



ADAPTATION FUND

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Agenda item 3

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2019

Executive summary

The Adaptation Fund (the Fund) was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol has requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to serve as the secretariat of the newly established Adaptation Fund Board on an interim basis (1/CMP.3). Since January 1, 2019 the Fund is serving also the Paris Agreement as per the decision by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) during COP 24. The Fund has committed, since 2010 and by 30 June 2019, US\$ 564 million (including project formulation grants (PFG) and Readiness grants) in 82 countries to concrete adaptation projects/programmes to support climate change adaptation and strengthen resilience for countries impacted by climate change.

The Adaptation Fund Board adopted a five-year Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) in October 2017, affirming its key strengths in supporting concrete actions in vulnerable developing countries while building around the UN Sustainable Development Goals and serving the Paris Climate Agreement to help meet the tremendous challenge of climate change by accelerating adaptation action.

The present report provides a wide range of information on the progress of MTS implementation during the fiscal year 2019, following the strategy strategic foci of Action, Innovation and Learning and Sharing. Additionally, diverse analysis on information captured since the inception of the Fund in 2010 is presented. The followed methodology uses data from various sources such as annual project performance reports (PPRs), financial reports from the trustee, the Fund's project database (Financial Intermediary Funds platform), information received from implementing entities (IEs), and from various monitoring tools implemented by the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat (the secretariat), among others.

The report highlights the growth of the Fund's portfolio with a total of 84 projects representing US\$ 560 million that have been approved for funding (excluding PFG and readiness grants), including thirty implemented by national IEs (NIEs). The approved projects are expected to directly benefit 6.5 million people. In addition, a total of 56 project formulation grants for single country proposals and for regional proposals for a total of US\$ 2,280,654, have been approved to date. The Fund's portfolio is maturing, with twelve projects that have reached completion, amounting to US\$ 71.7 million; and 60 projects currently under implementation, representing US\$ 384.8 million, of which 34 have gone through a mid-term review/evaluation. A total of US\$ 346.2 million has been transferred to implementing entities (61.7% of approved amount) and forty-eight projects have submitted at least one annual project performance report.

Among the approved projects, funds are allocated across a variety of sectors, the most significant in terms of grant amount being water management, agriculture and food security projects/programmes, and across a variety of regions, with the biggest flow of approved grant funds going to Africa, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Asia-Pacific.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) adopted at its thirtieth meeting in October 2017 the Medium-term Strategy 2018-2022 that aims at enhancing and strengthening the focus of the Adaptation Fund (the Fund) to better serve country Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the most vulnerable to climate change. The Strategy is built strongly and refined around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and serving the Paris Agreement to meet the tremendous challenge of climate change. It affirms what the Fund has already been excelling at by outlining its mission to support vulnerable developing countries in their adaptation needs based on three strategic pillars: Action, Innovation, and Learning and Sharing.

2. This document presents the Fund's ninth annual performance report and covers the period from 1 July 2018 through 30 June 2019. The report provides cumulative data on project and programme approvals under the action pillar, and for the first time it reports progress on innovation and learning and sharing.

3. As of 30 June 2019, 84 projects for a total amount of US\$ 560 million have been approved for funding.¹ In addition, the Board has approved 56 project formulation grants for a total of US\$ 2.3 million. Sixty projects are currently under implementation, for a total grant amount of US\$ 384.8 million. A total of US\$ 350.20 million has been transferred to implementing entities (62.8% of approved amount).

4. Potential implementing entities are assessed by independent experts of the Accreditation Panel for compliance with the Fund's fiduciary standards and the requirements of the Fund's environmental and social policy and gender policy. Implementing entities can be national, regional or multilateral. At the end of the reporting period, there were 12 accredited multilateral implementing entities, six regional implementing entities, and 31 national implementing entities, of which thirteen (46 per cent) come from either Least Developed Countries (LDCs) or Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Once accredited, implementing entities can apply for funding of up to USD 10 million per country for concrete adaptation projects or programmes or for a maximum of USD 14 million for a regional project/programme. In addition, National Implementing Entities (NIEs) can access funding outside of their country cap, for innovation small grants of up to US \$250,000, learning grants and scale-up grants for respectively US \$150,000 and US \$100,000.

¹ All amounts are in US dollars. The figures above include implementing entity fees but not project formulation grants.

5. Of the 84 projects approved to date, 29 are being or have been implemented by NIEs, eight by Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs), and 47 by Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs). Detailed description of project breakdown by IEs has been illustrated in Annex 1.

6. To ensure that NIEs and RIEs could access at least the same total amount of financing as MIEs, the Board placed a 50 per cent cap on financing for MIE proposals in 2010². If the cumulative funding for MIE proposals would reach the 50 per cent cap, additional MIE proposals, once technically cleared by the Board, would be placed in a “active pipeline” and funded when additional funds were received by the Fund. During the reporting period, there was no waitlist of single-country or regional project/programme proposals from Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs) recommended for funding by the PPRC and awaiting availability of funds.

7. The Annual Performance Report (APR) for the Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19) confirms the maturation of the overall portfolio of active projects since the Fund approved its first project in 2010, with 60 projects under implementation and 48 projects having submitted at least one project performance report (PPR) as of 30 June 2019. Thirty-four projects have submitted a mid-term review, and twelve projects have been completed and have submitted terminal evaluation reports as of 30 June 2019.

8. The present report provides an analysis of project approvals through 30 June 2019, an elapsed time analysis, expected results from approved projects, a summary of progress made for projects under implementation in FY19, and a presentation of the management effectiveness and efficiency indicators for the Fund, with the introduction of a new indicator. Table 1 below provides a summary of key figures for the reporting period.

SECTION I: ACTION

TABLE 1: ADAPTATION FUND AT A GLANCE (AS OF 30 JUNE 2019)

Approvals Cumulative*	
Number of projects approved**	84
	US\$ millions
Grant amount (excluding fees and execution costs)	478.6 ³
Execution costs	39.6 ⁴
Entity fees	42.3 ⁵
Grant amount approved	560.6
Entity fees as percentage of total grant amount approved	7.5%

² The Board realized that as these entities took on their new roles in accessing Adaptation Fund project financing, their development of full proposals took longer than it did for MIEs.

³ This total excludes cancelled projects.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

Approvals by FY									
	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Number of projects approved	10	15	3	6	14	4	12	10	11
Grant amount (excluding fees and execution costs) in US\$	51.3	90.2	15.7	35.7	78.4	17.9	72.3	48.8	74.7
Execution costs	4.9	7.7	1.0	2.5	6.9	1.2	6.5	4.3	5.2
Entity fees	4.4	7.9	1.2	3.1	7.1	1.2	6.0	4.5	6.6
Grant amount approved	60.6	105.8	17.9	41.2	92.4	19.2	84.9	57.7	86.6
Entity Fees as percentage of total grant amount approved	7.8%	8.1%	7.2%	8.0%	8.3%	6.8%	7.0%	7.8%	7.6%

* The figures above represent of only concrete adaptation projects and do not include other forms of grants such as project formulation grants and readiness grants.

** Only concrete adaptation projects are included in this figure, not South-South cooperation grants.

Project and Programme Approvals

9. Since the Board's first review of proposals in June 2010 through 30 June 2019, it has approved a total of 84 projects⁶. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of projects approved by region.

TABLE 2: TOTAL PROJECTS AND GRANT AMOUNT APPROVED BY REGION⁷

REGION	Total	
	Projects (no.)	Grant US\$ millions
Africa	27	204.5
Asia-Pacific	30	160.8
Eastern Europe	4	19.2
Latin America & the Caribbean	23	176.1
TOTAL	84	560.6

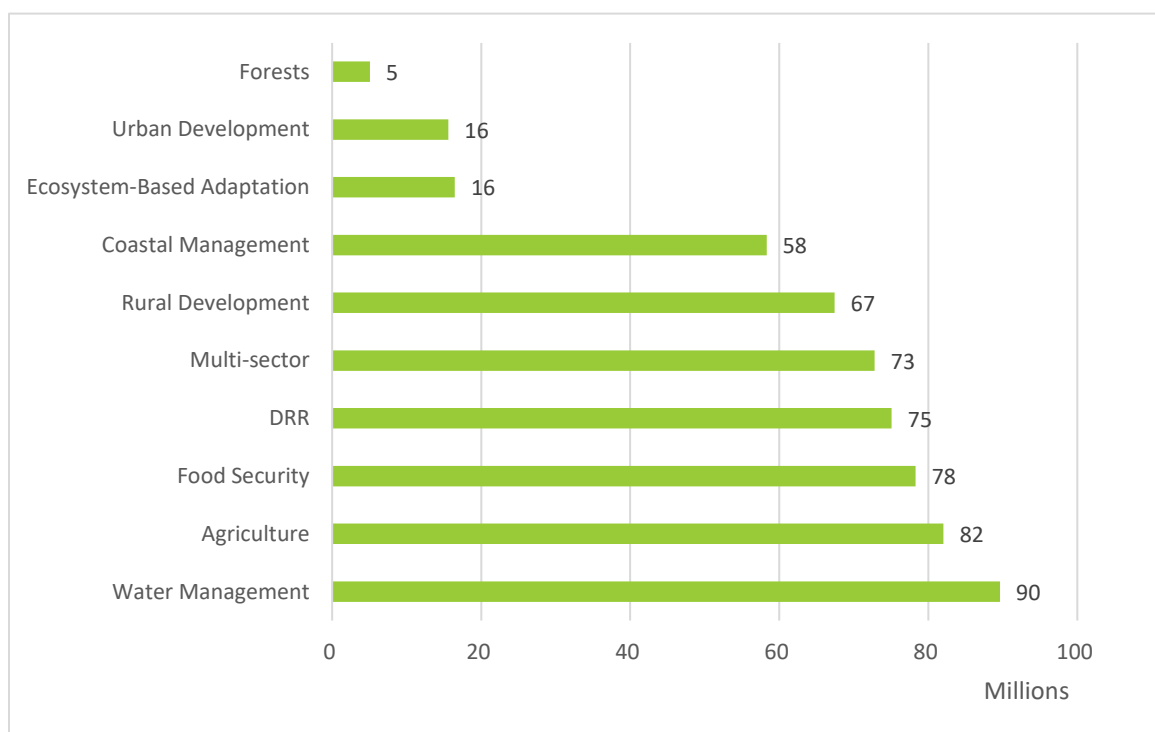
10. These approved projects span across four regions – Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific and Eastern Europe. The largest amount of grant funding approved thus far has been to the Africa region with 27 projects totaling US\$ 204.5 million in grants, followed closely by Latin America and the Caribbean with 23 projects totaling US\$ 176.1 million in grants and Asia-Pacific with 30 projects totaling US\$ 160.8 million. So far there have been four projects approved in Eastern Europe, with a grant amount of US\$ 19.2 million. Out of these, 23 projects are from least developed countries (LDCs) and 18 from Small Island Developing States (SIDS)⁸ – with Guinea-Bissau and Solomon Islands included in both groups.

11. In terms of sector allocation for the approved adaptation projects, the largest grant amount has gone to projects in the water management sector with US\$ 89.6 million approved for 14 projects. The second largest grant amount has gone to the agriculture sector with US\$ 82 million, with 12 projects, followed by the food security sector with nine projects, amounting to US\$ 78.3 million. There are 10 disaster risk reduction (DRR), rural development, coastal management and multi-sector projects, each with US\$ 75.1 million, US\$ 72.8 million, US\$ 67.4 million and US\$ 58.3 million respectively. Finally, four urban development projects for US\$ 15.6 million, three ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) projects for US\$ 16.5 and two forestry projects for US\$ 5 million have been approved. Graph 1 below provides a breakdown of total grant amounts approved by sector (including the regional projects/programmes). A complete list of all approved projects through 30 June 2019 is provided in Annex 2.

⁶ This amount excludes cancelled projects.

⁷ Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

⁸ Figures for projects implemented in LDCs and SIDS, include also the relevant regional projects/programmes, even though the totality of the countries in which they are implemented are not included in any of the two lists.

GRAPH 1: ADAPTATION FUND INVESTMENTS BY SECTOR (US\$ MILLIONS)

12. After the first APR was presented in December 2011, fully developed project documents have been required to explicitly indicate the alignment of project 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 3). The table does not include project execution costs, management fees or any project level outputs that have not been explicitly aligned with the Adaptation Fund results framework.

Strategic Results Framework

13. In line with the Fund's mandate to finance concrete adaptation projects, the Fund has, since the start of project approvals in 2010, continuously channeled the largest amount of grant funding toward outcome four, increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors (147.9 Million, 33 percent), followed by outcome five, increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change (94.7 Million, 21 percent) and outcome six, diversified and strengthened livelihoods & sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas (76.4 Million, 17 percent). Many of the activities associated with concrete measures often fall within these two outcome areas – such as restoration of ecosystem services, investment in coastal protection infrastructure, or increased access to irrigation water and production schemes.

**TABLE 3: GRANT AMOUNT PROGRAMMED BY ADAPTATION FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK
OUTCOME AMONGST APPROVED PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES⁹**

Fund Outcome	Total US\$ millions
Outcome 1: Reduced exposure at national level to climate-related hazards & threats	34.3
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic & environmental losses	44.5
Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness & ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	39.0
Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development & natural resource sectors	147.9
Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	94.7
Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods & sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	76.4
Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulation that promote and enforce resilience measures	11.6
	448.8¹⁰

Core Impact Indicators

14. The secretariat has observed that although most of the projects approved to date align well with the seven key Fund-level outcomes, it is difficult to aggregate these indicators at the portfolio level. The diverse nature of the Fund's projects covering several different sectors and a myriad of activities on the ground makes it particularly challenging to provide aggregated quantitative results for the portfolio. This challenge has become more acute given the flexible nature of the Fund's results framework whereby project proposals are only required to report on one Fund level outcome indicator.

15. As a solution to the observed challenge, the Board has approved two impact-level results and five associated core indicators to track under these impacts, that allow the Fund to aggregate quantitative indicators at portfolio level¹¹. For the current report, the secretariat extracted expected

⁹ Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹⁰ This amount excludes Implementing Entities fees and projects execution costs.

¹¹ Furthermore, the indicators selected by projects and how they are measured are not always comparable across projects. Thus, even if two projects are targeting similar outcomes, it becomes difficult to aggregate indicators across projects. In this respect, at the Board's twenty-first meeting, the secretariat put forth a proposal for steps to be taken to improve the system and to add impact-level indicators. The core indicators were approved at the Board's twenty-fourth meeting and are expected to help the secretariat report on the expected results from the Fund's approved portfolio. For

results from all 84 approved project proposals and presented the targets by region. The progress on the core impact indicators is reported in table 4 below.

TABLE 4: PRELIMINARY AGGREGATION OF FUND INDICATORS

Impact 1: Reduction in vulnerability of communities and increased adaptive capacity of communities to respond to the impacts of climate change		
PRELIMINARY INDICATORS	TARGET IN DOCUMENTS	PROJECT COMMENTS
<i>No. of Direct Beneficiaries</i>	6.5 million	Not all projects have reported on direct beneficiaries and some report as no. of households ¹² .
<i>No. of Early Warning Systems</i>	132	Includes projects targeting several small scale EWS at the village level as well as those targeting one large regional system
Impact 2: Strengthened policies that integrate climate resilience strategies into local and national plans		
PRELIMINARY INDICATORS	TARGET IN DOCUMENTS	PROJECT COMMENTS
<i>No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks</i>	76	Includes any policy whether at the local, regional or national level
Impact 3: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change induced stresses		
PRELIMINARY INDICATORS	TARGET IN DOCUMENTS	PROJECT COMMENTS
<i>ha of natural habitats created, protected or rehabilitated restored</i>	255,816 ha	
<i>m of coastline protected</i>	121,025 m	

those projects reporting on no of households, the secretariat has taken the average household figure of the country to multiply by no of households targeted.

Current Portfolio and Approvals by Region during FY 19

AFRICA

USD 204.5 Million	
Total Countries with Projects	29
Total Projects	27
Number of Beneficiaries	1.6 million
Early Warning Systems	7
Meters of Coastline Protected	27,035 m
Natural Habitats Protected	27,257 ha
Policies Adopted	16

16. Since June 2010, the Board has approved a total of 27 projects in the Africa region covering 29 countries. The largest grant amount has gone to projects in the food security sector with a grant allocation of USD 45.5 million, followed by water management projects for USD 39.9 million and agriculture projects for USD 36.3 million. During the current reporting period, the Board approved three regional projects in Africa.

17. The project titled, “Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture in West Africa” in **Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Togo** implemented by the West-African Development Bank (*Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement*, BOAD) which is a regional implementing entity of the Adaptation Fund aims to reduce the vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists to increase climatic risk, which undermines the level of food security, income generation, and the supporting ecosystem services of poor communities. The project works at the local, national and regional level to achieve its goal. The project works at the local level to reduce vulnerability and increase knowledge on the effectiveness of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) interventions and possible approaches to best practices. At the national level, the project works to strengthen the capacity of rural extension services and responsible government ministries to design successful CSA strategies and mainstream these into usual development plans and programs. At the regional level the project aims to promote cross-border learning on climate adaptation and CSA, in particular regarding effective options under a southward spread of the Sahel zone.

18. In the project titled, “Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin”, implemented by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in **Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo** aims to assist the six countries in the implementation of coordinated and joint measures to improve their existing management plans at regional, national and local level and to build on the lessons learned from the past and current projects related to disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation. As droughts and floods are a common feature in the Volta basin region, integrated water resources management, risk maps and development of early warning systems must be implemented to increase resilience to floods and droughts to ensure socio-economic sustainable development. Equilibrated management of the water resources will be sought to make better use of the water surplus during floods to be stored in view of drought events. Furthermore, at local scale,

agricultural production will be tailored to these challenges with provision of knowledge and early warnings that will enable farmers to adapt their production methods.

19. In **Mauritius and Seychelles**, the overall objective of the project, “Restoring marine ecosystem services by rehabilitating coral reefs to meet a changing climate future” implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is to increase climate resilience at both regional and local levels by implementing coral reef restoration with thermal tolerant corals as adaptation to climate change. The project will enhance food security and reduction of risks from natural disasters through the restoration of degraded reefs in Mauritius; enhance food security and reduction of risks from natural disasters through the restoration of degraded reefs in Seychelles and, support training to build capacity for sustainable coral reef restoration.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBBEAN

USD 176.1 Million	
Total Countries with Projects	19
Total Projects	23
Number of Beneficiaries	2.8 million
Early Warning Systems	76
Meters of Coastline Protected	83,990 m
Natural Habitats Protected	166,002 ha
Policies Adopted	7

20. In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the Board has approved 23 projects in 19 countries up to June 30, 2018 with the largest allocation to water management projects/programs for USD 31 million, followed by USD 29.9 million towards multi-sector projects/programs, and by UDS 25.5 million towards agriculture. During the current reporting period, the Board approved one concrete regional project and one concrete single country project in the LAC region.

21. During this fiscal year, the second regional project in the LAC region in **Chile and Ecuador** was approved by the Board. This disaster risk reduction project implemented by the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), aims to reduce vulnerability to climate-related floods, mud flows and landslides in three coastal cities by mainstreaming a risk-based approach to adaptation, building collaboration and networking, and developing a culture of adaptation. The project focus on the hydrometeorological hazards of mud flows in Antofagasta and Taltal, and flooding and landslides in Esmeraldas.

22. In addition, the newly approved project in **the Dominican Republic**, titled “*Enhancing Climate Resilience in San Cristóbal province, Dominican Republic Integrated Water Resources Management and Rural Development Programme*”, and implemented by the Dominican Institute of Integral Development aims to increase the resilience and capacity to adapt to climate impacts and risks on the water resources of rural communities in the Province of San Cristóbal and contribute to the diversification of their livelihoods. This objective will be achieved through

improving the access to water supply and sanitation services, re-afforestation activities aligned with a correct land use, and increasing institutional and community capacity and coordination for integrated management that supports other uses of water, especially for the diversification of the livelihoods of communities.

ASIA-PACIFIC

USD 160.8 Million	
Total Countries	20
Total Projects	29
Number of Beneficiaries (direct and indirect)	1.6 million
Early Warning Systems	48
Meters of Coastline Protected	10,000 m
Natural Habitats Protected	66,798 ha
Policies Adopted	16

23. Since 2010, the Board has approved 29 projects in the Asia-Pacific region in 20 countries with the largest allocation in the DRR sector for USD 34.8 million, followed by USD 26 million in the agriculture sector and USD 21 million each for multi-sector projects. During the current reporting period, the Board approved two projects in the Asia-Pacific region.

24. In **Mongolia**, the project, “Flood Resilience in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas – Climate Change Adaptation through community-driven small-scale protective and basic-services interventions” implemented by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) aims to enhance the climate change resilience of the seven most vulnerable Ger Khoroo settlements focusing on flooding in Ulaanbaatar City. The main component of the project will be the provision of flood resilient physical infrastructure and services, that will build on the priorities as communicated by the city authorities and Khoroo communities. This will be supplemented by hazard and risk mapping and land use planning. The project also aims to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of the Ger settlements through a Community-Based gender-responsive approach (i.e. building social cohesion per Khoroo) and strengthen the institutional capacity to reduce risks and capture and replicate lessons and good practices.

25. The project, “Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in **Bangladesh**”, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aims to enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable communities who live on small alluvial islands in rivers and the Bay of Bengal that are particularly at risk from climate change. The project aims to enhance the resilience of households through climate resilient housing, renewable sources of electrification and the provisioning of safe drinking water. It also intends to increase climate resilience of communities through climate risk mapping, cyclone and flood preparedness and basic infrastructure that is resilient to cyclones and flood and; improve income and food security of vulnerable households by innovating and introducing locally appropriate climate-resilient livelihoods practices. Finally, it aims to enhance knowledge and capacity of communities, government and policymakers to promote climate resilient development on riverine and offshore islands.

EASTERN EUROPE

USD 19.2 Million	
Total Countries	5
Total Projects	4
Number of Beneficiaries	250 thousand
Early Warning Systems	1
Natural Habitats Protected	1,475 ha
Policies Adopted	1

26. In Eastern Europe, the Board has approved four projects in five countries up to June 30, 2018, including the project in Georgia, that completed its implementation of activities in 2017. The largest allocation is to DRR for USD 9.9 million, followed by USD 5.3 toward water management projects/programs, and by USD 2.5 million towards forestry. During the current reporting period, the Board approved one concrete regional project and two concrete single country projects in this region.

27. **Armenia** with the Environmental Project Implementation Unit (EPIU) in its Ministry of Nature Protection, is the first in Eastern European country to have a National Implementing Entity (NIE) accredited under the Fund's Direct Access modality, specifically under the **streamlined accreditation Process**, and it has now two concrete projects approved. The project titled "*Strengthening land-based adaptation capacity in communities adjacent to protected areas in Armenia*" aims to reduce the climate risk vulnerability of local communities living adjacent to the "Khosrov Forest" and "Dilijan" National Park by strengthening the adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector and reinforcing their institutional and planning capacity for climate change adaptation. The other project implemented by EPIU, seeks to improve resilience of a highly exposed Artik city of Armenia to hydro-meteorological threats that are increasing in frequency and intensity as a result of climate change. The project will reduce the quantity of debris flowing to reservoir located down the Artik city and the pollution of agricultural lands (300 hectares of arable land 190 hectares of pastures, 15 hectares of hay meadows, 640 hectares of artificial forests, 80 hectares of water reservoir and other natural landscapes) in the project impact area by increasing their resilience and adaptation to climate change.

28. Finally, the first regional project in this region, to be implemented in **Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia** by UNDP, aims to assist the riparian countries in the implementation of an integrated climate-resilient river basin flood risk management approach in order to improve their existing capacity to manage flood risk at regional, national and local levels and to enhance resilience of vulnerable communities in the Drin River Basin to climate-induced floods. The countries will benefit from a basin-wide transboundary flood risk management (FRM) framework based on: improved climate risk knowledge and information; improved transboundary cooperation arrangements and policy framework for FRM and; concrete FRM interventions.

Projects and Programmes Progress and Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings

Status of Active Portfolio

29. According to the Policy for Project/Programme Delays (amended in October 2017), the Adaptation Fund will consider the start date of a concrete adaptation project to be the first day of the project/programme's inception workshop. 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 59 projects that were under implementation and 12 that have completed implementation as of FY19 (Annex 2).

30. The Board has set a target of six months for projects to start after the first cash transfer has been received. Projects that start more than six months after the first cash transfer are therefore considered to have a delayed start.

31. Out of the 84 approved projects, 35 started within six months (48.6 percent), 12 projects started within six to eight months (16.6 percent), and 25 took longer than eight months to start (34.7 percent).¹³ The average inception time since 2010 through FY19 is 8.8 months.

32. Table 5 provides the elapsed time from the first cash transfer to for all projects approved but not started as of 30 June 2019.

Projects Approved Not Started

TABLE 5: PROJECTS APPROVED NOT STARTED AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

Country	Sector	Implementing Entity	Project Approval (Date)	First cash transfer (date)	Elapsed Time*
Niger	Rural Development	BOAD	07/05/2016	03/03/2017	30
Guinea-Bissau	Agriculture	BOAD	10/13/2017	01/31/2018	19
Iraq	Agriculture	IFAD	03/23/2018	05/17/2018	11
Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Togo)	Food Security	BOAD	07/16/2018	01/25/2019	7
Regional (Argentina, Uruguay)	DRR	CAF	07/16/2018	01/25/2019	7

¹³ Eight projects have completed implementation.

Armenia	Urban Development	EPIU	10/12/2018	01/30/2019	7
Regional (Mauritius, Seychelles)	Food Security	UNDP	10/12/2018	02/28/2019	6
Armenia	Forests	EPIU	03/15/2019	05/22/2019	3
Dominican Republic	Water Management	IDDI	03/15/2019	05/22/2019	3

* Month is the time unit used for the elapsed time calculations, which are made as of June 30, 2019

33. At the end of the reporting period, there were six projects that were beyond the six-month target for project start. As outlined in the Fund's Policy for Project Delays (adopted July 2013), implementing entities can work to mitigate delays by working with the government, during project design, to ensure a mutual understanding and commitment on how to proceed once a project is approved. There are, however, many factors that are situation-specific and may be outside the control of the implementing entity. The six-month target is therefore a target for the average in the Fund's portfolio.

34. The policy requires an implementing entity to send a notification to the secretariat with an explanation of the delay and an estimated start date if a project is not expected to start within six months. The projects to be implemented in Niger, Guinea-Bissau and Iraq have sent notifications, respectively, to the secretariat specifying the reasons for the inception delays and providing an update on the planned inception workshops¹⁴.

Status of Project Performance Reports (PPRs)

35. As part of the Fund's reporting requirements, implementing entities are required to submit project performance reports (PPR) on an annual basis. The PPR should be submitted on a rolling basis, one year after the start of project implementation (date of inception workshop) and no later than two months after the end of the reporting year. The last such report should be submitted six months after project completion.¹⁵

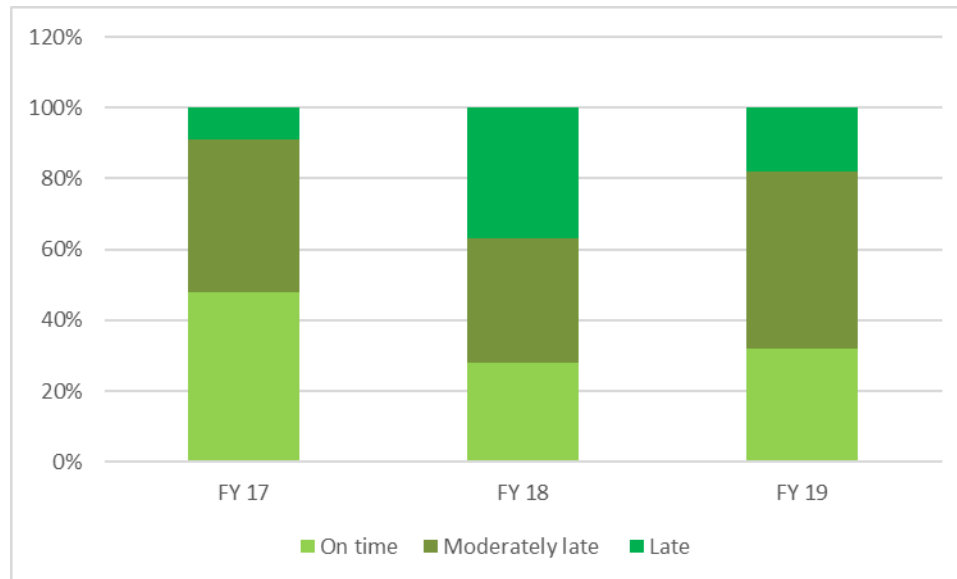
36. As of 30 June 2019, a total of 48 projects have submitted at least one project performance report (PPR). During the current reporting, period a total of 28 PPRs were received. Of these PPR submissions, nine PPRs were submitted early to within one month of the PPR submission

14 Iraq: the project financing agreement was amended to channel AF funds as well as passing applicable AF obligations to the Republic of Iraq. Because of this and other issues related to satisfying disbursement conditions, the project has not started. The inception workshop is estimated to take place in November 2019; Niger: due to constraints related to Niger's commitments with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the country was unable to sign the cofinancing agreement with BOAD until May 2018. To date the constraint has been lifted and the due diligence has been carried out for the recruitment of the staff of the Project Management Unit (PMU) in December 2018. However, a few months after their recruitment, the Administrative and Financial Manager, and the Accountant specialist in procurement resigned due to weakness of the proposed salary. Due diligence is underway for this purpose in order to find a quick solution for the launch of the project; Guinea-Bissau: due diligences were made for the recruitment of the staff of the Project Management Unit (PMU) till October 2018. However, due to some administrative constraints, contracts were signed with staff in June 2019. Actions are underway for the project start-up.

15 This is the minimum requirement for all projects, the Board may request more frequent reporting. A report submission period of two months after the end of the reporting year applies.

deadline (on time), 14 PPRs were submitted a little over a one month but within five months (moderately late) and five PPRs were submitted over six months later than original deadline (late). The bar chart below presents details related to the submission of PPRs during the reporting period.

GRAPH 2: TREND OF PROJECTS/PROGRAMS IN PPR SUBMISSION DEADLINES



37. During this fiscal year, the secretariat introduced automated reminders which are sent to the implementing entities reminding them about a pending PPR to be sent. It can be seen that the percentage of late submitted PPRs has decreased from the previous fiscal year.

38. Five projects submitted their first PPR during the reporting period. PPRs are available on the Adaptation Fund website.¹⁶ The table below provides more detailed information on the 28 projects that have submitted PPRs during FY 19.

¹⁶ 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 be kept confidential in line with the Open Information Policy.

TABLE 6: PROJECTS SUBMITTING PPRs AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP) RATINGS

Country	NIE/RIE/ MIE	Cumulative Disbursements (US\$) ¹⁷	First PPR IP Rating	Second PPR IP Rating	Third PPR IP Rating	Fourth PPR IP Rating ¹⁸	Fifth PPR IP Rating	Sixth PPR IP Rating
Antigua and Barbuda	ABED	7,288,750	MS					
Argentina	UCAR	5,640,000	S	MS	S			
Argentina	WB	4,296,817	MU	S	S			
Belize	WB	5,464,967	S	MS	S	S		
Cambodia	UNEP	4,954,273	S	S	MS	S	HS	
Chile	AGCID	5,906,803.93	S					
Colombia	UNDP	8,518,307	MS	MS	S	S	S	HS
Cook Islands	UNDP	5,381,600	S	S	S			
Costa Rica	FONDECO	6,733,657	S					
Cuba	UNDP	6,067,320	S	MS	S	MS		
Djibouti	UNDP	4,658,556	S	MS	MS	S	MS	
Ecuador	WFP	7,449,468	MU	MU	S	S	S	S
Egypt	WFP	6,904,318	HS	HS	S	HS	HS	
Eritrea	UNDP	6,520,850	S	S	S	S		
Georgia	UNDP	5,316,500	S	S	S			
Ghana	UNDP	1,852,667	S	S				
Guatemala	UNDP	5,425,000	S	S	S	HS		
Honduras	UNDP	5,620,300	S	S	S	S		
India ¹⁹	NABARD	940,908	S					
India ²⁰	NABARD	447,620	S	S				
India ²¹	NABARD	1,255,427	S					
India ²²	NABARD	574,525	S	MS				
India ²³	NABARD	504,871	MS					
Jamaica	PIOJ	5,980,360	MS	MS	MS	MS		
Jordan	MOPIC	4,706,391	MS	MS				
Lao	UN-Habitat	2,376,150	S					

17 Disbursements from the IEs to the project/programme activities.

18 Rating scale: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

19 Project in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

20 Project in Madhya Pradesh.

21 Project in West Bengal.

22 Project in Andhra Pradesh.

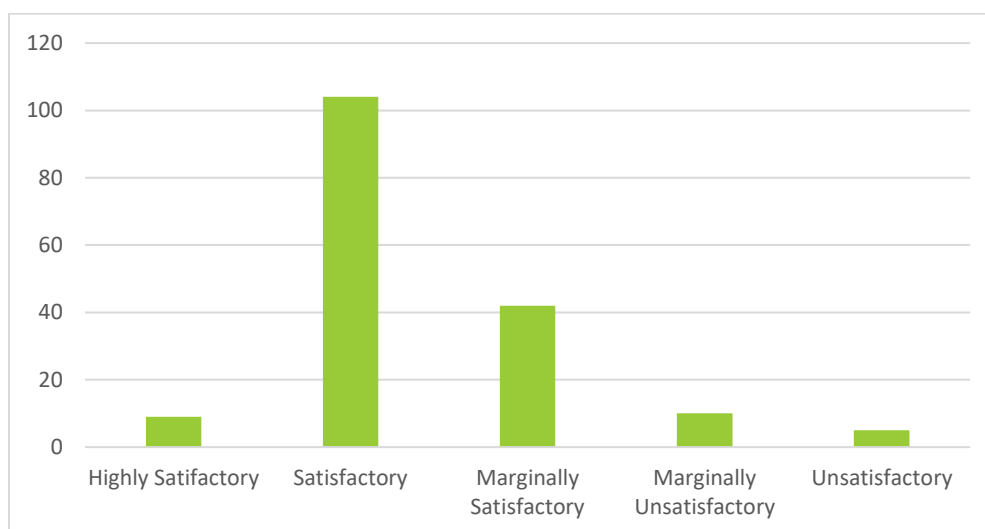
23 Project in Himalayan region.

Madagascar	UNEP	5,104,925	MS	MS	MS	MS	MU	MS
Maldives	UNEP	8,989,225	MU	MU	MS	MS		
Mali	UNDP	4,374,194	U	S				
Mauritania	WFP	7,803,605	S	S	S	S		
Mauritius	UNDP	9,119,240	S	S	S	MS	S	S
Morocco	ADA	9,120,350	S	S				
Myanmar	UNDP	7,909,026	MU	S	S			
Mongolia	UNDP	5,500,000	S	S	S	S	S	
Nicaragua	UNDP	5,500,950	S	S	S	S		
Pakistan	UNDP	3,906,000	S	MS	MS			
Papua New Guinea	UNDP	6,530,373	U	S	S			
Rwanda	MINIRENA	9,969,619	S	S	S	HS		
Samoa	UNDP	8,732,351	U	U	S	S	S	
Senegal	CSE	8,619,000	S	S	S	S		
Seychelles	UNDP	4,763,636	MU	S	S	MS	MS	
Solomon Islands	UNDP	5,533,500	MS	S	MS	S		
South Africa (1)²⁴	SANBI	4,812,604	S	S	MS			
South Africa (2)²⁵	SANBI	2,307,018	MS	MS	MS			
Sri Lanka	WFP	7,887,014	MS	U	S	S		
Tanzania	UNEP	5,008,564	MU	MU	MS	S	S	S
Turkmenistan	UNDP	2,929,500	MU	MS	S	S		
Uganda	OSS	3,900,000	MS					
Uruguay	ANII	9,967,678	S	S	S	S	S	S
Uzbekistan	UNDP	3,925,914	S	S	S	MS		

39. The Project Performance Report (PPR) template, which each project/programme must submit on a yearly basis also includes a self-rating from the project management and implementing entity on implementation progress and any project delays. During this reporting period, out of the 28 PPRs received, 14 PPRs were given the self-rating as satisfactory and five PPRs were given the self-rating as highly satisfactory. The bar graph chart below gives details of the percentage of PPR falling under each rating category.

²⁴ Project in South Africa related to Greater uMngeni Catchment.

²⁵ Project in South Africa related to Small Grants Facility (SGF).

GRAPH 3: SUBMITTED PPRs IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP) RATINGS

Requests Received by the secretariat

40. The secretariat would like to draw attention to Annex 3, which summarizes the list of requests received by the secretariat from the Implementing Entities during FY 2019²⁶. Twenty-five requests have been received by the secretariat: twenty of them include requests for project/programme extension, one for the provision of direct project services, one request for change in project outputs, two requests for change of implementation arrangements, and one request for a change in the disbursement schedule.

²⁶ All the Board documents related to the requests received and can be found at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/documents-publications/intersessional-decisions/>

Effectiveness and Efficiency Indicators

41. As approved by the Board through the *RBM Approach Paper (AFB/EFC.1/3/Rev.2)*, Indicators for Fund level processes are 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.

42. In March 2019, the Board through Decision B.33/46 decided to approve revisions to the Strategic Results Framework and the Adaptation Fund Level Effectiveness and Efficiency Results Framework, as contained in document AFB/EFC.24/4/Rev.1. This update will help the secretariat to keep track of its operations covering also the new areas of action introduced in the Medium-term Strategy. Annex 4 provides the data on the Fund level indicators for since FY 2013 in an extended way and the below table presents a summarized version.

1. Secure Financing and Financing Mechanisms							
1.1 Increased and Diversified Resources							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Total value of CERs (USD millions)	188.2	190.4	194.2	196.6	197.82	199.4	201.42
Number of donors	11	14	15	16	19	20	22 ²⁷
Actual donor contributions (USD millions)	134.5	213.7	284.9	344.8	442.40	538.29	657.93
Total cash transfers vs. funds committed	32%	44%	45%	53%	58.67%	61.8%	70.5%

²⁷ New donors for this fiscal year include: Canada (Quebec) and New Zealand.

2. Improve Efficiencies in Project Cycle (Action, Innovation, Learning & Sharing)								
<i>2.1 Concrete Project Cycle Efficiency (Single country, regional and large innovation grants)</i>								
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY 18	FY19	Target
Average time from first submission to approval for projects (months)	NA	5.1	10.1 ²⁸	21.4	7	7	7	9
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (months)	7.2	4.8	5.6	8.1	7.2	12.3	12	6
<i>2.2. Project Cycle Efficiency of small grants (scale-up; innovation; learning)</i>								
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY 18	FY19	Target
Average time from first submission to approval for grants (months)							N/A	9 ²⁹
Average time from cash transfer to project start (months)							N/A	6

28 For waitlist projects, the “approval date” is the date at which the project has been put in the waitlist.

29 This does not include readiness grants, for which the time between first submission and approval happens within the same calendar year, with an average time of four months.

3. Results Driven Implementation (Action, Innovation, Learning & Sharing)

3.1. Results Driven Implementation under the Action pillar (single country/regional)

Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY 18	FY19
Number of proposals submitted (single country/regional/innovation)							76
% of concepts endorsed against total number submitted							71.4%
% of fully developed proposals approved against total number submitted							42.8%
Number of concrete projects approved	3	6	13	4	12	10	11
Technically cleared concrete projects	8	2	0	0	0	0	3
Number of suspended/canceled concrete projects	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
Number of scale-up grants approved							NA
Number of scale-up grants submitted but not approved							NA

3.2. Results Driven Implementation under the Innovation pillar

Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY 18	FY19
Number of innovation grants approved							NA
Number of innovation grants submitted but not approved							NA

3.3. Results Driven Implementation under the Learning & Sharing pillar

Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY 18	FY19
Number of learning grants approved							NA
Number of learning grants submitted but not approved							NA
Number of project stories published							1
Number of publications/ case studies published							4

SECTION II: INNOVATION

43. While the Fund has supported innovation and learning throughout its history, the Medium-term Strategy foresees targeted funding for activities related to innovation, such as support for calling up proven innovative adaptation practices and technologies across countries or regions. Practical knowledge and lessons will also be captured and communicated from effective Fund activities and impact themes.

44. This will be achieved through the following expected results:

- i) Successful innovations rolled out. Innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies that have demonstrated success in one country spread to new countries/regions;
- ii) Viable innovations scaled up. Innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies that have demonstrated viability at a small scale piloted at larger scales;
- iii) New innovations encouraged and accelerated. Development of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies encouraged and accelerated; and
- iv) Evidence base generated. Evidence of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated as a basis for implementing entities and other funds to assess scaling up.

45. These objectives will be supported through the establishment of an Innovation Facility, which will include small and large grants. The small grants will be awarded to vulnerable developing countries through two routes: directly through national implementing entities (NIEs) particularly to those countries that have accredited NIEs, and through MIE aggregator delivery mechanisms to other entities (organizations, groups, associations, institutions, businesses, agencies, etc.) that are not accredited with the Fund.

46. As part of the direct access route, the Fund launched the first call for innovation small grants in December 2018. This funding opportunity makes available grants of up to USD 250,000, to support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies. The below table summarizes the submissions received during this reporting period (which includes just the 33rd AFB meeting).

**TABLE 7: INNOVATION SMALL GRANTS SUBMITTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD
(AS OF 30 JUNE 2019)**

Country	Agency	Grant amount US\$	Scope
Armenia	EPIU	231,250	Innovative use of IT to sensitize youth to adaptation planning.

Dominican Republic	IDDI	244,446	Reinforcement of component 2 of the existing approved project “Increasing climate resilience in San Cristobal, Dominican Republic”. This consists of leveraging the needs identified during the execution of the afore-mentioned project for urban agriculture as adaptation for at-risk young women and other vulnerable beneficiaries.
India	NABARD	249,993	Promote a Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) technique. The project aims to scale up the proposed innovative approach as a cost-effective model for small and marginalized farmers.

47. Under the MIE aggregator approach, the secretariat developed a guidance to the MIE aggregators for preparing proposals for small grants programmes for innovation, and the Board made the decision to invite UNDP and UN Environment to submit to respective proposals for the consideration of the Board at its 34th meeting (Decision B.32/5).

SECTION III: LEARNING AND SHARING

48. The Learning and Sharing pillar of the Medium-Term Strategy enables the Fund to enhance its own processes and activities, as well as those of others. It also calls for practical knowledge to be captured and communicated from effective Fund activities and impact themes, including gender responsiveness, vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, indigenous communities and local knowledge. The Fund also supports cross-project learning around different priority themes.

49. This will be achieved through the following expected results:

- i) Lessons learnt and shared. Practical lessons from Fund processes and projects/programmes captured and effectively communicated to adaptation actors around the world;
- ii) Knowledge and guidance developed. Practical knowledge gained, and guidance provided vis-à-vis select themes and;
- iii) Analytical capacity strengthened. Long-term analytical and learning capacity strengthened in developing country Parties.

50. These objectives will be supported through various knowledge and learning products, which include learning grants, e-learning courses, knowledge publications and studies, case studies and lessons learned reports.

Learning Publication - Lessons learned from Portfolio Monitoring Missions

51. The secretariat introduced the idea of conducting learning missions as part of this effort to collect, organize and analyze project/program data, information and knowledge. The systematization of these experiences and further dissemination of the results is expected to provide valuable lessons learned to be shared with partners and beneficiaries. These lessons learned are valuable in guiding future implementation of projects on the ground at project/program level and may provide important insights for further development of the portfolio at the Fund level. So far, the secretariat has conducted 13 such missions and the emerging lessons learned are being systematized in a publication titled “Lessons Learned from Portfolio Monitoring Missions (PMMs)” which was published in November 2018.

52. The methodology for extracting project lessons includes summarizing the lessons learned under the learning objectives of the learning missions that are presented in the Project Monitoring Missions (PMM) reports produced by the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat. For the purpose of the above-mentioned publication and for making information manageable to the various stakeholders, lessons were sub-divided under eight themes: 1) stakeholder engagement and community ownership, 2) transformational change and country ownership through Direct Access, 3) gender empowerment, 4) financial, socio-economic and environmental sustainability, 5) robust risk management system, 6) innovation, 7) inter-institutional collaboration and 8) scalable solutions. Lessons related to the identified eight themes that reinforced learning from PMMs were also extracted from available midterm evaluation reports (MTEs) and terminal evaluation reports (TEs) of the same projects.

Learning grants

53. The implementation plan of the Medium-Term Strategy introduced a new funding window in the form of learning grants of up to US\$ 150,000 each which was launched by the Fund in FY19. The purpose of these grants is to facilitate learning and sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned from failures as well as successes between National Implementing Entities (NIEs) or from NIEs to the wider climate adaptation community. The table below summarizes the submissions received during this reporting period.

**TABLE 8: LEARNING GRANTS SUBMITTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD
(AS OF 30 JUNE 2019)**

Country	Agency	Grant amount US\$	Scope
Senegal	CSE	149,993	The proposal aimed to establish a knowledge sharing platform for direct access entities and all stakeholders involved in climate action and to organize an exchange visit with other NIEs for CSE to learn from them and to improve its capacities for project development and implementation.

E-learning courses

54. During the reporting period the Secretariat completed the learning materials for an e-learning course consisting of two modules – one on Accreditation and the other on Addressing Environmental and Social and Gender Considerations in Project/Programme Design and Implementation.

55. This course is self-paced, and it represents an important tool for capacity building at national and subnational level as it tackles the specific challenges and opportunities associated with the Direct Access modality and, in particular, the capacity gaps in financial management and fiduciary standards, environmental, social and gender standards and its mitigation factors. The course is aimed primarily at Adaptation Fund Designated Authorities, National Implementing Entities' focal points but also at international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and relevant stakeholders. The course is currently under production by a multimedia company.

Knowledge products

56. During the reporting period the Secretariat produced a suite of knowledge products, aimed at enhancing stakeholders' knowledge about the Fund's processes and procedures. These are: a study showcasing the gaps in accreditation through eleven concrete case studies titled "Bridging the gaps in Accreditation"; another study presenting an overview of gender in Adaptation Fund projects and programmes, including select case studies aimed at showcasing good practice and methodologies related to gender-responsive approaches and measures taken to incorporate gender considerations and promote gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the project lifecycle, which is in the final stages of production.

57. The Secretariat also produced a knowledge report and brochure showcasing lessons learned and applied by National Implementing Entities from the first ever Country Exchange hosted by the Agencia de Cooperacion Internacional de Chile (AGCID) in Chile from May 6 to 10,

2019. This exchange was attended by 11 NIEs of the Fund and was planned around the themes of Water and Agriculture. During the exchange, AGCID shared valuable lessons learned and findings from its project, which ranged from overcoming challenges to policy adherence to advanced water harvesting implementation.

SECTION IV: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Advancing Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls

58. The Fund's Gender Policy (GP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP) for FY 17-19 was approved by the Board in March 2016. It systematically integrates key Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) principles, especially the principles of access and equity, consideration of marginalized and vulnerable groups, and human rights. The Fund's Gender Policy extends the principle of gender equity and women's empowerment to a legal mandate of "gender equality", where it is human rights-based and congruent with the relevant international instruments. It has five stated objectives:

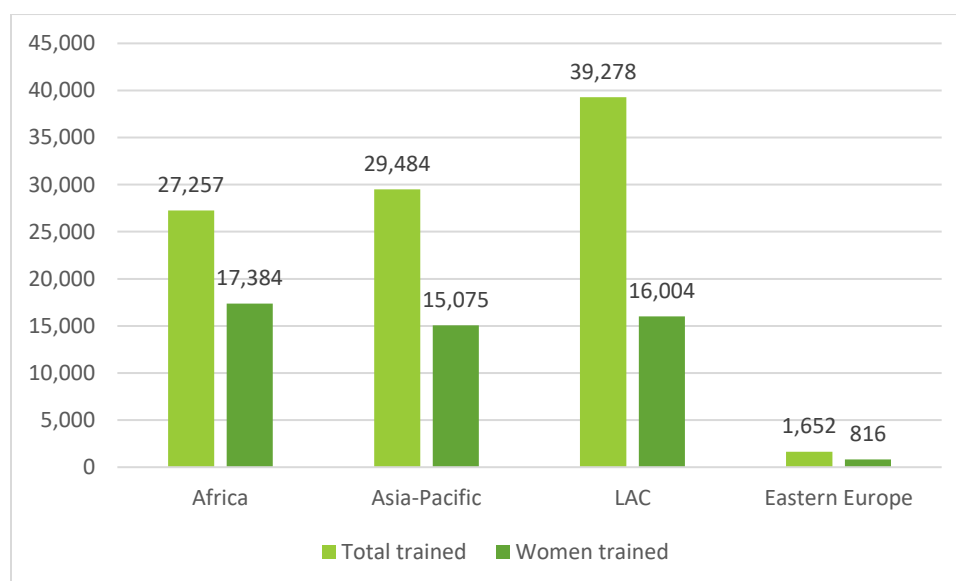
- i) To ensure that the Fund will achieve more effective, sustainable and equitable adaptation outcomes and impacts in a comprehensive manner in both its internal and external procedures;
- ii) To provide women and men with an equal opportunity to build resilience, address their differentiated vulnerability, and increase their capability to adapt to climate change impacts; recognizing the need for targeted efforts in order to ensure women's participation;
- iii) To address and mitigate against assessed potential project/programme risks for women and men in relation to concrete adaptation actions financed by the Fund;
- iv) To contribute to addressing the knowledge and data gaps on gender-related vulnerabilities and to accelerate learning about effective gender-equal adaptation measures and strategies; and
- v) To consult with affected women and men actively, taking into account their experiences capabilities and knowledge throughout Fund processes.

59. During the reporting period the secretariat launched the first phase of the process for the update of the GP and GAP: Overall review of their implementation , which consists of (i) the assessment on the implementation of GP and GAP including the results of the tailored survey targeting the implementing entities, Board, the secretariat, and AF NGO Network/CSO; (ii) the assessment on the need of alignment of the Fund's Medium Term-Strategy and GP and GAP; (iii)

the analysis on other climate fund's practices related to gender. The outcome of the first phase of the process is submitted to the Board for its information at its 34th meeting.

60. Based on the analysis on the current portfolio of approved projects/programs, it was observed that the Fund aligns with the principles of the GP. One important aspect in the funded projects/programs is also capacity building strengthening, where project beneficiaries are trained on climate change resilience and other subjects which can strengthen their livelihood diversification. In the AF portfolio, the total number of people trained is 97,671, and the women trained are 49,279. The below graph shows the number of women trained in every region.

GRAPH 4: NUMBER OF WOMEN TRAINED IN AF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES



61. The following content focuses on a sample of the approved projects during FY 2019, that include gender responsive interventions.

62. The DRR project in **Bangladesh** implemented by UNDP, aims to enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable communities who live on coastal islands and riverine chars in Bangladesh. This initiative will enhance climate resilience of 900 women-led households through climate-resilient housing, electrification and climate-proof water provisioning. In addition, the project will build cluster houses for particularly vulnerable households that will function as emergency shelters during flooding and cyclones. The cluster houses will be designed to be women- and children friendly, will include water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and will have solar lighting. The cyclone preparedness programme will be made gender-responsive by seeking the increase of women in the volunteer corps by 25%. All in all, shifting women's livelihoods to climate resilient options will reduce the likelihood of the need for social protection and social safety net pay outs.

63. In the **Dominican Republic** the project implemented by IDDI, aims to increase the resilience and capacity to adapt to climate impacts and risks on the water resources of rural

communities in the Province of San Cristóbal, by targeting 12,200 women. Under the development of community water supply and management plans, women will represent 50% or more and youth represent 35% or more of the members of the committees leading the planning process. The poorest households, small farmers and representatives of target communities will be trained to take charge of small-scale infrastructures, and the program will train women and young people to carry out lighter maintenance tasks, thus contributing to strengthening local capacity and empowerment.

64. In **Armenia** the project implemented by the Environmental Project Implementation Unit, seeks to reduce the climate risk vulnerability of local communities living adjacent to the “Khosrov Forest” and “Dilijan” National Park by strengthening the adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector and reinforcing their institutional and planning capacity for climate change adaptation. Women’s livelihoods will be strengthened through agricultural value chain development and the introduction new climate smart technologies. This activity will promote production of seedlings, increase in crop areas, introduction of nontraditional crops and which will create an opportunity for early crop yield, as well as creation of new jobs for women. As an example, the construction of solar dryers for fruits, berries, vegetables and herbs will create additional jobs and improve the working conditions of women.

65. The project implemented in **Mongolia** by UN-Habitat, will especially target women committees and particularly younger women/youth within the 18-30 age group. 15,270 women will benefit from flood protection and drainage infrastructure, and floods resilient latrines will be installed in 3,092 female-headed households. The project will develop Khoroo-level floods resilience action plans, fully involving communities in the planning and execution of the proposed interventions and will seek where possible women and youth involvement in the execution of maintenance plans. In **Ecuador**, a project implemented by CAF includes watershed population training with at least 50% of women participation. Evidence shows that women participation in forest protection mechanisms (committees, meetings, forest management and guards) leads to higher control rates. Hence, it is important to train women to be part of forest protection personnel, to assure forest protection.

66. The regional project in **Mauritius and Seychelles** implemented by UNDP, will increase the skills and expertise as well as employment opportunities and alternative livelihood options for local fishers, women and youth in coral reef restoration. Fishers, women and youth from local communities will be trained in the establishment and maintenance of coral nurseries and the importance of maintaining corals and coral reef. Even though the vast majority of registered fisherfolk are men, women have traditionally been active users of coastal resources through gleaning, including crabs and bivalves which provide complimentary source of food for the household. Moreover, octopus fishing is an important economic activity among women in Rodrigues.

67. In **Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Togo**, the project implemented by BOAD includes the dissemination of good climate adaptation practices (soil restoration and water conservation) in agriculture, which will be especially advantageous for women and the youth by reducing the pressure on arable land and by allowing farming on larger surfaces. 200,000 women

are estimated to be involved in the agriculture sector within the project area. The creation of water points and over deepening of ponds will facilitate the practice of new income generating activities (market gardening). Women groups as most vulnerable population will be particularly targeted by the scaling up of climate change adaptation techniques.

Strengthening Long-term Institutional and Technical Capacity for Effective Adaptation

Introduction

68. The Fund's Readiness Programme for Climate Finance (the Readiness Programme), was established by the Board through Decision B.22/24 with a goal to increase the capacity of developing country Parties to directly access climate adaptation finance and their overall capacity to develop and initiate implementation of concrete projects and programmes that increase the resilience of vulnerable communities to the impacts of climate change. Its specific objectives are to increase the preparedness of applicant NIEs seeking accreditation by the Adaptation Fund and to increase the number of high-quality project/programme proposals submitted to the Board after accreditation. Since its official launch in May 2014, the Readiness Programme has helped some of the world's most vulnerable countries take critical steps towards strengthening their readiness and capacity for resilience under climate change.

69. Since 2014, the Readiness Programme has been providing capacity building support to increase the number of accredited NIEs and the quality of projects submitted to the Board for approval after accreditation. Support through the readiness programme includes grant and non-grant activities. As of June 2019, the Board has approved 36 readiness projects totaling US\$ 1,221,947 in readiness grants. All readiness projects are implemented by NIEs.

70. For the current reporting period, the Board approved five readiness grant projects totaling US\$ 167,110. Table 8 below provides an overview and summary of key figures including those for the reporting period.

TABLE 9: READINESS GRANTS AT A GLANCE (AS OF 30 JUNE 2019*)

Approvals Cumulative	
Number of projects approved	36
	US\$ thousands
Grant amount (excluding entity fees)	1.212.337
Entity fees	9.610
Grant amount approved (including fees)	1.221.947
Entity fees as percentage of total grant amount approved	0.78%
Approvals by FY	

	FY 15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Number of projects approved	3 ³⁰	11	11	6	5
US\$ thousands					
Grant amount (excluding entity fees)	144.490	360.447	275	271	161.500
Entity fees	0-	0-	0-	4.000	5.610
Grant amount approved (including fees)	144.490	360.447	275	275	167.110
Entity Fees as percentage of total grant amount approved	0%-	0%	0%	1.47%	3.35%

* The figures in the table represent all readiness grants, including Project Formulation Assistance grants.

Approved Grants by Region

71. As of 30 June 2019, a total of 36 readiness projects have been approved by the Board. During the reporting period, five readiness grants were approved by the Board for five countries. Table 9 below provides a breakdown of projects approved by region.

TABLE 10: TOTAL PROJECTS AND GRANT AMOUNT APPROVED BY REGION (USD THOUSANDS)

Region	Cumulative total to date		FY19	
	Projects (no.)	Grants (US\$)	Projects (no.)	Grants (US\$)
Africa	22	849.747	1	49.910
Asia and Asia-Pacific	7	199.500	3	94.500
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0
Latin America & the Caribbean	7	172.700	1	22.700
Total	36	1.221.947	5	167.110

72. The approved readiness projects span across three regions – Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. The largest amount of grant funding approved thus far has been to the Africa region with 22 projects totaling US\$ 849,747 in grants, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean with seven projects totaling US\$ 172,700 in grants and Asia-Pacific with seven projects totaling US\$ 199,500 in grants. Out of these, 13 projects are from least developed countries (LDCs) and seven from Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

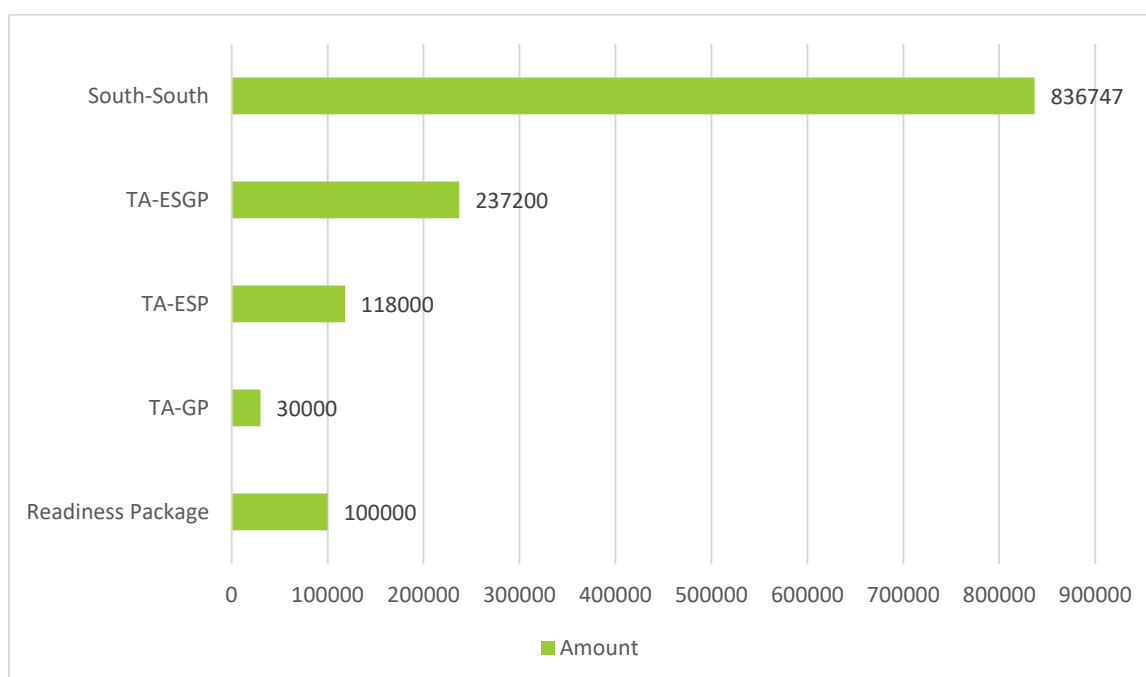
73. During the reporting period, approved projects were from Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and the largest amount of grant funding was approved to Asia and the Asia Pacific region with three projects totaling US\$ 94,500.

30 This excludes Burundi Grant for a total of \$49,957 which was cancelled on 17 August 2016. The funds are being transferred back to AF.

Readiness Investments by Funding Window

74. As of 30 June 2019, the largest cumulative grant amount has gone towards South-South support through South-South cooperation grants with US\$ 836,747 approved for 17 projects. This includes two projects that were approved by the Board under the readiness support package for a total of US\$ 100,000. 16 technical assistance projects for the environmental and social policy and gender policy (TA-ESGP) to the value of US\$ 355,200 were approved. Three technical assistance projects for the gender policy (TA-GP) to the value of US\$ 30,000 were approved. There had not been any project submitted by NIEs for the project formulation assistance (PFA) grant as at 30 June 2019. Graphic 6 below provides a breakdown of total grant amounts approved by funding window. A complete list of all approved readiness projects through 30 June 2019 is provided in Annex 4.

GRAPH 5: READINESS GRANTS BY FUNDING WINDOW (USD THOUSANDS)



Readiness Programme Results Framework

62. At its thirtieth meeting, the Board approved an updated results framework of the Readiness Programme. The updated framework would align better with the Fund's strategic results framework, its knowledge management strategy, its evaluation framework, and its performance monitoring and reporting system. At this meeting, the Board decided through Decision B.30/45, to approve the results framework of the Readiness Programme as amended in document AFB/B.30/8 and requested the secretariat to implement the Readiness Programme in line with the amended results framework.

63. The Readiness Programme implemented activities targeted at all three outcomes in the results framework. A summary of the progress made towards for each outcome is provided in table 10 below³¹.

TABLE 11: READINESS PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTCOMES

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Delivery Status	FY19
Increased capacity of national entities to meet the Fund's fiduciary standards.	Percentage of developing countries ³² with an accredited direct access entity of the Fund.	19% ³³	1 NIE accredited.
Increased capacity of accredited national and regional organizations to develop and implement concrete adaptation projects/programmes.	Number of fully developed concrete projects/programmes prepared by NIEs/RIEs and approved by the Board.	From 2010 to March 2014 (before the launch of the Readiness programme) 5 approved projects/programs (5 from NIEs, 0 from RIEs); From October 2014 to June 30, 2019 total of 46 approved projects (25 from NIEs; 7 from RIEs and 14 from MIEs)	3 approved project/programs from NIEs, 3 approved projects from RIEs and 5 approved projects from MIEs. .
Improved knowledge, knowledge sharing, and performance of the readiness programme to enhance direct access to adaptation finance, and the implementation of concrete adaptation projects.	(a) Improved understanding of the accreditation process and accessing the Fund's resources, (as measured through surveys from workshops/trainings)	17 regional workshops held. 8 webinars held.	>79% of increased learning (measured from two surveys) ³⁴ . 2 webinars held.
	(b) Improved sharing of knowledge and lessons learnt to improve the effectiveness of the readiness programme	5 annual climate finance readiness seminars for NIEs held. 1 country exchange and 1 community of practice meeting	1 regional workshop, and 2 climate finance readiness seminars for NIEs held. 1 country exchange, and 1 community of practice meeting.

31 The approved Readiness budget for this reporting period amounts to US\$ 624,550, as per Board Decision B.31/9.

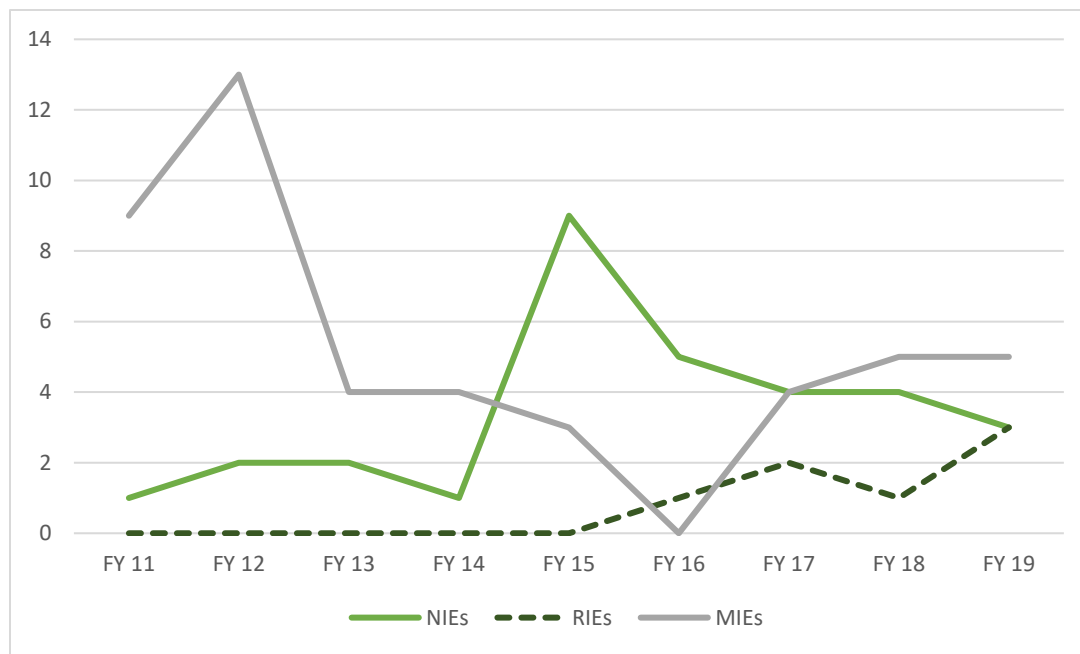
32 These are developing countries eligible to receive funding from the Adaptation Fund and are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

33 Twenty nine out of the 151 non-Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement have an accredited NIE as at 30 June 2019.

34 Results have been analyzed from evaluation forms administered at the end of the workshops that took place in Washington DC and in Ghana.

64. Since the launch of the readiness programme in March 2014, the number of accredited NIEs has increased from 17 in September 2014, to 29 as at 30 June 2019. As presented in the above table, during the reporting period one NIE was accredited by the Board. In addition, the number of project proposals submitted by NIEs and approved by the Board has grown from five in between 2010 and March 2014, to 25 from October 2014 to end of this reporting period. The below graph represents a more in-depth trend of the NIEs, MIEs and RIEs projects/programs approvals before and after the launch of the Readiness Programme. While Readiness grants are given just to NIEs, specific workshops to strengthen capacity were organized also inclusive of RIEs. After the launch of the Readiness Programme a sharp increase in approved projects/programs submitted by NIEs was registered and is expected to continue increasing in the future³⁵.

GRAPH 6: TREND OF THE APPROVED NIE, MIE AND RIE PROJECTS/PROGRAMS



65. As at 30 June 2019, the readiness programme has hosted, 17 regional workshops covering Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol from Eastern Europe have also been invited to attend the workshops. Eight webinars and five annual climate finance readiness seminars for accredited NIEs of the Fund have also been held, including a single country exchange and community of practice meeting for accredited NIEs of the Fund and direct access entities of the Green Climate Fund

³⁵ The trends presented in this graph show a sharp decrease in the approval of MIEs projects/programs from FY13 to FY16. It is key to highlight that this coincides with the implementation of the 50% cap for MIE and NIE funding allocations. Therefore, since the MIEs reached the 50% cap, the Board decided to put the proposals in a pipeline (Decision B.18/28). In parallel the submission and approvals for NIEs projects/programs increased.

(GCF). During the reporting period, one regional workshop was held for countries in Central Africa, mostly targeting accreditation and access to the Fund's resources. One climate finance readiness seminar, one country exchange, the first face-to-face meeting of the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities (CPDAE) and two webinars were held, which discussed the topics of managing change in adaptation projects and programmes during project implementation, and knowledge management systems and knowledge products for adaptation, respectively. The climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs included gender training for NIEs and a dedicated day on innovation, and also covered a variety of topics identified by the NIEs through a survey administered by the secretariat before the seminar. In addition, a side-event on the margins of the 50th session of the subsidiary bodies (SB50) was held to coordinate organizations that are providing readiness and capacity-building support to developing countries to enhance the dissemination of information on available support and to enhance effectiveness of support as well as complementarity in the delivery of such support.

66. The secretariat also administered evaluation surveys at the end of each workshop and seminar to assess effectiveness of the readiness programme to improving understanding on access to climate finance and particularly to the resources of the Fund as well as the Fund's project requirements and processes. During the reporting period, 79% of participants indicated that their knowledge needs had been met and they had learned either all, or a significant share of the knowledge imparted.

67. Since its launch, the readiness programme has partnered with almost 40 organizations in holding joint events, inviting them to share their knowledge and expertise with NIEs of the Fund, and those that invited the secretariat to share information and knowledge on accessing the Fund's resources, including the readiness and capacity building support available to support developing countries. During the reporting period the readiness programme strengthened partnerships with the GCF, the CPDAE, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, among others. Existing partnerships have continued to be strengthened through continued collaboration and on-going dialogue and information sharing and exchange.

Developments within the Readiness Programme

68. At its twenty-ninth meeting, the Board had approved through decision B.29/36, implementation of the pilot phase of the readiness support package to provide targeted and tailored support for accreditation through an intermediary, to developing countries seeking accreditation with the Fund. The pilot continues to be monitored and is expected to be completed in Fiscal year 2020. The implementation plan for the Fund's Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) approved in 2018 introduced new activities for readiness and capacity building under the readiness programme, and these include project scale-up micro grants and country field exchanges. The first proposals for project scale-up grants were submitted during FY19.

Building Complementarity and Coherence with Other Climate Finance Delivery Channels

75. During the implementation of the MTS, the engagement with other climate finance delivery channels is done both at the level of inter-fund dialogue and at the level of the specific activities under the three strategic focal areas. One of the expected results under the action pillar of the MTS is to prepare countries to scale up effective projects/ programmes with support from other climate funds and finance channels (including private sector). Starting this reporting period until financial year 2023, the Fund plans to make project scale-up grants available for national implementing entities up to a maximum of US\$ 200,000 per year.

76. The objective of the project scale-up grants is to provide readiness funding to support planning, assessment, capacity enhancement (individual, organization and institutional) for designing and developing scaling up pathways for Adaptation Fund project/programmes under implementation and nearing completion or completed. It is expected that implementation of project/programme scale-up would be funded by various sources, such as other climate funds but also from other finance channels (including the private sector).

77. For instance, activities related to scaling up innovations and other adaptation action essentially take place in the context of various sources of funding, where the Fund may in some cases offer the opportunity of replicating or scaling up activities by others with relatively fewer resources, and in other cases offer its own experiences to other funds that may scale up activities piloted by the Fund.

78. The Fund has developed review criteria and the application form. The call for project scale-up proposals was issued in November 2018 and eligible NIEs were given the opportunity to submit proposals. In addition, the project scale-up grants were launched at a side-event at the twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties (COP24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

79. In this reporting period, one proposal for project scale-up grants was received for the consideration by the Board as detailed in the below table.

**TABLE 12: SCALE-UP GRANTS SUBMITTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD
(AS OF 30 JUNE 2019)**

Country	Agency	Grant amount US\$	Scope
Senegal	CSE	99,937	Develop a scaling-up pathway for the AF funded project titled "Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas" which was completed in November 2014. The proponent intends to develop the scaling-up pathway by undertaking an assessment of the project's

			scalability, consulting public and private stakeholders and engaging them in capacity building activities.
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80. The Adaptation Fund’s independent overall evaluation found that the Fund’s “design is appropriate to generating timely lessons about effective approaches to adaptation finance, especially with regards to ‘direct access,’ and scalable and replicable action benefiting the most vulnerable communities and social groups.” The design further “supports pilot activities with substantial potential for scaling up impact at sub-national, national, and regional levels”.

81. Such scaling up has already happened, particularly with funding from the GCF. The following GCF projects, reflect some of the results and lessons learned from Adaptation Fund funded projects (non-exhaustive list):

Agency	AF Project	Scaling up by GCF Project
Senegal (Centre de Suivi Ecologique)	“Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas” <i>AF funding amount: US\$ 8.6 million</i>	FP003 “Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems and Communities through Restoration of the Productive Bases of Salinized Lands” <i>GCF funding amount: US\$ 7.6 million</i>
Maldives (UNDP)	“Support of Vulnerable Communities in Maldives to Manage Climate Change-Induced Water Shortages” <i>AF funding amount: US\$ 9 million</i>	FP007 “Support of Vulnerable Communities in Maldives to Manage Climate Change-Induced Water Shortages” <i>GCF funding amount: US\$ 23.6 million</i>
Pakistan (UNDP)	“Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan”] <i>AF funding amount: US\$ 3.9 million</i>	FP018 “Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood Risk Reduction in Northern Pakistan” <i>GCF funding amount: US\$ 37 million</i>
Colombia (UNDP)	“Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Region of La Depression Momposina in Colombia” <i>AF funding amount: US\$ 8.5 million</i>	FP056 “Scaling Up Climate Resilient Water Management Practices for Vulnerable Communities in La Mojana” <i>GCF funding amount: US\$ 38.5 million</i>
Georgia (UNDP)	“Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities of Georgia” <i>AF funding amount: US\$ 5.3 million</i>	FP068 “Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia” <i>GCF funding amount: US\$ 27.1 million</i>
India (NABARD/ UNDP)	“Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level Rise” (NABARD) 2015–2019	FP084: “Enhancing climate resilience of India’s coastal communities” (UNDP). The AF project was one of the four

	<i>AF funding amount: US\$ 0.7 million</i>	baseline projects for the scaled-up GCF investment. <i>GCF funding amount: US\$ 43.4 million</i>
Rwanda MoE/	“Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation” (MoE) 2013-2019 <i>AF funding amount: US\$ 9.9 million</i>	FP073: “Strengthening climate resilience of rural communities in Northern Rwanda” <i>GCF funding amount: US\$ 33.2 million</i>

Engaging and Empowering the Most Vulnerable Communities and Social Groups

69. All of the Fund’s activities are designed to engage, empower and benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups; advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, strengthen long-term institutional and technical capacity for effective adaptation; and build complementarity and coherence between climate finance delivery channels.

70. The Fund has also pioneered the use of Enhanced Direct Access to more effectively identify and address nuanced adaptation needs within vulnerable communities. Indeed, the Fund’s model of Enhanced Direct Access, which devolves control over project approval processes to national institutions, enables local actors to define and implement appropriate activities via small grants.

71. As of 30 June 2019, the Fund has approved a number of projects that employ, wholly or partly, an enhanced direct access approach³⁶. In addition, the Medium-term Strategy foresees a specific funding window on enhanced direct access, with first grants expected by the end of 2019.

72. All in all, during implementation of the medium-term strategy, the Fund will continue to improve its profile as a multilateral fund that supports concrete projects/programmes that directly engage, empower and benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups.

Recommendation

82. The EFC may want to consider the document AFB/EFC.25/3 and recommend the Board to:

- (a) Approve the Adaptation Fund’s Annual Performance Report (APR) for the fiscal year 2019, as contained in document AFB/EFC.25/3; and
- (b) Request the secretariat to prepare a summarized version for the general public in a reader friendly format, following the approval of the APR by the Board.

³⁶ Examples of these projects include ones implemented in South Africa by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), in Costa Rica by Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo, and in Micronesia by Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT), which are three NIEs of the Adaptation Fund.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Implementing Entities of the Adaptation Fund (alphabetical order)

National Implementing Entities (NIEs)

1. *Agencia Chilena de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo* (Chile)
2. *Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación* (Uruguay)
3. *Agence pour le Développement Agricole* (Morocco)
4. *Banque Agricole du Niger* (Niger)
5. Bhutan Trust Fund for Environment Conservation (Bhutan)
6. *Centre de Suivi Ecologique* (Senegal)
7. Department of Environment (Antigua and Barbuda)
8. Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (Namibia)
9. Dominican Institute of Integral Development (Dominican Republic)
10. Environmental Project Implementation Unit (Armenia)
11. *Fundación Natura* (Panama)
12. *Fundecooperación Para el Desarrollo Sostenible* (Costa Rica)
13. Mexican Institute of Water Technology (Mexico)
14. Micronesia Conservation Trust (Federated States of Micronesia)
15. Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (Ethiopia)
16. Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (Cook Islands)
17. Ministry of Environment (Rwanda)
18. Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (Jordan)
19. Ministry of Water and Environment (Uganda)
19. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (India)
20. National Environment Management Council (United Republic of Tanzania)
21. National Environment and Climate Fund (Benin)
22. National Environment Management Authority (Kenya)
23. Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Indonesia)
24. Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (Peru)
25. Planning Institute of Jamaica (Jamaica)
26. Protected Areas Conservation Trust (Belize)
27. South African National Biodiversity Institute (South Africa)
28. *Unidad para el Cambio Rural* (Argentina)

Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs)

1. Caribbean Development Bank (Latin American and the Caribbean)
2. Central American Bank for Economic Integration (Latin America and the Caribbean)
3. *Corporación Andina de Fomento* (Latin America and the Caribbean)
4. *Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel / Sahara and Sahel Observatory* (North, West and East Africa)
5. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (the Pacific)
6. West African Development Bank (West Africa)

Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs)

1. African Development Bank (AfDB)
2. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

3. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
4. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
5. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
6. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
7. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
8. United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
9. United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)
10. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
11. United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
12. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Annex 2: Status of the active portfolio (approved projects/programmes) of the Fund as of 30 June 2019

Table 1: Status of the active portfolio of approved projects/programmes by the Board as of 30 June 2019

	Country	Project Title	Implementing Entity	Approved Amount in USD	Amount Transferred in USD	Approval Date	Project Status
1	Senegal	Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas	CSE	8,619,000	8,619,000	9/17/2010	Project Closed
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	5,620,300	9/17/2010	Project Closed
3	Turkmenistan	Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at national and community level	UNDP	2,929,500	2,929,500	12/15/2010	Project Closed
4	Mauritius	Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone of Mauritius	UNDP	9,119,240	6,593,941	12/15/2010	Under Implementation
5	Eritrea	Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Water and Agriculture in Anseba Region, Eritrea	UNDP	6,520,850	6,520,850	12/15/2010	Under Implementation
6	Solomon Islands	Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security	UNDP	5,533,500	5,533,500	12/15/2010	Project Closed
7	United Republic of Tanzania	Implementation of Concrete Adaptation Measures to Reduce Vulnerability of Livelihood and	UN Environment	5,008,564	5,008,564	12/15/2010	Under Implementation

		Economy of Coastal Communities in Tanzania					
8	Pakistan	Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan	UNDP	3,906,000	3,906,000	12/15/2010	Project Closed
9	Nicaragua	Reduction of Risks and Vulnerability Based on Flooding and Droughts in the Estero Real Watershed	UNDP	5,500,950	5,500,950	12/15/2010	Project Closed
10	Ecuador	Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River basin	WFP	7,449,468	7,449,468	3/18/2011	Under Implementation
11	Guatemala	Climate change resilient production landscapes and socioeconomic networks advanced in Guatemala	UNDP	5,425,000	5,425,000	6/22/2011	Project Closed
12	Mongolia	Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach to Maintaining Water Security in Critical Water Catchments in Mongolia	UNDP	5,500,000	5,500,000	6/22/2011	Under Implementation
13	Maldives	Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island	UNDP	8,989,225	8,989,225	6/22/2011	Project Closed
14	Madagascar	Promoting climate resilience in the rice sector through pilot investments in Alaotra-Mangoro region	UN Environment	5,104,925	5,104,925	6/22/2011	Under Implementation
15	Cook Islands	Akamatutu'anga i te iti tangata no te tuatau manakokore ia e te tau'anga reva - Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change	UNDP	5,381,600	5,381,600	9/15/2011	Project Closed

16	Georgia	Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities of Georgia	UNDP	5,316,500	5,316,500	9/16/2011	Project Closed
17	Papua New Guinea	Enhancing adaptive capacity of communities to climate change-related floods in the North Coast and Islands Region of Papua New Guinea	UNDP	6,530,373	6,530,373	9/16/2011	Project Closed
18	Samoa	Enhancing Resilience of Samoa's Coastal Communities to Climate Change	UNDP	8,732,350	8,732,351	9/16/2011	Project Closed
19	Uruguay	Building resilience to climate change and variability in vulnerable smallholders	ANII	9,967,678	9,967,678	12/14/2011	Under Implementation
20	Myanmar	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar	UNDP	7,909,026	7,909,026	2/27/2012	Under Implementation
21	Colombia	Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia	UNDP	8,518,307	7,789,648	3/15/2012	Under Implementation
22	Ghana	Increased Resilience to Climate Change in Northern Ghana through the Management of Water Resources and Diversification of Livelihoods	UNDP	8,293,972	6,187,351	3/16/2012	Under Implementation
23	Egypt	Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region	WFP	6,904,318	6,904,318	6/28/2012	Under Implementation
24	Lebanon	Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL)	IFAD	7,860,825	1,589,200	6/28/2012	Under Implementation
25	Djibouti	Developing Agro-Pastoral Shade Gardens as an Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities	UNDP	4,658,556	4,658,556	6/28/2012	Under Implementation

26	Mauritania	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	WFP	7,803,605	7,803,605	6/28/2012	Under Implementation
27	Jamaica	Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security	PIOJ	9,965,000	5,980,360	6/28/2012	Under Implementation
28	Sri Lanka	Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka	WFP	7,989,727	6,568,567	6/29/2012	Under Implementation
29	Cambodia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia	UN Environment	4,954,273	4,954,273	6/29/2012	Under Implementation
30	Argentina	Increasing Climate Resilience and Enhancing Sustainable Land Management in the Southwest of the Buenos Aires Province	IBRD	4,296,817	4,296,817	6/29/2012	Under Implementation
31	Cuba	Reduction of vulnerability to coastal flooding through ecosystem-based adaptation in the south of Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces	UNDP	6,067,320	6,067,320	12/14/2012	Under Implementation
32	Seychelles	Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Seychelles	UNDP	6,455,750	4,763,636	12/20/2012	Under Implementation
33	Argentina	Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small-size Agriculture Producers of the Northeast of Argentina	UCAR	5,640,000	5,640,000	4/4/2013	Under Implementation
34	Belize	Belize Marine Conservation and Climate Adaptation Initiative	IBRD	6,000,000	5,464,967	4/5/2013	Under Implementation
35	Nepal	Adapting to Climate Induced Threats to Food Production and Food Security in the Karnali Region of Nepal	WFP	9,527,160	2,341,906	7/4/2013	Under Implementation

36	Kenya	Integrated Programme to Build Resilience to Climate Change & Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Kenya	NEMA	9,998,302	8,911,082	11/1/2013	Under Implementation
37	Rwanda	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community based adaptation.	MOE	9,969,619	9,969,619	11/1/2013	Under Implementation
38	Uzbekistan	Developing Climate Resilience of Farming Communities in the drought prone parts of UZBEKISTAN	UNDP	5,415,103	3,925,914	2/10/2014	Under Implementation
39	India	Climate smart actions and strategies in north western Himalayan region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture-dependent hill communities	NABARD	969,570	504,871	3/20/2014	Under Implementation
40	Morocco	Climate changes adaptation project in oasis zones - PACC-ZO	ADA	9,970,000	9,120,350	10/7/2014	Under Implementation
41	South Africa	Building Resilience in the greater uMngeni Catchment, South Africa	SANBI	7,495,055	2,588,273	10/10/2014	Under Implementation
42	India	Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level Rise	NABARD	689,264	574,525	10/10/2014	Under Implementation
43	India	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal	NABARD	2,510,854	1,255,427	10/10/2014	Under Implementation
44	Costa Rica	Reducing the Vulnerability by Focusing on Critical Sectors (Agriculture, Water Resources and Coastlines) in order to Reduce the Negative Impacts of Climate Change and Improve the Resilience of these Sectors.	Fundecooperación	9,970,000	6,733,657	10/10/2014	Under Implementation

45	South Africa	Taking adaptation to the ground: A small Grants Facility for enabling local-level responses to climate change	SANBI	2,442,682	2,307,018	10/10/2014	Under Implementation
46	Mali	Programme Support for Climate Change Adaptation in the vulnerable regions of Mopti and Timbouctou	UNDP	8,533,348	7,331,866	3/25/2015	Under Implementation
47	India	Climate Proofing of Watershed Development Projects in the States of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan	NABARD	1,344,155	940,908	4/9/2015	Under Implementation
48	India	Building Adaptive Capacities of Small Inland Fishermen Community for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Security, Madhya Pradesh, India	NABARD	1,790,500	895,260	4/10/2015	Under Implementation
49	Jordan	Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change	MOPIC	9,226,000	4,706,391	4/10/2015	Under Implementation
50	Peru	Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change on Peru's Coastal Marine Ecosystems and Fisheries	PROFONANPE	6,950,239	2,979,902	10/9/2015	Under Implementation
51	Chile	Enhancing resilience to climate change of the small agriculture in the Chilean region of O'Higgins	AGCI	9,960,000	5,878,885	10/9/2015	Under Implementation
52	Niger	Enhancing Resilience of Agriculture to Climate Change to Support Food Security in Niger, through Modern Irrigation Techniques	BOAD	9,911,000	1,376,000	7/5/2016	Proposal Approved
53	Uganda	Enhancing resilience of communities to climate change through catchment-based integrated management of water and related resources in Uganda	OSS	7,751,000	3,900,000	7/5/2016	Under Implementation
54	Paraguay	Ecosystem Based Approaches for Reducing the Vulnerability of Food Security to the Impacts of Climate	UN Environment	7,128,450	961,591	10/4/2016	Under Implementation

		Change in the Chaco region of Paraguay					
55	Panama	Adapting to climate change through integrated water management in Panama	Fundación Natura	9,977,559	5,531,462	10/5/2016	Under Implementation
56	Antigua and Barbuda	An integrated approach to physical adaptation and community resilience in Antigua and Barbuda's Northwest McKinnon's watershed	ABED	9,970,000	7,288,750	10/5/2016	Under Implementation
57	India	Building Adaptive Capacities of Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in the Kanha-Pench Corridor of Madhya Pradesh	NABARD	2,556,093	1,643,339	10/7/2016	Under Implementation
58	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable rural and emerging urban human settlements in Lao PDR	UN-HABITAT	4,500,000	2,376,150	10/7/2016	Under Implementation
59	Ethiopia	Climate Smart Integrated Rural Development Project	MOFEC	9,987,910	4,354,692	3/17/2017	Under Implementation
60	Honduras	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation at Communities of the Central Forest Corridor in Tegucigalpa	UNDP	4,379,700	941,122	3/17/2017	Under Implementation
61	Micronesia, Federated States of	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of vulnerable island communities in Federated States of Micronesia	SPREP	9,000,000	1,248,486	3/17/2017	Under Implementation
62	Peru	AYNINACUY: Strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable highland communities in the provinces of Arequipa, Caylloma, Condesuyos, Castilla and La Union in the Region of Arequipa, Peru	CAF	2,723,561	923,255	3/17/2017	Under Implementation
63	Regional	Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI)	WMO	6,222,000	3,400,000	3/17/2017	Under Implementation

64	Regional	Adapting to Climate Change in Lake Victoria Basin	UN Environment	5,000,000	1,260,692	7/5/2017	Under Implementation
65	Regional	Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peacebuilding actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area	WFP	14,000,000	1,568,042	7/5/2017	Under Implementation
66	Senegal	Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of coastal communities in the Saloum Islands (Dionewar and Fadial)	CSE	1,351,000	520,000	7/5/2017	Under Implementation
67	Solomon Islands	Enhancing urban resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters: Honiara	UN-HABITAT	4,395,877	813,750	10/10/2017	Under Implementation
68	Fiji	Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks	UN-HABITAT	4,235,995	599,127	10/10/2017	Under Implementation
69	Guinea-Bissau	Scaling up climate-smart agriculture in East Guinea-Bissau	BOAD	9,979,000	3,034,000	10/10/2017	Proposal Approved
70	Namibia	Pilot rural desalination plants using renewable power and membrane technology	DRFN	4,999,674	4,123,228	10/13/2017	Under Implementation
71	Cook Islands	"Akamatutu'anga kia Tukatau te Ora'anga ite Pa Enea" Pa Enea Action for Resilient Livelihoods (PEARL)	MFEM	2,999,125	1,341,455	3/22/2018	Under Implementation
72	Iraq	Building Resilience of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change in Iraq	IFAD	9,999,660	1,300,800	3/22/2018	Proposal Approved
73	Micronesia, Federated States of	Practical Solutions for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Federated States of Micronesia	MCT	970,000	478,573	3/22/2018	Under Implementation

74	Mongolia	Flood Resilience in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas - Climate Change Adaptation through community-driven small-scale protective and basic-services interventions	UN-HABITAT	4,495,235	985,661	7/16/2018	Under Implementation
75	Regional	Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture in West Africa	BOAD	14,000,000	5,664,000	7/16/2018	Proposal Approved
76	Regional	Reducing climate vulnerability and flood risk in coastal urban and semi urban areas in cities in Latin America	CAF	13,910,400	1,387,567	7/16/2018	Proposal Approved
77	Ecuador	Increasing adaptive capacity of local communities, ecosystems and hydroelectric systems in the Río Blanco upper watershed (Toachi-Pilatón watershed) with a focus on Ecosystem and Community Based Adaptation and Integrated Adaptive Watershed Management	CAF	2,304,975	0	7/16/2018	Proposal Approved
78	Armenia	Artik city closed stonepit wastes and flood management pilot project	EPIU	1,435,100	253,524	10/12/2018	Proposal Approved
79	Regional	Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin	WMO	7,920,000	1,995,000	10/12/2018	Under Implementation
80	Regional	Restoring marine ecosystem services by rehabilitating coral reefs to meet a changing climate future	UNDP	10,000,000	3,333,113	10/12/2018	Proposal Approved
81	Armenia	Strengthening land-based adaptation capacity in communities adjacent to protected areas in Armenia	EPIU	2,309,710	0	3/15/2019	Proposal Approved
82	Dominican Republic	Enhancing Climate Resilience in San Cristóbal Province, Dominican Republic - Integrated Water	IDDI	9,173,910	0	3/15/2019	Proposal Approved

		Resources Management Programme					
83	Regional	Integrated climate-resilient transboundary flood risk management in the Drin River basin in the Western Balkans	UNDP	9,150,000	0	3/15/2019	Proposal Approved
84	Bangladesh	Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh	UNDP	9,212,322	0	3/15/2019	Proposal Approved
			TOTAL	557,183,626	338,776,602		

Table 2: Breakdown of the status of the active portfolio of approved projects/programmes by the Board as of 30 June 2019

Status	Number of projects/programmes	Total value (USD)
Not started	12	104,107,263
Under implementation	60	384,822,180
Completed	12	71,761,255

Table 3: Single-country proposals that had been submitted to the Adaptation Fund between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 but not yet approved by the AFB nor cancelled by the proponent by the end of that period.³⁷

Country	Agency	Financing requested (USD)	Stage
NIE proposals			
Bhutan	BTFEC	10,000,000	Concept
Indonesia (1)	Kemitraan	835,465	Full proposal (recommended for approval)* ³⁸
Indonesia (3)	Kemitraan	998,000	Concept
Indonesia (4)	Kemitraan	598,724	Concept
Namibia	DRFN	5,000,000	Full proposal
United Republic of Tanzania (1)	NEMC	1,400,000	Concept (endorsed)
United Republic of Tanzania (2)	NEMC	1,200,000	Concept (endorsed)
United Republic of Tanzania (3)	NEMC	1,280,000	Concept (endorsed)
Total NIEs		21,312,189	
RIE Proposals			
Kiribati	SPREP	8,218,875	Concept (endorsed)
Togo	BOAD	10,000,000	Full proposal
Saint Lucia	CDB	9,858,570	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Total RIEs		28,077,445	
MIE Proposals			
Cameroon	IFAD	9,982,000	Full proposal
Afghanistan	UNDP	9,432,556	Concept (endorsed)
Cambodia	UN-Habitat	5,000,000	Full proposal

³⁷ Funding request amounts as in the latest submission of the proposal. Only proposals that had been endorsed by the government of the prospective recipient country are included.

³⁸ These single country proposals were recommended/non-recommended for endorsement/approval, as at the date of this report and await intersessional Board decision through a two-week non-objection process to be completed by 8 July 2019.

Congo	WFP	9,932,901	Concept (endorsed)
Georgia	IFAD	4,644,794	Full proposal
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	UNDP	9,865,651	Full proposal
Lao People's Democratic Republic	UN-Habitat	5,500,000	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Lesotho	WFP	9,999,891	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Malawi	WFP	9,989,335	Concept
Malawi	AfDB	4,662,000	Concept (endorsed)
Moldova	IFAD	6,035,421	Concept (endorsed)
Pakistan	UN-Habitat	6,094,000	Concept (endorsed)
Sierra Leone	IFAD	9,916,925	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Sudan	UN-Habitat	9,982,000	Concept
Tajikistan	UNDP	9,996,441	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Turkmenistan	UNDP	7,000,040	Full proposal
Uganda	AfDB	2,249,000	Full proposal
Viet Nam	UN-Habitat	5,754,840	Concept
Zimbabwe	UNESCO	4,817,400	Concept (endorsed)
Total MIEs		140,855,195	
Total, All IEs		190,244,829	

Table 4: Regional proposals that had been submitted to the Adaptation Fund between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 but not yet approved by the AFB nor cancelled by the proponent by the end of that period.³⁹

Countries	Agency	Financing requested (USD)	Stage
RIE proposals			
Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda	OSS	13,079,540	Full proposal
Argentina, Uruguay	CAF	13,999,996	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger	OSS	11,536,200	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Total RIEs		38,615,736	
MIE proposals			
Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana		14,000,000	Concept (endorsed)
Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	UNESCO	5,000,000	Concept (endorsed)
Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique	UN-Habitat	13,997,423	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Thailand, Viet Nam	UN Environment	7,000,000	Full proposal
Jordan, Lebanon	UN-Habitat	14,000,000	Concept (endorsed)
Belize, Guatemala, Honduras	UN Environment	12,260,500	Pre-concept (endorsed)
Chile, Colombia, Peru	WMO	7,398,000	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay	UN-Habitat	14,000,000	Pre-concept (endorsed)
Armenia, Georgia	UNDP	4,990,000	Pre-concept (endorsed)
Cambodia, Nepal, Thailand, Philippines	UNDP	13,662,863	Pre-concept (endorsed)
El Salvador, Honduras	WFP	13,900,478	Pre-concept (endorsed)
Total MIEs		120,209,264	
Total, All IEs		158,825,000	

³⁹ Funding request amounts as in the latest submission of the proposal. Only proposals that had been endorsed by the governments of all prospective recipient countries are included.

Table 5: Overview of active pipeline of single-country and regional proposals under development

*This table includes single county and regional proposals that were under review at the end of the reporting period

STATUS OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	Submitted	Total value	Submitted	Total value	Submitted	Total value	Total	Total value
	by NIE	(USD)	by RIE	(USD)	by MIE	(USD)		(USD)
SINGLE-COUNTRY								
Concept submitted, not endorsed	3	11,596,724	0	0	3	25,726,175	6	37,322,899
Concept submitted, endorsed	3	3,880,000	1	8,218,875	6	40,974,278	10	53,073,153
Full proposal submitted, not approved	1	5,000,000	1	10,000,000	6	38,741,485	8	53,741,485
REGIONAL								
Pre-concept submitted, not endorsed	-	-	0	0				
Pre-concept submitted, endorsed	-	-	0	0	4	46,553,341	4	46,553,341
Concept submitted, not endorsed	-	-	0	0	0	0		0
Concept submitted, endorsed	-	-	0	0	3	33,000,000	3	33,000,000
Full proposal submitted, not approved	-	-	1	11,536,200	1	7,000,000	2	18,536,200
GRAND TOTAL	7		3		23	191,995,279	33	242,227,078

Annex 3: Requests received from Implementing Entities during FY 2019

	Country	Inception date	Project title	Request	Amount/Scope	Status of Decision
1	Rwanda	06/02/2014	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation	Reorganization of the national implementing entity for Rwanda and the implementation arrangements for the ongoing project.	Ministry of Environment to take implementation of the ongoing project	Approved (Decision B.31-32/20) 07/25/2018
2	Peru (CAF)	Not started	AYNINACUY: Strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable highland communities in the provinces of Arequipa, Caylloma, Condesuyos, Castilla and La Union in the Region of Arequipa, Peru	Change in the implementation arrangements and project calendar dates.	N/A	Approved (Decision B.31-32/21) 07/30/2018
3	Paraguay	04/11/2019	Ecosystem Based Approaches for Reducing the Vulnerability of Food Security to the Impacts of Climate Change in the Chaco region of Paraguay	Provision of direct project services	N/A	Approved (Decision B.31-32/22) 08/01/2018
4	Argentina (WB)	06/11/2015	Increasing Climate Resilience and Enhancing Sustainable Land Management in the Southwest of the Buenos Aires Province	3-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.31-32/23) 08/17/2018
5	Myanmar	09/25/2015	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar	4-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.31-32/24) 08/20/2018
6	Uruguay (ANII)	10/22/2012	Building resilience to climate change and variability in vulnerable smallholders	16-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.31-32/25) 08/28/2018
7	United Republic of Tanzania	10/29/2012	Implementation of Concrete Adaptation Measures to Reduce Vulnerability of Livelihood and Economy of Coastal Communities In Tanzania	11-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.31-32/29) 09/25/2018

8	Sri Lanka	11/04/2013	Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka	12-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.32-33/1) 11/06/2018
9	Mali	02/03/2016	Programme Support for Climate Change Adaptation in the vulnerable regions of Mopti and Timbouctou	18-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.32-33/2) 11/11/2018
10	Colombia	03/21/2013	Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia	6-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.32-33/3) 11/19/2018
11	Jamaica	11/02/2012	Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Enhance Food Security	18-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.32-33/10) 12/21/2018
12	Namibia	07/16/2018	Pilot rural desalination plants using renewable power and membrane technology	Change in the disbursement schedule	N/A	Approved (Decision B.32-33/11) 01/03/2019
13	India	05/28/2015	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal	18-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.32-33/12) 01/03/2019
14	Lebanon	09/15/2015	Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL)	18-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.32-33/18) 03/13/2019
15	India	09/01/2016	Climate Proofing of Watershed Development projects in the States of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan	10-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.33-34/1) 04/17/2019
16	India	06/23/2015	Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level Rise in Andhra Pradesh	12-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.33-34/2) 04/17/2019
17	South Africa	09/16/2015	Taking Adaptation to the Ground: A Small Grants Facility for Enabling Local Level Responses to Climate Change	9-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved (Decision B.33-34/3) 04/17/2019

18	Rwanda	06/02/2014	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation	18-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.33-34/4)</i> 04/17/2019
19	Cuba	09/11/2014	Reduction of Vulnerability to Coastal Flooding through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the South of Artemisa and Mayabeque Provinces	12-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.33-34/5)</i> 05/01/2019
20	South Africa	12/11/2015	Building Resilience in the Greater uMngeni Catchment	18-month no-cost extension and change in the disbursement schedule	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.33-34/6)</i> 05/13/2019
21	Uzbekistan	05/26/2014	Developing climate resilience of farming communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan	18-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.33-34/9)</i> 06/04/2019
22	Mongolia (UN Habitat)	02/28/2019	Flood Resilience in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas – Climate Change Adaptation through community-driven small-scale protective and basic-services interventions	Change in project output	< 10% of total budget excluding the fees.	Approved <i>(Decision B.33-34/29)</i> 07/23/2019
23	Mauritania	08/14/2014	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	1-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.33-34/31)</i> 07/25/2019
24	Mauritania	08/14/2014	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	1-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.33-34/32)</i> 08/28/2019
25	Kenya	01/29/2016	Integrated programme to build resilience to climate change and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kenya	17-month no-cost extension	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.33-34/35)</i> 09/12/2019

Annex 4: Adaptation Fund Level Effectiveness and Efficiency Results Framework

1. Secure Financing and Financing Mechanisms							
1.1 Increased and Diversified Resources							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Total value of CERs (USD millions)	188.2	190.4	194.2	196.6	197.82	199.4	201.42
Number of donors	11	14	15	16	19	20 ⁴⁰	23
Actual donor contributions (USD millions)	134.5	213.7	284.9	344.8	442.40	538.29	657.93
Percentage change of contributions	NA	58.8%	33.3%	21%	28.3%	21.6%	22.2%
Total cash transfers vs. funds committed	32%	44%	45%	53%	58.67%	61.8%	70.5%

⁴⁰ Include the number of donors that have pledged. 19 donors include separately, Belgium, Brussels Capital, Flanders and Wallonia Regions.

1.2 Efficient Cost Structure								
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	Target
Board, secretariat, and Trustee operational expenses against total Adaptation Fund resources committed - %	16.2% ⁴¹	8.3%	4% ⁴²	16.6%	9.2%	9.1%	5.5% ⁴³	5%
Implementing Entities fees against total Fund resources allocated	7.2%	8.0%	8.3%	6.8%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	8.5%
Execution Cost against total grant (minus fees) - %	6.2%	7.6%	8.1%	6.6%	8.4%	7.3%	7.1%	9.5%
% of secretariat staff using training budget							55% ⁴⁴	100%
2. Improve Efficiencies in Project Cycle (Action, Innovation, Learning & Sharing)								
2.1 Concrete Project Cycle Efficiency (Single country, regional and large innovation grants)								
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY 18	FY19	Target
Average response time of secretariat to review submissions of projects/programs (months)	2	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Average time from first submission to approval for one-step projects (months)	NA	5.1	10.1 ⁴⁵	21.4	7	7	2 ⁴⁶	9

41 If the projects in the pipeline had been approved (\$59 million in addition to the \$17.9 million approved) the % of expenses against resources committed would have been at 3.8%.

42 The Fund's evaluation (USD 153,585 in FY15), a non-recurring cost, has been included in the operational expenses.

43 The expenses for FY19 amount to US\$ 5,101,012. The approved projects in FY19 amount to US\$ 86.6 million. The approved administrative budget for FY19 is US\$ 6,069,714.

44 In FY19 there were 11 staff positions, and 6 staff members used the training budget.

45 For pipeline projects, the "approval date" is the date at which the project has been put in the pipeline.

46 During the reporting year there was one single step approval (Bangladesh, UNDP)

Average time from first submission to approval for two-step projects (months)	12.6	6.4	18.4 ¹⁷	31.2	28.8	28	21 ⁴⁷	18 ⁴⁸ (before 12)
Average time from first submission to approval for three-step projects (months)						23	30 ⁴⁹	24 (before 18)
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (NIEs) (months)	7.2	4.8	5.6	8.1	7.2	12.3 ⁵⁰	6	6
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (RIE) (months)					10	6.9	0	6
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (MIEs) (months)	7	9.1	13.1 ⁵¹	18.1	4	5	13 ⁵²	6

47 Three NIE project (EPIU, Armenia 1& 2 and IDDI, Dominican Republic) and one RIE project (CAF, Ecuador) took longer durations (between 21-35 months) to be approved from first submission. This skewed the average duration from first submission to approval to be higher than the set target.

48 This target was set when the AFB had 3-4 meetings per year. From FY 14, the Board meets twice per year.

49 Three regional projects implemented by BOAD, CAF and UNDP took an exceptionally long duration (35 -38 months) to be approved from first submission using the three-step process. This skewed the average duration from first submission to approval to be higher than the set target.

50 Average has been skewed to the higher end because the NIE projects that started implementation during FY18- Peru, Chile and Panama began implementation between 11 -20 months after first cash transfer.

51 Three projects that were approved during FY 12 or FY 13 (namely Argentina WB, Sri Lanka WFP and Mauritania UNDP) have started during FY15. If these three projects are subtracted, the indicator goes down to 7.

52 Average is skewed to the higher end because two single country MIE projects that began implementation in FY 19 – Nepal and Paraguay were exceptionally delayed at 27 and 20 months respectively. One regional project for Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda began implementation at 13 months from first cash transfer.

2.2. Project Cycle Efficiency of small grants (scale-up; innovation; learning)							
Item	F13	F14	F15	F16	F17	F18	F19
Average response time of secretariat to review submissions of projects/programs (months)							0.8
Average time from cash transfer to project start (months)							NA
3. Results Driven Implementation (Action, Innovation, Learning & Sharing)							
3.1. Results Driven Implementation under the Action pillar (single country/regional)							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY 19
Number of proposals submitted (single country/regional/innovation)							76
Number of pre-concepts endorsed							6
Number of pre-concepts submitted but not endorsed							0
Number of project concepts endorsed	2	8	2	5	11	11	18
Number of project concepts submitted but not endorsed	2	2	4	5	7	9	10
Number of fully developed proposals approved	3	6	13	4	12	10	18
Number of fully developed proposals not approved	1	4	3	4	7	9	24
Number of project concepts rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of fully developed single country proposals technically cleared and placed in pipeline	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
Number of fully developed regional proposals technically cleared and placed in pipeline							3 ⁵³

53 These projects were approved during the intersessional review cycle (July 2018), when the funds set aside for the regional projects and programmes became available in fiscal year 2020.

Average time between PPR 1 st submission and secretariat clearance (months)							2.2
Average time between submission of project related requests and Board approval (months)							1
Percent of projects that received implementation ratings of MS or above	80%	70%	87%	94%	98%	98%	99%
Percent of projects that received MS rating or above at midterm review	NA	NA	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of projects that received MS rating or above at terminal evaluation	NA	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of suspended/canceled concrete projects	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
Number of scale-up grants submitted but not approved							NA
Number of scale-up grants approved							NA
Number of portfolio monitoring missions							2
3.2. Results Driven Implementation under the Innovation pillar							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Number of innovation grants approved							NA
Number of innovation grants submitted but not approved							NA
3.3. Results Driven Implementation under the Learning & Sharing pillar							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Number of learning grants approved							NA
Number of learning grants submitted but not approved							NA
Number of project stories published							1 ⁵⁴
Number of publications/ case studies published							4 ⁵⁵

54 One project story was published in this reporting period for the project in Rwanda, and two additional project stories for Chile and the first approved regional projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda were published in August 2019. All publications were written in English, French and Spanish to reach a wider audience.

55 These include: Lessons Learned from PMM; Bridging Gaps in Accreditation; Overview of Gender in AF projects and programs; and a knowledge brochure on lessons learned and applied by NIEs from the first country exchange in Chile.

4. Accreditation Applications											
4.1 Increased and Diversified Access Modalities											
Item		FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
MIEs (12)	Number of Applications Accredited	6	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Number of Applications Re-accredited	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	1	0
	Number of Accreditation/re-accreditation under fast track modality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
NIEs (31)	Number of Applications Accredited*	2	4	7	2	1	3	4	2	3	1
	Number of Applications Under Consideration				9	12	9	12	13	13	13
	Number of Applications Re-accredited	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5
	Number of Accreditation/re-accreditation under fast track modality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
RIEs (6)	Number of Applications Accredited	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
	Number of Applications Under Consideration				4	3	2	3	2	2	3
	Number of Applications Re-accredited	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Number of Accreditation/re-accreditation under fast track modality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Total number of field visits	0	0	0	3	4	2	3	1	4	1
Field visits (percentage over total number of applications received)				20%	33%	16%	16%	25%	16%	3.44%
Average months between first submission of accredited application and Board's decision (NIEs)										38
Average months between first submission of accredited application and Board's decision (MIEs)										NA
Average number of months between first submission of accredited application and Board decision (RIEs)										NA

Annex 5:

List of Approved Readiness Projects through 30 June 2019

AFB	Country (Candidate NIE)	NIE	Type (S-S/TA/TA-ESP+Gender/TA-Gender)	Application Submission Date	Date Approved	Board Decision	Agreement signed date	Grant Amount	Implementing Entity Fee
AFB 24	Cabo Verde	CSE	S-S	12-Aug-14	9-Oct-14	B. 24/17	9-Oct-14	47,449	-
	Chad	CSE	S-S	12-Aug-14	9-Oct-14	B. 24/18	9-Oct-14	49,592	-
	Niger	CSE	S-S	12-Aug-14	9-Oct-14	B. 24/19	9-Oct-14	47,449	-
TOTAL FY15	3							144,490	

AFB26-27	Senegal	CSE	TA-ESP	15-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/10	8-Mar-16	18,000	-
	Benin	FNEC	TA-ESP	28-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/11	8-Mar-16	20,000	-
	Panama	Fundación Natura	TA-ESP	28-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/12	8-Mar-16	20,000	-
	Costa Rica	Funde cooperación Para el Desarrollo Sostenible	TA-ESP	28-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/13	8-Mar-16	20,000	-
	Federal States of Micronesia	MCT	TA-ESP		16-Feb-16	B.26-27/14	8-Mar-16	20,000	-
	South Africa	SANBI	TA-ESP	28-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/15	8-Mar-16	20,000	-
	Guinea	CSE	S-S	22-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/16	8-Mar-16	47,449	-
	Mali	CSE	S-S	22-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/17	8-Mar-16	47,449	-
	Sierra Leone	CSE	S-S	22-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/18	8-Mar-16	47,449	-

	Malawi	NEMA	S-S	22-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/19	3-Oct-16	50,000	-
	Zimbabwe	NEMA	S-S	22-Sep-15	16-Feb-16	B.26-27/20	3-Oct-16	50,000	-
TOTAL FY16	11							360,347	
AFB28-29	Antigua & Barbuda	DoE	TA ESP & GENDER	29-Aug-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/4	30-Jan-17	25,000	-
	India	NABARD	TA ESP & GENDER	2-Sep-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/5	30-Jan-17	25,000	-
	Kenya	NEMA	TA ESP & GENDER	2-Sep-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/6	30-Jan-17	25,000	-
	Namibia	DRFN	TA ESP & GENDER	11-Aug-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/7	30-Jan-17	20,000	-
	Peru	PROFONANPE	TA ESP & GENDER	31-Aug-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/8	30-Jan-17	25,000	-
	Rwanda	MOE	TA ESP & GENDER	2-Sep-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/9	30-Jan-17	25,000	-
	Costa Rica	Fundecooperación	TA GENDER	30-Aug-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/10	30-Jan-17	10,000	-
	Micronesia	MCT	TA GENDER	31-Aug-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/11	30-Jan-17	10,000	-
	Senegal	CSE	TA GENDER	19-Aug-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/12	30-Jan-17	10,000	-
	Burundi	CSE	S-S	24-Aug-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/13	30-Jan-17	50,000	-
	Togo	CSE	S-S	26-Aug-16	23-Dec-16	B.28-29/14	30-Jan-17	50,000	-
TOTAL FY17	11							275,000	
AFB 30-31	Côte d'Ivoire	CSE	S-S	25-Sep-17	29-Dec-17	B.30-31/10	30-Apr-18	50,000	-
	Dominica	DoE	S-S	5-Oct-17	29-Dec-17	B.30-31/11	24-Apr-18	50,000	2,000
	Maldives	DoE	S-S	5-Oct-17	29-Dec-17	B.30-31/12	24-Apr-18	50,000	2,000

	Morocco	ADA	TA ESP & GENDER	28-Sep-17	29-Dec-17	B.30-31/9	On-going	25,000	-
AFB 31-32 (Readiness Support Pilot Phase)	Burundi	CSE	S-S	9-May-18	29-Jun-18	B.31-32/6	14-Sep-18	50,000	-
	Mali	CSE	S-S	9-May-18	29-Jun-18	B.31-32/6	14-Sep-18	50,000	-
TOTAL FY18	2							275,000	4,000
AFB 32-33	Afghanistan	NABARD	S-S	1-Nov-18	26-Dec-18	B.32-33/9	3-Jun-19	50,000 50,000	0
	Armenia	EPIU	TA-ESGP	24-Oct-18	26-Dec-18	B.32-33/7	7-May-19	25,000 19,500	0
	Bhutan	BTFEC	TA-ESGP	17-Oct-2018	26-Dec-18	B.32-33/5	7-May-19	25,000	0
	Dominican Republic	IDDI	TA-ESGP	24-Oct-2018	26-Dec-18	B.32-33/6	9-May-19	22,700	1,700
	Mauritius	CSE	S-S	24-Oct-2018	26-Dec-18	B.32-33/8	6-May-19	49,910	3,910
TOTAL FY 19	5							242,110	5,610
GRAND TOTAL								1,296,947	9,610

