



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.14/15
19 March 2014

Adaptation Fund Board

Project and Programme Review Committee
Fourteenth meeting
Bonn, Germany, 18-19 March 2014

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE PROJECT AND PROGRAMME REVIEW COMMITTEE

NOTE: This committee report has been produced during the meeting of the committee, with the purpose of informing and making recommendations to the twenty-third meeting of the Adaptation Fund Board. The Board decisions differ from the recommendations. Because of this preparation process, it has not been edited according to the usual standards of Board documents.

Agenda Item 1: Opening of the meeting

1. The meeting was opened at 9.20 a.m. on Tuesday, 18 March 2014, by the outgoing Vice-Chair, Mr. Jeffery Spooner (Jamaica, Latin America and Caribbean States), who welcomed the members of the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and offered a special welcome to Ms. Yuka Greiler (Switzerland, Western European and Other States) as a new member of the committee. The members present at the meeting are listed in Annex I to the present report.

2. The outgoing Vice-Chair thanked the members of the PPRC for their hard work over the previous year and expressed his thanks to the outgoing Chair, Ms. Laura Dzelzyte (Lithuania, Eastern European States) who had been unable to attend the present meeting.

Agenda Item 2: Transition of the Chair and the Vice-Chair

3. The outgoing Vice-Chair reminded the PPRC that at its twenty-second meeting the Board had decided to endorse intersessionally the incoming Chair and Vice-Chair of the PPRC. During the intersessional period the Board endorsed the nominations of Mr. Ezzat Lewis Hannalla Agaiby (Egypt, African States) and Mr. Markku Kanninen (Finland, Annex I Parties) as Chair and Vice-Chair of the PPRC, respectively, for a term beginning at the twenty-third meeting of the Board and ending at its first meeting of 2015.

4. The incoming Chair welcomed Ms. Yuka Greiler as a new member of the PPRC and drew her attention to the terms of reference of the PPRC.

Agenda Item 3: Organizational matters

(a) Adoption of the agenda

5. The following agenda was based on the provisional agenda for the meeting (AFB/PPRC.14/1) and the annotated provisional agenda (AFB/PPRC.14/2/Rev.1).

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Transition of the Chair and the Vice-Chair
3. Organizational matters:
 - a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - b) Organization of work.
4. Update on the funding status and the situation of the pipeline.
5. Report by the secretariat on initial screening/technical review of the submitted project and programme proposals.
6. Review of project and programme proposals:

Concepts:

Proposals from NIEs:

 - a) India (1);
 - b) India (2);
 - c) India (3);
 - d) Morocco;

Proposal from RIE:

 - e) Federated States of Micronesia;

Fully-developed proposals:

Proposals from NIEs:

 - f) India (4);
 - g) India (5);
 - h) Kenya;

Proposal from MIE:

 - i) Indonesia.
7. Options for intersessional review and approval of project and programme proposals.

8. Analysis of possible effects on administrative costs of the use of multiple Executing Entities and implementing partners for the implementation of local adaptation actions.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the recommendations and report.
11. Closure of the meeting.

(b) Organization of work

6. The Committee adopted the organization of work proposed by the Chair.
7. No member declared a conflict of interest with any item on the agenda of the meeting.

Agenda Item 4: Update on funding status and the situation of the pipeline

8. At the request of the Chair and the Vice-Chair, the representative of the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat (secretariat) introduced document AFB/EFC/14/Inf.1 on the status of the pipeline and the availability of funds. He said that as of the nineteenth meeting of the Board, the total funding requested for the projects and programme proposals submitted by MIEs, and recommended by the PPRC for approval, had exceeded the 50 per cent cap for project funds directed through MIEs which had been instituted by Decision B.12/9 and consequently the pipeline had been operationalized. As a result of new revenue obtained after the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP.9) the Board had been able to approve intersessionally and before the present meeting, four projects in the pipeline, for a total value of US\$ 25,847,199. The remaining four projects/programmes in the pipeline have a total value of US\$ 32,354,480. If the Board were to note a recommendation to approve the fully-developed proposal by the World Food Programme, which was under consideration at the present meeting, it would be included in the pipeline and the cumulative funding requested for the project/programmes in the pipeline would increase to US\$ 38,350,146.

9. In response to questions about the pledges that had been made at CMP.9 the representative of the secretariat informed the meeting that US\$ 54.9 million had been paid into the Fund and that a further US\$ 18.3 million in pledges was outstanding, although that amount might change depending on changes in the exchange rates. When taken with the US\$ 31.8 million that had already been received the amount totalled US\$ 105 million. The PPRC was also informed that there were insufficient resources to fund the next project in the pipeline at the present time and that the Task Force on fundraising would be meeting in the margins of the present meeting.

10. The Project and Programme Review Committee took note of the presentation by the secretariat.

Agenda Item 5: Report of the secretariat on initial screening/technical review of the submitted projects and programme proposals

11. The representative of the secretariat introduced the report on the initial screening/technical review of the projects and programme proposals contained in documents AFB/PPRC.14/3 and AFB/PPRC.14/3/Add.1/Rev.1, and presented an overview of the work undertaken by the

secretariat in screening and reviewing the projects and programmes that had been submitted. In performing the review task the dedicated team of officials of the secretariat had been assisted by several members of the technical staff of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Accredited implementing entities had submitted nine proposals, with total requested funding amounting to US\$ 42,450,265 for five project concepts (US\$ 25,367,482) and four fully-developed proposals (US\$ 17,082,783).

12. During the initial technical review some of the budget requests were altered after the initial review. The final total requested funding of the nine proposals amounted to US\$ 42,053,454: US\$ 24,848,397 for the five concepts, and US \$17,205,057 for the four fully-developed proposals. That included US\$ 3,208,363 or 8.3%¹ in Implementing Entities management fees and US\$ 3,082,980 or 7.9%² in execution costs. Seven of the nine proposal submissions were for regular projects and programmes as they requested funding exceeding US\$ 1,000,000. However, for the first time since the operationalization of the Fund, the secretariat had also received two small-size project proposals; that is proposals that had requested funding of up to US\$ 1,000,000.

13. The average funding requested for the two regular fully-developed proposals amounted to US\$ 7,996,984 while the funding for the two small-size project proposals amounted to US\$ 605,545, including the management fees charged by the Executing Entities (EEs).

14. All but one of the proposals were in compliance with Board Decision B.13/17 to cap execution costs at 9.5 per cent; one small-size fully-developed proposal for India had included execution costs representing 9.6 per cent of the project budget. The execution costs in the fully-developed project documents submitted to the present meeting totalled US\$ 1,435,912, with an average of US\$ 55,408 for the small-size projects and US\$ 664,548 for the regular projects.

15. In response to requests for clarification of the executing fees requested for one project proposal for India, the representative of the secretariat explained that while 9.64 per cent had been requested in executing costs in that one case that amount had been reduced by the proponent to 9.5 per cent as requested by the secretariat. It was also explained that the PFGs were for project preparation and consequently a PFG could be requested for each project.

16. For the first time since its approval the secretariat had reviewed compliance of project and programme proposals with the Environment and Social (E&S) Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Proponents submitted proposals using the template as revised in November 2013 which included sections requesting demonstration of the compliance of the project/programme with the E&S Policy and the review criteria had been updated accordingly.

17. According to the report of the trustee the cumulative funding decisions for projects submitted by MIEs as of December 31, 2013 amounted to US\$ 155.55 million, and the cumulative funding decisions for all projects amounted to US\$ 199.99 million. The Funds available to support funding decision of the Adaptation Fund Board amounted US\$ 170.90 million.

18. The funding request of the fully-developed NIE project and programme documents submitted to the present meeting amounted to US\$ 11,209,391, including 8.25 per cent in management fees. The project formulation grant (PFG) requests from the NIEs for India and

¹ The implementing entity management fee percentage is calculated compared to the project budget including the project activities and the execution costs, before the management fee.

² The execution costs percentage is calculated as a percentage of the project budget, including the project activities and the execution costs, before the implementing entity management fee.

Morocco submitted as documents AFB/PPRC.14/4/Add.1, AFB/PPRC.14/5/Add.1, AFB/PPRC.14/6/Add.1, and AFB/PPRC.14/57/Add.1 amounted to US\$ 119,600 and were in accordance with Decision B.12/28. The current cumulative budget allocation for projects/programmes and PFGs submitted by NIEs is US\$ 44,430,178 which represented 11.9 per cent of the sum of the cumulative project/programme funding decisions and the funds available, as at 31 December 2013, to support funding decision. If the Board were to approve the fully-developed project NIE proposals and the PFG requests submitted at its twenty-third meeting, the cumulative funding allocated to NIEs would increase to US\$ 55,759,569, which would represent only 14.9 per cent of the sum of the cumulative total project funds.

19. No comments from civil society on the proposals under consideration at the present meeting were received by the secretariat during the period made available for commenting on proposals through the Adaptation Fund website.

Issues identified during the screening/technical review process.

20. There were no cross-cutting issues identified during the review process for consideration by the PPRC.

21. The Project and Programme Review Committee took note of the presentation by the secretariat.

Agenda Item 6: Review of project and programme proposals

Concept proposals

Proposals from National Implementing Entities (NIEs)

India: Climate proofing of watershed development projects in the states of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan (Project Concept; National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); IND/NIE/Water/2013/1; US\$ 1,227,000)

22. The proposed project sought to build adaptive capacities of the communities to shifting rainfall patterns and extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change in the rain-fed areas of the states of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan. The first component of the project aimed to improve the soil and water regime in 20 watersheds, the second component sought to introduce farming techniques that were efficient in water scarce situations, and the third component would promote insurance coverage of hitherto uncovered farmers involved in growing seasonal crops.

23. This was the second submission of the project as part of a two-step proposal, the first submission having been withdrawn during the review cycle for the twenty-first Board meeting. Together with the project concept, NABARD submitted a PFG request with a budget of US\$ 29,900, attached as an addendum to the document containing the programme concept (AFB/PPRC.14/4/Add.1).

24. The initial technical review found that the proposed project represented an opportunity to deliver specific and concrete adaptation measures to increase the adaptive capacity of farmers and the resilience of the target watersheds. Three corrective action requests were made, including a request that the proponent use the most recent template and include the relevant environmental and social safeguard provisions. Ten clarification requests were also made requesting further information including the scale and extent of the proposed activities, the

approximate number of beneficiaries, issues of sustainability and upscaling of the pilot interventions and the arrangements for the proposed co-financing of the project by NABARD to the tune of US\$ 4.43 million. The secretariat communicated the findings of the initial technical review to the project proponents, who subsequently submitted a revised version of the proposal for final technical review.

25. The final technical review concluded that the proponent has adequately addressed the requests for corrective action and clarification made by the secretariat during the technical review.

26. During the discussion of the proposal it was observed that insurance was a highly technical issue and that experience had shown that it was generally difficult to successfully implement insurance schemes in rural areas. Clarification was also sought as to whether the proposed scheme was to be subsidised or market based. It was also important to remember that insurance did not reduce risks but only shared and transferred risks.

27. It was thought that the Adaptation Fund should not be used to subsidise insurance schemes although it might be used to help provide the information to be used in such insurance schemes or help to develop the schemes. Any funding for the insurance scheme should come from the co-financing being provided by NABARD, and further details were sought on what the effect would be on the project if the co-financing was not forthcoming.

28. The representative of the secretariat explained that the proponent had stated that the project would be accompanied by co-financing but that the project's success was not contingent on the success of activities financed from other sources. The insurance component would be expected to be more detailed in the fully-developed proposal and clarification had been sought through the technical review on how the scheme would increase the adaptive capacity of target beneficiaries.

29. Clarification on the cost-effectiveness of the project was also sought given that it proposed to address 20 watersheds with a budget of only US\$ 1.2 million which may be overly ambitious.

30. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

(a) Endorse the project concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the request made by the technical review;

(b) Request the secretariat to transmit to NABARD the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board's decision, as well as the following issues:

- (i) The fully-developed proposal should detail the technical specifications of the proposed insurance scheme and clarify how it is justified in terms of concretely increasing the adaptive capacity of target beneficiaries. Further, it should clarify how clear information on any such insurance scheme would be made available to target beneficiaries in order to ensure informed decisions and financial literacy, and how the outcomes of any such scheme would be made sustainable in the long-term;

- (ii) The fully-developed proposal should provide a detailed justification of the cost-effectiveness of the project considering that the requested funds would be spread between investments distributed throughout 20 watersheds;
 - (iii) The fully-developed proposal should provide a detailed description of the arrangements that will be put in place to deliver the project activities in parallel with initiatives that will be financed through co-financing. In providing such a description and preparing the detailed project budget, due attention should be paid to ensuring that all activities financed by the Adaptation Fund should be able to deliver their outcomes and outputs regardless of the success of activities delivered in parallel with co-financing from other sources;
- (c) Approve the Project Formulation Grant of US\$ 29,900; and
- (d) Request NABARD to transmit the observations under item (b) to the Government of India; and
- (e) Encourage the Government of India to submit through NABARD a fully-developed project proposal that would address the observations under item (b) above.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/1)

India: Building Adaptive Capacities of Small Inland Fishermen Community for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Security, Madhya Pradesh, India (Project Concept; National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); IND/NIE/Food/2013/1; US\$ 1,737,864)

31. The proposed project sought to enhance the adaptive capacity of fish farmers to ensure their livelihood security in the agro-climatic zone of Jhabua hills comprising the districts of Jhabua, Alirajpur and Dhar. This was the first submission of the project concept. Together with the project concept, NABARD submitted a Project Formulation Grant (PFG) Request with a budget of US\$ 30,000, attached as an addendum to the document containing the project concept (AFB/PPRC.14/5/Add.1).

32. The initial technical review found that the proposal provided a clear view on how the specific adaptation issues it targeted were going to be addressed, and provided sufficient information at the concept stage. However, three clarification requests (CR) and one corrective action request (CAR) were also made regarding, *inter alia*, the sustainability of some of the project activities, sharing and replication methodologies under the learning and knowledge management component and the implementing entity fee budget. The secretariat communicated the findings of the initial technical review to the project proponents, who subsequently submitted a revised version of the proposal for final technical review.

33. The final technical review concluded that the revised document provided by the implementing entity had addressed the clarification requests (CRs) and corrective action requests (CARs) made.

34. It was observed that this concept also proposed an insurance scheme and it was suggested that there was a need for more literacy about insurance schemes generally. It was also asked whether the project could really enhance access to markets and suggested that this part of the proposal needed further elaboration.

35. The representative of the secretariat explained that the insurance scheme had been identified in a previous project of the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ). The existing weather-based fisherman insurance scheme would be further developed and repackaged for the individual fishermen.

36. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

(a) Endorse the project concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the request made by the technical review;

(b) Request the secretariat to transmit to NABARD the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board's decision, as well as the following issues:

- (i) The fully-developed proposal should elaborate on how it will support the enhancement of market and institutional linkages under activity 3.2;
- (ii) At the fully-developed proposal stage, and in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund, and in the particular context of inland fishing, the role of women groups in managing inland fisheries should be taken into account and the type of support they will receive should be described. Specific activities targeted towards inclusion in the actual management of fish tanks or their ownership should be clearly outlined;
- (iii) The fully-developed proposal should clarify how vulnerable communities including fisher folks from the "scheduled caste and other backward classes" would benefit from the project, providing detailed activities and the size of the target population. It should also demonstrate that these groups would not be negatively affected by the project's activities. In addition, when developing the insurance product under activity 1.2, the proposal should ensure that the decision of subscription to the policy by the targeted communities will be made on an informed basis;
- (iv) The fully-developed proposal should consider exploring the possibility of study tours for stakeholders, especially fish farmers, across the pilot sites to allow them to share experiences;
- (v) The proponent should take into account the number of other national projects that are currently addressing inland fisheries, to ensure that there is no duplication and that there will be synergies and collaboration systems in place;
- (vi) The fully-developed proposal should describe a clear strategy on how the farmers will maintain the investments especially as the cost of the fish tanks is rather high (as identified by the Implementing Entity) for enabling any significant increase in local living standards;

- (vii) The fully-developed proposal should describe how NABARD will ensure that executing entities are fully aware of their responsibilities with regards to the provisions of the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund, including the promotion of human rights, where applicable, and how the executing entities and direct beneficiaries will be made aware of the grievance mechanism available in the country and of the complaint handling mechanism of the Fund, in case of non-compliance;
- (c) Approve the Project Formulation Grant of US\$ 30,000;
- (f) Request NABARD to transmit the observations under item (b) to the Government of India; and
- (g) Encourage the Government of India to submit through NABARD a fully-developed project proposal that would address the observations under item (b) above.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/2)

India: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal (Project Concept; National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); IND/NIE/Agri/2014/1; US\$ 2,533,533)

37. The proposed project sought to develop climate adaptive and resilient livelihood systems through diversification, technology adoption and natural resource management for rural small and marginal farmers associated with agriculture and allied sectors in the lateritic zone of West Bengal, in the semi-arid regions of Purulia and Bankura districts. This was the first submission of the project concept. Together with the project concept, NABARD submitted a PFG request with a budget of US\$ 30,000. Upon review of the PFG request, the secretariat noted that while the request generally included activities that were adequate to support the preparation of the fully-developed proposal, it included implementation duties proposed to be undertaken by NABARD, and the budget request for those duties was above the 8.5 per cent cap set for such services through Decision B.12/28 (e). The secretariat notified NABARD of this, and NABARD subsequently submitted a revised version in which the budget was revised and the request for implementation was below the cap. The total budget of the revised PFG request is US\$ 29,700, and is contained in the PFG attached as an addendum to the document containing the programme concept (AFB/PPRC.14/6/Add.1).

38. The initial review of the project concept found that while the proposal had several merits and a budget that appeared highly cost-efficient, there were a number of areas that required further clarification related to, *inter alia*, adaptation reasoning with reference to future climate scenarios, security of land tenure in the project area, set-up of the early warning system in relation to information to be collected at the community level, avoidance of overlap with other initiatives, the consultative process undertaken for project development, and opportunities for scaling up project outcomes beyond its immediate scope. The initial technical review made two corrective action requests and 18 clarification requests. The secretariat communicated the findings of the initial technical review to the project proponents, who subsequently submitted a revised version of the proposal for final technical review.

39. The final technical review found that the proponent had provided a substantial response which addressed all of the areas sufficiently for the project concept stage. However, the final technical review recommended that while developing the proposal to a fully-developed project

document, the proponent should pay particular attention to four specific issues, including: 1) the specific scope of proposed activities; 2) the rationale and explanation of the SMS based weather / crop advice; 3) the approach to replication and scaling up; and 4) additional screening of potential impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups, including through consultation.

40. In response to a request for clarification on the scope of the planned activities, the representative of the secretariat explained that by scope was meant the specific types of activities being carried out and the targets being set. While proponents were not required to address that issue in detail at the concept stage, the initial technical review had identified possible overlap with other activities which would have to be explained by the proponent. With respect to a query about the difference between plans and protocols he also explained that while a plan was the outcome of a process, a protocol should be understood to indicate both the process used to develop a plan and the plan itself.

41. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

- (a) Endorse the project concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the request made by the technical review;
- (b) Request the secretariat to transmit to NABARD the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board's decision, as well as the following issues:
 - (i) The fully-developed project document should clearly explain the specific scope of the proposed activities;
 - (ii) The project document should provide a clear rationale and explanation of the SMS based weather / crop advice;
 - (iii) The project document should elaborate on the approach to replication and scaling up;
 - (iv) When developing the fully-developed project document, additional screening of potential impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups should take place and that screening should include consultation with the potentially impacted groups;
- (c) Approve the Project Formulation Grant of US\$ 29,700;
- (d) Request NABARD to transmit the observations under item (b) to the Government of India; and
- (e) Encourage the Government of India to submit through NABARD a fully-developed project proposal that would address the observations under item (b).

(Recommendation PPRC.14/3)

Morocco: Climate change adaptation project in oasis zones (Project Concept; Agence pour le Développement Agricole (ADA); MAR/NIE/Agri/2013/1; US\$ 9,970,000)

42. The proposed project sought to help reduce the vulnerability of people and oasis agro ecosystems to climate change in Morocco by increasing the adaptive capacity of local actors, increasing the resilience of the target ecosystem and by disseminating knowledge management. This was the second submission of the concept, by ADA, the national implementing entity for Morocco. It was first submitted as a concept during the twenty-second Board meeting and the Board decided not to endorse the project concept. Together with the project concept, ADA submitted a Project Formulation Grant (PFG) Request with a budget of US\$ 30,000, attached as an addendum to the document containing the project concept (AFB/PPRC.14/7/Add.1).

43. The initial technical review found that the activities of the project were adequate to address the climate change adaptation challenges faced by the targeted oasis ecosystem in Morocco. However, several clarification and corrective action requests were made, including the need for the: submission of an endorsement letter, use of the latest template for requesting project/programme funding from the Adaptation Fund including compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund, submission of exact amounts of execution costs and implementing entity fees, and further demonstration of the project's cost effectiveness. The secretariat communicated the findings of the initial technical review to the project proponents, who subsequently submitted a revised version of the proposal for final technical review.

44. The final technical review found that the revised proposal had adequately addressed the clarification requests (CRs) and corrective action requests (CARs) made.

45. In response to a comment on the need for more information on the role of local governments in the project and the need not to confuse outcomes, outputs and activities, the representative of the secretariat explained that the agency being used as the executing entity had regional offices that would be responsible for ensuring that local stakeholders were involved in the project. It was not local government but local communities that were the beneficiaries of the project. He agreed that it was necessary to be clear on the distinction between outcomes, outputs and activities, and clarified, in response to a request for information on the level of aquifers, that the aquifers in the project area had already been depleted. Because of the increasing demand for water the Board had, at its twenty-second meeting, suggested that it would be important to look at income generating activities that were not linked to water use.

46. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

- (a) Endorse the project concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by *Agence pour le Développement Agricole* (ADA) to the request made by the technical review;
- (b) Request the secretariat to transmit to ADA the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board's decision, as well as the following issues:
 - (i) When preparing the fully-developed proposal, the proponent should ensure that final language editing is duly performed and that the outcomes, outputs and activities under the project results framework are clearly and specifically outlined, with relevant targeted indicators;
 - (ii) The fully-developed proposal should include a participatory assessment of potential social and environmental risks and impacts of the project's activities, providing for each principle of the Environmental and Social

Policy a justification either of no further assessment requirement for compliance with Policy, or a justification of further assessment that may be needed, including Environmental Impact Assessments;

- (iii) The fully-developed proposal should elaborate further on how the sustainability of the project outcomes will be ensured, at the economic, social, environmental and institutional levels, including through local government systems;
- (iv) A comprehensive consultation process should be demonstrated at the fully-developed proposal stage, to include the inputs from all stakeholders, particularly the most vulnerable communities and marginalized groups;
- (v) The fully-developed proposal should demonstrate that the project will be implemented in synergy and collaboration with all relevant initiatives and programmes in similar sectors and/or its areas of intervention. The types of collaboration and synergies sought should be clearly outlined and reflected in the execution arrangements of the project;

(c) Approve the Project Formulation Grant of US\$ 30,000;

(d) Request ADA to transmit the observations under item (b) to the Government of Morocco; and

(e) Encourage the Government of Morocco to submit through ADA a fully-developed project proposal that would address the observations under item (b) above.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/4)

Proposals from Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs)

Federated States of Micronesia: Enhancing the resilience of vulnerable island atoll communities in the Federates States of Micronesia to climate change risks through a “Living with the Sea” national risk management framework (Project Concept; Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); FSM/RIE/Coastal/2014/1; US\$ 9,380,000)

47. The proposed project objective was to engineer a shift in the management of flood risk and marine resources from an ad hoc problem-centric approach to a holistic strategic coastal management and watershed drainage management approach. The specific objectives aimed to: prepare institutional and regulatory frameworks, policies and guidance; build long-term coastal community relocation planning into state-wide land use and marine management policies; introduce soft coastal engineering techniques, climate resilient planting techniques and groundwater protection techniques; implement transitional planning projects on the island of Kosrae to help deliver the Shoreline Development Plan and provide communities with the infrastructure to migrate away from high-risk coastal inundation regions.

48. This was the first submission of the project as a two-step proposal. The initial technical review found that, conceptually, the approach of addressing capacity issues and promoting several soft engineering and infrastructural measures had potential to address the needs of vulnerable communities in the coastal lowlands of the country. However, it also found that the

adaptation justification of some of the proposed measures should be revisited and reconsidered. The review made four corrective action requests and 14 clarification requests. The secretariat communicated the findings of the initial technical review to the proponent, who subsequently submitted a revised version of the proposal for final technical review.

49. The final technical review found that despite the provision of additional information, the revised proposal failed to provide a clear and reasoned explanation of how the range of adaptation planning measures proposed would overcome identified gaps in enforcement of the current policy and regulatory framework in Micronesia. It also failed to demonstrate how the proposed engineering works for coastal protection would help communities reduce their vulnerability to future climate change and how those investments themselves were made resilient to the impacts of future climate change. Furthermore, the revised document failed to outline clear arrangements for assessing and managing the potential negative impacts of infrastructure works to comply with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund. Finally, the document contained unclear and confusing references to the potential roles of other multilateral entities in implementation arrangements for the project. Overall, the proponent had not adequately addressed the requests for corrective action and clarification made by the secretariat during the technical review.

50. In response to questions about the techniques being proposed, the maintenance of the proposed infrastructure works, and the role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the project, the representative of the secretariat explained that the proponents proposed a number of soft coastal engineering techniques such as the use of local vegetation to protect beaches from coastal erosion, and that the proposal had not fully explained how the proposed infrastructure works would be maintained in the long term. He also said that although the Designated Authority of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia had not communicated that UNDP would have any official role as either an implementing entity or an executing entity there had been a number of references to UNDP in the fee schedule which needed to be explained.

51. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

(a) Not endorse the project concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to the request made by the technical review;

(b) Suggest that SPREP reformulates the proposal taking into account the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board's decision, as well as the following issues:

(i) The proposal should provide a clear and reasoned explanation of how the range of adaptation planning measures including plans, policies, regulations, guidelines, standards and protocols will be enforced in the Federated States of Micronesia given the apparent barriers to enforcement of the current policy and regulatory framework;

(ii) The proposal should provide a logical justification of how the proposed project activities have been selected based on adaptation reasoning. It should demonstrate how the proposed engineering works to protect the coast provide

resilience to communities with regards to their vulnerability to future climate change, and how these investments themselves are made resilient to the impacts of future climate change;

(iii) The proposal should account for the need to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment to provide assurances that potential negative impacts of infrastructure works have been adequately considered, that potential maladaptation has been avoided to the extent possible and that provisions are in place for an environmental and social management plan for the relevant activities that would require risk mitigation and monitoring during project execution;

(iv) The proposal should avoid confusion with regards to the implementation of the project such as references to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office being engaged in monitoring and evaluation of the project, the use of auditing in line with UNDP finance regulations, and oversight and technical support being delivered by UNDP for the implementation of the project. As the accredited implementing entity acting on behalf of the Federated States of Micronesia, SPREP's roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the project must be reflected in the proposal; and

(c) Request SPREP to transmit the observations referred to in paragraph (b) above to the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/5)

III. Fully-developed proposals

Proposals from National Implementing Entities (NIEs)

India: Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level Rise (Fully-developed project document; National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); IND/NIE/Coastal/2014/1; US\$ 590,602)

52. The proposed project was planned to take place in Krishna mangrove wetlands area of Andhra Pradesh, India, and the overall objective of the proposed project was to enhance the adaptive capacities of the local community and other stakeholders by strengthening their institutional mechanism, restoration and management of coastal resources and building livelihood assets.

53. This was the first submission of the proposal and the proposed activity, having a budget of less than US\$ 1 million was, according to the definition in the Operational Policies and Guidelines (OPG) of the Adaptation Fund, a small-size project. Together with another small-size project proposal submitted to the present meeting, it was the first such proposal received for consideration by the Board. In accordance with the OPG, small-size proposals undergo a one-step approval process and are therefore always considered directly as fully-developed project proposals.

54. The initial review found that while the proposal was based on a solution where protective functions of restored mangrove and livelihood benefits of rehabilitated aquaculture would be mutually supportive and potentially represent a sustainable method of coastal management, the

adaptation reasoning in the project was unclear as no projection of future climate change impacts on the coastal zone had been provided. Also, the proposal did not offer clear explanation on the reasons for the past deterioration of the mangrove and aquaculture systems, and how the project would address the drivers of such negative development. Information was also missing, *inter alia*, on land tenure, target communities and consultation with them, investment of the beneficiary farmers in the project and the fair and equitable distribution of benefits, the roles and fees of the implementing entity, execution costs, and results management. The initial technical review made two corrective action requests and 32 clarification requests. The secretariat communicated the findings of the initial technical review to the project proponents, who subsequently submitted a revised version of the proposal for final technical review.

55. The final technical review found that most of the clarification requests made by the initial review had been addressed in the revised proposal. However, there remained several issues that needed to be addressed before the full proposal could be recommended for approval. The main outstanding issues were: how the proposed activities related to specific scenarios of future climate in the target region; explaining how the project would prevent mangrove degradation from continuing in the future; providing a comparison of alternative options and a comparison of their associated costs; explaining more clearly how the project would ensure equitable distribution of benefits and commitment of beneficiaries to voluntarily contribute to the project; further elaborating on how it would avoid duplication with and build upon the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) funded project which has worked in the same state and on very similar themes, and how it would coordinate with other projects.

56. It was observed that it might be asking a great deal of a small-size project to predict the effect of future extreme weather events and that there did not appear to have been any comments from civil society on the proposal.

57. The representative of the secretariat explained that there were no separate criteria for small-size projects and consequently the proponents had to provide the same information as was required for other fully-developed proposals. In the present case the proponents had only provided information on past climate events when they were required to address future climate impacts. While the Adaptation Fund did not prescribe any particular guidelines on which future timeframe was to be considered it did require the proponents to at least consider likely future events that would have an impact on the sustainability of the proposal.

58. In response to a question on the commitment of beneficiaries to the project, the representative of the secretariat said that the draft recommendation made it clear that the proponent should explain the commitment being made by the beneficiaries to voluntarily contribute to the project. He also said that the projects being submitted by NABARD were in general very ambitious and that there were still a number of open questions related to the proposal, and in particular the specific results of the GIZ funded project that the proponent's project was to be built upon.

59. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

- (a) Not approve the project document, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the request made by the technical review;

(b) Suggest that NABARD reformulates the proposal taking into account the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board's decision, as well as the following issues:

- (i) The proposal should explicitly relate the proposed activities to future climate impacts in the target region;
- (ii) The proposal should explain how it would prevent mangrove degradation from continuing in the future, and it should include in the comparison of alternative options also comparison of their associated costs;
- (iii) The proposal should explain more clearly how the project would ensure equitable distribution of benefits and commitment of beneficiaries to voluntarily contribute to the project;
- (iv) The proposal should further elaborate on how it would avoid duplication and build upon an earlier project funded by the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) which has worked in the same state and on very similar themes and how it would coordinate with other relevant projects during project implementation;
- (v) The proposal should include a complete results framework and a table demonstrating alignment with the Adaptation Fund results framework;
- (vi) The proposal should also include information on land tenure, willingness of villagers to make their land available for the project, and the issue of collapse in shrimp production; and

(c) Request NABARD to transmit the observations referred to in paragraph (b) above to the Government of India.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/6)

India: Climate smart actions and strategies in north western Himalayan region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture-dependent hill communities (Fully-developed project document); National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); IND/NIE/Agri/2014/2; US\$ 620,487)

60. The proposed project sought to introduce a combination of multi-sectoral climate smart technologies and processes in mountain conditions to foster climate change adaptation by small and marginal farmers and vulnerable groups, especially hill women who are dependent on agriculture. This was the first submission of the proposal and the proposed activity, having a budget of less than US\$ 1 million was, according to the definition in OPG, a small-size project. Together with another small-size project proposal submitted to the present meeting, it was the first such proposal received for consideration by the Board. In accordance with the OPG, small-size proposals undergo a one-step approval process and are therefore always considered directly as fully-developed project proposals.

61. The initial technical review found that the proposed project clearly articulated the climate impacts affecting poor and marginalised communities living in mountain regions of the north-western Himalayan Region. However, it also found that the project design could benefit from being better focused on delivering adaptation activities that had a clear link to improving the

adaptive capacity of targeted households. The initial technical review made five corrective action requests and 13 clarification requests. The secretariat communicated the findings of the initial technical review to the project proponents, who subsequently submitted a revised version of the proposal for final technical review.

62. The final technical review concluded that the additional information provided in the revised proposal had clarified a number of issues identified in the initial technical review. However, there were inconsistencies throughout the proposal document and a number of issues remained to be clarified. Those issues related to: a lack of coherence between components, a lack of description on how the project would seek synergies with other ongoing initiatives in the region, a need for further consultation with project stakeholders and the clarification required on implementation arrangements.

63. The project appeared very ambitious for the funding being requested and it was suggested that it would be important to both ensure the sustainability of project outcomes beyond project duration and address the issue of other potential sources of funding. While a great deal of information had been provided on the past drivers of climate change, more should be included on the drivers of environmental degradation. More information was also required on the potential for upscaling the project and on role of sub-national governmental organizations. The proponents should consider the synergies to be achieved in cooperation with state level action plans and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme.

64. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

(a) Not approve the project document, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the request made by the technical review;

(b) Suggest that NABARD reformulates the proposal taking into account the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board's decision, as well as the following issues:

- (i) The proposal should report the proposed components and activities consistently throughout the document and ensure that the budget provided aligns with the proposed activities;
- (ii) The proposal should describe how synergies are sought with national initiatives such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme as well as initiatives funded by multilateral and bilateral donors, such as the Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Programme (HICAP) financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway and the Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation;
- (iii) The proposal should consider undertaking further consultation to ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups, particularly vulnerable communities, are consulted and that the targeted households are given the opportunity to make clear their priority needs with respect to climate change as well as participate in the choice of activities proposed through the project;

- (iv) The proposal should provide further detail on how the financial sustainability of project outcomes will be ensured beyond the project duration, including how government departments will be engaged in replicating successful initiatives, the potential sources of funding for doing so, and whether a role for sub-national institutions is envisaged in project execution;
 - (v) The proposal should present clear information on the implementation arrangements including NABARD's oversight of the project and the mechanisms through which executing entities are expected to report to NABARD. Budgets on the implementing entity management fee, execution costs and monitoring and evaluation should be provided in the proposal document with justification for the requested amounts; and
- (c) Request NABARD to transmit the observations referred to in paragraph (b) above to the Government of India.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/7)

Kenya: Integrated programme to build resilience to climate change and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kenya (Fully-developed programme document; National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA); KEN/NIE/Multi/2013/1; US\$ 9,998,302)

65. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to defer consideration of this proposal to the Adaptation Fund Board.

Proposals from Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs)

Indonesia: Adapting to Climate Change for Improved Food Security in West Nusa Tenggara Province (Fully-developed project document; World Food Programme; IDN/MIE/Food/2013/1; US\$ 5,995,666)

66. The proposed project sought to secure community livelihoods and food security against climate change-induced rainfall variability leading to more intense and frequent climate events while simultaneously supporting the Indonesian Government's efforts to address the underlying anthropogenic drivers that have caused the degradation of land and increased the vulnerability of communities to food insecurity and climate change. This was the third submission of the project, which had first been submitted as a project concept to the twenty-first meeting of the Board where it had not been endorsed. It had then been resubmitted to the twenty-second meeting of the Board where the Board decided to endorse the project concept.

67. The initial technical review found that despite generally understandable logic, the proposal lacked sufficient information on the proposed activities, and it was therefore not clear how the project was going to use its budget on concrete adaptation activities as requested in Decision B.22/8. It also seemed that the number of different proposed activities remained high, and required further focusing, especially with respect to those activities related to the insurance product, proposed to be developed and implemented, appeared undetermined in the proposal. It was also unclear how significant experimental dimensions were included in this approach. In addition to those issues already identified earlier, some other matters also required clarification, including, supervisory functions and execution roles, compliance with some aspects of the environmental and social policy, as well as quantification of output targets, knowledge products

and economic, social and environmental benefits. The initial technical review made altogether 11 clarification requests. The secretariat communicated the findings of the initial technical review to the project proponents, who subsequently submitted a revised version of the proposal for final review.

68. The final technical review found that the proponent had satisfactorily addressed all issues identified during the initial review. In particular, the number of proposed activities had been focused, and the insurance product had been omitted. The review noted that in compliance with the Indonesian guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), some project activities might require EIA studies to be carried out before implementation. In accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund, the proponent expressed its commitment to conduct such studies before any substantial construction subject to such EIAs begins. If the proposal were approved by the Board, it was recommended that the proponent provide a timeline for the implementation of Environmental Impact Assessments to be included in the project agreement, for which the proponent had also expressed its commitment in the project proposal.

69. In response to questions about whether it had been possible to assess the project in terms of its cost effectiveness and the full cost of adaptation, the representative of the secretariat explained that those had been issues raised during the initial technical review and the final technical review had found that the proponents had fully addressed those issues.

70. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board, subject to the availability of funds:

- (a) Approve the project document as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) to the request made by the technical review;
- (b) Approve the funding of US\$ 5,995,666 for the implementation of the project, as requested by WFP;
- (c) Note the commitment of WFP to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund, before any substantial construction subject to such EIAs begins;
- (d) Request WFP to provide a timeline for the implementation of EIAs to be included in the project agreement; and
- (e) Request the secretariat to draft an agreement with WFP as the Multilateral Implementing Entity for the project.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/8)

Prioritization of projects in the pipeline

71. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

- (a) Note the recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee to approve the project for Indonesia (IDN/MIE/Food/2013/1) with a recommendation date of 19/3/2014, a submission date of 13/01/2014 and a net cost of US\$ 5,525,959;

- (b) Place the project mentioned in item (a) above in the pipeline according to the prioritization criteria established in Decision B.17/19 and clarified in Decision B.19/5; and
- (c) Consider the projects/programmes in the pipeline for approval, subject to the availability of funds, at a future Board meeting, or intersessionally, in the order in which they are prioritized in the pipeline in accordance with Decision B.20/7.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/9)

Agenda Item 7: Options for intersessional review and approval of project and programme proposals

72. At its twenty-first meeting the Board had decided to hold two meetings per year and had requested the secretariat to present options for intersessional review of, recommendation on, and approval of project and programme proposals. Subsequently the secretariat had presented a document to the PPRC for its consideration at its thirteenth meeting that contained two options for the intersessional approval of projects and programmes, and an analysis of the feasibility of those two options. However, the PPRC had sought further clarity on some of the issues raised in the document and the Board, at its twenty-second meeting, had requested the secretariat to revise the document by taking into consideration the deliberations of the PPRC at its thirteenth meeting in order for the PPRC to reconsider the revised document at the present meeting (AFB/PPRC.14/13).

73. The representative of the secretariat explained that because of the additional steps associated with the intersessional review process that process would require 13 weeks compared to the 9.5 weeks required by the regular review cycle. Considering the said time needed for arranging a review cycle intersessionally it would be advisable to arrange only one intersessional review cycle each year. He then presented four options for using intersessional reviews.

74. Clarification was sought from the secretariat as to what the added value of such a process was. It was generally agreed that there was more value in taking decisions on projects and programmes in the regularly scheduled meetings rather than by taking those decisions remotely during the intersessional period. If an intersessional process was followed, it was agreed that it would be important to consider the first submissions of both the concept proposals and the fully-developed proposals in a face-to-face meeting of the PPRC.

75. It was also agreed that it would be important to reconsider the effectiveness of such an intersessional review process in the year following the PPRC's first trial of such a process. There was a need for further in-depth thinking on the issue, especially as there had been an increase in the number of submissions from NIEs which might require an increase in the number of face-to-face meetings or the provision of additional time for the meetings of the PPRC during its regularly scheduled face-to-face meetings. The secretariat was asked to further illustrate, through graphical presentation, the benefits of an intersessional review cycle.

76. Subsequently the representative of the secretariat presented an addendum to the document (AFB/PPRC.14/13/Add.1) which presented additional information on the proposed intersessional review mechanism and shared it with Board members. In the discussion that followed the PPRC orally amended the addendum. The information presented in that addendum is contained in Annex III to the present report.

77. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

- (a) Arrange one intersessional project/programme review cycle annually, during an intersessional period of 24 weeks or more between two consecutive Board meetings, as outlined in document AFB/PPRC.14/13;
- (b) While recognizing that any proposal can be submitted to regular meetings of the Board, require that all first submissions of concepts and fully-developed project/programme documents continue to be considered in regular meetings of the PPRC;
- (c) Request the secretariat to review, during such intersessional review cycles, resubmissions of project/programme concepts and fully-developed project/programme documents submitted on time by proponents for consideration during such intersessional review cycles;
- (d) Request the PPRC to consider intersessionally the technical review of such proposals as prepared by the secretariat and to make intersessional recommendations to the Board;
- (e) Consider such intersessionally reviewed proposals for intersessional approval in accordance with the Rules of Procedure;
- (f) Inform implementing entities and other stakeholders about the new arrangement by sending a letter to this effect, and make the calendar of upcoming regular and intersessional review cycles available on the Adaptation Fund website and arrange the first such cycle between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings of the Board; and
- (g) Request the secretariat to present, in the fifteenth meeting of the PPRC, and annually following each intersessional review cycle, an analysis of the intersessional review cycle.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/10)

Agenda Item 8: Analysis of possible effects on administrative costs of the use of multiple Executing Entities and implementing partners for the implementation of local adaptation actions

78. During the consideration of the project and programme proposals at the thirteenth meeting of the PPRC the secretariat had raised the issue of the effect on administrative costs when implementing entities proposed using multiple layers of executing entities. When that occurred, the execution costs could exceed the 9.5 per cent that had been approved by the Board in Decision B.13/17. Given that policy, the secretariat could only request that the implementing entity revised the related costs accordingly. In the discussion that followed it was acknowledged that while the cap on execution costs should not be exceeded there might be some advantages in having several executing entities in project delivery, which included helping to build capacity in smaller institutions which might otherwise not have the opportunity to work on such projects. Consequently the PPRC had decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board request the secretariat to examine the possible effects of the use of multilayered executing entities on administrative costs and to report its findings to the PPRC at its fourteenth meeting.

79. The secretariat had therefore prepared the document AFB/PPRC.14/14 which discussed the issue by: providing relevant examples of such cases from other funding mechanisms, drawing on the experience of the Fund's projects and programmes and highlighting the current debate on the need to take adaptation planning and implementation at the local level.

80. It was observed that the suggestion of the secretariat was to allow additional costs of up to 5 per cent of the total budget for a project or programme to cover capacity-building, monitoring and evaluations and knowledge management activities when there were multiple levels of execution. While some saw merit in that approach it was also suggested that one problem with it was the risk of creating a perverse incentive for implementing entities. If the reason for the additional 5 per cent in funding was that the administrative cost regime was too low then the caps on administrative costs should be reconsidered instead of creating an additional category of administrative costs.

81. The representative of the secretariat explained that the purpose of the additional costs was to aid a specific category of execution arrangements. Those involved local level actors, such as non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, which might not presently have the capacity to act as executing entities but whose participation in the process should be promoted.

82. Others were of the view that any additional administrative costs related to the execution of a proposal should be covered by the 9.5 per cent in costs that was already provided for. However, if provision was made for such a cost regime then it should be flexibly applied so that it did not always amount to 5 per cent of the total budget of the proposal.

83. The Project and Programme Review Committee decided to recommend that the Adaptation Fund Board:

- (a) Maintain the current policies of the Adaptation Fund on project and programme operational costs, namely the 8.5 per cent cap on implementing entity fees and the 9.5 per cent cap on execution costs; and
- (b) Request that the secretariat takes into account the capacity building needs of the selected executing partners, when reviewing the budget requested for new project/programme submissions for which the proposed implementation arrangements is based on multiple levels of execution.

(Recommendation PPRC.14/11)

Agenda Item 9: Other matters

84. No others matters were raised.

Agenda Item 10: Adoption of the report

85. The present report was adopted based on the draft report of the PPRC (AFB/PPRC.14/L.1) as orally amended.

Agenda Item 11: Closure of the meeting

86. The Chair declared the meeting closed at 18:45 on Wednesday 19 March 2014.

Annex I

Project and Programme Review Committee Fourteenth Meeting Bonn, 18-19 March, 2014

PPRC members present in the meeting

Mr. Ezzat L.H. AGAIBY (Chair, Egypt, African States)

Mr. Yerima Peter TARFA (Nigeria, African States)

Mr Mohamed SHAREEF (Maldives, Asia-Pacific States)

Mr. Valeriu CAZAC (Moldova, Eastern European States)

Mr. Jeffery SPOONER (Jamaica, Latin America and Caribbean States)

Mr. Raul PINEDO (Panama, Latin America and Caribbean States)

Ms. Yuka GREILER (Switzerland, Western European and Other States)

Mr. Marc-Antoine MARTIN (France, Western European and Other States)

Mr. Mamadou HONADIA (Burkina Faso, Least Developed Countries)

Mr. Paul Elreen PHILLIP (Grenada, Small Island Developing States)

Mr. Markku KANNINEN (Vice-Chair, Finland, Annex I Parties)

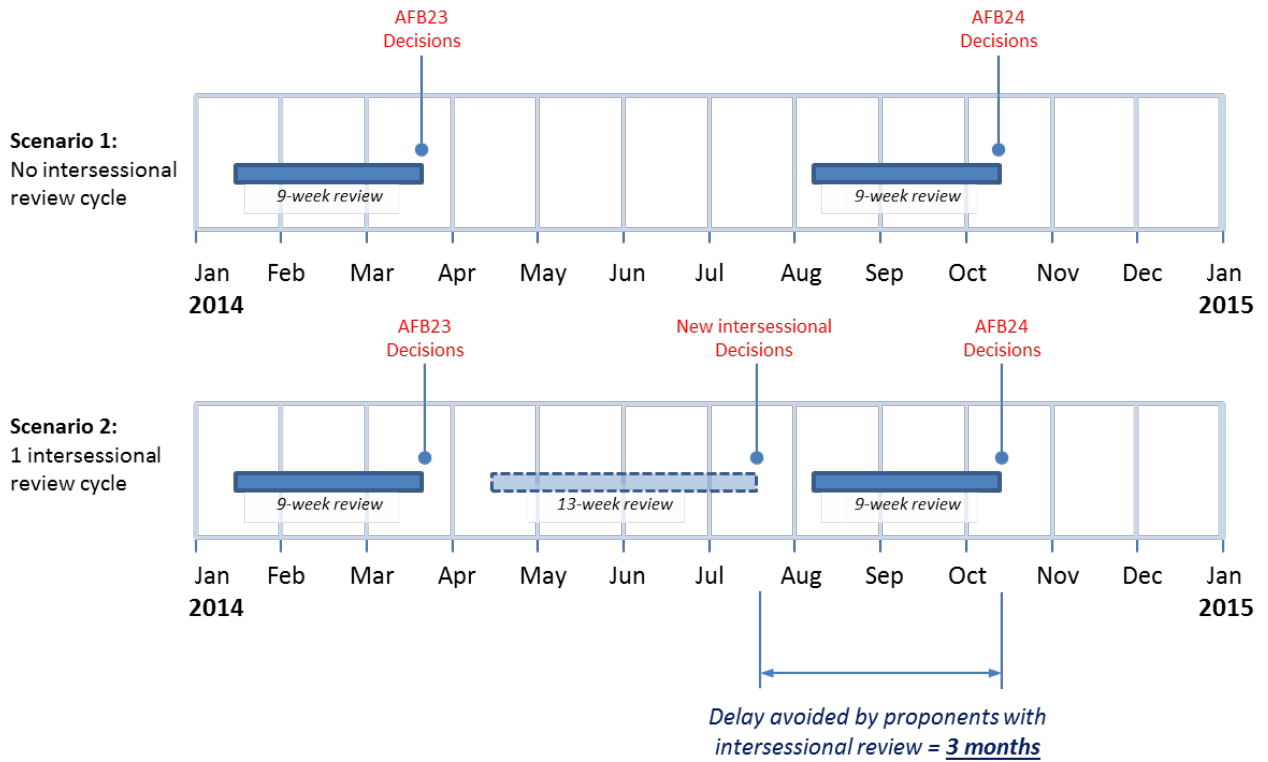
Ms. Margarita CASO (Mexico, Non-Annex I Parties)

Mr. Boubacar Sidiki DEMBELE (Mali, Non-Annex I Parties)

Annex II – Status of the project and programme pipeline as of 28 February 2014

Order of priority	Country (MIE)	Recommendation date	Submission date	Net budget US\$ M	Funding request US\$ M	Cumulative US\$ M
1	Belize (WB)	4/4/2013	1/28/2013	5.53	6.00	6.00
2	Ghana (UNDP)	4/4/2013	1/28/2013	7.64	8.29	14.29
3	Mali (UNDP)	7/4/2013	4/24/2013	7.86	8.53	22.82
4	Nepal (WFP)	10/31/2013	8/26/2013	8.78	9.53	32.35

Annex III – Graphical comparison of potential 2014 review timelines with and without an intersessional review cycle



Annex IV

PPRC 14 Funding Recommendations (March 19, 2014)

	Country/Title	IE	Document Ref	Project	Fee	NIE	RIE	MIE	IE fee %	Set-aside Funds	Decision
1. Projects and Programmes:											
	India (4)	NABARD	AFB/PPRC.14/9	544,333	46,268	590,601			8.5%		Not approved
	India (5)	NABARD	AFB/PPRC.14/10	571,877	48,610	620,487			8.5%		Not approved
	Kenya	NEMA	AFB/PPRC.14/11	9,278,085	720,217	9,998,302			7.8%		Deferred
	Indonesia	WFP	AFB/PPRC.14/12	5,525,959	469,707			5,995,666	8.5%		Placed in pipeline
	Sub-total			15,920,254	1,284,802	11,209,390		5,995,666	8.1%	0	
2. Project Formulation											
	India (1)	NABARD	AFB/PPRC.14/4/Add.1	29,900		29,900				29,900	Approved
	India (2)	NABARD	AFB/PPRC.14/5/Add.1	30,000		30,000				30,000	Approved
	India (3)	NABARD	AFB/PPRC.14/6/Add.1	29,700		29,700				29,700	Approved
	Morocco	ADA	AFB/PPRC.14/7/Add.1	30,000		30,000				30,000	Approved
	Sub-total			119,600		119,600				119,600	
3. Concepts:											
	India (1)	NABARD	AFB/PPRC.14/4	1,131,000	96,000	1,227,000			8.5%		Endorsed
	India (2)	NABARD	AFB/PPRC.14/5	1,601,718	136,146	1,737,864			8.5%		Endorsed
	India (3)	NABARD	AFB/PPRC.14/6	2,335,053	198,480	2,533,533			8.5%		Endorsed
	Morocco	ADA	AFB/PPRC.14/7	9,188,940	781,060	9,970,000			8.5%		Endorsed
	Federal States of Micronesia	SPREP	AFB/PPRC.14/8	8,668,125	711,875	9,380,000	9,380,000		8.2%		Not endorsed
	Sub-total			22,924,836	1,923,561	24,848,397	9,380,000	0	8.4%		
4. Total (4 = 1 + 2 + 3)				38,964,690	3,208,363	36,177,387	9,380,000	5,995,666	8.2%	119,600	