



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/EFC.10/4  
4 December 2012

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Adaptation Fund Board  
Ethics and Finance Committee  
11-12 December, 2012

## **ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT: FY 2012**

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 16th meeting in December 2011, the Board agreed that the Adaptation Fund's portfolio performance report will be presented annually at the last Board meeting of the calendar year. Under the direction of the *Ethics and Finance Committee*, the secretariat is responsible for preparing the principal instrument for reporting on the Fund's active projects and programmes. The Board also agreed that the report will cover one fiscal year from July 1 of the reporting year through June 30.

2. The following document presents the Adaptation Fund's second annual performance report and covers the period from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. The report also provides cumulative data on project approvals.

3. As of June 30, 2012, 25 projects for a total US dollar amount of \$166.4 million have been approved for funding.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the Board has approved project formulation grants for a total of \$119,000 thousand. As of June 30, 2012, nine projects are under implementation, for a total grant amount of \$54.2 million. A total of \$41.5 million has been transferred to implementing entities (25 percent of approved amount).

4. Of the 25 projects approved, five projects have included proposed co-financing amounts. The co-financing proposed totals \$12.3 million, approximately 7.4 percent of the total grant amount approved.<sup>2</sup> Of the 25 projects approved to date, three are implemented by National Implementing Entities (NIEs) – Centre de Suivi Ecologique, Senegal; Agencia Nacional de Investigacion e Innovacion, Uruguay; and the Planning Institute of Jamaica. The remaining 22 projects are implemented by Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has the largest share of projects with 15 (60 percent), followed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Food Programme (WFP) each with three projects.

5. The current report provides an analysis of project approvals through June 30, 2012, a summary of progress made for projects under implementation in FY 2012, and a presentation of the management effectiveness and efficiency indicators for the Fund. The table below provides a summary of key figures for the reporting period.

TABLE 1: ADAPTATION FUND AT A GLANCE (AS OF JUNE 30, 2012)<sup>3</sup>

Approvals Cumulative		
Projects approved	25	
Grant amount (excluding fees and execution costs)	\$141.5 million	
Execution costs	\$12.6 million	
Entity fees	\$12.3 million	
Grant amount approved	\$166.4 million	
Fees as percentage of total grants approved	8%	
Approvals by FY		
	FY 12	FY 11
Projects approved	15	10

<sup>1</sup> All amounts are in USD. The figures above include implementing entity fees but not project formulation grants

<sup>2</sup> Co-financing is based on declaration by the implementing entity in the project document.

<sup>3</sup> Numbers may not add up due to rounding

Grant amount (excluding fees and execution costs)	\$90.2 million	\$51.3 million
Execution costs	\$7.7 million	\$4.9 million
Entity fees	\$7.9 million	\$4.4 million
Grant amount approved	\$105.8 million	\$60.6million
Fees as percentage of total grants approved	8.1%	7.8%
<b>Projects Under Implementation</b>		
Total number under implementation		9
Value of projects		\$60.2 million
Percentage of total grant amount approved		36%

## II. PROJECT APPROVALS

6. The Adaptation Fund's first call for proposals occurred at the 10<sup>th</sup> Board meeting, in June 2010. From the first call for proposals through June 30, 2012, a total of 25 projects have been approved by the Adaptation Fund Board. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of projects approved by region.

TABLE 2: TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT APPROVED BY REGION (USD MILLIONS)<sup>4</sup>

REGION	FY 11		FY 12		Total	
	Projects (no.)	Grant	Projects (no.)	Grant	Projects (no.)	Grant
<b>Africa</b>	2	15.1	6	38.6	8	53.7
<b>Asia</b>	5	26.8	5	33.5	10	60.3
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	0	0	1	5.3	1	5.3
<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	3	18.6	3	28.5	6	47.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	10	60.6	15	105.8	25	166.4

7. The largest amount of grant funding approved thus far has been to the Asia region with ten projects totaling \$60.3 million in grants (36 percent),<sup>5</sup> followed by Africa with eight projects totaling \$53.7 million in grants (32 percent), and Latin America and the Caribbean with \$47.1 million (28 percent).

8. In terms of sector, the largest grant amount has gone to water management with \$42.6 million approved for six projects (26 percent), followed by food security with \$31.6 million approved for five projects (19 percent).<sup>6</sup> The figure and table below provide a breakdown of total grant amount approved by sector. A complete list of all approved projects through June 30, 2012 is provided in Annex I.

<sup>4</sup> Numbers may not add up due to rounding

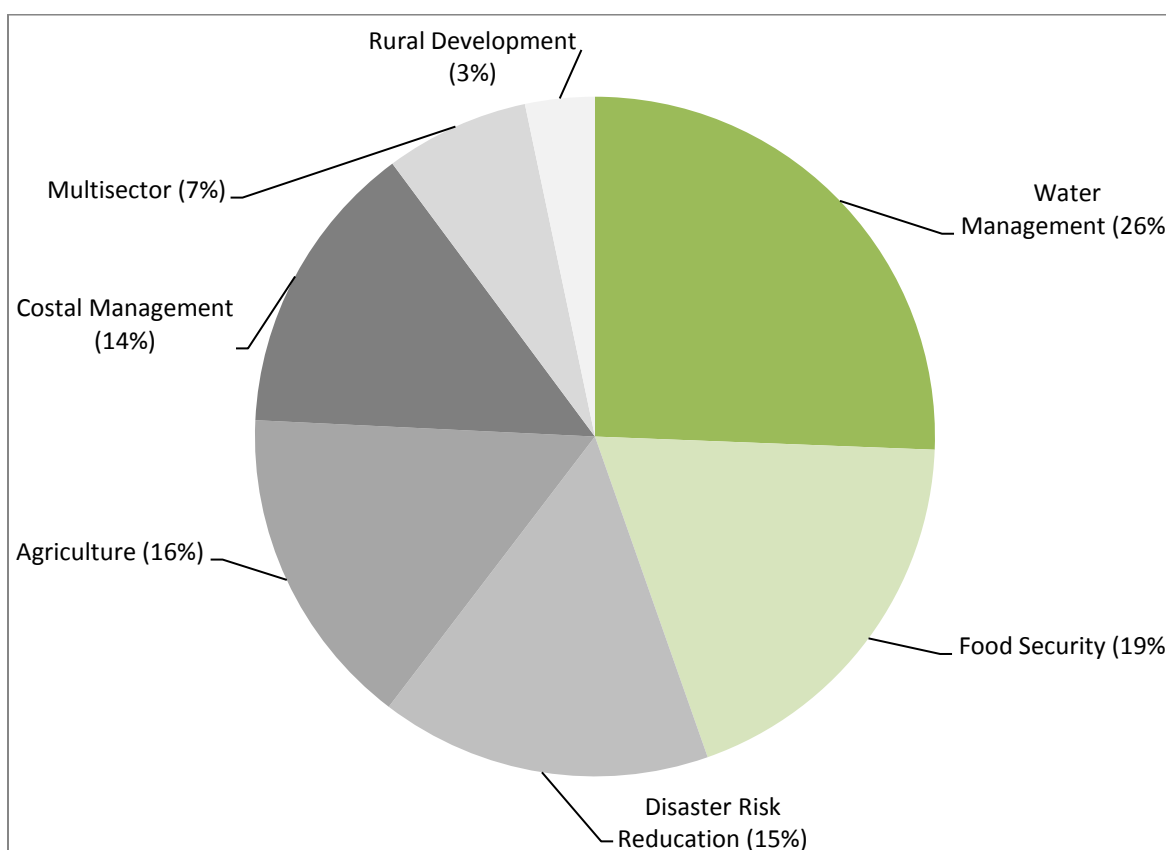
<sup>5</sup> The Asia region includes projects in the Pacific.

<sup>6</sup> Other sectors tracked but not yet programmed include: health, infrastructure, and urban management.

TABLE 3: SECTOR BY NUMBER OF PROJECTS AND TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT (USD MILLIONS)

Sector	Number of Projects	Total Grant Amount
Water Management	6	42.6
Food Security	5	31.6
Agriculture	4	26.2
Disaster Risk Reduction	4	25.6
Coastal Management	3	23.4
Multi-sector	2	11.4
Rural Development	1	5.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>166.4</b>

FIGURE 1: GRANT AMOUNT FOR APPROVED PROJECTS BY SECTOR (PERCENTAGE)



9. After the Annual Performance Report was first presented in December 2011, fully developed project documents were required to explicitly indicate the alignment of project/programme outcomes and objectives to Fund level outputs and outcomes. This has allowed the secretariat to provide a breakdown of the proposed grant amount by Adaptation Fund outcome (Table 4). The table does not include project execution costs, project fees or any project level outputs that do not align with the Adaption Fund results framework.

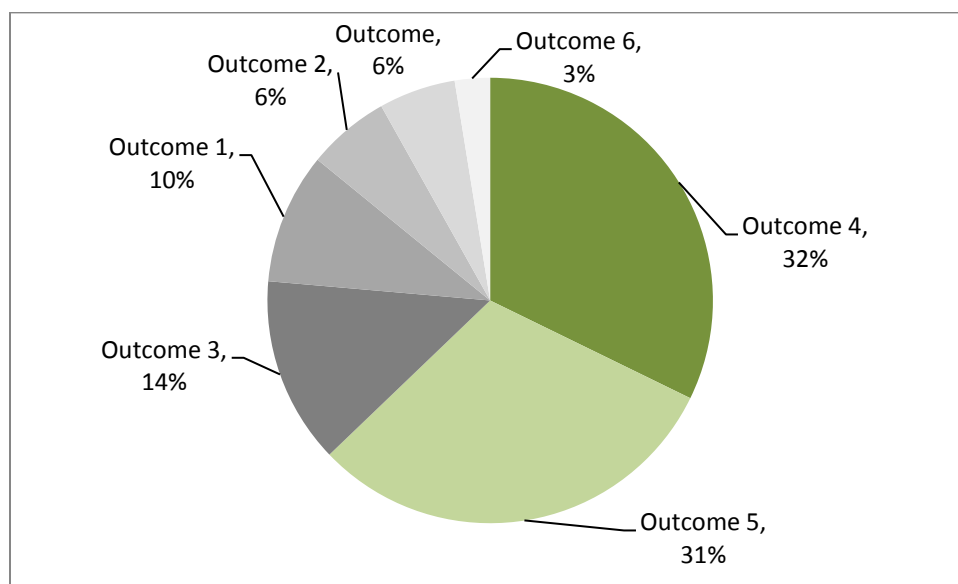
TABLE 4: GRANT AMOUNT PROGRAMMED BY ADAPTATION FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK  
OUTCOME (USD MILLIONS)<sup>7</sup>

Fund Outcome	Grant Amount (FY 12)	Grant Amount (FY 11)	Total
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Reduced exposure at national level to climate-related hazards & threats	7.0	4.5	11.6
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Strengthened capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic & environmental losses	4.3	3.0	7.3
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Strengthened awareness & ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	12.5	4.1	16.5
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development & natural resource sectors	20.1	19.2	39.3
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	14.8	22.5	37.3
<b>Outcome 6:</b> Diversified and strengthened livelihoods & sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	3.1	-	3.1
<b>Outcome 7:</b> Improved policies and regulation that promote and enforce resilience measures	4.8	2.0	6.8
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121.9</b>

10. The largest amount of grant money approved to date has been channeled toward outcome four, *increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors* (\$39.3 million, 32 percent), followed closely by outcome five, *increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress* (\$37.3 million, 31 percent).

<sup>7</sup> Figures may not add up due to rounding

FIGURE 2: GRANT AMOUNT BY AF'S RESULTS FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES (PERCENT)



11. In addition to project/programme approvals the Board has endorsed a total of 10 projects concepts in FY 2012, six out of these 10 were approved within FY 2012. In FY 2011, 13 concepts were endorsed. Out of those eight have been approved (67 percent), the remaining five have not been approved through June 30, 2012. In FY 10, six projects concepts were endorsed; all six of these have been approved. While there is no guarantee that the fully developed proposals from these concepts will be funded, it is useful to keep track of the Board's early signals. Annex 2 provides a list of the concepts endorsed in FY 2012 and their current status.

### III. PROGRESS ON PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

12. At its 16th Board meeting the Board decided that "the Adaptation Fund, will consider the start date [of a project/programme] to be the date the inception workshop for the project/programme takes place. The Implementing Entity must therefore submit both the date of the inception workshop and the entity's inception report to the Fund secretariat no later than one month after the workshop has taken place." Based on this definition, there are nine projects that were under implementation for at least part of FY 2012. The table below provides the details of these nine projects.

TABLE 5: PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN FY 2012

Country	Sector	NIE/MIE	Title	Amount (USD)	Amount transferred (USD) <sup>8</sup>	Project Approval (Date)	Project Start (Date)
Ecuador	Food Security	WFP	Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River basin	7,449,468	2,647,029	3/18/2011	11/29/2011

<sup>8</sup> As of October 31, 2012

Honduras	Water Management	UNDP	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources in Honduras	5,698,000	2,957,066	9/17/2010	6/27/2011
Maldives	Water Management	UNDP	Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island	8,989,225	434,203	6/22/2011	6/20/2012
Mongolia	Water Management	UNDP	Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach to Maintaining Water Security in Critical Water Catchments in Mongolia	5,500,000	1,037,849	6/22/2011	6/14/2012
Nicaragua	Water Management	UNDP	Reduction of Risks and Vulnerability Based on Flooding and Droughts in the Estero Real River Watershed	5,500,950	3,777,310	12/15/2010	6/21/2011
Pakistan	Disaster Risk Reduction	UNDP	Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan	3,960,000	2,643,224	12/15/2010	11/15/2011
Senegal	Coastal Management	CSE	Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas	8,619,000	7,869,000	9/17/2010	01/21/2011
Solomon Islands	Food Security	UNDP	Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security	5,533,500	3,096,377	3/18/2011	06/28/2011
Turkmenistan	Water Management	UNDP	Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at national and community level	2,929,500	407,100	6/22/2011	5/26/2012

13. Of these nine projects, four have submitted project performance reports (PPR) which will be made available on the Adaptation Fund website.<sup>9</sup> Projects are required to submit a PPR one year after the start of a project and every year thereafter for the duration of the project.<sup>10</sup> The table below provides more detailed information on the four projects that have submitted PPRs.

TABLE 6: PROJECTS SUBMITTING PPRs AND IMPLEMENTATION RATINGS

COUNTRY	NIE/MIE	IMPLEMENTATION DURATION (MONTHS)*	DISBURSEMENTS (USD)**	IMPLEMENTATION RATING <sup>11</sup>
<b>HONDURAS</b>	UNDP	12	500,543	S
<b>NICARAGUA</b>	UNDP	12	403,654	S
<b>SENEGAL</b>	CSE	18	3,627,425	S

<sup>9</sup> Due to the sensitive information contained in the PPR's procurement section, including bid amounts and winning bids, information, such as names of bidders in the procurement process will not be disclosed.

<sup>10</sup> This is the minimum requirement for all projects, the Board may request more frequent reporting.

<sup>11</sup> Rating scale: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For a definition of implementation ratings please see Annex III.

<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>305,728</b>	<b>MS</b>
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\*Through June 30, 2012

\*\* Amount of money disbursed from implementing entity for the project, to or on behalf of the executing entity. All figures are as of June 30, 2012 with the exception of the Senegal project which is as of August 22, 2012.

14. While each of the projects have been under implementation for one year, with the exception of the project in Senegal, there have been interesting developments and lessons learned in each project. Annex 3 summarizes information provided through the PPRs submitted for the four projects listed in table 7 above and provides lessons learned from each of the projects.

#### **IV. EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY INDICATORS**

15. As approved by the Board through the *RBM Approach Paper (AFB/EFC.1/3/Rev. 2)*, Indicators for Fund level processes will be tracked and reported annually. These indicators cover: (i) secure financing, financing mechanisms, and efficiency of use; (ii) project cycle efficiency; (iii) results driven performance; and (iv) accreditation processes.

16. Table 7, provides the data on the Fund level indicators for FY 2011 and FY 2012. Where applicable, targets may be set for several of the indicators below. At this stage, it may be too early to set targets for some of the indicators because of insufficient data. The secretariat has provided suggested targets that the Board may wish to consider setting at this meeting.

17. The Board may also wish to consider adding an indicator to track the level of civil society engagement within the Fund’s projects. One potential indicator is the number of civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in the execution of AF projects. To track this would entail a minor modification to our project performance report (PPR) template. In the overview, section where executing entities are listed, a box may be added to request which type of organization each entity is (i.e. government, private, NGO, etc). The Board may also wish to consider tracking engagement of CSOs that follow the progress of projects/programmes under implementation. How to track and operationalize this would need to be fully developed.

18. The Board may also wish to re-consider several management effectiveness and efficiency indicators previously approved by the AFB. Specifically, there are several indicators that track the number of projects approved, concepts endorsed, projects rejected etc. While this type of descriptive information is of interest to the Board and stakeholders, it may be misplaced as part of the indicators, as these figures do not measure effectiveness or efficiency but are instead descriptive numbers. The body of the annual report presents this data by fiscal year and cumulatively, as such the Board may consider removing these indicators. The Board may also consider removing the indicator “Average response time of secretariat initial review of projects/programs (months)” since the secretariat must invariably process projects within the nine weeks prior to a Board meeting.

TABLE 7: ADAPTATION FUND LEVEL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<b>1. Secure Financing and Financing Mechanisms</b>
<b>1.1 Increased and Diversified Resources</b>



Item	As of September 30, 2011	As of June 30, 2012 <sup>12</sup>	
Total value of CERs (US\$ millions)	167.9	180.1	
Average price for all CERs sold (EUR/ton)	12.44	10.81	
Number of donors	9	10	
Actual donor contributions (US\$ millions)	85.8	119.5	
Total cash transfers vs. funds committed	37%	25%	
<b>1.2 Efficient Cost Structure<sup>13</sup></b>			
Item	FY 2011	FY 2012	Target <sup>14</sup>
Board, Secretariat, and Trustee operational expenses against total Adaptation Fund resources committed - %	5.8%	3.6%	5%
Implementing Entities fees against total Fund resources allocated	7.4%	7.8%	8.5%
Execution Cost against total grant (minus fees) - %	8.8%	8.7%	9.5%
<b>2. Improve Efficiencies in Project Cycle</b>			
<b>2.1 Project Cycle Efficiency<sup>15</sup></b>			
Item	FY 2011	FY 2012	Target
Average time to process fully developed proposals for approval (months)	3.1	6.4 <sup>16</sup>	6
Average response time of secretariat in initial review of projects/programs (months)	1.8	2	2
Average time from submission to approval for one-step projects (months) <sup>17</sup>	3.2 <sup>18</sup>	9.1	9
Average time from submission to approval for two-step projects (months) <sup>19</sup>	8.3	12.8	12
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (NIEs) (months)	2 months <sup>20</sup>	NA	6 mo
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (MIEs) (months)	4.6 months	7 months	6 mo
<b>3. Results Driven Implementation</b>			
<b>3.1 Fund Performance Rating<sup>21</sup></b>			

<sup>12</sup> All figures in this column are cumulative

<sup>13</sup> Board approvals for project/programmes as well as project formulation grants are considered commitments

<sup>14</sup> All targets are proposed. Any actual targets must be agreed to by the AF Board.

<sup>15</sup> Project cycle time frame includes agency preparation and review time; all project proposals submitted up to eight weeks before a board meeting are decided upon during that meeting.

<sup>16</sup> Many factors influence this figure including the quality of the project proposals submitted. Since the first call for proposals in June 2010, the AFB has further specified the review criteria, and approved an instruction document for proponents, which has helped ensure required level of detail in the proposals and consistency of reviews. In addition, in the 18th meeting of the Board, the Chair of the PPRC noted with concern that there appeared to have been a decline in the quality of some of the fully developed project documents being received from MIEs which might be related to a rush to submit proposals before the 50 percent cap on projects and programmes for MIEs was reached.

<sup>17</sup> Based on projects approved in the given FY

<sup>18</sup> Based on only one project that came in through the one step process and was approved in FY 2011

<sup>19</sup> Based on projects approved in the given FY

<sup>20</sup> Both FY 11 & 12 include only one project (Senegal, implemented by CSE).

<sup>21</sup> These values reflect an overview of all decisions by the board, including multiple decisions on the same projects that were updated and re-submitted to the Board.

Item	FY 2011	FY 2012	Target
Percentage of projects/programmes that have received implementation <sup>22</sup> ratings of MS or above (moderately satisfactory)	NA	100%	80%
Number of project/programme concepts endorsed	19	11	
Number of project/programme concepts submitted but not endorsed	5	3	
Number of project/programme concepts endorsed after initial non-endorsement then revision	1	5	
Number of fully developed proposals approved	10	15	
Number of fully developed proposals not approved	5	4	
Number of project/programme concepts rejected	1	0	
Number of fully developed proposals rejected	0	0	
Percent of projects/programmes that received MS rating or above at midterm review	NA	NA	75%
Percent of projects/programmes that received MS rating or above at terminal evaluation	NA	NA	75%
Number of suspended/canceled projects/programmes	NA	NA	
<b>3.2 Efficient Reporting</b>			
Item	FY 2011	FY 2012	
Percent of project inception reports submitted on time	NA	44%	
Percent of project performance reports (PPRs) submitted in complete form and meeting deadline	NA	75% <sup>23</sup>	
<b>4. Accreditation Applications</b>			
<b>4.1 Increased and Diversified Access Modalities</b>			
Item	FY 2011	FY 2012	
MIEs	Number of Applications <i>Accredited</i> <sup>24</sup>	8	2
	Number of Applications <i>Not Accredited</i>	0	0
NIEs	Number of Applications <i>Accredited</i>	5	7
	Number of Applications <i>Not Accredited</i>	2	3
	Number of Applications <i>Under Consideration</i>	11	9
RIEs	Number of Applications <i>Accredited</i>	1	0
	Number of Applications <i>Not Accredited</i>	0	0
	Number of Applications <i>Under Consideration</i>	1	4
Total number of field visits		5	2
Field visits (percentage over total number of applications received)		18%	8%
Average months between first submission of <b>accredited</b> application and Board's decision (NIEs and RIEs)		5.5	7.5
Average months between first submission of <b>accredited</b> application and Board's decision (MIEs)		5	10
Average number of months between first submission of <b>non-accredited</b> applications and Board decision (NIEs and RIEs)		8	7.5

<sup>22</sup> Based on four projects that have submitted PPRs

<sup>23</sup> In FY 2012, four PPRs were due. All four were submitted in complete form however, one was submitted late.

<sup>24</sup> To date the Board has only invited 15 MIEs to apply for accreditation.

Average number of meetings of the Accreditation Panel to consider an application (both accredited and non-accredited NIEs)	3	2
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**RECOMMENDATION**

19. The EFC may want to consider document AFB/EFC.10/4 and recommend to the Board for approval:

- 1) The AF’s Annual Performance Report FY 2012;
- 2) The addition of targets for select indicators under the management efficiency and effectiveness matrix;
- 3) The addition of the indicator “CSOs involved in project execution (No/percent)” to allow the Fund to track CSO involvement within AF projects along with any necessary modifications to the Fund’s reporting template, PPR to allow the secretariat to report on the indicator; and
- 4) The deletion of indicators that do not measure “effectiveness and efficiency” of the Fund;

The EFC also may want to consider requesting that the secretariat explore options for tracking CSO engagement external to project implementation.

### Annex 1: List of Approved Projects through June 30, 2012

Country	Title	Implementing Entity	Approved Amount (USD)	Amount Transferred (USD)	Approval Date	Project Start
1 Senegal	Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas	CSE	\$8,619,000	\$7,869,000	9/17/2010	
2 Honduras	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources in Honduras: Increased Systemic Resilience and Reduced Vulnerability of the Urban Poor	UNDP	\$5,620,300	\$2,957,066	9/17/2010	
3 Nicaragua	Reduction of Risks and Vulnerability Based on Flooding and Droughts in the Estero Real River Watershed	UNDP	\$5,500,950	\$3,777,310	12/15/2010	
4 Pakistan	Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan - Project Document, Inception Report, Progress of the GLOF project	UNDP	\$3,906,000	\$2,643,224	12/15/2010	
5 Ecuador	Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River basin - Project Document, Inception report, WFP 2011 Annual Report for Ecuador	WFP	\$7,449,468	\$2,647,029	3/18/2011	
6 Eritrea	Climate Change Adaptation Programme In Water and Agriculture In Anseba Region, Eritrea - Project Document, Inception Report	UNDP	\$6,520,850	\$889,329	3/18/2011	
7 Solomon Islands	Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security - Project Document, Inception Report	UNDP	\$5,533,500	\$3,096,377	3/18/2011	
8 Mongolia	Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach to Maintaining Water Security in Critical Water Catchments in Mongolia - Inception Report, Project Document	UNDP	\$5,500,000	\$1,037,849	6/22/2011	

<b>9</b>	Maldives	Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island - Project Document	UNDP	\$8,989,225	\$434,203	6/22/2011
<b>10</b>	Turkmenistan	Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at national and community level - Project Document	UNDP	\$2,929,500	\$407,100	6/22/2011
<b>11</b>	Mauritius	Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone of Mauritius - Project Document	United Nations Development Programme	\$9,119,240	\$876,773	9/16/2011
<b>12</b>	Georgia	Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities of Georgia - Project Document	UNDP	\$5,316,500	\$1,044,125	12/14/2011
<b>13</b>	Tanzania	Implementation Of Concrete Adaptation Measures To Reduce Vulnerability Of Livelihood and Economy Of Coastal Communities In Tanzania - Project Document	UNEP	\$5,008,564	\$729,541	12/14/2011
<b>14</b>	Cook Islands	Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change - Project Document	UNDP	\$5,381,600	\$772,020	12/14/2011
<b>15</b>	Uruguay	Uruguay: Helping Small Farmers Adapt to Climate Change - Project Document, Project Cost Summary, Disbursement Schedule	ANII	\$9,967,678	\$330,000	12/14/2011
<b>16</b>	Samoa	Enhancing Resilience of Samoa's Coastal Communities to Climate Change - Project Document	UNDP	\$8,732,351	\$1,483,563	12/14/2011

17	Madagascar	Madagascar: Promoting Climate Resilience in the Rice Sector - Project Document	UNEP	\$5,104,925	\$1,314,206	12/14/2011
18	Papua New Guinea	Enhancing adaptive capacity of communities to climate change-related floods in the North Coast and Islands Region of Papua New Guinea - Project Document	UNDP	\$6,530,373	\$1,736,070	3/16/2012
19	Cambodia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia - Project Document	UNEP	\$4,954,273	\$1,107,231	6/28/2012
20	Colombia	Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Region of La Depression Momposina in Colombia - Project Document	UNDP	\$8,518,307	\$1,842,089	6/28/2012
21	Djibouti	Developing Agro-Pastoral Shade Gardens as an Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities in Djibouti - Project Document	UNDP	\$4,658,556	\$1,046,122	6/28/2012
22	Egypt	Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region - Project Document	WFP	\$6,904,318		6/28/2012
23	Jamaica	Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security - Project Document	Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)	\$9,965,000	\$3,451,897	6/28/2012

24	Lebanon	Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL) - Project Document	IFAD	\$7,860,825	6/28/2012
25	Mauritania	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	WFP	\$7,803,605	6/28/2012
		-	TOTAL	\$166,394,908	\$41,492,124

## Annex 2: Annex of Endorsed Projects

### ENDORSED PROJECTS FY10-12: PROJECT STATUS AS OF JUNE 30, 2012

Country	Title	Implementing Entity	FY Endorsed	Approval Date/Status
Senegal	Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas	CSE	FY10	9/17/2010
Pakistan	Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan	UNDP	FY10	12/15/2010
Nicaragua	Reduction of Risks and Vulnerability Based on Flooding and Droughts in the Estero Real River Watershed	UNDP	FY10	12/15/2010
Solomon Islands	Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security	UNDP	FY10	3/18/2011
Mongolia	Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach to Maintaining Water Security in Critical Water Catchments in Mongolia	UNDP	FY10	6/22/2011
Maldives	Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island	UNDP	FY10	6/22/2011
Ecuador	Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River basin	WFP	FY11	3/18/2011
Madagascar	Promoting Climate Resilience in the Rice Sector	UNEP	FY11	12/14/2011
Uruguay	Building Resilience to Climate Change in Vulnerable Smallholders	ANII	FY11	12/14/2011
Cook Islands	Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change (SRIC - CC)	UNDP	FY11	12/14/2011
Georgia	Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities of Georgia	UNDP	FY11	12/16/2011
Papua New Guinea	Enhancing adaptive capacity of communities in Papua New Guinea to climate change and disaster risks in the Coastal and Highland regions	UNDP	FY11	3/16/2012
Djibouti	DEVELOPING AGRO-PASTORAL SHADE GARDENS AS AN ADAPTATION STRATEGY FOR POOR RURAL COMMUNITIES	UNDP	FY11	6/29/2012
Jamaica	ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR AND COASTAL AREAS TO PROTECT LIVELIHOODS AND IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY	PIOJ	FY11	6/29/2012
Seychelles	Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Seychelles	UNDP	FY11	Not approved
El Salvador	Promoting climate change resilient infrastructure development in San Salvador Metropolitan Area	UNDP	FY11	Not approved
Guatemala	Climate change resilient productive landscapes and socio-economic networks advanced in Guatemala	UNDP	FY11	Not approved
Argentina	INCREASING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST OF THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE	WB	FY11	Not approved
Fiji	Enhancing Resilience of Rural Communities to Flood and Drought-Related Climate Change and Disaster Risks in the Ba Catchment Area of Fiji (PIMS 4572)	UNDP	FY11	Not approved



Lebanon	Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL)	IFAD	FY12	6/29/2012
Argentina	Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small-size Agriculture Producers of the Northeast of Argentina	UCAR	FY12	6/29/2012
Mauritania	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	WFP	FY12	6/29/2012
Cambodia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia	UNEP	FY12	6/29/2012
Egypt	PREPARING THE LAKE NASSER REGION IN SOUTHERN EGYPT AS A CLIMATE ADAPTATION HUB	WFP	FY12	6/29/2012
Paraguay	Ecosystem based approaches for reducing the vulnerability of food production to the impacts of climate change in the Eastern and Chaco Regions of Paraguay	UNEP	FY12	6/29/2012
Benin	Adaptation of the Cotonou Lagoon ecosystems and human systems to the sea level rise and extremer weather phenomena impacts	FNE	FY12	Not approved
Myanmar	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar	UNDP	FY12	Not approved
Belize	BELIZE MARINE CONSERVATION AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION INITIATIVE	UNEP	FY12	Not approved
Peru	Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change on Peru's Coastal Marine Ecosystem and Fisheries	IDB	FY12	Not approved

### **Annex 3: Summary of Project Implementation Progress**

#### **Honduras:**

**Project Title:** *Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources in Honduras: Increased Systemic Resilience and Reduced Vulnerability of the Urban Poor*

**Summary:** The Government of Honduras is executing this five-year project with the support of UNDP under the Multilateral Implementation Entity (MIE) modality. The objective of the project is to increase resilience to climate change water-related risks in the most vulnerable population in Honduras through pilot activities and an overarching intervention to mainstream climate change considerations into the water sector. Given the cross-cutting scope of this sector, the project will contribute to incorporate climate change issues into the planning processes and investment decisions of key line ministries. Targeted work in Tegucigalpa and the watersheds that provision the capital city, will validate concrete response measures – ranging from economic incentives to low-cost technology investments that will assist in orienting work at policy levels.

**Project Objectives:** The project has three main objectives.

- *Objective 1:* Relevant institutional structures including the National Water Authority, strengthened for mainstreaming climate change risks into water resources management as well as into national planning, public investment - budgeting and decision-making processes (at various scales)
- *Objective 2:* Comprehensive measures piloted to safeguard Tegucigalpa City and environs' water supplies in response to existing and projected water scarcity and to the vulnerability to extreme climate events
- *Objective 3:* Targeted capacity building and outreach enable stakeholders at all levels to effectively respond to long-term climate change impacts

**Implementation Progress:** The project has facilitated the dialogue among different government institutions to coordinate efforts towards the integration of adaptation considerations under government annual operation plans. The Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SERNA), using AF funds, has provided technical training to institutions in order to facilitate the understanding and use of methodological tools on adaptation and to implement them in the preparation of development plans, watershed management, protected areas and regional development. In addition, preparatory studies and formal agreements have been carried out to strengthen the national meteorological network by acquiring 60 new stations (late 2012) and establishing an inventory of parts needed to retrofit old ones. The new stations will provide sound climate information to be used by government institutions to develop early warning systems (EWS) and other ways to reduce impacts of extreme weather events.

Technical studies - hydrologic, geologic, and topographic – were carried out to define proposals for construction works to control floods and landslides. Possible executors of these constructions works are being analyzed and activities are expected to begin in late 2012.

A knowledge management strategy to compile and disseminate information in a systematic manner on project activities and achievements is also in place.

**Fund Level Indicators:** The Honduras project aligns most closely with three of the AF’s fund level outcomes, Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental issues; Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level; and Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors. The table below provides the information from the project’s results tracker for Outcomes 2 and 4 and their associated outputs

HONDURAS: ADAPTATION FUND PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS TRACKER – OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGETS AND BASELINE

Fund Outcome/Output	Fund Outcome/Output Indicator	Target at approval	Baseline
<b>Outcome 2</b>	2.1: No. and type of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	4 ministries and 30 groups represented in the Thematic Discussions of 4 regional development Councils	1 Ministry (SERNA)
<b>Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and regional centers and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events</b>	2.2.2: No. of people affected by climate variability	At least 300 people and key stakeholders who effectively apply the training on climate risks issues into planning and programming efforts	4 technicians in SERNA and 3 technicians in SEPLAN
<b>Outcome 4</b>	4.2: Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	14 neighborhoods (barrios) with rain water harvesting designs and construction work for the mitigation of landslides and/or floods	Government support has been limited to the distribution of water to the poor households and not in promoting more sustainable options such as harvesting rain water and water storage systems
<b>Output 4: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</b>	4.2: No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by asset types)	14 neighborhoods (barrios) in Tegucigalpa benefit from investments for flood and landslide control	Only one study has been carried out on possible flood and landslide control infrastructure but no actions have been implemented

**Select Project Level Indicators:** In addition to the indicators above which align with the AF’s results framework, the table below provides key indicators related to the project’s second objective. These indicators measure the progress of the project outcomes/outputs which target water scarcity in vulnerable communities in the face of climate variability.

**PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS MEASURING RESPONSE TO EXISTING AND PROJECTED WATER SCARCITY**

<b>Objective 2 - Comprehensive measures piloted to safeguard Tegucigalpa City and environs’ water supplies in response to existing and projected water scarcity and to the vulnerability to extreme climate events</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress Since Inception</b>	<b>Target Project End</b>
<b>Number of poor households in Tegucigalpa benefitting from rain harvesting and water storage systems</b>	Government support has been limited to distribution of water to poor households & not to promoting more sustainable options	There are three rain water harvesting system designs for three neighborhoods: Campo Cielo, La Obrera, and El Pastel. These will benefit a total of 708 homes (2149 men and 2267 women) of which 312 men are head of household and 396 women are head of household.	At least 3,500 homes in the 14 target neighborhoods in Tegucigalpa benefit from harvesting rain water and water storage systems by Year 4
<b>Number of poor households in Tegucigalpa benefit from flood and landslide control infrastructure</b>	Only one study has been carried out on possible flood and landslide control infrastructure but no actions have been implemented.	Design in place for a landslide mitigation construction project for the Campo Cielo neighborhood which will benefit a total of 180 homes (539 men and 560 women) of which 67 men are head of household and 113 women are head of household.	At least 1,000 homes in the 14 target neighborhoods of Tegucigalpa benefit from the investments to control floods and landslides by Year 4
<b>Number of EWS for floods and landslides operational</b>	No EWS for flood and landslide are operational at present	The sites to establish the EWS have been identified. There are pre-defined sites to install the 4 Early Warning Systems but technical details are still being analyzed.	4 EWS established which will benefit an estimated total population of 13,000 in the most vulnerable areas of Tegucigalpa and the high Choluteca basin by Year 3
<b>Number of hectares of new forest corridors in the upper Choluteca basin contribute to enhanced ecosystem water provisioning services</b>	There are 5 Protected Areas covering 30,000 has. (in the project area) However these PAs are not connected and face increasing threats from urban development and an	5 water producing micro basins (1,799 ha) of the Guacerique River sub-basin with delimitation, demarcation, and signage (Honduras has the Protected Area category for water production) / The formulation of the management plan for the Hombre River sub-basin (33,887 ha)	60,000 ha of forest corridors of the high Choluteca Basin under effective protection by Year 5

	expanding agricultural frontier.	is in process / The formulation of the management plan for the Corralitos Wildlife Reserve is in process (6,921 ha) / Re-adaptation of the management plan for La Tigra National Plan is in process (24,340 ha)
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**Lessons Learned:** A positive lesson from this project has been the integration of six inter-institutional and interdisciplinary teams for the project operation, which has allowed for strengthened relationships among government institutions. The understanding and collaboration of these institutions has provided a cohesive message, which has generated trust among the beneficiaries.

**Gender Considerations:** Men and women leaders have participated in all community processes. For example, in the validation of the design of the construction of a rain water harvesting system, SERNA has fostered effective participation of women to voice their opinions regarding the benefits of this project. Likewise, activities to protect the basins and the water producing zones have been carried out during the hours which guarantee the equal participation of men and women from the communities.

As outlined in table 9, three rain water harvesting systems have been designed for three neighborhoods: Campo Cielo, La Obrera, and El Pastel. These will benefit:

- A total of 708 homes: 2149 men and 2267 women
- Of the 708 homes: 312 men are head of household and 396 women are head of household.

A design is also in place for a landslide mitigation construction project for the Campo Cielo neighborhood which will benefit:

- A total of 180 homes : 539 men and 560 women
- Of the 180 homes: 67 men are head of household and 113 women are head of household

**Nicaragua:**

**Project Title:** *Reduction of Risks and Vulnerability Based on Flooding and Droughts in the Estero Real River Watershed*

**Summary:** The project aims to reduce risks from droughts and flooding generated by climate change and variability in the watershed of the Estero Real River. In Chinandega and León, the Estero Real River Watershed (3.690 km<sup>2</sup>), and in particular the sub watershed of the Villanueva River (1,550 km<sup>2</sup>)—also known as Rio Grande or Aquespalapa—is emblematic of the combined impacts of poor development models and strong climate variability.

The project is relying upon a coordinated set of interventions designed to implement new public policies for addressing climate change by introducing agro-ecological practices and participatory watershed management in highly vulnerable rural communities. Through targeted investments in water retention, long-term farm planning, and institutional capacity building in local communities, municipalities and government agencies, the project will validate an adaptation scheme as a vehicle for implementation of the national climate change strategy.

**Project Objectives:** The project has four main objectives.

- *Objective 1:* Investments in infrastructure for storing and using rain and surface water in eight micro-watersheds in the upper watershed of the Estero Real River.
- *Objective 2:* Introduction of climate resilient agro-ecological practices to make effective use of available water.
- *Objective 3:* Institutional development and capacity building in micro-watersheds, municipalities, and participating national institutions
- *Objective 4:* Ongoing monitoring and analysis of climatic conditions and changes in land use, water flows and soil quality

**Implementation Progress:** During the first year of implementation, the Nicaragua Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, MARENA) established agreements with ministries and government institutions in each micro-watershed in accordance with their respective areas of competence. Similarly, MARENA integrated municipal technical teams in El Sauce, Achuapa, and Villanueva municipalities to optimize coordination among sub-national governments, cooperatives, farmers' organizations and NGOs that are active in the area.

MARENA, using AF resources, has initiated construction works for two communal irrigation systems that will increase water availability for domestic and productive use. Around 85 households - 65 households in Las Mercedes micro-watershed and 32 households in Salale micro-watershed— will benefit from the construction of two communal irrigation systems. In addition, 1005 family farms will be provided with plans for agro-ecological transformation to introduce silvopastoral systems which are under development by MARENA.

Finally, MARENA, using AF funds, has secured technical support for the implementation of electronic information posts to start collecting baseline information on indicators of selected micro-watersheds. Electronic information post established in each targeted micro-watershed will feed in the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) to develop geo-referenced information to be used for local stakeholders and as monitoring tools for activities carried out by MARENA in El Sauce, Achuapa, and Villanueva municipalities.

**Fund Level Indicators:** The Nicaragua project aligns most closely with three of the AF's fund level outcomes, Outcome 1: Reduced exposure at the national level to climate-related hazards and threats; Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas; and Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures. The table below provides the information from the project's results tracker for Outcomes 1, 6, and 7.

NICARAGUA: ADAPTATION FUND PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS TRACKER – OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGETS AND BASELINE

Fund Outcome/Output	Fund Outcome/Output Indicator	Target at approval	Baseline
<b>Outcome 1</b>	1.1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	8 electronic information posts installed in each targeted micro-watershed to provide geo-referenced information	Targeted micro-watershed lack infrastructure to record and disseminate climate-related data
<b>Outcome 6</b>	6.1: Percentage of households and communities having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of communities in each micro-watershed have access to communal irrigation systems</li> <li>• 80% of farm families in each micro-watershed implementing agro-ecological farm transformation plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities in Villanueva, El Sauce and Achuapa municipalities lack access to irrigation systems</li> <li>• Few Family farms (5%) in targeted municipalities are implementing silvopastoral systems</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 7</b>	7.2: No. or targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced	3 targeted municipalities include climate change adaptation measures under their development plans	Municipalities are not integrating climate change under their development plans (Zero municipalities)

**Select Project Level Indicators:** In addition to the indicators above which align with the AF’s results framework, the table below provides key indicators related to the project’s first and second objectives. These indicators measure the progress of the project outcomes/outputs which target investments in infrastructure for storing and using rain and surface water and the introduction of climate resilient agro-ecological practices.

PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS MEASURING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR WATER STORAGE AND INTRODUCTION OF CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRO-ECOLOGICAL PRACTICES

Objective 1: Investments in infrastructure for storing and using rain and surface water in eight micro-watersheds in the upper watershed of the Estero Real River.			
Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target Project End

<b>Percentage of farms in each micro-watershed with access to irrigation by means of hydraulic works built with programme funds.</b>	0	117 water harvesting works have been identified which will benefit 120 families of the municipality of Achuapa. The identification of 190 works in the municipalities of El Sauce and Villanueva will be completed in September for a total of 307 water related works that will be installed by December 2012.	90%
<b>Surface in hectares to increase low risk</b>	67.6 ha	The irrigation systems are still not working; at this time they have only been designed and identified.	161.5 ha
<b>Amount of water (lts/sec) carried through the communal irrigation system infrastructure</b>	0 lts/seg	The original designs for the work were reviewed and consulted with the communities. The communal irrigation system in the micro-watershed of Las Mercedes was tendered in May 2012 and construction started in June 2012. This system will directly benefit 65 farming families and it is estimated that the flow will be 30lts/sec. Construction is expected to be completed in November 2012. The communal irrigation system of the Salale micro-watershed had to be redesigned and relocated, its construction is expected to begin in October 2012. This system will directly benefit 32 farming families.	50 lts/seg
<b>Objective 2: Introduction of climate resilient agro-ecological practices to make effective use of available water.</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress Since Inception</b>	<b>Target Project End</b>
<b>Number of farm families in the targeted micro-watersheds with at least one annual harvest</b>	400	Progress has only be made on the development of 120 agro-ecological farm transformation plans; this indicator will show progress in the next PPR	1005
<b>Percentage of farm families in each micro-watershed implementing agro-ecological farm transformation plans</b>	5%	32% of the total of agro-ecological farm transformation plans of the municipality of Achuapa have been delivered. The implementation of these plans will begin in August 2012.	80%



<b>Number of farming families with agro-ecological farm transformation plans</b>	0	Baseline information has been collected to formulate 280 agro-ecological farm transformation plans. Out of these, 120 have been completed and delivered to the same number of farming families in the municipality of Achuapa, In October, MARENA will complete the delivery process of 380 agro-ecological farm transformation plans in the municipalities of El Sauce and Villanueva for a total of 500 plans.	1005
<b>Area (ha) of agro-ecological transformation plans developed in farms</b>	0	312 hectares have been identified through 120 agro-ecological transformation plans developed in the municipality of Achuapa,	1129ha
<b>Surface in hectares of protected forest water recharge and riparian zones</b>	0	120 ha were identified through field work in the water recharge zones in the municipality of Achuapa. Demarcation and developing the Water Recharge and Riparian Zone Management Plan prioritized in the 8 micro-watersheds of the Villanueva River sub watershed.	400ha

**Lessons Learned:** In order to reduce the environmental impact of the communal irrigation system for Salale, the system had to be redesigned and relocated. For example, the water will now be carried through pipelines instead of an open channel, avoiding sanitary risks and allowing the incorporation of a greater number of families (from 20 families originally planned to 32 families).

In order to strengthen local capacities in following-up investments in the communal irrigation systems in the micro-watersheds of Las Mercedes and Salale, a collaboration agreement was signed between MAREN-Municipality of El Sauce, to transfer resources to hire two resident engineers who will follow-up on the construction and maintenance of the communal irrigation systems.

The baseline information to develop the agro-ecological farm transformation plans was originally planned to be collected by agro-ecology students from UNAN Leon, however the need to hire qualified technicians with more experience to guarantee the quality of the information generated was identified.

**Gender Considerations:** To participate effectively in the preparation of micro-watershed and sub-watershed plans, MARENA trained 963 people (522 men and 441 women) on adaptation-related risks and opportunities during the implementation of 18 workshops. These forums served as open spaces to examine and discuss information, share own experiences, debate its implications, examine options for action and consequences of each option, and build agreements.

Further, in the agro-ecological transformation plans family has been considered in an integral manner focusing on the inclusion of the gender perspective. The project will also direct around US\$50,000 for investment in smaller works for efficient water use identified through the agro-ecological farm transformation plans to directly benefit women and their households.

Implementation of government strategies that further incorporate and disseminate the regulatory instruments that promote the active participation of women; among them are the Equal Rights and Opportunity Law, the Gender Policy, and the Joint Gender Programme.

## **Senegal:**

**Project Title:** *Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas*

**Summary:** In Senegal, climate variability is expressed through unreliable rainfall along with increasing temperatures, salinization of freshwater resources, depletion of fish stocks, land degradation, and flooding. All the pillars of sustainable development are affected, with heavy impacts on the most vulnerable communities whose livelihoods depend directly on natural resources.

Coastal erosion is one of the most visible consequences of climate change exacerbated by human activities. Many parts of the coastal areas (700 km) are facing coastal erosion amplified by sea level rise and storm surges. The shoreline moves yearly by approximately one to two meters. That is the reason why the protection of the Coast is one of the main priorities of the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA). Due to the existence of a climate-sensitive farming sector, high population density, and the concentration of almost all economic activities in coastal areas, coastal flooding and erosion are the main causes of the loss of physical and financial assets in the region. The project aims to address some of these key issues.

The project is implemented by the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), as National Implementing Entity. It is executed in close collaboration between a public institution (the Environmental Directorate), the NGO Green Senegal and a local women's association (Dynamique-Femmes).

**Project Objectives:** The project has three main objectives:

- *Objective 1:* Reduce exposure to coastal climate change impacts by protecting houses and coastal infrastructure threatened by erosion including fish processing areas, fishing docks, and tourism-related activities.
- *Objective 2:* Introduce measures that include anti-salt dikes to mitigate salination of agricultural lands and sea defenses to attenuate coastal erosion.
- *Objective 3:* Develop and implement coastal management policies and regulations.

**Implementation Progress:** To date, the awareness raising activities have been implemented. The construction works were launched in the 3 areas of intervention and most of them are completed or in a final stage (rehabilitation and protection of the fishing dock in Joal, building the anti-salt dike in Joal, rehabilitation of the fish processing area in Saly). Regarding the fish processing area of Khelcom (Joal), a prototype of improved stove was realized and approved and a tender was initiated for the rehabilitation of the site. Nevertheless, there could be some delays (about 3 months) for the adoption and dissemination of the new regulations and for the completion of the protection works in Saly.

**Fund Level Indicators:** The Senegal project aligns most closely with four of the AF’s fund level outcomes, Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level; and Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors; Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas; and Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures. The table below provides the information from the project’s results tracker for outcomes and their associated outputs.

SENEGAL: ADAPTATION FUND PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS TRACKER – OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGETS AND BASELINE

Fund Outcome/Output	Fund Outcome/Output Indicator	Target at approval	Baseline
<b>Outcome 3</b>	3.1: Targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and of appropriate response	5 (on a scale from 1 to 5; 5 fully aware to 1: 1: Aware of neither predicted adverse impacts of climate change nor of appropriate responses)	2 (on scale from 1 to 5; 2: Partially not aware)
<b>Output 3: Targeted populations groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities</b>	3.1: No. and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level	A training and sensitization program designed and carried out; Adequate communication tools are developed and shared; different target groups are trained in the new regulations on the adaptation.	Education on adaptation is still a national priority; however adaptation programs/projects are still devoid of adequate tools for taking up and disseminating learned lessons on community adaptation
<b>Outcome 4</b>	4.2: Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	5 (on a scale from 1 to 5: Fully improved to 1: Not improved)	1 (Nothing in Saly and a very rudimentary stone dyke in Rufisque)
<b>Output 4: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</b>	4.2: No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by asset types)	2 coastal protection facilities	0 protection facility in Saly, 1 rudimentary stone dyke in Rufisque-Est
<b>Outcome 7</b>	7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy	4 (on a scale from 1 to 5: 5: All (Fully integrated) 4: Most 3: Some 2: Most not	1 (on scale from 1 to 5)

		integrated 1: None)	
<b>Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans</b>	7.1. No., type, and sector of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	The Environmental Code updated; the littoral law elaborated; the texts are popularized	No (or inadequate) legal materials dealing with the management of the littoral and taking into account the CC

**Select Project Level Indicators:** In addition to the indicators above which align with the AF's results framework, the table below provides key indicators related to the project's first and second objectives. These indicators measure the progress of the project outcomes/outputs which measure reduction in exposure to coastal climate change impacts and measures to mitigate the effects of salination.

PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS MEASURING PROGRESS TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO COASTAL CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF SALINATION

<b>Objective 1: Reduce exposure to coastal climate change impacts by protecting houses and coastal infrastructure threatened by erosion including fish processing areas, fishing docks, and tourism-related activities.</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress Since Inception</b>	<b>Target Project End</b>
<b>Length of protected coast (in linear meter)</b>	6,000 square km of areas threatened by flood	The company in charge of the works was hired and has received instructions to begin works, field was opened, detailed planning completed, the plan of the facility was elaborated, extracting raw materials in preparation, the geotextile was ordered and already delivered	The protection works of the coastal areas of Rufisque are built (381 linear meter of wall built through the Adaptation Fund )
<b>Linear number of cleaned up channels</b>	Coastal facilities and human settlements facing high threats	Cleaning of the shoreline, clearing of conduits (400 linear meters), removing waste materials	The waste ways of rainwater are cleaned up and connected to the sea
<b>Length of the coast protected (in linear meter)</b>	3 square km of area threatened by flood	The first call for tender for hiring the company in charge of works did not yield qualified candidates. Another call for tender will be launched in the last quarter of 2012	Protection works of the coastal areas of Saly are completed
<b>Objective 2: Introduce measures that include anti-salt dikes to mitigate salination of agricultural lands and sea defenses to attenuate coastal erosion.</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress Since Inception</b>	<b>Target Project End</b>

<b>Existence of a sound fishing dock and a good fish processing area</b>	Destruction of fishing docks and fish processing areas due to sea-level rise	Works completed	The development of the fishing dock and the fish processing area in Saly are complete
<b>Study reports, number of curbs and dikes built</b>	Rice-growing activities affected by intrusion of saline waters; drainage of rice growing areas difficult	Works in its final stage (completed at 85%)	The technical studies and the dikes to prevent salt intrusion into the rice-growing areas of Joal are complete

### Key outputs/outcomes to date:<sup>25</sup>

1. *Building of the anti-salt dike (Joal)*: In Joal-Fadiouth, rice cultivation is a traditional activity, generally restricted to women. Rice-growing activities are carried out in valleys and estuary areas. These areas were affected by a larger intrusion of saline waters, forcing women to abandon rice fields. Through this project, a 3,300 meter anti-salt dyke has been built to reclaim lands affected by salinity
2. *Rehabilitation and protection of the fish unloading dock (Joal)*: In Senegal, Joal-Fadiouth is one of the most important zones of landing of fishery resources. The fishing dock was exposed to high swells and the pillars of the fishing shed were badly corroded due to salt spray. A protection facility was built against storm surges and the fishing shed was rehabilitated.
3. *Rehabilitation of the drying area for fishery products (Saly)*: In Saly, the drying area of 828 m<sup>2</sup> for fishery products was rehabilitated. Its management has been entrusted to a local committee composed of women fish sellers with the support of the municipality.
4. *Erection of breakwaters (Saly) in progress*: Breakwaters are being put in place in the area of Saly Coulang to protect the fish processing area, the houses and the hotels.
5. *Building of the 730 meter dyke (Rufisque) in progress*: Works are in progress for the seawall along the coastline in Rufisque-Est. The 730 meter protection dyke will protect houses that are being threatened by coastal erosion, a problem which affects the town's historical heritage (as many colonial houses have been affected) as well as schools and the local cemetery.
6. *Capacity building, awareness raising and communication programme implemented (Rufisque, Saly, Joal)*: Approximately 812 sessions of awareness raising sessions have been organized in the two years since the activity began. 500 people including women's associations, local elected officials, neighborhood committees, socio-occupational organizations and elders have been trained on issues like adaptation to coastal erosion, climate change and fisheries.
7. *Regulations*: The littoral law and the Environmental Code have passed the stage of the Supreme Court. The law is awaiting adoption by the Council of Ministers and the examination before the Parliament. In the framework of the littoral law, the proposed

<sup>25</sup> The secretariat undertook a learning mission to Senegal October 5-9, 2012. The mission report and key lessons learned are available as an information document on the AF website. This section adapts information from CSE's project brochure also available on the AF website.

plan is to establish a national body for the management of the Coast (ONL) which has a legal personality and is tasked, among others, to ensure the monitoring of all the interventions in this area.

**Gender Considerations:** The project is collaborating closely with a local women’s association (Dynamique-Femmes) and one of the key activities, the building of the ant-salt dike in Joal-Fadiouth, targets rice cultivation which is predominately undertaken by women. The dike is aimed at mitigating the intrusion of saline waters into the estuary which forces women to abandon rice fields.

## 20. Solomon Islands:

**Project Title:** Enhancing Resilience of Communities in Solomon Islands to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Agriculture and Food Security - Strogem Waka lo Community fo Kaikai (SWoCK)

**Summary:** The Solomon Islands National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) identified agriculture and food security as one of the most vulnerable sectors requiring urgent attention. The project addresses the NAPA priority and will contribute to enhance resilience of the agriculture sector to maintain and improve food security in the country.

**Project Objectives:** The project has three main objectives:

- *Objective 1:* Promote and pilot community-adaptation activities enhancing food security and livelihood resilience in pilot communities in at least three selected regions;
- *Objective 2:* Strengthen institutions and adjusted national and sub-national policies related to governing agriculture in the context of a range of climate change futures; and
- *Objective 3:* Foster the generation and spread of relevant knowledge for assisting decision-making at the community and policy-formulation level.

**Implementation Progress:** In its first year of implementation the project has been successful in strengthening inter-agency coordination mechanisms, engaging provincial stakeholders in target areas, and initiating technical processes.

The following are the main factors that have been affecting implementation, with remedial actions facilitated by UNDP:

1. Capacity constraint of the country to undertake the various project positions to support the government – the lack of qualified staff and associated technical capacity at government counterparts is the most significant factor. UNDP and project management unit (PMU) revised the entire project management and technical support setup.
2. A new organogram and action table has been crafted with the PMU for the revised setup, main aspects: More balanced staffing setup; Technical tasks more streamlined, complementary and aligned with project outcomes and outputs; Post level and contract forms readjusted in an attempt to attract more qualified candidates; Next round of calls to be pursued in a more targeted way,

engaging networks of partner government and NGO institutions, as well as provincial governments for the Provincial Project Coordinator posts; Outlining options for bringing in regional/international expertise.

3. Procurement delays, due to a combination of technical aspects being fixed with provider, and the need for the government to become more familiar with UNDP operational procedures.

**Fund Level Indicators:** The Solomon Islands project aligns most closely with four of the AF’s fund level outcomes, Outcome 1: Reduced exposure at the national level to climate-related hazards and threats; Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental issues; Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level; and Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures. The table below provides the information from the project’s results tracker for outcomes 1 and 3 and their associated outputs

SOLOMON ISLANDS: ADAPTATION FUND PROJECT LEVEL RESULTS TRACKER – OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGETS AND BASELINE

Fund Outcome/Output	Fund Outcome/Output Indicator	Target at approval	Baseline
<b>Outcome 1</b>	1.1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	Climate early warning and agromet information is being regularly disseminated to at least 200 personnel from government and NGOs	Tailored climate information is not available
<b>Output 1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at the national level</b>	1.2: Development of early warning systems	At least 3 AWS and at least 12 voluntary weather stations established at strategic locations, meet WMO standards & contributing to nation-wide monitoring and early warning system. At least 3 agriculture tailored climate early warning & information products are established	Only 5 manual weather stations in operation in the country with none located in the windward side of the main islands and in areas more prone to cyclones. Only rainfall seasonal outlooks are produced by SIMS but not being tailored to agricultural users
<b>Outcome 3</b>	3.1: Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of	At least 18 target wards develop climate resilient farming and aqua-culture production techniques and	Smallholder farming systems do not integrate climate information and risks,

	appropriate responses	systems	and communities in the target wards lack capacity to apply climate resilient farming and aquaculture production techniques
<b>Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reeducation awareness activities</b>	3.1: No. and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level	Climate resilient land use planning and agriculture production considerations are integrated into Ward Development plans in at least 18 Wards in 3 climatic and geographic clusters	Not yet factored into land use plans across the different geographic regions in Solomon Islands

**Select Project Level Indicators:** In addition to the indicators above which align with the AF's results framework, the table below provides key indicators related to the project's first and second objectives. These indicators measure the outcomes/outputs of adaptation activities undertaken to enhance food security and livelihood resilience in pilot communities as well as the creation of a strengthened enabling environment to govern agriculture in the in the context of a range of climate change futures.

PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS MEASURING LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE, ENHANCED FOOD SECURITY, AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

<b>Objective 1: Promote and pilot community-adaptation activities enhancing food security and livelihood resilience in pilot communities in at least three selected regions</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress Since Inception</b>	<b>Target Project End</b>
<b>No. of farming systems to be introduced, communities and households in coastal areas and highlands able to maintain or increase food production and food security and cope with climate variability and change</b>	0	Farming systems not introduced yet. Initial site visits and baseline surveys have been conducted in various target areas to identify the type of integrated farming systems to be promoted.	At least 18 wards in 3 climatic and geographic cluster areas have integrated climate change risks into their land use plans and farming systems.
<b>No. of wards developing climate-resilient farming and aqua-culture production techniques and systems</b>	Small holder farming systems are not able to cope with declining soil	Climate-resilient farming and aqua-culture production techniques and systems were not developed yet in ward	At least 18 pilot wards develop climate resilient farming and aqua-culture production techniques and systems



	fertility and limited agriculture, processing and food security adaption options and strategies available in the country	level. However, the project conducted a look-and-learn visit to observe and obtain lessons learnt from the existing aqua-culture production techniques and systems in Western province.	At least 4 demonstrations planned and established on efficient use of water in agriculture and aquaculture production systems. At least 4 small scale pilot root crop processing facilities established and operated by women  At least 20 families on man-made artificial islands provided with water storage tanks, roofing iron and low-cost bucket drip irrigation systems to support small scale vegetable production.
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen institutions and adjusted national and sub-national policies related to governing agriculture in the context of a range of climate change futures</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress Since Inception</b>	<b>Target Project End</b>
<b>No. of enabling policy instruments and coordination mechanisms in the agriculture and food security sector reviewed to integrate climate change hazards and risks.</b>	National policy instruments, coordination mechanisms and institutions in the agriculture and food security sector do not address climate related risks and hazards.	One policy was endorsed and one coordination mechanisms was established. A National Climate Change Policy was endorsed in March 2012 and launched in June 2012, supported by the SWoCK initiative	At least 4 national and provincial level policy instruments and coordination mechanisms addressing the agriculture sector and food security have integrated climate change risks and hazards.

**Lessons Learned:** Implementation has been slow mainly due to the capacity constraint of the country to undertake most of the project tasks. Limited market of human resources available to project requirements has resulted in the delay of staff recruitment in almost all posts. Despite the slow implementation, there is strong ownership from the government to implement the project. The project maintains good relationships with the key counterparts including the Permanent Secretaries for both the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), with frequent discussions taking place to tackle the obstacles mentioned above.

Various climate change adaptation initiatives have been started by the other development partners and CO has participated in a joint donor mission to one of the targeted site in Choiseul province, with GIZ/SPC, USAID, and SPREP. Information of each project was shared among these development partners and future collaboration was discussed to synergize the project results.

**Gender Considerations:** The project has identified several entry points of women's networks to work with at the community levels.