

ACCESSING RESOURCES UNDER THE

SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

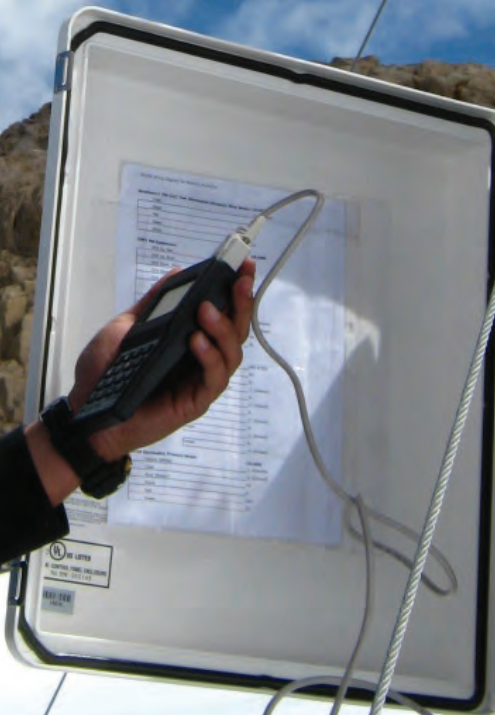
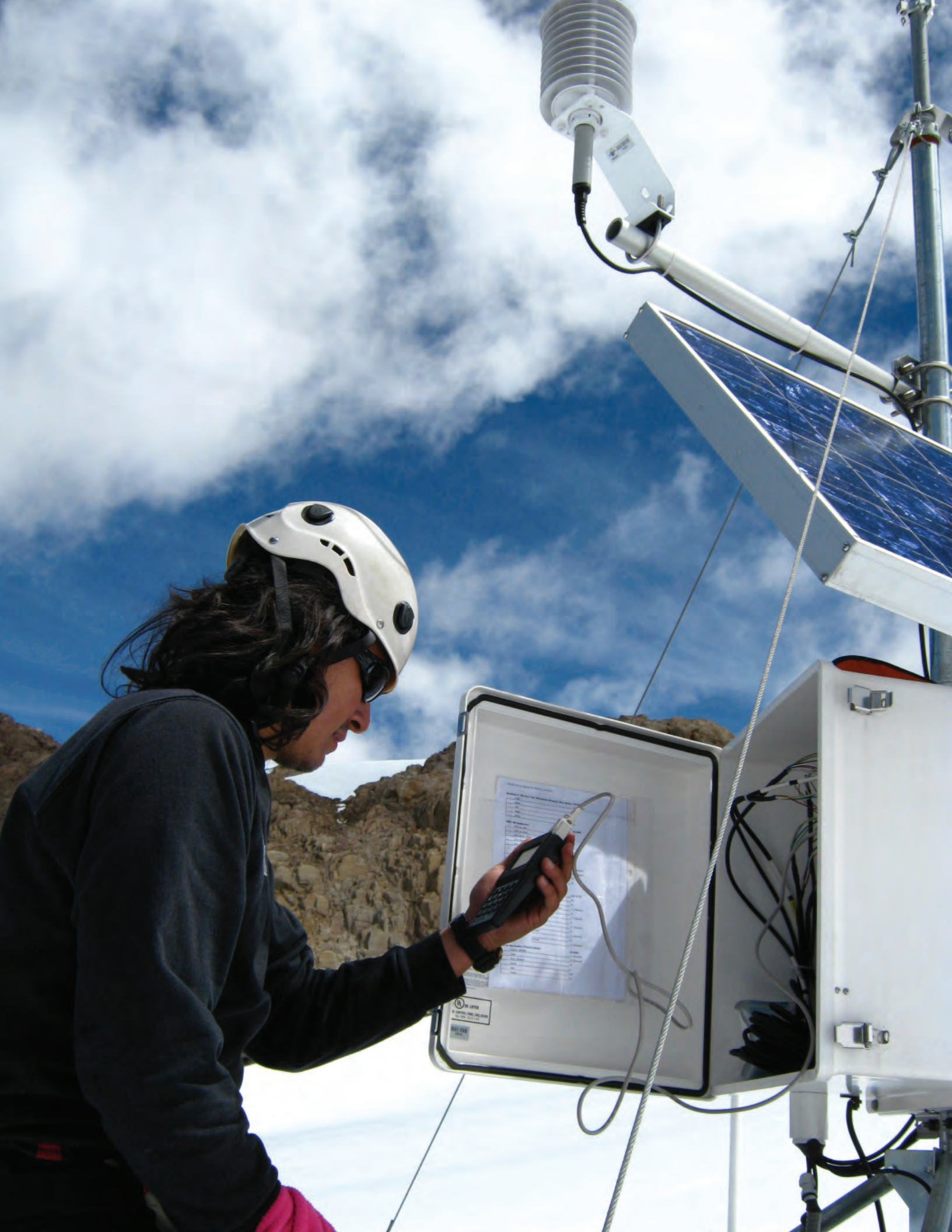


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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BAU	Business-as-Usual
CBO	Community-based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COP	Conference of Parties
FSP	Full-sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDC	Least Developing Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries' Expert Group
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MSP	Medium-sized Project
NAPA	National Adaptation Program(me) of Action
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PIF	Project Identification Form
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** is the managing body of the SCCF and LDCF funds. GEF's operational policies, procedures and governance structure are applied to these funds, unless COP guidance and LDCF/SCCF Council decide otherwise. Its governing structure is composed of: the Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, ten Agencies, a Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), and the Independent Office of Monitoring and Evaluation.

A **GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP)** is designated by each country that receives GEF funding, and is responsible for operational aspects of GEF activities such as, endorsing project proposals to affirm that they are consistent with national plans and priorities and facilitating GEF coordination, integration, and consultation at the country level.¹

The **LDCF/SCCF Council** is the main governing body of the SCCF. It functions as an independent board of directors, with primary responsibility for developing, adopting, and evaluating SCCF policies and programs. It is comprised of 32 members who represent GEF member countries, 14 from donor constituencies and 18 from recipient constituencies. As decisions are made by consensus, two-thirds of the Members of the Council constitute a quorum.

The **Chief Executive Officer (CEO)/ Chairperson** of the GEF heads the **GEF Secretariat**, which coordinates the implementation of SCCF projects and programs, as well as the formulation of policies and operational strategies.

The **GEF Secretariat** coordinates the overall implementation of GEF activities. It services and reports to the Assembly and the Council. The Secretariat is headed by the **Chief Executive Officer (CEO)**, who is appointed to serve for three years, and may be reappointed by the Council.

The **GEF Agencies** are the operational arm of the GEF. The GEF develops its projects through ten Implementing Agencies: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IAD), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The **Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)** provides independent advice to recommend to the GEF on scientific and technical aspects of programs and policies. The members of STAP are appointed by the Executive Director of UNEP, in consultation with the GEF's CEO, the Administrator of UNDP, and the President of the World Bank.

The **Independent Office of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)** provides a basis for decision-making on amendments and improvements of policies, strategies, program management, procedures and projects; promotes accountability for resource use against project objectives; and documents and provides feedback to subsequent activities, and promote knowledge management on results, performance and lessons learned.

The **GEF Focal Points (Country Representatives)** are government officials, designated by member countries, responsible for GEF activities and to ensure that GEF projects are country-driven and based on national priorities. The complete list of GEF Focal Points, including name, position, government agency, complete address, phone, fax and e-mail, can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/focal_points_list

1. http://www.gefcountrysupport.org/report_detail.cfm?projectId=172

The **Project partners** are organizations and entities implementing projects on the ground, including governments, national institutions, international organizations, local communities, non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions and private sector entities.²

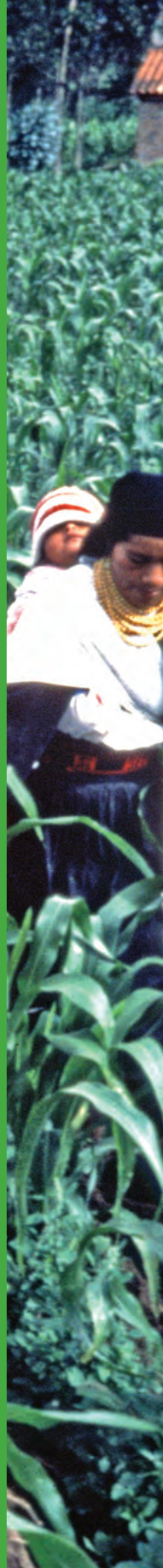
Government agencies, NGOs, communities, associations, etc. are examples of **stakeholders** of any given GEF project. Extensive consultations with the stakeholder groups are advised, starting with the project planning stage.

A **Project Identification Form (PIF)** is a short (maximum 4 pages) description of a project concept that is used by the GEF to determine whether or not the project meets certain basic criteria. If these criteria are met, the project is included in the GEF pipeline i.e., funds are allocated to the project to cover total project costs (funds are not committed until CEO endorsement).

A **Project Preparation Grant (PPG)** is a small amount of funds that can be utilized to cover partial project preparation costs incurred by the project proponent.

2. <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/least-developed-countries-fund>





“The Conference of the Parties, [...]

Stressing the importance of bilateral and multilateral funding in support of the implementation of activities, programmes and measures in the climate change area,

Noting that the Special Climate Change Fund supports the implementation of the Convention, contributes to the achievement of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals, and contributes to the integration of climate change considerations into development activities [...]”

(From Decision 5/CP.9, Ninth Conference of the Parties, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³)

3. See Annex IV for full Decision 5/CP.9



INTRODUCTION

1. The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was established under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2001 to finance activities, programs, and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the Climate Change Focal Area of the GEF and by bilateral and multilateral funding.
2. The SCCF was established with four different funding windows:
 - a. Adaptation
 - b. Transfer of technologies
 - c. Energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management
 - d. Economic diversification for fossil fuel dependent countries.⁴
3. At the Ninth Conference of the Parties (COP) it was further decided that:
 - The Special Climate Change Fund should serve as a catalyst to leverage additional resources from bilateral and other multilateral sources;
 - Activities to be funded should be country-driven, cost-effective and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty-reduction strategies;
 - Adaptation activities to address the adverse impacts of climate change shall have top priority for funding; and,
 - Technology transfer and its associated capacity-building activities shall also be essential areas to receive funding from the Special Climate Change Fund.⁵
4. Any Non-Annex I country who is party to the UNFCCC is eligible for project funding under the SCCF⁶. Annex II countries of the UNFCCC provide the funding for the SCCF along with some Annex I countries as well as any non-Annex I that may wish to voluntarily contribute to the Fund.

As of date, only the Adaptation (a) and Transfer of Technologies (b) windows are active.

SCCF OBJECTIVES

5. Currently, the objective of the SCCF is to support adaptation and technology transfer projects and programs that:
 - are country-driven, cost-effective and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty-reduction strategies; and,
 - take into account national communications or NAPAs and other relevant studies and information provided by the Party.

SCCF ADAPTATION

6. SCCF adaptation projects support the implementation of adaptation actions in non-annex I parties. COP guidance lists the following areas for adaptation under the SCCF:
 - (a) Water resources management;
 - (b) Land management;
 - (c) Agriculture;
 - (d) Health;⁷
 - (e) Infrastructure development;
 - (f) Fragile ecosystems (including mountain ecosystems);
 - (g) Integrated coastal zone management; and,
 - (h) Climatic disaster risk management.⁸

4. Specifically, "Activities to assist developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing, and export or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products in diversifying their economies."

5. See Annex IV

6. COP decision, COP 7: Conference of the Parties (COP), Seventh session, 29 October - 10 November 2001, Marrakesh, Morocco

7. Including monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change and related forecasting and early warning systems, and in this context to improve disease control and prevention.

8. Including supporting the existing and, where needed, assist in establishing, national and regional centers and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events, utilizing information technology as much as possible.

SCCF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

7. Technology transfer under the SCCF focuses on the transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies, concentrating on, but not limited to, technologies to reduce emissions or atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, in line with the recommendations from the national communications, technology assessments (TNAs), and other relevant information.
8. According to COP guidance⁹ the SCCF can support:
 - (a) implementation of the results of technology needs assessments;
 - (b) technology information;
 - (c) capacity-building for technology transfer; and
 - (d) enabling environments.

SCCF RULES AND POLICIES

9. When the SCCF was established by the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) at its 7th Session, the COP asked the GEF to manage the SCCF, with the World Bank as the Trustee. The GEF receives guidance from and reports to the UNFCCC COP. The governing body of the SCCF is the LDCF/SCCF Council which meets two times a year.
10. The SCCF follows the GEF procedures, and in order to ensure sound financial management, the SCCF follows the GEF's fiduciary standards, result-based frameworks, and monitoring and evaluation practices. The SCCF also follows GEF operational policies

except where the LDCF/SCCF Council decides otherwise in response to COP guidance, as shown in Table 1.

11. In order to fulfill its mandate, the SCCF has a number of unique and innovative features compared to other types of GEF financing. Some of the key distinctions, summarized in Table 1, are discussed later in the document.

PREPARATION FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNDER THE SCCF STREAMLINED PROJECT CYCLE

SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND KEY CONCEPTS

- The SCCF Project Proponent develops a concept for a project and requests assistance from an **Implementing Agency** of the GEF (see Fig. 1.)
- The SCCF Project Proponent secures the endorsement of the national GEF Operational Focal Point.
- *Projects over USD 1 million are referred to as Full-sized Projects (FSP); those of USD 1 million or below are referred to as Medium-sized Projects (MSP.)* MSPs follow a further streamlined project cycle, compared to FSPs.
- For FSPs, submission to the GEF under the SCCF starts with a **Project Identification Form (PIF)**, followed by a **CEO Endorsement Form**.
- MSPs may start with the CEO Endorsement Form. Once the GEF CEO Endorses the project, the funding is released to the Implementing Agency.

TABLE 1 KEY DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN GEF TRUST FUND AND SCCF

	CONVENTIONAL GEF TRUST FUNDS	SCCF
Project must generate global benefits	Yes	No*
Projects must generate adaptation benefits	No	Yes*
Funding allocated according to Resource Allocation Framework or STAR	Yes	No
Projects financed according to the "incremental cost" principle	Yes	No*

* Technology Transfer for Mitigation projects are excepted.

12. The project cycle for the SCCF is similar to that employed by the GEF Trust Fund.
13. The coordination between the stakeholders should be established early in the process, and prior to submission of a funding request to the GEF, consistent with the GEF's Public Involvement Policy¹⁰. The application for funding will be submitted through the selected Agency.
14. The implementing agency that is most suitable for the given project should be selected among the 10 GEF Agencies.¹¹

9. Decision 5/CP.9, see Annex IV

10. http://www.thegef.org/gef/public_involvement

11. GEF guidelines are available online to assist in the selection of the appropriate agency according to its comparative advantage in climate change adaptation: http://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

15. Each of the stages of the project cycle is approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council and/or GEF CEO.
16. In the case of **Full-sized Projects** (FSP), the steps of the SCCF project cycle include submission of a PIF, including a **project preparation grant** if desired (PPG, this is optional). After the PIF has been approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council, the GEF agency then works with the Project Proponent to develop the project fully into a detailed Full Project Document (FPD). The GEF CEO endorses the project, after which it is ready for implementation.
17. The **Medium-sized Project** (MSP) is approved by the CEO, and can be done in one step. This means that the proponent can start by submitting a detailed FPD. After the project document is approved by the GEF CEO, implementation can begin. However, if the proponent desires to access a Project Preparation Grant (PPG), an approved PIF is required for MSPs also.
18. The GEF Agency works very closely with the country at each successive step, and ultimately assists the country in implementing the project.
19. The PIF, PPG and Project CEO Endorsement/ Approval Templates are available in Annex I, II, and III, respectively. The templates used to apply to SCCF funding can be downloaded from the GEF website.¹²
20. Following the CEO endorsement of the project, the SCCF funding is ready to be released to the country through the Implementing Agency. The implementation of the project can begin.
21. The GEF Secretariat, in collaboration with its agencies, has developed a LDCF/SCCF Results Based Management Framework¹³ in order to measure progress and results of the project. Therefore, the Implementing Agency is responsible for preparing specific reports during certain stages of the project.
22. During the course of the implementation, the Agency has the responsibility to submit Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) on an annual basis. The LDCF/SCCF

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

FIGURE 1 GEF AGENCIES



WWW.ADB.ORG



WWW.AFDB.ORG



European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development

WWW.EBRD.COM



WWW.FAO.ORG



WWW.IADB.ORG



WWW.IFAD.ORG



WWW.UNDP.ORG



WWW.UNEP.ORG



WWW.UNIDO.ORG



WWW.WORLDBANK.ORG

12. <http://www.thegef.org/gef/guidelines%20templates%20PPG%20PIF%20PDF%20Endorsement>

13. http://www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF_Results

FIGURE 2 SCCF PROJECT CYCLE – FULL-SIZED PROJECT (ABOVE \$1 MILLION DOLLARS)

STEP 1.

WHO: **Project Proponent and Implementing Agency**

WHAT: **Project Idea**

- The proponent of the project – a government, NGO, or CBO entity from a non-Annex I Party – pursues a partnership with one of ten GEF Agencies and GEF Operational Focal Point endorsement of the project concept.
- Submission of the concept in Project Identification Form (PIF) to the GEF secretariat. A project preparation grant request can also be submitted at this stage.

WHO: **GEF Secretariat and LDCF/SCCF Council**

WHAT: **Project Concept (PIF) Review**

- The GEF Secretariat technically reviews the PIF. The GEF has a service standard of 10 business days for this stage. If the GEF Secretariat recommends the PIF, it is web-posted for the LDCF/SCCF Council (Otherwise, the project can be returned for revisions, or rejected, if ineligible.)
- The LDCF/SCCF Council has 4 weeks to review the PIF prior to the Council meeting on the Work Program. Approval is granted on a no-objection basis.
- If a project preparation grant (PPG) request has been approved, the PPG funding is released.

STEP 2.

WHO: **Project Proponent and Implementing Agency**

WHAT: **Project Preparation**

- Project preparation is expected to be completed as soon as possible, and no later than 18 months from LDCF/SCCF Council PIF approval date.

WHO: **GEF Secretariat (and Council, if necessary)**

WHAT: **Project Document Endorsement/Approval**

- Once the full project proposal has been submitted, the GEF has a service standard of 10 business days to process it, including a technical review.
- It is circulated to the Council only if:
 - A Council Member has requested, at the time of the PIF approval, that the Secretariat circulate the final project document to the Council for review prior to endorsement; or
 - The GEF CEO has, upon review, determined that there have been major changes to the project scope and approach since PIF approval.
- The GEF CEO endorses the project. Disbursement and implementation follow.

FIGURE 3 SCCF PROJECT CYCLE – MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT (\$1 MILLION DOLLARS AND BELOW)

OPTION 1

WHO: **Project Proponent and Implementing Agency**

WHAT: **Project Idea**

- The proponent of the project from a non-Annex I country pursues a partnership with one of the ten GEF Agencies and GEF Operational Focal Point endorsement of the project concept.

WHO: **GEF Secretariat**

WHAT: **Project Document Endorsement/Approval**

- Submission of the Full Project Document. CEO approves the project, and implementation/ disbursement may begin.

OPTION 2 STEP 1.

WHO: **Project Proponent and Implementing Agency**

WHAT: **Project Idea**

- The proponent of the project – a person or entity – pursues a partnership with one of the ten GEF Agencies and GEF Operational Focal Point endorsement of the project concept.
- Submission of the concept in Project Identification Form (PIF) if a request for a project preparation grant is being submitted (a PPG cannot be granted before a PIF is approved.)

WHO: **GEF Secretariat**

WHAT: **Project Concept (PIF) and PPG Review**

- The GEF has a service standard of 10 business days for this stage. After a technical review, the GEF CEO approves the PIF and PPG, or they are returned for revisions or rejected, if ineligible. Once approved, the PPG funding is released.

STEP 2.

WHO: **Project Proponent and Implementing Agency**

WHAT: **Project Preparation**

- Project preparation is expected to be completed as soon as possible, and no later than 12 months from LDCF/SCCF Council PIF approval date.

WHO: **GEF Secretariat**

WHAT: **Project Document Endorsement/Approval**

- Once the full project proposal has been submitted, the GEF has a service standard of 10 business days to process it, including a technical review.
- The GEF CEO endorses the project. Disbursement and implementation follow.



Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT) has been devised to assist in tracking project-specific outcome and output indicators, which are reported on in the annual PIR.

23. The LDCF/SCCF RBM applies to all adaptation projects funded under the SCCF, whether under the Adaptation (a) window, or Technology Transfer (b). Technology Transfer climate change mitigation projects follow the RBM to applies to GEF Trust Fund financed climate change mitigation projects.¹⁴
24. For Full-sized Projects only, a mid-term review is required as well. This report is normally more detailed than a PIR.
25. The Agency is also required to submit a Terminal Evaluation to the GEF Evaluation Office (EO) within 12 months following the operational completion of the project.¹⁵

PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

26. In the context of the SCCF, the programmatic approach to funding is a strategic, long-term arrangement of individual but interlinked projects aimed at achieving SCCF objectives, taking advantage of synergies and scale, in terms of achieving results.
27. The SCCF follows the GEF trust fund procedures for accessing programmatic resources. Details on the programmatic approach, including specifically the SCCF, can be found in the latest “GEF Project Cycle” council paper, available on the GEF website.¹⁶

CRITERIA FOR SUBMISSION REVIEW

PIF CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL

28. In developing a PIF, the main idea of the project and how it fits in with related activities should be unfolded. Review criteria for the PIF are discussed below. The review process of the PIF ensures GEF reviewers an opportunity to seek clarifications from the Implementing Agency on any issues. Further deliberation can be carried out during the ensuing project preparation phase.

14. <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1281> and http://www.thegef.org/gef/Results_Learning

15. Guidelines on completing a Terminal Evaluation can be found at <http://www.thegef.com/gef/node/785>

16. <http://www.thegef.org/>



29. The review questions can be summarized in four categories of critical information that must be available in a PIF submission:

Basic project idea (adaptation benefit and additional cost argument for adaptation projects):¹⁷

- *What is the likely Business-as-Usual (BAU) development for the targeted sector, in the absence of climate change?*
- *What are the climate change vulnerabilities?*
- *With the SCCF investment, what are the specific adaptation activities to be implemented to increase the climate resilience of the baseline or BAU development activity?*

Fit with Countries priorities:

- *Does the project respond to the priorities identified in the National Communications and national and regional programs, plans such as NAPAs in*

the case of Least Developed Countries, and TNA if applicable?

Implementation setup:

- *Who will implement the project and why (including comparative advantage of Implementing Agency/ies)?*
- *Is the project being coordinated with related projects and programs to avoid duplication of activities?*

Indicative budget and co-financing:

- *How will the project components be weighted in terms of budget and why?*
- *What levels and sources of co-financing (see next section for clarification on co-financing) is the project expecting?*

A list of review questions asked during the internal review process at the PIF level in the GEF Secretariat is available online.¹⁸

17. Mitigation projects under the SCCF need to follow the incremental cost principle and demonstrate the global/mitigation benefit, as they would if seeking funding under the GEF Trust Fund.

18. <http://www.thegef.org/gef/guidelines>



PROJECT CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL CRITERIA

30. As with the PIF, the review questions employed during the GEF's review of the project document can be summarized in four categories of critical information, which must be available in a CEO endorsement request submission:

Project idea and additional cost argument: *similar to the information provided at PIF stage (see section on PIF above), but with considerably more detail – especially in terms of specific adaptation activities for each of the project components, and how such activities will contribute to the overall objective of the project.*

Implementation setup: *Similar to the information provided at PIF stage (see section on PIF above), but with considerably more detail on the implementation and coordination arrangements.*

Indicative budget and co-financing: *Similar to the information provided at PIF stage (see section on PIF above), but with a detailed, itemized budget.*

Letters of endorsement for all co-financing (see next section for clarification on co-financing)

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:

- *A clear description of the process and a timetable for the M&E process.*
- *A project strategic results framework identifying clear impact indicators, as well as baseline and target values, for each of the project's outcomes and outputs.*

31. If one or more of the critical information points is missing or insufficiently described in the CEO endorsement submission, the reviewer will be unable to provide clear answers to the review questions and would have to request that such information be provided by the Implementing Agency in a revised CEO endorsement submission. However, as long as the project proposal is conceptually and financially consistent with the proposal presented in the original PIF, the general eligibility of the project is not brought into question at this stage.

ADAPTATION COST AND CO-FINANCING

32. For its adaptation projects, the SCCF is aimed at financing the full cost of adaptation. In particular, it finances concrete adaptation actions that reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change. Yet, adaptation and development are closely linked. LDCF/SCCF programming papers and COP decisions have captured this with the following terms and concepts.
33. The full adaptation cost translates into the term “additional cost” in COP decisions and LDCF/SCCF programming papers. This concept is used to explain how the costs of adaptation are added to costs of Business-as-Usual (BAU) development. BAU refers to activities that would be implemented also in absence of climate change. The full costs of adaptation are fully paid by the LDCF/SCCF.
34. Therefore, co-financing in the context of SCCF-funded adaptation projects is defined as the cost which would be incurred for BAU. This amount is considered the project’s **baseline** and constitutes the co-financing; beyond that, the full cost of adaptation is the so-called **additional cost** and is paid out of the SCCF.
35. The rationale behind this concept of co-financing is to use the SCCF funds to catalyze adaptation to climate change in the context of a larger development intervention. In this case, co-financing can include development assistance (bilateral or multilateral), government budget lines, and NGO and community groups contributions, in cash/grant, loan, soft-loan, or in-kind form. Using SCCF financing to mainstream adaptation into large investment projects has the potential of having a greater impact, taking advantage of synergies and achieving the benefits of the economies of scale.
36. As the SCCF funds the full cost of adaptation, it can also fund standalone projects, provided that what is being financed are shown to be exclusively adaptation interventions, which are not linked to BAU development. Baseline investments are generally expected to be larger than those of the SCCF.
37. The budget breakdown ratios (i.e. proportion of funding going to TA components, vs. investment, vs. project management, etc.) for the SCCF activity may be different from that of the baseline activity; however, clarifications need to be provided why this is necessary at PIF and/or CEO Endorsement stages. **Example 1** provides further clarifications on the concepts of adaptation cost and co-financing in the context of accessing financing from the SCCF under the Adaptation window (a). **Example 2** provides similar clarifications for a technology-transfer-for-adaptation project, for financing under the Technology Transfer window (b) of the SCCF, and also as an example of a programmatic approach to adaptation, discussed in the following section.
38. SCCF Technology Transfer projects that focus on mitigation follow the same principles as the technology transfer projects financed under the GEF Trust Fund.¹⁹

19. <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1281>

EXAMPLE 1 BUSINESS-AS-USUAL CO-FINANCING AND ADAPTATION COST

This example takes a fictional Business-as-Usual irrigation project that could already be either in the planning/design stage or already under implementation, and shows how a climate change adaptation intervention, funded by the SCCF, could be developed. In this example, a low-lying area in a coastal zone is dependent on agriculture that has, so-far, relied on the exploitation of groundwater resources. However, this strategy is not sustainable, leading to the depletion and deterioration in the quality of water resources. The Government is, therefore, considering options to replace groundwater with surface water irrigation, and decides to request the assistance of a Multilateral Development Institution. Climate change, and its effects on future water resources, is not considered. The BAU Project Components are described under the Business-As-Usual column of this table. *Even if implementation is underway*, climate change adaptation could be applied to components 2 and 3. However, as this example demonstrates, the climate change intervention is generally **most effective if incorporated in the earliest stage of the development intervention**.

	BASELINE/BUSINESS-AS-USUAL		WITH CLIMATE CHANGE
PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	<p>To increase agricultural production in a low-lying delta, the Government has supported agricultural growth through exploitation of groundwater resources.</p> <p>However, with the rapid development there has been an excessive depletion of the groundwater reserves with a commensurate decrease in water quality. To resolve this problem, the Government has been reviewing options to replace groundwater with surface water irrigation.</p>		<p>Climate change is expected to decrease the availability of water, increase the sea level rise in this low-lying area, which will lead to soil and aquifer salinization (salt-water intrusion). To address this problem, the Government has requested the Implementing Agency to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations in the said irrigation project.</p>
PROJECT COMPONENTS	<p>Component No. 1: Design, Construction, and Operation of Surface Water System and Connection Program (US\$205M).</p>		<p>Incorporating climate change considerations may include a climate-resilient design, construction, and operation, such as ensuring adequate water amounts to counter climate change effects, planning and prioritizing areas to be irrigated based on climate-change considerations, and sizing the system in order to meet peak demand in summer months expected according to climate change scenarios. (US\$3M)</p>
	<p>Component No. 2: Market-Driven Technical Support to Small and Medium Scale Farmers (US\$2M)</p>		<p>Technical Support to Farmers on Climate Change, including sensitization of farmers, development of resilience-building strategies, such as income diversification, drought insurance, and water usage systems. (US\$0.7M)</p>
	<p>Component No. 3: Support for Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Project Management Unit (PMU), Regulatory Office and Water Users Council (WUC) (US\$6M)</p>		<p>Support for Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Project Management Unit, Regulatory Office and Water Users Council (WUC) specifically concerning climate change adaptation (US\$1 M)</p>
COST	Business-As-Usual Development Cost		Additional Adaptation Cost
FINANCED BY	MDB, Donor Government, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation		SCCF
	"CO-FINANCING"	PROJECT INFORMATION FOR "PIF"	"SCCF FINANCING"

EXAMPLE 2. BUSINESS-AS-USUAL CO-FINANCING AND ADAPTATION COST: AN INTEGRATED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH – FOR ADAPTATION PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (B) WINDOW

This example takes a group of fictional Business-as-Usual water-and-disaster risk management projects that could already be either in the planning/design stage or already under implementation, and shows how a *cross-sectoral climate change adaptation program*, funded by the SCCF under the Technology Transfer (b) window, could be developed. *In this example, a SCCF-eligible country is trying to sustainably use its scarce water resources, and manage occasional severe floods that result in damage. Climate change, and its effects on future water resources, is not considered. The BAU Project Components are described under the Business-As-Usual column of this table.*

In addition, climate change is projected to exacerbate the water scarcity and the damaging effects of the extreme hydrological events. The Government is, therefore, requesting the assistance of a Multilateral Development Institution in the state-of-art adaptation technology solutions, through a *cross-sectoral adaptation program*, to be financed under the SCCF. The technology transfer for adaptation interventions are carefully designed in coordination with the BAU and adaptation interventions, and are described under the “with Climate Change” column.

	BASELINE/BUSINESS-AS-USUAL		WITH CLIMATE CHANGE
PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	<p>The Government of an arid and water scarce country is facing the prospect of diminishing water resources due to the combined effects of a rapidly expanding population and a lack of surface and ground water sources to support the demands of the population and the economy.</p> <p>Meanwhile, specific areas of this country are susceptible to periodic intense rainfall, which occasionally results in flooding and causes moderate damage to property.</p> <p>The government has therefore undertaken a national program to promote more efficient use of water resources for agricultural, industrial and domestic uses. The government is also interested in achieving the dual goals of increasing water security through rain harvesting and managing the disaster aspect of these extreme weather events.</p>		<p>Climate change is expected to decrease precipitation and thus further limit the availability of high quality fresh water through both surface and ground water sources. Furthermore, regional models predict a substantial increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.</p> <p>The government has begun a long term plan to mainstream climate change adaptation into key sector plans and policies for the water and agriculture sector including its national program for water efficiency.</p> <p>To resolve this problem, the Government has been reviewing options to use low quality water sources for agricultural, industrial, and potentially domestic purposes. Furthermore, the Ministry of Water is cooperating with the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Public Works in exploring technologies that would allow the harvesting of the water through changes in hydrology needed to avoid potential casualties and heavy economic damage to investments due to floods in the future.</p> <p>The Government has thus requested the Implementing Agency to implement a program in technology transfer in order to achieve adaptation goals.</p>
PROGRAM COMPONENTS	<p>Project: Investments in various water efficiency measures through the national program for increased water efficiency This includes water pricing systems in urban areas, management frameworks for prioritization of limited water resources in rural areas, improved efficiency of water infrastructure, promotion of less water intensive crops in the agriculture sector, protection of key reservoirs etc. (US\$100M)</p> <p>Project: Training of farmers and extension staff in efficient management of water resources for agriculture through the national program for water efficiency (US\$5M)</p> <p>Project: Construction of flood control structures — large open and box culverts placed to channel flash floods, originating in the mountains immediately behind the city, towards an wide agricultural plain downstream of the urban development. (US\$70M)</p> <p>Project: Capacity building and training for national and regional institutions responsible for implementing the national program for increased water efficiency (US\$1M)</p> <p>Project: Capacity Building for Local Councils including Technical Assistance and Local Council Equipment and Infrastructure (US\$0.7M)</p> <p>Project: Development of early warning system for disaster risk management (US\$1.2M)</p>		<p>Project: Pilot installment of the innovative technology — a technology which allows the use of e.g. sea water and sewage for irrigation through one-way membranes in sub-surface pipes installed in the field — on a limited number of representative fields, and training of farmers and extension staff in the efficient management of water resources (US\$4M)</p> <p>Project: Piloting and promoting appropriate water efficiency and recycling technologies for the agriculture and industrial sectors (US\$2M)</p> <p>Project: Extension and elaboration of flood control structures according to projected climate change (US\$2)</p> <p>Project: Construction of water retention basins to store the runoff channeled by the culverts, accommodating the necessary capacity according to projected climate change. (US\$3)</p> <p>Project: Practical training of local farmers and technical staff in installation, use and maintenance of the system using low-cost locally available resources (US\$0.5M)</p> <p>Project: Promotion of drought-resistant/water-efficient crops (US\$0.5)</p> <p>Project: Awareness raising and field visits for key national and regional stakeholders to showcase the technology and its potential as an adaptation measure for the agricultural sector (US\$0.3M)</p> <p>Project: Development of a state-of-art early warning system and precipitation forecasting system for water resource harvesting purposes. (US\$0.8M)</p>
COST	Business-As-Usual Development Cost		Additional Adaptation Cost
FINANCED BY	MDB, Donor Government, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture.		SCCF

ANNEX I

PIF Template



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹

PROJECT TYPE: (choose project type)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND:(choose fund type)

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:			
Country(ies):		GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	(select) (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	(select)	Project Duration (Months)	
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				0	0
Project Management Cost ⁴			(select)		
Total Project Cost				0	0

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective:						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total					0	0
Project Management Cost ⁵				(select)		

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

Total Project Costs		0	0
----------------------------	--	---	---

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			0

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

- A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies:
- A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:
- A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

- B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:
- B. 2. [incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:
- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#):
- B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:
- B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:
- B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

- C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:
- C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address

ANNEX II

SCCF PPG Template



PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

PROJECT TYPE: (choose project type)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: (choose fund type)

Submission date:

GEF PROJECT ID:

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY(IES):

PROJECT TITLE:

GEF AGENCY(IES): (select), (select), (select)

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): (select)

A. PROJECT PREPARATION TIMEFRAME

Start date of PPG	
Completion date of PPG	

B. PROPOSED PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES (\$)

Describe the PPG activities and justifications:					
List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PPG Activities	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (a)	Co-financing (b)	Total c = a + b
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
		(select)			0
Total Project Preparation Financing			0	0	0

C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT: (\$)

	Project Preparation	Agency Fee
Grant Amount		
Co-financing		
Total		

D. PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)¹

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				0	0	0

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

E. PPG BUDGET

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks for Grant (PW)	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Total(\$)
Local consultants *				0
International consultants*				0
Travel				0
				0
				0
				0
Total PPG Budget		0	0	0

* Annex A for Consultant cost details should be prepared first before completing this table. See notes on Annex A for the required detailed information. This table is the sum of all local and international consultants presented in Annex A.

F. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address

Annex A

Consultants Financed by the Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/ Person Week¹	Estimated PWs²	Tasks to be Performed
(Select)				
(Select)				
(Select)				
(Select)				
(Select)				
(Select)				
(Select)				
(Select)				

¹ Provide dollar amount per person week.

² Provide person weeks needed to carry out the task

ANNEX III

SCCF CEO Endorsement Template



REQUEST FOR (select decision sought)¹

PROJECT TYPE: (choose project type)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND:(choose fund type)

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:			
Country(ies):		GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	(select) (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	(Select)	Project Duration(Months)	
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Subtotal				0	0
Project management cost ⁴			(select)		
Total project costs				0	0

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective:						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		

¹ It is important to consult the GEF Preparation Guidelines when completing this template

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the [Focal Area/LDCF/SCCF Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or cofinancing sources.

	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					0	0
Project management Cost ⁵				(select)		
Total project costs					0	0

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			0

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local consultants*				0
International consultants*				0
Total		0	0	0

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local consultants*				0
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*				0
Travel*				0
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
Total		0	0	0

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

** For others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields *(1) and *(2).

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? (Select)

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. The [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies](#):

a.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the ldcf/sccf eligibility criteria and priorities:

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

B. 2. [incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#):

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

C. GEF AGENCY INFORMATION:

C.1 Confirm the co-financing amount the GEF agency brings to the project:

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency’s program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

PART V: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Project Management			
Local			
International			
Justification for travel, if any:			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
International			
Justification for travel, if any:			

* Provide dollar rate per person week. ** Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.

B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Cofinancing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
Total		0	0	0	0	0

* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX IV

Decision 5/CP.9

Decision 5/CP.9

Further guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the relevant provisions of, in particular, Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and Article 11, of the Convention,

Recalling also its decisions 4/CP.7, 5/CP.7, 7/CP.7 and 7/CP.8,

Noting the views of Parties on prioritized activities, programmes and measures to be funded under the Special Climate Change Fund,

Stressing the importance of bilateral and multilateral funding in support of the implementation of activities, programmes and measures in the climate change area,

Noting that the Special Climate Change Fund supports the implementation of the Convention, contributes to the achievement of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals, and contributes to the integration of climate change considerations into development activities,

1. *Decides* that:

(a) The Special Climate Change Fund should serve as a catalyst to leverage additional resources from bilateral and other multilateral sources;

(b) Activities to be funded should be country-driven, cost-effective and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty-reduction strategies;

(c) Adaptation activities to address the adverse impacts of climate change shall have top priority for funding;

(d) Technology transfer and its associated capacity-building activities shall also be essential areas to receive funding from the Special Climate Change Fund;

2. *Decides also* that the implementation of adaptation activities shall be supported through the Special Climate Change Fund, taking into account national communications or national adaptation programmes of action, and other relevant information provided by the applicant Party, and include:

(a) Implementation of adaptation activities where sufficient information is available to warrant such activities, inter alia, in the areas of water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems, including mountain ecosystems, and integrated coastal zone management;

(b) Improving the monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change, and related forecasting and early warning systems, and in this context improving disease control and prevention;

(c) Supporting capacity-building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change, including contingency planning, in particular, for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events;

(d) Strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing national and regional centres and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events, utilizing information technology as much as possible;

11. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, when next reviewing the guidelines for the preparation of national communications:

(a) To incorporate into the guidelines the supplementary reporting format developed by a group of Parties and made available to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its thirteenth session;

(b) To replace the “GCOS/GOOS/GTOS Climate Monitoring Principles” contained in appendix II to chapter III of document FCCC/CP/1999/7 (page 108) with the modified set agreed by the World Meteorological Organization at its Fourteenth Congress and approved by the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites at its seventeenth plenary, to better reflect the needs and capabilities of the in situ and satellite monitoring communities;

12. *Encourages* all Parties to provide reports on systematic observation in accordance with the agreed reporting guidelines, in recognition of the importance of accurate, credible and comprehensive information on global observing systems for climate as a basis for planning and implementing priority improvements;

13. *Urges* Parties in a position to do so, in particular Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, to support, including by contributing to relevant funding mechanisms such as the Global Climate Observing System Cooperation Mechanism, the priority needs, identified in the second adequacy report and regional action plans, in developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, noting that filling the gaps in baseline atmospheric networks is an urgent need that should be met during the next two years;

14. *Requests* the Global Climate Observing System secretariat to include information on the operation of the Global Climate Observing System Cooperation Mechanism in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties.

*8th plenary meeting
12 December 2003*

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AUTHORS

Bonizella Biagini and Saliha Dobardzic

CONTRIBUTORS

Lars Christiansen, Rawlestone Moore, and Claudia Ortiz

ABOUT THE GEF

The Global Environment Facility unites 182 member governments—in partnership with international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector—to address global environmental issues. As an independent financial organization, the GEF provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. These projects benefit the global environment, linking local, national, and global environmental challenges and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

Established in 1991, the GEF is currently the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment. The GEF has allocated \$9 billion, supplemented by more than \$40 billion in co-financing, for more than 2,600 projects in more than 165 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Through its Small Grants Programme, the GEF has also made more than 10,000 small grants directly to nongovernmental and community organizations.

The GEF partnership includes 10 Agencies: the UN Development Programme, the UN Environment Programme, the World Bank, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the UN Industrial Development Organization, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel provides technical and scientific advice on the GEF's policies and project

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