

GEF Evaluation Office

Evaluation of the Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA)

Approach Paper

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A. Introduction

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a mechanism for international cooperation to provide new and additional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of securing global environmental benefits, working in partnership with GEF Agencies (UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO, AfDB, EBRD, ADB, IADB), national governments and civil society. More information can be found at its website: www.thegef.org
2. At the 1st Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Berlin in 1995, the Convention laid out three stages of adaptation as follows (Decision 11/CP.1):
 - Stage I: Planning, which includes studies of possible impacts of climate change;
 - Stage II: Measures, including further capacity building, which may be taken to prepare for adaptation, as envisioned by Article 4.2 (e);
 - Stage III: Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation, including insurance, and other adaptation measures as envisioned by Article 4.1 (b) and Article 4.4;
3. As the financing mechanism for the UNFCCC, GEF's assistance for adaptation initially supported Stage I activities in the context of National Communications, whereas today its mandate has shifted to Stage II and III to support adaptation measures and concrete projects. The role of the GEF with respect to adaptation has evolved in recent years and as a result of the scientific evidence on the impacts of climate change and the demand from the developing countries for adaptation funding has increased. Adaptation has been present at the GEF through 4 distinct financing sources: the Strategic Priority for Adaptation, in the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and the Adaptation Fund.

Adaptation in the GEF Trust Fund: Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA)

4. At the 7th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in 2001, the GEF was requested to provide financial resources for “establishing pilot or demonstration projects to show how adaptation planning and assessment can be practically translated into projects that will provide real benefits, and may be integrated into national policy and sustainable development planning on the basis of information provided in the national communications, or of in-depth national studies, including NAPAs and of the staged approach endorsed by the Conference of the Parties in its decision 11/CP.1.” In response to Convention guidance, the GEF proposed a Strategic Priority entitled “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation (SPA)” with an initial allocation of \$50 million within the GEF Climate Change Focal Area.
5. The objectives of the SPA, as endorsed by the Council in May 2004, are to reduce vulnerability and to increase adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change in any of the GEF focal areas, or in a combination of focal areas: biological diversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, ozone layer depletion, and persistent organic pollutants (POPs). It supports pilot and demonstration projects that address local adaptation

needs and generate global environmental benefits. As requested by the Council, all projects under the SPA are funded based on the incremental cost principle. These projects reflect GEF's multidisciplinary and multi-focal area approach to support adaptation activities.

6. The expected outcomes of the SPA, are defined as “increased adaptive capacity and reduced vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change throughout the GEF portfolio”¹. As described in the operation strategy a successful SPA project is one where²:
 - a. Climate change adaptive capacity has been built and vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change has been reduced; and
 - b. The delivery of global environmental benefits in the face of climate change has been strengthened, through one of the following:
 - i. Conservation, sustainable use, and/or more equitable sharing of biodiversity;
 - ii. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
 - iii. Management of transboundary water resources has been strengthened;
 - iv. Reduction of land degradation through sustainable land management; or
 - v. Sustainable elimination of POPs or ODS use³.
7. The operational strategy of the SPA outlines the incremental reasoning which under the SPA has a “double increment” – i.e. the cost of achieving the Global Environmental Benefits and the additional cost of achieving the adaptation measures (i.e. identifying adaptation options and implementing them).
8. The discussions around the fifth replenishment of the GEF has indicated that the GEF Trust Fund should not provide direct support to adaptation but that adaptation activities in the GEF are channeled through the LDCF and SCCF funds. These funds are going through a separate replenishment process and it is expected that they will receive a substantial increase to their funds.

The LDCF and SCCF

9. At the 7th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in 2001, the Convention established two new funds: the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF); and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).
10. The LDCF and SCCF are managed separately from the GEF Trust Fund with their own governance structure and strategic priorities but following similar GEF operational rules and

¹ Operational Guidelines for the Strategic Priority: “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation (SPA)”. (GEF/C.27/Inf.10), October 14, 2005/ GEF Council November 8-10, 2005, page 9

² Operational Guidelines for the Strategic Priority: “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation (SPA)”. (GEF/C.27/Inf.10), October 14, 2005/ GEF Council November 8-10, 2005, page 7-8

³ Ibid, page 8

procedures. The rule of incremental cost and the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) that apply to the GEF Trust Fund do not apply to these funds.

11. The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was created to support the special needs of the 48 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate. This includes preparing and implementing National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) to identify urgent and immediate needs of LDCs to adapt to climate change. Its main objective is to integrate adaptation measures into the development activities of each LDC.
12. The “first step” for LDCs under the LDCF is the NAPA preparation and to date the GEF has supported the preparation of 48 NAPAs. The “second step” is the NAPA implementation, which includes; mobilization of resources to finance concrete projects on the ground for the implementation of NAPAs; NAPA follow up project preparation, submission and implementation; and Project monitoring and evaluation⁴.
13. The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established to finance activities, programs and measures complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the climate change focal area of the GEF and by bilateral and multilateral funding. The SCCF aim to serve as a catalyst to leverage additional resources from bilateral and other multilateral sources.
14. The SCCF supports activities in;
 - Adaptation
 - Technology transfer,
 - Energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management
 - Activities to assist developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing, and export or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products in diversifying their economies⁵

The Adaptation Fund

15. The Adaptation Fund (UNFCCC Decision 10/CP.7) was created to support concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol did not establish the Adaptation Fund; it determined that a share of the proceeds of the CDM will be used for adaptation. The UNFCCC Parties in Marrakech adopted decision 10/CP.7 that establishes the Adaptation Fund before the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, as part of the Marrakech Accords. The origin of its main source placed the Adaptation fund under the Kyoto Protocol.

⁴ GEF website http://www.thegef.org/uploadedfiles/LDCF/LDCF_insert_LDCF.pdf

⁵ GEF website: http://www.thegef.org/interior_right.aspx?id=192

16. At the Kyoto Protocol CMP held in Bali, Indonesia, from December 3 to 14, 2007, parties invited the Global Environment Facility Secretariat to provide its services to the Adaptation Fund Board (1/CMP.3). Currently, the GEF Secretariat provides secretarial services, on an interim basis, to the Adaptation Fund Board.

Evaluation Scope: Overview of the SPA Portfolio⁶

17. An initial review showed that the SPA portfolio consists of 22 projects and programs amounting to \$48.17 million financed by the GEF. The portfolio has a total of 7 Medium Size Projects and 15 Full Size Projects. Ten projects received allocations from other focal areas within the GEF, totaling \$79.28 million. This funding was matched with \$637 million in co-financing. The SPA allocation was below \$1.2 million for 12 projects, between \$1.2 and \$4 million for 5 projects and above \$4 million for 5 projects. About 46% of the SPA funding has been approved for projects working with the World Bank, but in terms of number of projects UNDP is implementing a higher number (Table 1). Projects implemented through the World Bank provide about 64% of the co-financing, and five projects alone comprise more than 84% of the co-financing. The following table presents the portfolio according to the GEF Agency and regions.

Table 1 – SPA Portfolio by GEF Implementing Agency

Implementing Agency	Number of Projects	GEF SPA amount (million US \$)	GEF amount other focal areas (million US \$)	Co-financing (million US \$)
UNDP	9 (41%)	17,2 (36%)	1,1 (1%)	30,7 (5%)
World Bank ⁷	7 (32%)	22,4 (47%)	35,3 (45%)	409,5 (64%)
UNEP	3 (14%)	4,4 (9%)	17,7 (22%)	97,1 (15%)
ADB	2 (9%)	2,0 (4%)	19,4 (25%)	92,4 (15%)
IFAD	1 (4%)	2,1 (4%)	5,8 (7%)	7,6 (1%)
TOTAL	22	48,2	79,3	637,2

18. The projects are distributed around the world with at least two projects per region, covering 50 countries in total (Table 2). An important feature of the portfolio is the inclusion of seven regional projects of integrated coastal, marine, river basin and land management in West Africa, the La Plata Basin and the Amazon Basin in South America, the Coral Triangle in South East Asia and East Africa. Regional projects received \$13.4 million in SPA funding. There are also two global projects implemented by UNDP, a Community Based Adaptation

⁶ The portfolio will be further verified during the evaluation.

⁷3882 SLEM India WB includes child projects: the SPA related ones are: 3470 (WB), 3472 (UNDP) and 3882 (FAO – not yet CEO endorsed).

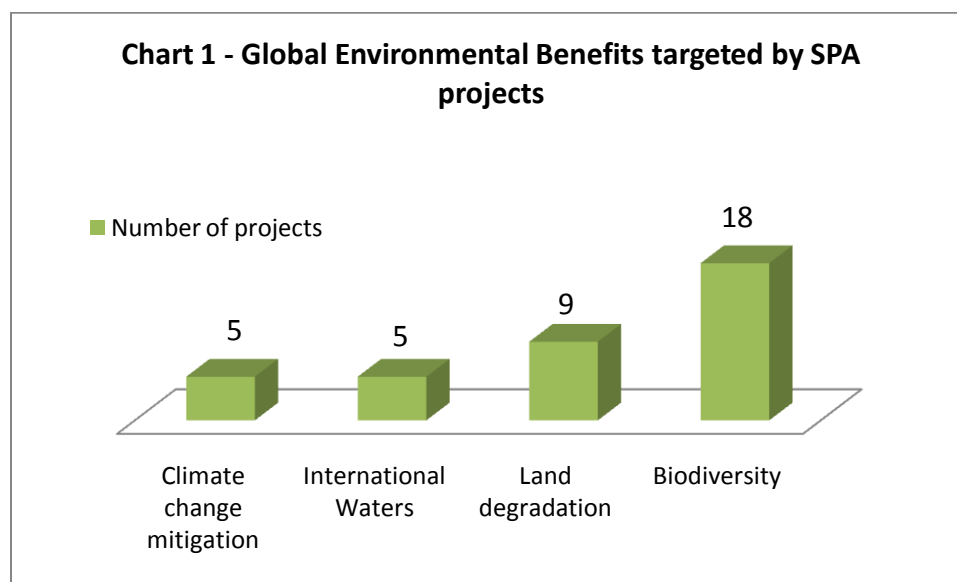
program with 10 participating countries and the Adaptation Learning Mechanism, a learning platform for adaptation intended for knowledge exchange across the entire portfolio.

A table with the focal area and funding details of each of the project is found in Annex 1.

Table 2 – SPA portfolio by region

Region	Number of Projects	GEF SPA amount (million US\$)	GEF amount other focal areas (million US \$)	Co-financing
AFR	4 (2 regional)	8,2	5,5	38,0
ASIA	5 (2 regional)	10,8	45,4	395,5
LAC	5 (3 regional)	13,2	17,7	111,7
ECA	4	4,4	1,1	7,1
MENA	2	5,3	9,5	79,8
GLOBAL	2	6,3	0	5,2
TOTAL	22	48,2	79,3	637,2

19. By virtue of being in the SPA, all projects belong to the Climate Change Focal area. In addition, 5 projects have additional funding from the International Waters, 4 from Biodiversity and 4 from the Land Degradation focal areas. Nonetheless, according to a preliminary analysis of the portfolio, 18 projects overall target global environmental benefits in biodiversity, 9 in land degradation, 5 in international waters and 5 in climate change mitigation, as the following bar chart illustrates.⁸ A description of the objectives and global benefits of the projects are found in Annex 2.



⁸ Since various projects claim Global Environmental Benefits in more than one focal area, the total number adds to more than 22.

20. A preliminary overview of the project documents shows that at least half of the projects deal with the cross-cutting issue of mainstreaming of adaptation into policy and institutions, and at least 5 projects conduct capacity building, pilot adaptation measures, and knowledge sharing and dissemination. In terms of sectors, the most common topics addressed by the projects are coastal zone management, vulnerable ecosystems, river basin management, water supply, climate information and sustainable land management. Other issues being addressed by projects are climate risk awareness, agriculture, agrobiodiversity, fisheries, marine protected areas, water pollution, ecosystem restoration, fires, hydroelectricity, early warning systems, health and forest management. Further analysis of the different themes dealt by projects will be conducted during the evaluation.
21. In terms of the implementation status of the portfolio, one project began implementation in calendar year 2005, four in 2006, three in 2007, seven in 2008, four in 2009 and two are expected to begin in 2010.⁹ Four projects have finished their implementation phase (Global – Adaptation Learning Mechanism, Hungary, Kiribati and East Africa), and one is scheduled to finish in 2010 (Namibia). The rest of the projects are scheduled to finish between 2011 and 2016. The status of implementation of all projects will be verified during the evaluation.

B. Evaluation Purpose and Limitations

22. **The overall purpose of the evaluation is to provide the GEF Council with evaluative evidence to take further decisions on Adaptation in the GEF based on lessons learned from the SPA.** In the November 2008 GEF Council meeting, the GEF Evaluation Office was requested to conduct an independent evaluation of the \$50 million SPA pilot¹⁰. The conclusions and recommendations of this evaluation will be considered in discussions by the Council for future activities on adaptation.
23. Given the early stages of the implementation of the SPA projects the evaluation will focus on an assessment of the strategy itself and on the design/implementation approaches of the projects, including adaptation measures, rather than on actual achievement of expected outcomes. The evaluation will concentrate on the relevance and effectiveness of these two areas. Efficiency of processing SPA projects will not be a central part of this evaluation since this has been analyzed by other evaluations conducted by the Evaluation Office, such as the Joint Evaluation of the Project Cycle. However, other issues related to project development will be assessed and possible lessons identified.

⁹ For one project, the implementation start date was not readily available.

¹⁰ Joint Summary of the Chairs, Decision on Agenda Item 13 report on the Completion of the SPA

24. There are several limitations to this evaluation. A small number of projects will be visited during this evaluation which limits access to valuable and independent information from stakeholders directly involved in projects in the field. Another limitation in this evaluation is the relatively young age of the portfolio. Only a limited number of the SPA projects have reached their mid-term and very few have been completed. This fact translates into a limitation of documents on implementation experience available for the evaluation team in terms in project implementation reports, progress reports, project completion reports and ex-post evaluations.

C. Evaluation Objectives and Key Areas of Interest

25. The SPA evaluation will be guided by an overarching evaluation question and a set of key areas of interest to address and contribute to the overall objectives of the evaluation. The key areas of interest will be discussed through a stakeholder consultation process at the beginning of the evaluation to flesh out and determine the most important ones. The key areas of interest are those considered most relevant to the stakeholders in terms of future strategy and project development in Adaptation in the GEF.
26. The overarching evaluation question is: **“What can we learn from this pilot program on Adaptation in terms of climate change adaptation within the GEF focal areas, the resilience of these projects, and the effectiveness of the adaptation measures that have been applied so far?”**
27. The main objectives and key areas of interest identified at this point in the evaluation are:
- I. **Objective 1: To assess the SPA strategy.** The evaluation will provide an assessment of the activities undertaken under the SPA, and in turn to determine the overall relevance and effectiveness of the SPA strategy.
- Key Areas of Interest:**
- The SPA strategy’s relevance to the GEF and its focal areas and mandate, national sustainable development agendas, and to the international financing for adaptation, including LDCF, SCCF and Adaptation Fund.
 - The SPA strategy’s guidance to the selection of SPA projects.
 - The extent of achievement of the objective of the SPA initiative.¹¹
- II. **Objective 2: To assess the SPA projects.** The evaluation will assess the plan,, design and implementation approaches, capacity building activities and methods or tools adopted for incorporating the adaptation components. It will also assess the relevance, effectiveness and results of the adaptation measures in the SPA projects to the extent possible.

Key Areas of Interest:

¹¹ “adaptation to be practically translated into projects that provide real benefits and integration into national policy” – Operational Strategy, 2005

- a. **Assessment of adaptation measures in the design of projects and the effectiveness of those that started implementation:**
 - Adaptation options that proved to work well/less well in the SPA projects.
 - Achievements of projects in demonstrating a structured, methodological approach to the identification of climate vulnerability and appropriate response identified through a Vulnerability & Adaptation (V&A) process, based on a rigorous scientific approach.
 - The extent to which the potential for synergy or trade-off with respect to climate change mitigation and adaptation was addressed in the project design of the SPA projects.
- b. **Capacity Building: opportunities provided by the design and implementation of projects through capacity building activities, selection and design of adaptation measures, and learning through dissemination and lessons learning mechanisms.**
- c. **Achievement in demonstrating evidence of Stakeholders involvement during project design and implementation:**
- d. **Lessons from project M&E systems:**
 - M&E systems set up and arrangements for SPA projects.
 - Effective execution of indicators measuring adaptation progress and Global Environmental Benefits –GEBs (i.e. double indicators)¹²

III. Objective 3: To identify lessons on how to improve/increase the climate resilience of adaptation measures in the GEF.

Key Areas of Interest:

- Synergies between the SPA projects and between the SPA projects and the GEF Focal Areas: To what extent have the SPA projects created valuable synergies between and with the respective focal areas?
- Project lessons on climate resilience and successful adaptation measures to be applied to the rest of the GEF portfolio.
- Portfolio level M&E system set up and arrangements. Effective execution of these.
- Dissemination and lesson learning mechanisms put in place for the SPA portfolio (this was one of the main objectives of the SPA initiative). Effective execution of these.

¹² Operational Guidelines for the Strategic Priority: “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation (SPA)”. (GEF/C.27/Inf.10), October 14, 2005/ GEF Council November 8-10, 2005, page 8, para 30.

D. Method and Approach

28. The Evaluation of the Strategic Priority for Adaptation will be conducted by staff of the GEF Evaluation Office and consultants, comprising the evaluation team. The consultants will have backgrounds both on adaptation and the relevant GEF focal areas in which the SPA has worked with, primarily biodiversity, international waters and land degradation – as well as evaluation experience.
29. The evaluation team will develop the necessary tools and protocols and use relevant methods as described here below. The findings of the evaluation will be drawn from a triangulation of results from the different methods and sources of information.
30. A “**reference group**” will be established at the inception of the evaluation to ensure a consultative evaluation approach and process. The reference group will comprise representatives from the GEF Adaptation Task Force (representing the GEF Secretariat, relevant GEF Agencies and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). The reference group will be consulted mainly in the beginning and end of the evaluation: - in the beginning to discuss the approach paper and to identify the most relevant and interesting areas of interest for future strategy and project development in Adaptation in the GEF, and - in the end through a consultation workshop where the preliminary findings of the evaluation will be discussed. Representatives from the GEF Agencies will be requested to provide assistance with project information in the organization of field visits.
31. The evaluation will also link with the proposed work by STAP on “guidance on increasing climate resilience of GEF projects and programs” by seeking collaboration on several fronts: selection of projects for review, discussion on methodologies, identification of relevant scientific literature, workshops, and comments on ToRs.

Methods:

32. The SPA evaluation will use a mixed method approach, using triangulation and drawing on a range of building blocks of qualitative and quantitative nature, as follows:

Literature review: A review of relevant literature will be conducted with a focus on latest discussions on adaptation measures for activities dealing with the GEF focal areas, both from academia and from field practices and on the current context of Adaptation funds. A special attention will be paid to the LDCF and SCCF funds. A special focus literature review will also be conducted looking specifically at experiences gained from related evaluations in the area of relevant for adaptation in GEF focal areas.

- a. **Project reviews:** All SPA projects in the portfolio will be subject of a desk review. A project protocol will be developed to assess the projects in a systematic manner and ensure that the project level key questions are addressed. Specifically, the project reviews will address the;
 - technical clarity and conceptual consistency
 - scientific approaches and methodologies

- learning mechanisms
 - relevance to the GEF and the SPA strategy
 - project level results and outcomes
- b. All project related information available will be reviewed and interviews will be conducted with relevant project stakeholders. In addition to identify lessons and experiences from specific projects, the project reviews will be **analyzed at the portfolio level** to determine any discernable trends. A small number of projects will be selected for **field visits**. The main selection criteria will be the implementation length of the projects to date with special consideration for projects that have gone beyond mid-term and projects near completion. However, due to budget limitations, projects will also be selected on the basis of travel cost for the evaluation team.
 - c. **Review of a selection of projects in the GEF4 portfolio that are non SPA:** A sample of GEF4 projects will be selected to assess their climate resilience, particularly those projects that are considered investments and/or demonstrations and that have similar objectives to the SPA projects.
 - d. **Interviews with key stakeholders:** In-depth interviews will be conducted with a range of stakeholders, including the adaptation and natural resources task forces, STAP, GEF Secretariat, staff from GEF Agencies, Governments, project implementers and other GEF stakeholders and beneficiaries.
 - e. **Consultation workshop:** Key stakeholders will be invited to participate in a validation process of the findings with a final consultation validation workshop of the preliminary findings. The preliminary findings of the evaluation will be discussed and comments, feedback and suggestions will be taken into account.

E. Dissemination and Knowledge Sharing

33. This evaluation will be presented at the GEF Council in November 2010. Its target audience will be the GEF Council and all other GEF stakeholder as well as the general public and professional interested in climate change adaption and development. The draft report will be circulated and validated before finalization through a comprehensive stakeholder feedback process with the key stakeholders prior to the November Council in 2010.
34. The evaluation will be published on the GEF Evaluation Office website and will be distributed to the GEF Council members, GEF country focal points, GEF Secretariat, the climate change task force, STAP, relevant GEF Agency staff and other interested parties through email. A two page summary (Signpost) of the report will be produced and disseminated in 3 languages (English, French and Spanish).

35. Learning products from this evaluation will be identified and developed for specific and targeted audiences. The evaluation team will explore possibilities of undertaking a **film recording** of adaptation measures in projects during the field visits.
36. Knowledge sharing will also be explored with the activities under the Community of Practice on Climate Change and Development. The SPA evaluation will be included in the electronic repository, published on the wiki as well as disseminated through any side-event/workshops held under the Community of Practice. The evaluation will also be disseminated through the partnerships built under the Community of Practice initiative including e.g. DAC-DeREC, IDS- ELDIS, WB library etc.

F. Timeframe of Activities

37. The timeframe of the SPA evaluation is outlined below. The dates are tentative with a final deadline in November 2010 at the GEF Council.

Task	Implementation period/ Deadline
Rapid portfolio review	February 5
Approach paper (consultation and comments incorporated)	March 31
Consultants selection and contract	March 10
Literature Review	April 10
Project reviews and portfolio analysis	March – April
Field visits	May – June
Analysis	June – July
First Draft	September 15
Consultation Workshop	September 28
Learning products (film recording) finalized	October 15
Uploading of Council document	October 15
Side event at UNFCCC COP16 Mexico City	End November
Publication	Second half FY11

ANNEX 1 – SPA PORTFOLIO PROJECTS: Focal areas and funding – AT APPROVAL – SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Agency	Project Size	Implementation Start Date	Expected Completion	Focal Areas	SP	GEF SPA costs (million US\$)	Other GEF funding (million US\$)	Project Total (million US\$)
2019	Colombia	Integrated National Adaptation Plan: High Mountain Ecosystems, Colombia's Caribbean Insular Areas and Human Health (INAP)	World Bank	FSP	7/13/2006	12/31/2011	Climate change		6.17	0	15.67
2095	Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the la Plata Basin with Respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change	UNEP	FSP	10/30/2009	9/30/2014	International Waters, Climate Change	IW-2 IW-4	1.09	11.40	64.5
2364	Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela)	Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin	UNEP	FSP	1/1/2010	12/1/2014	International Waters, Climate Change	BD-2 IW-3	2.20	6.27	54.06

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Agency	Project Size	Implementation Start Date	Expected Completion	Focal Areas	SP	GEF SPA costs (million US\$)	Other GEF funding (million US\$)	Project Total (million US\$)
2543	Kiribati	Kiribati Adaptation Program - Pilot Implementation Phase	World Bank	FSP	7/6/2006	12/31/2010	Climate change		2.07	0	6.87
2552	Regional (Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines)	Implementation of Pilot Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines	World Bank	FSP	2/1/2007	6/30/2011	Climate Change		2.62	0	5.99
2557	Global	Adaptation Learning Mechanism: Learning By Doing	UNDP	MSP	6/1/2005	12/31/2010	Climate change		0.79	0	1.43
2614	Regional (Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Cape Verde)	Adaptation to Climate Change - Responding to Coastline Change and its Human Dimensions in West Africa through Integrated Coastal Area Management	UNDP	FSP	11/20/2007	5/18/2012	Climate change		4.36	0	14.09

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Agency	Project Size	Implementation Start Date	Expected Completion	Focal Areas	SP	GEF SPA costs (million US\$)	Other GEF funding (million US\$)	Project Total (million US\$)
2630	Hungary	Lake Balaton Integrated Vulnerability Assessment, Early Warning and Adaptation Strategies	UNDP	MSP	1/16/2006	12/1/2008	Climate change		1.13	0	4.22
2752	Regional (Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania)	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	UNEP	MSP	12/1/2006	12/1/2009	Climate change		1.09	0	2.065
2753	Sri Lanka	Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka	IFAD	FSP	9/15/2009	6/1/2016	Land degradation, Climate Change	SLM 1 SLM 2 BD-2 BD-4	2.10	5.82	15.49
2774	Global (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Samoa, and Vietnam)	Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Programme	UNDP	FSP	2/21/2008	3/31/2013	Climate change		5.51	0	10.04

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2889	Mozambique	Zambezi Valley Market Led Smallholder Development	World Bank	FSP	9/21/2007.	9/30/2013	Climate change, Land degradation	SLM 1 SLM 2	1.69	5.52	28.41
2915	Namibia	Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming	UNDP	MSP	10/1/2007	8/1/2010	Climate change	CC-8	1.10	0	6.90
3129	Tajikistan	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity of Tajikistan	UNDP	FSP	6/30/2009	6/30/2014	Biodiversity, climate change	BD-2	1.10	1.12	4.32
3134	Uruguay	Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Uruguay	UNDP	MSP	3/19/2008	3/31/2012	Climate Change		1.10	0	4.02

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3267	Yemen	Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rain Fed Highlands of Yemen	World Bank	FSP		12/1/2012	Climate change		4.62	31.74	36.37
3415	Albania	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas	UNDP	MSP	5/27/2008	5/31/2012	Climate change		1.10	0	2.08
3417	Armenia	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in the Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia	UNDP	MSP	9/1/2008	11/30/2012	Climate change		1.05	0	1.95
3589	Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia	ADB	FSP	4/30/2010	4/30/2013	Biodiversity, International Waters, Climate Change	BD-2 BD-4 BD-8 CC-8 IW-1	1.00	10.89	87.89

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Agency	Project Size	Implementation Start Date	Expected Completion	Focal Areas	SP	GEF SPA costs (million US\$)	Other GEF funding (million US\$)	Project Total (million US\$)
3591	Regional (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Timor Leste, Vanuatu)	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific	ADB	FSP	1/1/2010	12/31/2013	Biodiversity, International Waters, Climate Change	BD-2, BD-4, BD-8, CC-8, IW-1, IW-2	1.00	8.47	25.82
3669	Tunisia	MENARID - Land and Water Optimization Project	World Bank	FSP		5/31/2015	International waters, Land degradation, climate change	IW-1, IW-2, LD-1, LD-2	0.70	9.54	85.94
3268 ¹³	India	Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) Partnership Program (incl. SPA child projects 3470,3472,3882)	World Bank	FSP	11/12/2009	8/1/2012	Land degradation, Biodiversity, Climate Change	LD-1, LD-2; LD-3; BD-4; BD-5	4.58	20.25	295.38

¹³ 3882 SLEM India includes child projects: the SPA related ones are: 3470 (WB), 3472 (UNDP) and 3882 (FAO – not yet CEO endorsed).

ANNEX 2 – SPA PORTFOLIO – Project objectives and global environmental benefits

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Project objective	Expected global environmental benefits (GEF 4 strategy)	Global benefits claimed in
2019	Colombia	Integrated National Adaptation Plan: High Mountain Ecosystems, Colombia's Caribbean Insular Areas and Human Health (INAP)	Support Colombia's efforts to define adaptation measures and policy options to meet the expected impacts from climate change, focusing on high mountain ecosystems, insular areas and on health concerns related to the expansion of areas for vectors linked to malaria and dengue.	Conservation of marine ecosystems of the globally important biodiversity in the Seaflower reserve and the Marine Protected Area (MPA) Corales del Rosario, San Bernardo and Isla Fuerte. In the mountains habitats of Chingaza National Park, protection of biodiversity, prevention of land degradation and conservation of environmental services linked to the ability of the ecosystem to support hydropower generation.	Climate change, Biodiversity, Land degradation
2095	Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the la Plata Basin with Respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change	Strengthen transboundary cooperation among the riparian country governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay to ensure management of shared water resources of the LPB in an integrated sustainable manner, within the context of climate variability and change, while capitalizing on development opportunities.	The ability of the five governments to coordinate actions and investments in the La Plata Basin (LPB) for sustainable utilization of water resources within the context of climate variability and change.	International Waters, Biodiversity, Land degradation
2364	Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela)	Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin	Develop a Strategic Action Program (SAP) for the Amazon Basin and create the necessary enabling environment for the future implementation of the SAP. The SAP is a key element in achieving the sustainable utilization and integrated management of water resources, and promoting adaptation to climate change, through the execution of a program of enabling activities.	Protection and maintenance of a globally significant ecosystem. The project will contribute to biodiversity and habitat protection, ecosystem conservation, erosion prevention, water quality protection, and maintenance of a global carbon dioxide sink, while providing a sustainable basis for human economic development within the Basin.	Climate change, Biodiversity
2543	Kiribati	Kiribati Adaptation Program - Pilot Implementation Phase	Develop and demonstrate the systematic diagnosis of climate-related problems and the design of cost-effective adaptation measures, while continuing the integration of climate risk awareness and responsiveness into economic and operational planning. Lessons learned from KAP-II would be used to plan the long-term national response to climate change envisaged for 2008/9	Improved management, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, such as of mangroves and coral reefs, which harbor a wide variety of fish - on which Kiribati is highly dependent.	Biodiversity

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Project objective	Expected global environmental benefits (GEF 4 strategy)	Global benefits claimed in
			onwards, and would also be relevant to many other small island states around the world.		
2552	Regional (Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines)	Implementation of Pilot Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Support efforts by Dominica, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to implement specific (integrated) pilot adaptation measures addressing primarily, the impacts of climate change on their natural resource base, focused on biodiversity and land degradation along coastal and near-coastal areas.	1) Reduction of ecosystem vulnerabilities to global climate change due to precipitation variation, increased temperatures and climate impacts in critical coastal habitat; 2) Maintenance of integrity of critical habitat for endangered species; 3) Control of land degradation process; 4) Reduction of biodiversity loss (coral reefs, sea grass beds, offshore islands, mangroves); 5) Strengthening countries participation in MEAs; 6) Promotion of synergies between conventions; 7) Global Learning Value	Biodiversity, Land degradation
2557	Global	Adaptation Learning Mechanism: Learning By Doing	Provide tools and establish a learning platform for mainstreaming adaptation to climate change within the development planning of GEF eligible countries. The project will maximize adaptation learning from the GEF's Strategic Approach for Adaptation (SPA).	Global benefits derived from the project will be sustained through the individual GEF-funded projects that are supported. As this project will contribute to an improved understanding of the necessary conditions for mainstreaming adaptation into development planning, it is expected that sustainability of all GEF adaptation projects will be increased through participation in the project.	Depending on individual projects
2614	Regional (Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Cape Verde)	Adaptation to Climate Change - Responding to Coastline Change and its Human Dimensions in West Africa through Integrated Coastal Area Management	Maintain or strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change along the Canary current coastline. As the West Africa coastal zone hosts a number of protected areas (PAs) containing globally significant biodiversity such as the Banc d'Arguin, Djoudj, Diawling, Saloum, etc, the project will contribute towards ensuring that global benefits in the GEF focal area of	1) Conservation of globally significant biodiversity in key coastal and marine ecosystems of the West African coast; 2) Increasing the capacity of the participating countries to design and implement sustainable strategies in the biodiversity focal area in the face of changing climatic conditions.	Biodiversity

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Project objective	Expected global environmental benefits (GEF 4 strategy)	Global benefits claimed in
			biodiversity are resilient to additional pressures of climate change.		
2630	Hungary	Lake Balaton Integrated Vulnerability Assessment, Early Warning and Adaptation Strategies	Contribute to a better understanding of the Lake Balaton ecological and socio-economic system's vulnerability and resilience arising from multiple forces of global and local change, including climate change, and build capacity for more effective policy-making and adaptation measures in response.	1) Preservation of biodiversity of Lake Balaton, a Ramsar Site; 2) Catalytic role in the Central and Eastern European region, generating extensive knowledge on the Adaptation Policy Framework process and widely disseminate lessons through various knowledge and cooperation networks.	Biodiversity
2752	Regional (Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania)	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	Support countries in Eastern and Southern Africa to reduce their vulnerability to climate change as well as to mitigate land degradation and climate change.	1) Rwanda: manage their micro-hydro potential against decreasing availability of freshwater resources. 2) Mozambique and Kenya: Mitigate land degradation and desertification as well as manage carbon sources through forest fire management.	Climate change, Land degradation
2753	Sri Lanka	Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka	To mainstream restoration and management conservation of globally important ecosystems affected by the tsunami into the reconstruction process to support sustainable livelihoods and reduce vulnerability to climate change along the East Coast of Sri Lanka.	Restoring and sustainable land management of ecosystems significantly degraded by the tsunami: large areas of mangrove and the scrub vegetation associated with sand dunes, which will increase levels of carbon sequestration; and globally important coastal habitats, previously capable of supporting a wide range of coastal wetland species including at least 23 globally threatened ones.	Biodiversity, Climate change, land degradation

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Project objective	Expected global environmental benefits (GEF 4 strategy)	Global benefits claimed in
2774	Global (Bangla-desh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, KazakhstanMorocco, Namibia, Niger, Samoa, and Vietnam)	Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Programme	To enhance the capacity of communities in the pilot countries to adapt to climate change including variability. The objective addresses the community-based component of the GEF's SPA.	Globally important ecosystems and natural resources will be made resilient to the effects of climate change including variability through community initiatives, first in the 80-200 community projects, and eventually through replication, upscaling and mainstreaming globally.	Depending on subprojects
2889	Mozambi-que	Zambezi Valley Market Led Smallholder Development	To increase the incomes of smallholder farmers in selected districts of the Zambezi Valley region of central Mozambique. The Global Environment Objectives are to limit land degradation and to improve the ecosystem's resilience towards increasing climate variability and eventual climate change.	1) Reduction in land degradation, deforestation, desertification in the Central Zambezi Valley; 2) Protection of biodiversity in forests, freshwater, marshes and production landscapes; 3) Carbon sequestration	Biodiversity, land degradation
2915	Namibia	Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming	To build and sustain capacity at systemic, institutional and individual level, ensuring cross-sectoral and demand driven coordination and implementation of sustainable land management activities; and to identify cost effective, innovative and appropriate SLM methods which integrate environmental, social and economic objectives. The CCA aims at enhancing the adaptive capacities of farmers, pastoralists and natural resource managers to climate change in agricultural and pastoral systems in north-central Namibia.	Reducing land degradation while implementing measures that strengthen long-term adaptive capacity of ecosystems to climate change	Land degradation

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Project objective	Expected global environmental benefits (GEF 4 strategy)	Global benefits claimed in
3129	Tajikistan	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity of Tajikistan	The project seeks to remove the barriers to conservation and adaptation of the globally significant agro-biodiversity of Tajikistan by a combination of interventions targeting capacity development (at systemic, institutional and individual level), in situ and ex situ agro-biodiversity conservation measures and market development in support of socio-ecological adaptation to climate change.	1) Provision of genetic materials from Tajikistan that are pre-adapted to a range of biotic and abiotic stresses to global breeding programs to adapt to climate change via crop improvement; 2) Adapted Tajik germplasm used in global crop improvement programmes as part of adaptation to climate change; 3) International recognition of environmental and economic values of agrobiodiversity from Tajikistan as global genetic heritage. 4) Information sharing within Tajikistan and Central Asia.	Biodiversity
3134	Uruguay	Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Uruguay	Put in place adaptive land planning and coastal management policies and practices to enhance the resilience of Uruguay's coastal ecosystem to climate change.	1) Increased resilience of key ecosystems to climate change and in turn a reduction in the loss of globally significant biodiversity under the predicted climate scenario; 2) Piloting of climate sensitive approaches to no take near-shore fisheries and coastal protected areas seeking to adjust the boundaries and locations of these to enable migration of species and habitats as changes occur.	Biodiversity
3267	Yemen	Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rain Fed Highlands of Yemen	Enhance coping strategies for adaptation to climate change for farmers who rely on rainfed agriculture in Yemeni highlands, through the conservation and utilization of biodiversity important to agriculture (particularly local land races and their wild relatives) and associated traditional knowledge.	Conservation of globally significant agricultural biodiversity.	Biodiversity

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Project objective	Expected global environmental benefits (GEF 4 strategy)	Global benefits claimed in
3415	Albania	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas	Build adaptive capacities in the Drini-Mati River Deltas (DMRD) to ensure resilience of the key coastal ecosystems and local livelihoods to climate change. This will be done by first identifying, and then integrating climate change response measures into development programming in the DMRD.	Reducing the vulnerability of this wetland ecosystem, which harbors endangered and vulnerable flora and fauna; to expected climate change and the risks of global biodiversity loss. By developing adaptive capacities of local communities, local governments, conservation managers and developers of the target coastal region, the global environmental benefits being delivered will be made resilient to climate change.	Biodiversity
3417	Armenia	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in the Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia	To enhance adaptive capacities of the vulnerable mountain forest ecosystems to climate change in the Syunik region. This will be done by identifying, evaluating, and integrating climate change response measures into forest conservation and development programmes in the Syunik region and piloting some critical adaptation activities with high demonstration and replication value.	Reduce the vulnerability of mountain forest ecosystems that harbor endangered and vulnerable flora and fauna to expected climate change and reduce the risks of global biodiversity loss. By developing adaptive capacities of local communities, local self-governments, conservation managers and foresters of the target forest region, the global environmental benefits being delivered by multiple efforts described above will be made resilient to climate change.	Biodiversity
3589	Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia	To build on existing foundations to support the long-term conservation and sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems and other coastal and marine resources to ensure their resiliency and generate global and local benefits for current and future generations.	Protection and conservation of the center of global marine biodiversity and associated marine fishery resources in Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines. 1) Improved definition and management of networks of marine protected areas with enhanced resilience to the impacts of climate change. 2) Tangible improvements in the restoration of severely depleted fish stocks, particularly those associated with (i) the live fish food trade, (ii) ornamental reef fish species, and (iii) pelagic species (mainly tuna).	Biodiversity, International waters

Project ID	Country-Region	Project Title	Project objective	Expected global environmental benefits (GEF 4 strategy)	Global benefits claimed in
3591	Regional (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Timor Leste, Vanuatu)	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific	To build on existing foundations to support the long-term conservation and sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems and other coastal and marine resources to ensure their resiliency and generate global and local benefits for current and future generations.	Building effectively managed, ecologically resilient and sustainably financed networks of Marine Managed Areas. It will help to restore and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity through improved protection and management of international waters.	Biodiversity, International waters
3669	Tunisia	MENARID - Land and Water Optimization Project	To progress towards the greater objectives of SAP-MED to reduce land-based sources of pollution discharging in the Mediterranean Sea; to optimize the use of Tunisia's water resources and contribute to the reduction of land degradation and climate vulnerability of key productive sectors in arid agricultural lands.	Increased vegetation cover of degraded watersheds, increased land productivity, preservation of ecological integrity and functions in agricultural landscapes, conservation of biological diversity, enhanced capacity to undertake adaptation actions, reduction of carbon dioxide emissions and improvement in carbon sequestration.	Biodiversity, Climate change
3268 ¹⁴	India	Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) Partnership Program	To promote sustainable land management and use of biodiversity as well as maintain the capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services while taking account of climate change	Overall decreasing trend in land degradation, increase in vegetative cover; management of agrobiodiversity and of vulnerable habitats: wetlands, drylands and mountains.	Land degradation, biodiversity

¹⁴ 3882 SLEM India includes child projects: the SPA related ones are: 3470 (WB), 3472 (UNDP) and 3882 (FAO – not yet CEO endorsed).