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
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.
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**SCCF**

- **Outcomes**: 
  - Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified
  - Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced
  - Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened
  - Improved scientific and technical knowledge base (…)
  - Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened
  - Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened

- **Implementing Strategies**
  - Implementing mechanisms and bodies
  - Technologies and approaches
  - Financial mechanisms for implementation and sustainability

- **Institutional Capacity**
  - Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks
  - Governmental structures and arrangements
  - Knowledge and Information
    - Information sharing and access
    - Awareness raising
    - Knowledge generation
    - Skills building
  - Monitoring and evaluation

- **GEF Areas of Contribution (Inputs)**
  - 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.

**SCCF-A** Adaptation

- **Outcomes**: 
  - Improved ecosystem resilience

**SCCF-B** Technology transfer

- **Outcomes**: 
  - Support technology transfer for adaptation and mitigation

**Geographic Areas**

- **Support of the NAP process in non-LDCs**

**Adaptation Activities in 7 Areas**

1. Water resource management
2. Land management
3. Agriculture
4. Health
5. Infrastructure development
6. Fragile ecosystems
7. Integrated coastal zone management

**Sub-objectives**

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

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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.
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.
Thank you!

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