF ID: 2931), Mozambique (GEF ID: 3155) and Tuvalu (GEF ID: 3694).

Civil society engagement

55. LDCF and SCCF projects were engaging with CSOs as partners who provide expertise in different elements of the project framework. For example, supporting the project by implementing adaptation activities, facilitating capacity building exercises, or providing assistance on technical and scientific issues (e.g. climate information, baseline assessments/surveys, or scientific research). For instance, the project *Samoa: Integration of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS)* (GEF ID: 4216), is working with a local NGO to develop a climate early-warning system tailored to the forestry sector, and to demonstrate resilient agro-forestry techniques. During the reporting period, the project also partnered with Conservation International (CI) to conduct ecological baseline surveys in the project sites. Similarly, the project *Rwanda: Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in flood prone areas* (GEF ID: 3838), is partnering with NGOs - notably the Red Cross– to promote the dissemination and effective use of climate information and associated early warning. The project *Tuvalu: Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change* (GEF ID: 3694), finally, has strong engagement with island communities and national NGOs – including the Tuvalu Association of NGOS (TANGO), Red Cross, Integrated Island Biodiversity and the National Council of Women – to disseminate climate risk information, and its impact on food and water security and coastal erosion to school children and island communities.

Indigenous communities and knowledge

56. There are a few examples of projects engaging with indigenous communities in 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), the project is complementing information from the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) with

indigenous and traditional knowledge to support weather and climate predictions in the Early Warning System. The PIF cites for instance the "appearance of some bird species such as swallows signify the start of the rain season while delayed appearance signifies late start of the rains". Also, the *Regional: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)* (GEF ID: 3101), is collaborating with indigenous peoples in all 14 PACC countries. For instance, in Palau, the project is working with indigenous communities to complement adaptation activities with traditional farming methods; and in, the Cook Islands the project is collaborating with the indigenous Council of Chiefs to promote gender equity in project activities.

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Project cycle performance

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

58. During the GEF-5 period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved 112 FSPs under the LDCF, including nine FSPs that form part of four programmatic approaches. As at April 27, 2015, 79 of these 112 projects had been endorsed; 39 of them, or 49 per cent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed LDCF projects was 18 months. Thirty-three projects had yet to be endorsed as at April 27, 2015, of which 13 had exceeded the 18-month standard. Under the SCCF, the LDCF/SCCF Council had approved 42 FSP during GEF-5, including three FSPs that form part of three programmatic approaches. As at April 27, 2015, 32 of these 42 projects had been endorsed; 16 of them, or 50 per cent, within the 18-month standard. The average preparation time for the endorsed SCCF projects was 18 months. Ten projects had yet to be endorsed as at April 27, 2015, of which four had exceeded the 18-month standard.

59. 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 April 27, 2015, exceeded the 18-month standard.

Table 6: Project cycle performance of projects approved during the GEF-5 period, April 27, 2015

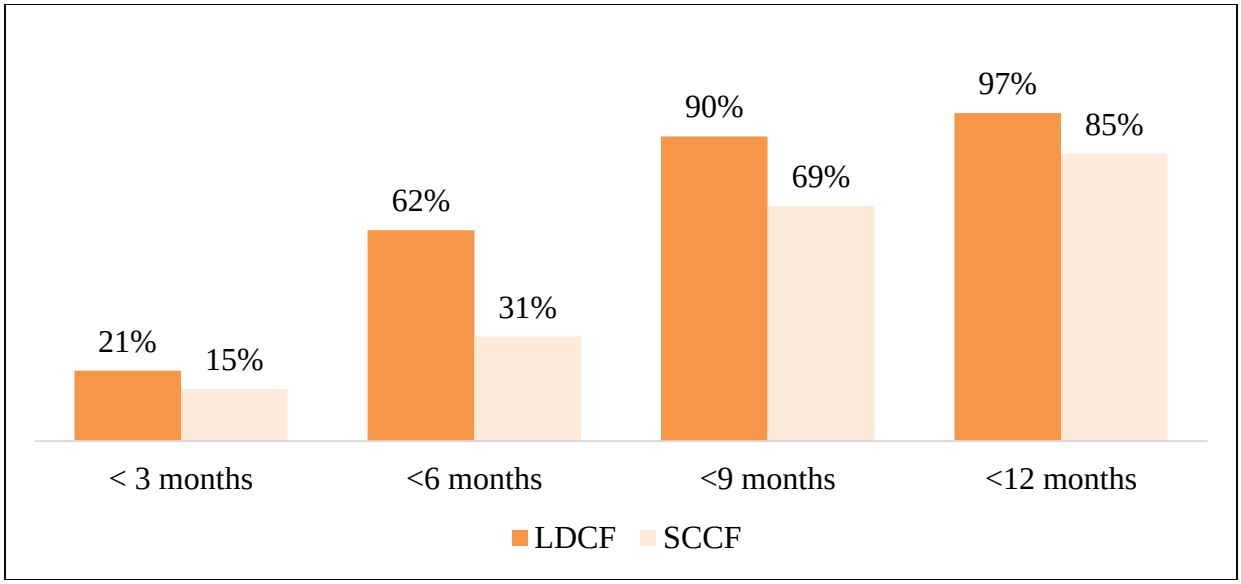
	LDCF	SCCF	Total
Number of FSPs approved	112	42	154
Number of FSPSs endorsed by the GEF CEO	79	32	111
Number of projects endorsed within 18 months	39	16	55
Share of projects endorsed within 18 months out of all those endorsed (%)	49%	50%	50%
Number of projects not endorsed by the GEF CEO	33	10	43
Number of projects not endorsed >18 months	13	4	17

60. With respect to the time elapsed between CEO endorsement/ approval and first disbursement, 29 of the 46 projects in the active LDCF portfolio provided first disbursement data. Of these 29 projects, 18, or 62 per cent, had completed their first disbursement within six months from CEO endorsement/ approval. Under the SCCF, first disbursement data was provided for 13 of the 26 projects contained in the active portfolio. Four of these projects, or 31

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

per cent, had completed their first disbursement within six months from CEO endorsement/ approval.

Figure 11: Distribution of projects under implementation by time elapsed between CEO endorsement/ approval and first disbursement



Overview of management efficiency and effectiveness

61. Table 7 provides an overview of GEF management effectiveness and efficiency in FY14 as at June 30, 2014, as it relates to the management of the LDCF and the SCCF.

Table 7: LDCF and SCCF management effectiveness and efficiency as at June 30, 2014

	LDCF	**SCCF**	**Total**	**Target**
A. Increased and diversified contributions				
1. Total value of contributions pledged in FY14 (USDeq.)	133,867,600	16,587,474	150,455,074	NA
2. Number of donors that pledged in FY14	7	3	7	NA
3. Total, cumulative pledges as at end of FY14 (USDeq.)	906,640,604	344,097,693	1,250,738,297	NA
4. Actual, cumulative contributions at end of FY14 ($)	872,631,226	323,750,763	1,196,381,989	NA
5. Actual contributions against pledges (%)	96.25%	94.09%	95.65%	NA
B. More efficient cost structure				
6. Project management cost against project grants (%) in FY14			4.53%	5%
7. Corporate expenses as a share of total project grants approved (%) in FY14	0.32%	0.81%	0.41%	<5%
C. Enhanced visibility of the LDCF and the SCCF				
8. Number of hits on LDCF and SCCF websites in FY 14	30,114 (+9%)	21,018 (+13%)	51,132 (+10%)	5% increase/ year
9. Number of published articles (Factiva search criteria- all languages) in FY14	8	7	15	NA
D. Grant performance ratings				
11. Share of projects with a DO rating of *moderately satisfactory* or above (%)	97.83%	92.31%	95.83%	85%
12. Share of projects with a DO rating of *satisfactory* or above (%)	67.39%	53.85%	62.50%	70%

ANNEX I: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE LDCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2014

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
3287	Bangladesh	Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh	UNDP	3,740,000	7,150,000	5th PIR	S	MS
3302	Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA)	AfDB	3,601,923	6,488,250	MTR	S	S
3358	Samoa	Integrating Climate Change Risks in the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa (ICCRA&HSS)	UNDP	2,255,000	2,150,000	TE	S	MS
3404	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia	UNDP	2,145,000	2,340,350	TE	S	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	2nd PIR	MS	MS
3430	Sudan	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Sudan	UNDP	3,740,000	3,560,000	3rd PIR	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	TE	MS	S
3684	Burkina Faso	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso	UNDP	3,300,000	20,194,595	TE	MS	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	3rd PIR	S	S
3694	Tuvalu	Tuvalu: Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	UNDP	3,696,000	4,560,000	4th PIR	MS	MS
3701	Burundi	Enhancing Climate Risk Management and Adaptation in Burundi (ECRAMB)	AfDB	3,526,171	15,798,000	MTR	S	S

3703	Guinea	Increasing Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	UNDP	3,377,000	162,985,000	3rd PIR	S	S
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	3rd PIR	HS	HS
3716	Sierra Leone	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone	IFAD	3,019,280	8,736,000	2nd PIR	S	S
3718	Congo DR	Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DR Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security	UNDP	3,410,000	4,150,000	4th PIR	S	S
3728	Gambia	Strengthening of the Gambia's Climate Change Early Warning Systems	UNEP	1,164,350	1,605,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
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	MTR, 3rd PIR	S	S
3776	Mali	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Mali's Agriculture Sector	UNDP	2,684,000	8,577,300	3rd PIR	S	MS
3798	Vanuatu	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	World Bank	6,303,000	6,067,000	1st PIR	MS	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	4th PIR	HS	HS
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	2nd PIR	S	S
3847	Maldives	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives	UNDP	4,999,500	4,911,211	4th PIR	MS	MS

3857	Comoros	Adapting water resource management in the Comoros to expected climate change	UNDP, UNEP	4,224,000	9,316,318	3rd PIR	S	S
3885	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks In Liberia	UNDP	3,300,000	4,753,420	3rd PIR	S	S
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	2nd PIR	S	S
3916	Niger	Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change in Niger	UNDP	3,960,000	10,950,000	3rd PIR	HS	S
3979	Mali	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural Production for Food Security in Rural Areas	FAO	2,400,000	4,575,000	2nd PIR	S	S
4018	Sao Tome and Principe	São Tomé and Príncipe: Adaptation to Climate Change	World Bank	4,873,330	13,458,600	2nd PIR	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	3rd PIR	S	S
4034	Lao PDR	Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts	UNDP	4,999,995	7,818,548	3rd PIR	S	S
4068	Kiribati	Increasing resilience to climate variability and hazards	World Bank	3,300,000	7,800,000	MTR, 2nd PIR	MU	MU
4141	Tanzania	Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones of Tanzania	UNEP	3,801,930	67,878,498	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4216	Samoa	Integration of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS)	UNDP	2,695,000	2,630,000	3rd PIR	S	HS
4222	Ethiopia	Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level in Ethiopia	UNDP	5,950,324	24,856,020	2nd PIR	S	S
4227	Afghanistan	Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan	UNEP	6,039,000	14,509,000	1st PIR	MS	MS

4234	Senegal	Climate Change adaptation project in the areas of watershed management and water retention	IFAD	5,632,000	10,333,000	1st PIR	S	S
4268	Liberia	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia	UNDP	2,702,040	6,420,122	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4276	Mozambique	Adaptation in the coastal zones of Mozambique	UNDP	4,976,400	9,786,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4431	Maldives	Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector	UNDP	1,815,482	1,650,438	2nd PIR	MS	MU
4447	Haiti	Strengthening Climate Resilience and Reducing Disaster Risk in Agriculture to Improve Food Security in Haiti Post Earthquake	FAO	2,999,700	9,329,724	1st PIR	S	MS
4554	Lao PDR	Effective Governance for small-scale rural infrastructure and disaster preparedness in a changing climate	UNDP	5,302,000	31,134,396	1st PIR	S	MS
4585	Samoa	Enhancing the resilience of tourism-reliant communities to climate change risks	UNDP	2,200,000	17,338,500	1st PIR	S	MS
4625	Malawi	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	World Bank	1,650,000	11,736,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
5320	Global	Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)	UNDP, UNEP	2,187,810	8,400,000	1st PIR	HS	HS
4709	Togo	PSG-Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project	World Bank	4,000,000	25,851,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
4908	Chad	PSG – Agriculture production support project (with Sustainable Land and Water Management)	World Bank	5,000,000	47,805,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
Total				**165,182,834**	**741,418,148**			

ANNEX II: ACTIVE PORTFOLIO UNDER THE SCCF AS AT JUNE 30, 2014

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)	Report	DO rating	IP rating
2553	Global	Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health	UNDP	5,466,654	16,588,559	4th PIR	HS	HS
2902	Regional	Adaptation to the Impact of rapid glacier retreat in the tropical Andes Project	World Bank	9,297,700	25,542,000	TE, 5th PIR	S	S
2931	Ecuador	Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance in Ecuador	UNDP	3,685,000	16,335,432	6th PIR	S	S
3101	Regional	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)	UNDP	14,822,500	44,703,799	6th PIR	S	S
3103	Vietnam	Promoting Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Provinces of Vietnam	ADB, UNDP	3,850,000	145,270,000	2nd PIR	MS	S
3155	Mozambique	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	1,046,400	929,840	TE	MS	MS
3159	Mexico	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico	World Bank	5,280,000	19,000,000	2nd PIR	MU	MU
3218	Ghana	Integrating climate change into the management of priority health risks in Ghana	UNDP	2,000,000	55,783,146	3rd PIR	MS	MS
3227	Guyana	Conservancy Adaptation Project	World Bank	4,142,000	16,200,000	TE, 6th PIR	S	S
3242	Egypt	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNDP	4,510,000	12,905,060	4th PIR	S	S
3243	Philippines	Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project	World Bank	5,782,700	50,580,000	3rd PIR	MS	MS
3249	Kenya	Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (KACCAL)	UNDP, World Bank	7,401,100	42,618,000	4th PIR	S	MS
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	TE	MS	MS
3695	Mongolia	Mongolia Livestock Adaptation Project (Project for Market and Pasture Management Development)	IFAD	1,787,500	11,605,000	MTR, 2nd PIR	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	2nd PIR	S	S
3967	Morocco	Integrating Climate Change in the Implementation of the Plan Maroc Vert	World Bank	4,779,999	26,950,000	2nd PIR	S	MS
4255	Swaziland	Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage the expected impacts of climate change.	UNDP	1,893,750	5,876,400	2nd PIR	S	S
4261	Azerbaijan	Integrating Climate Change Risks into Water and Flood Management by Vulnerable Mountainous Communities in the Greater Caucasus Region	UNDP	3,080,000	7,360,000	2nd PIR	MU	MU
4340	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	1st PIR	S	S
4368	Ghana	Promoting a Value Chain Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture	IFAD	2,860,000	9,105,390	MTR, 1st PIR	S	S
4422	Tajikistan	Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan	EBRD	3,219,774	23,896,400	1st PIR	S	MS
4492	Nicaragua	Adaptation of Nicaragua's Water Supplies to Climate Change	World Bank	6,600,000	31,250,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
4512	Regional	Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	ADB, UNEP	2,000,000	15,000,000	2nd PIR	MS	S
4515	Regional	Southeast Europe and Caucasus Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	World Bank	6,050,000	21,500,000	2nd PIR	MS	MS
4934	Global	Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries	UNEP	5,500,000	34,850,000	1st PIR	S	S
4907	Nigeria	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)	World Bank	5,000,000	293,930,000	1st PIR	MS	MS
Total				**120,654,073**	**1,036,428,588**			

ANNEX III: LDCF AND SCCF PROJECTS THAT WERE COMPLETED BEFORE JUNE 30, 2013

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Trust fund	Total LDCF / SCCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)	DO rating	IP rating
3219	Bhutan	Reducing Climate Change-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in the Punakha-Wangdi and Chamkhar Valleys	UNDP	LDCF	3,987,555	4,286,224	HS	S
2832	Tanzania	Incorporating Climate Change in integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin (Tanzania)	UNDP	SCCF	1,090,000	1,574,875	S	MS
3154	Ethiopia	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	SCCF	1,084,550	1,866,667	S	S
3156	Zimbabwe	Coping with Drought and Climate Change	UNDP	SCCF	1,071,470	1,156,000	HS	S
3265	China	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Irrigated Agriculture Project	World Bank	SCCF	5,847,600	51,000,000	HS	S
3679	Global	Economic Analysis of Adaptation Options	UNEP	SCCF	1,100,000	3,500,000	MU	
Total					**14,181,175**	**63,383,766**		

ANNEX IV: OVERDUE PROJECTS ACCORDING TO STANDARD PREPARATION TIME LIMITS

The sixteen projects, including two projects that form part of a programmatic approach (GEF ID: 5228), listed in this Annex had, as at April 27, 2015, passed the due date for CEO endorsement.

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Council Approval date	Trust fund	Status as at April 27, 2015
5174	Yemen	Rural Adaptation in Yemen	IFAD	10-Jun-13	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement re-submitted on January 14.
5194	Rwanda	Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an ecosystem management approach.	UNEP	2-May-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5203	Nepal	Catalyzing ecosystem restoration for resilient natural capital and rural livelihoods in degraded forests and rangelands of Nepal.	UNEP	6-May-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5209	Sierra Leone	Building resilience to climate change in the water and sanitation sector	AfDB	7-Mar-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5211	Yemen	Integrated Water Harvesting Technologies to Adapt to Climate Change Induced Water Shortage	UNDP	7-Mar-13	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement re-submitted on February 12.
5228	Regional	Rural livelihoods' adaptation to climate change in the Horn of Africa (RLACC)	AfDB	20-Jun-13	LDCF/ SCCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5231	Angola	Integrating Climate Change into Environment and Sustainable Land Management Practices	AfDB	6-May-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5279	Togo	Strengthening climate resilience of infrastructure in coastal areas in Togo	AfDB	18-Sep-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5280	Congo DR	Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	3-Jul-13	LDCF	Pending Agency submission of confirmation of co-financing since March 23.
5382	Guinea	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region	UNDP	3-Jul-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5394	Zambia	Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project	AfDB	23-Oct-13	LDCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.
5433	Mozambique	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	23-Oct-13	LDCF	Request for CEO Endorsement re-submitted on April 22. GEFSEC review due May 6.
4775	Ecuador	Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces	FAO	12-Apr-13	SCCF	Request for CEO Endorsement reviewed on April 27. Pending Agency response to GEFSEC comments.

5125	Lebanon	Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Marginal Areas (SALMA)	World Bank	15-Nov-12	SCCF	No submission for CEO endorsement. The project is being transferred from one IA to another.
5384	Regional	Adaptation to the impact of climate change in water resources for the Andean Region	World Bank	20-Jun-13	SCCF	No submission for CEO endorsement.