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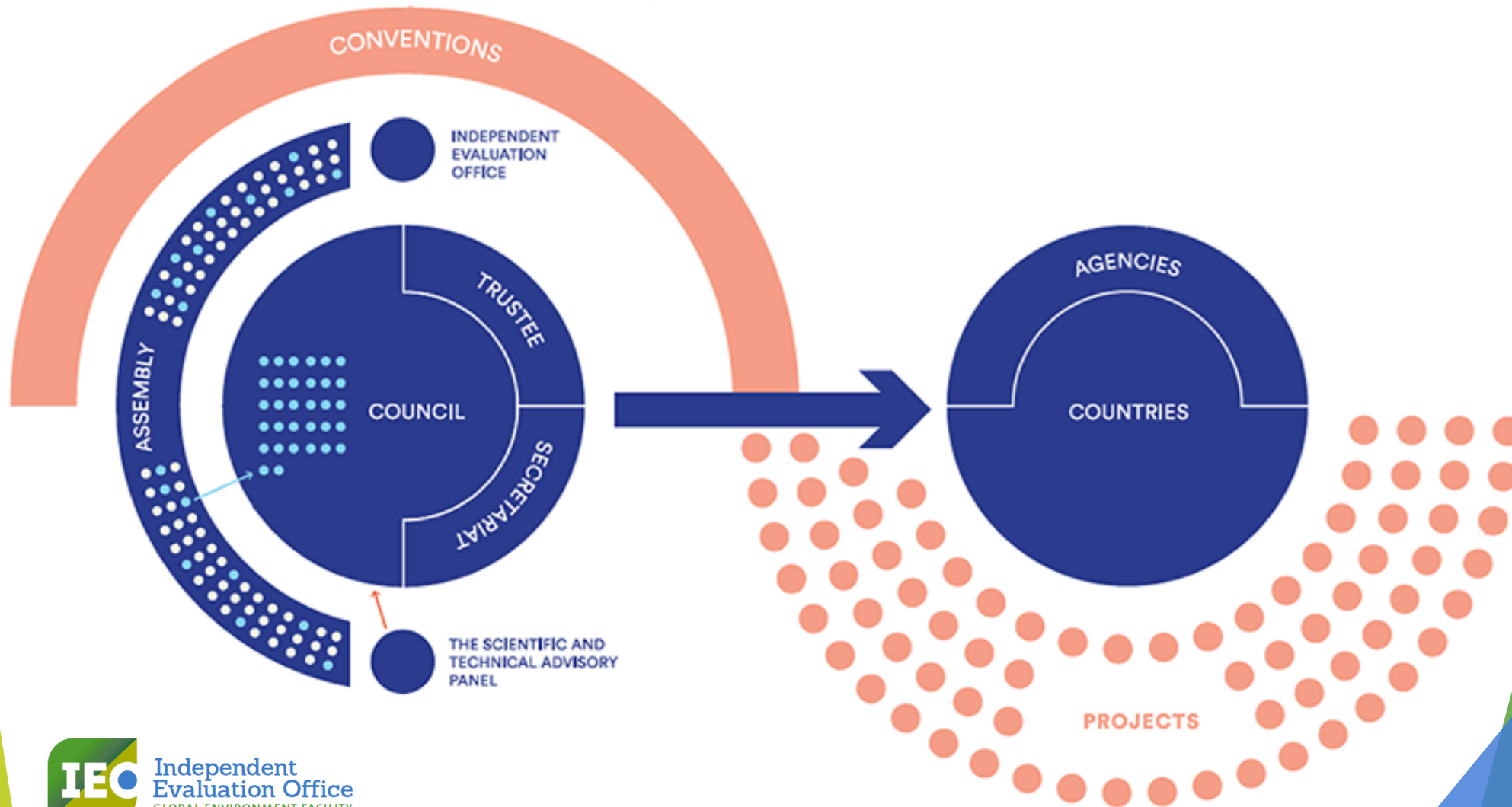
LDCF and SCCF; Highly relevant adaptation funds with a strong value proposition, but resource-starved

Part of Session S137

Climate change adaptation policies and their implementation in LDCs:
prospect for sharing, learning and collaboration across the globe

Carlo Carugi, Senior Evaluation Officer

The GEF partnership



Why these evaluations?

- Updates of earlier LDCF and SCCF evaluations
- Sixth Overall Performance Studies (OPS6); to inform GEF Council and donors
- Progress towards LDCF and SCCF objectives.

How?

- Document review, extensive portfolio analysis, and field visits
- Field visits to Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines, and Senegal
- Over 200 key stakeholders interviewed.

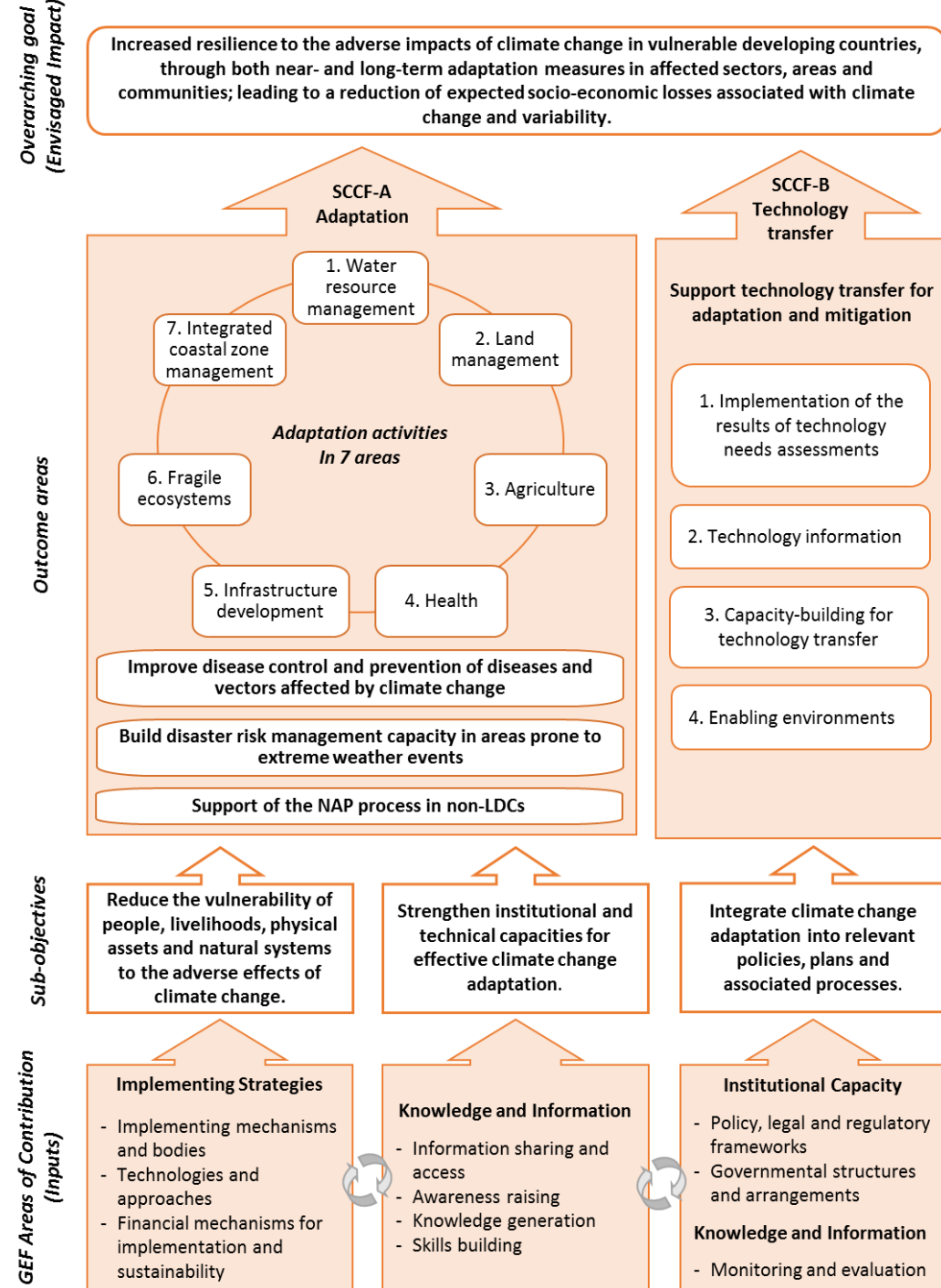
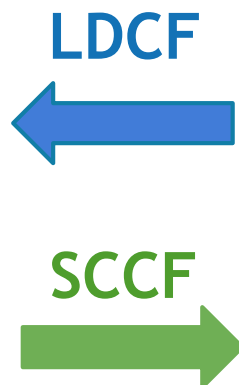
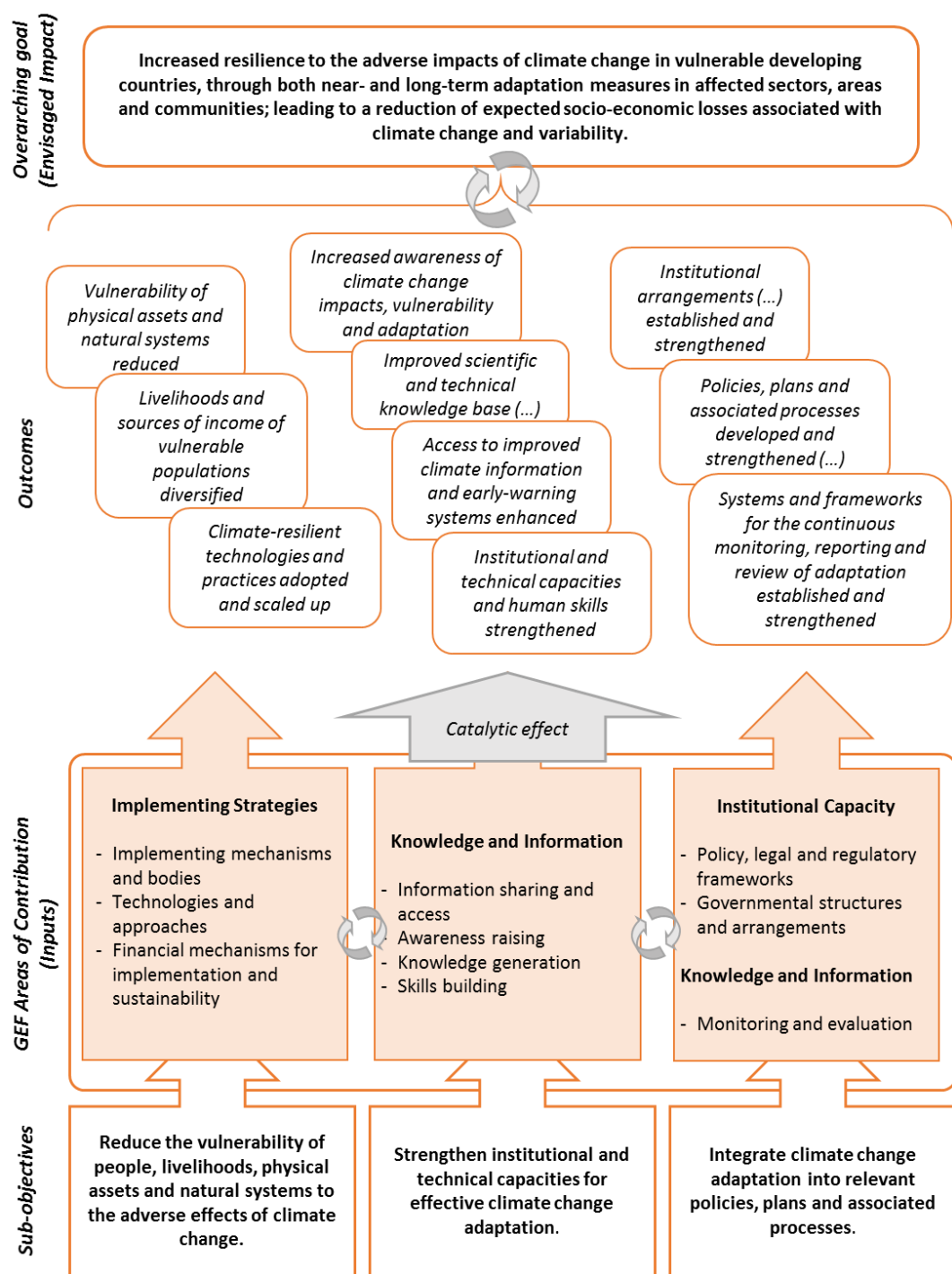
LDCF and SCCF objectives and overarching goal

Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change

Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation

Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes

Increased resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change in vulnerable developing countries, through both near- and long-term adaptation measures in affected sectors, areas and communities; leading to a reduction of expected socio-economic losses associated with climate change and variability.



LDCF and SCCF at-a-glance

LDCF 51 NAPA country reports, 172 implementation projects
Support for national communications to UNFCCC
\$1.04 billion grant value and \$4.41 billion co-financing

SCCF 74 implementation projects
Only NAP process, no NAPA support
\$333.45 million grant value, \$2.47 billion co-financing

Overall findings

1. Highly relevant and highly aligned with UNFCCC guidance and decisions
2. LDCF: Projects are highly aligned with their respective NAPA country report
3. LDCF: Synergies on climate change adaptation, biodiversity and land degradation
SCCF: Synergies on adaptation, land degradation and ozone depleting substances
4. Projects are highly likely to produce tangible adaptation benefits.

Highly
relevant

Highly aligned

Highly likely
producing
results

Overall findings

The catalytic chain

1. Production of a public good

The project developed or introduced new technologies and/or approaches, but no significant actions were taken to build on this achievement, so the catalytic effect is left to market forces

2. Demonstration

After the production of a public good, demonstration sites, successful information dissemination, and/or training was implemented to further catalyze the new technologies/approaches

3. Replication

Activities, demonstrations, and/or techniques are repeated within or outside the project

4. Scaling-up

Approaches developed through the project are taken up on a regional or national scale, becoming widely accepted



Overall findings

Completed projects

1. Performing well on ‘production of a public good’ and ‘demonstration’, not so on replication and scaling up
2. Adaptation benefits at entry rating vs. outcome ratings at project closure
3. Close to 80 percent of projects likely sustainable
Even when sustainable, assured financing is not easy.

Recommendations

The main recommendation of both evaluations is to create a predictable funding situation. It is questionable whether this will ever happen, given this is the desired design as it has been negotiated by the UNFCCC COP.

A scenic landscape featuring a coastline with steep, grassy mountains. The foreground shows a grassy slope leading down to a body of water. The mountains are covered in green grass and have some rocky patches. The sky is filled with white and grey clouds, with some blue visible. The text "Thank you!" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Thank you!

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