



ADAPTATION FUND

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ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2018

Executive summary

The Adaptation Fund (the Fund) was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It has committed, to date since 2010, USD 477 million (including project formulation grants (PFG) and Readiness grants) in 76 countries to concrete adaptation projects/programmes to support climate change adaptation and strengthen resilience for countries impacted by climate change. In a very dynamic and changing climate finance environment, the Fund strives to provide visible and tangible solutions that help the most vulnerable communities in developing countries, based on country needs, views and priorities.

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 2018, 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 are presented. The followed methodology uses data from various sources such as annual project performance reports (PPRs), financial reports from the trustee, the Financial Intermediary Funds (FIF) 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 confirms the growth of the Fund's portfolio with a total of 73 projects representing US\$ 474 million that have been approved for funding (excluding PFG and Readiness grants), including twenty- implemented by national IEs (NIEs). The approved projects are expected to directly benefit 5.7 million people. In addition, 26 project formulation grants for single country proposals and 18 for regional proposals for a total of US\$ 773,500 and US\$ 919,980, respectively, have been approved to date. The Fund's portfolio is maturing, with eight projects that have reached completion, amounting to US\$ 46.4 million; and 49 projects currently under implementation, representing US\$ 335.2 million, of which 30 have gone through a mid-term review/evaluation. A total of US\$ 294.84 million has been transferred to implementing entities (64.9% of approved amount) and forty-six 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 food security, multi-sector and agriculture projects/programmes, and across a variety of regions, with the biggest flow of approved grant funds going to Africa, followed by Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) and Asia-Pacific. Moreover, in line with the Fund's mandate to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes, a constant feature since the creation of the Fund has been to channel the largest amount of grant funding in projects, on average, toward increasing ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress and increasing adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resources sectors.

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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 eighth annual performance report and covers the period from 1 July 2017 through 30 June 2018. 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 2018, 73 projects for a total amount of USD 476.8 million have been approved for funding.¹ In addition, the Board has approved 44 project formulation grants for a total of US\$ 1.7 million. Forty-nine projects are currently under implementation, for a total grant amount of US\$ 335.2 million. A total of US\$ 294.84 million has been transferred to implementing entities (61.8% 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 28 national implementing entities, of which thirteen (46 per cent) come from either Least Developed Countries (LDCs) or Small Island Developing States (SIDS). All developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are eligible to submit a national entity for accreditation. 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.

5. Of the 73 projects approved to date, 27 are being or have been implemented by National Implementing Entities (NIEs), five by Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs), and 41 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

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

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.

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 “pipeline” and funded when additional funds were received by the Fund. During the reporting period, there was no pipeline 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 2018 (FY18) confirms the maturation of the overall portfolio of active projects since the Fund approved its first project in 2010, with 49 projects under implementation and 46 projects having submitted at least one project performance report (PPR) as of 30 June 2018. Thirty projects have submitted a mid-term review, and eight projects have been completed and have submitted terminal evaluation reports as of 30 June 2018.

8. The present report provides an analysis of project approvals through 30 June 2018, an elapsed time analysis, expected results from approved projects, a summary of progress made for projects under implementation in FY18, 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 2018)

Approvals Cumulative*								
Number of projects approved**	73							
	USD							
Grant amount (excluding fees and execution costs)	410.3 ³							
Execution costs	34.5 ⁴							
Entity fees	35.0 ⁵							
Grant amount approved	474.0							
Entity fees as percentage of total grant amount approved	7.3%							
Approvals by FY								
	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Number of projects approved	10	15	3	6	14 ⁶	4	12	10
	USD							
Grant amount (excluding fees and execution costs)	51.3	90.2	15.7	35.7	78.4	17.9	72.3	48.8
Execution costs	4.9	7.7	1.0	2.5	6.9	1.2	6.5	4.3

³ Total excluding approximately USD 5,001,811 million which is the grant amount of the project in Indonesia.

⁴ This figure excludes cancelled projects.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ The project in Indonesia approved in FY 15 was cancelled in FY17.

Entity fees	4.4	7.9	1.2	3.1	7.1	1.2	6.0	4.5
Grant amount approved	60.6	105.8	17.9	41.2	92.4 ⁷	19.2	84.9	57.7
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%

* 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 2018, it has approved a total of 73 projects⁸. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of projects approved by region.

TABLE 2: TOTAL PROJECTS AND GRANT AMOUNT APPROVED BY REGION (USD MILLIONS)⁹

REGION	Total	
	Projects (no.)	Grant
Africa	25	181.9
Asia-Pacific	27	137.1
Eastern Europe	1	5.3
Latin America & Caribbean	20	149.7
TOTAL	73	474

10. These approved projects span across four regions – Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific and Eastern Europe. The largest amount of grant funding approved thus far has been to the Africa region with 25 projects totaling USD 181.9 million in grants, followed closely by Latin America and Caribbean with 20 projects totaling USD 149.7 million in grants and Asia-Pacific with 27 projects totaling USD 137.1 million. So far there has been only one project approved in Eastern Europe, with a grant amount of USD 5.3 million. Out of these, 21 projects are from least developed countries (LDCs) and 17 from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – with Guinea-Bissau and Solomon Islands included in both groups.

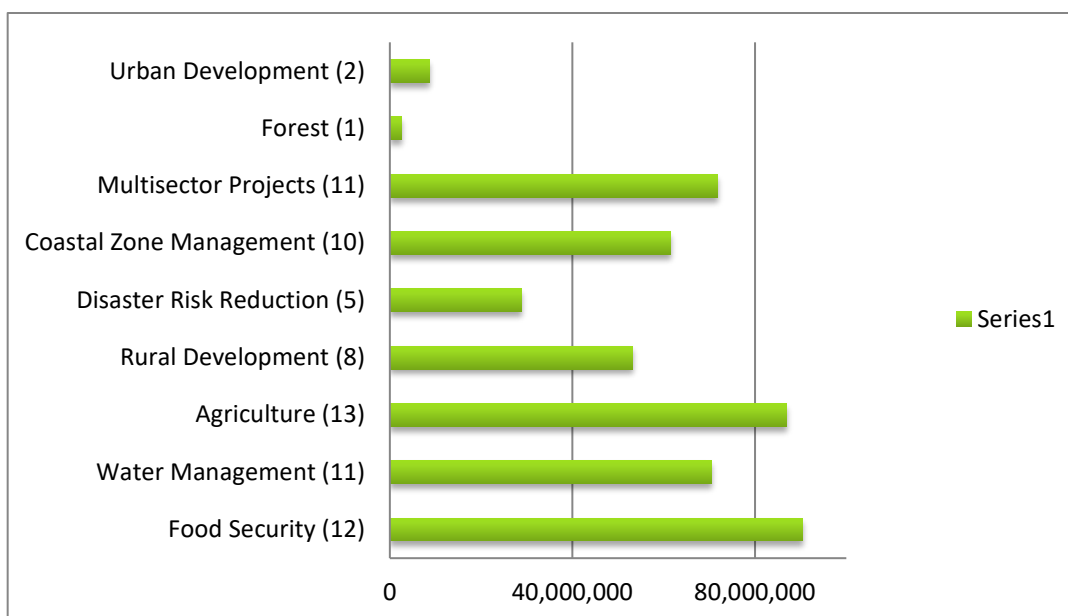
11. In terms of sector allocation for the approved adaptation projects, the largest grant amount has gone to projects in the food security sector with USD 90 million approved for 12 projects. The second largest grant amount has gone to the agriculture sector with USD 86 million, with 13 projects. There are 11 multi-sector and water management projects with USD 71 million and USD 70 million respectively. 10 coastal zone management projects for USD 61 million, eight rural development projects for USD 53 million, five disaster risk reduction projects for USD 28 million, two urban development projects for USD 8 million and one forestry project for USD 2 million were

⁸ This amount excludes the project in Indonesia that was approved in FY15 and then was cancelled.

⁹ Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

approved. Graph 1 below provides a breakdown of total grant amounts approved by sector. A complete list of all approved projects through 30 June 2018 is provided in Annex 2.

GRAPH 1: ADAPTATION FUND INVESTMENTS BY SECTOR (USD 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 (113.1 Million, 24 percent), followed by outcome five, increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change (81.9 Million, 17 percent) and outcome six, diversifies and strengthened livelihoods & sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas (63.9 Million, 15 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/ PROGRAMMES (USD MILLIONS)¹⁰

Fund Outcome	Total
Outcome 1: Reduced exposure at national level to climate-related hazards & threats	30.6
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic & environmental losses	43.5
Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness & ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	43.1
Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development & natural resource sectors	113.1
Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	81.9
Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods & sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	63.9
Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulation that promote and enforce resilience measures	12.0
	388.2¹¹

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 level¹². For the current report, the secretariat extracted expected

¹⁰ Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹¹ This amount excludes Implementing Entities fees and projects execution costs.

¹² 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 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.

results from all 73 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>	5.7 million	Not all projects have reported on direct beneficiaries and some report as no. of households ¹³ .
<i>No. of Early Warning Systems</i>	131	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>	69	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>	183,085 ha	
<i>m of coastline protected</i>	121,025 m	

Current Portfolio and Approvals by Region during FY 18

AFRICA

USD 181.9 Million	
Total Countries with Projects	23
Total Projects	25
Number of Direct Beneficiaries	1.74 million
Meters of Coastline Protected	27,035 m
Natural Habitats Protected	21,535 ha
Trainings	18,057 males and 18,834 females

16. Since June 2010, the Board has approved a total of 25 projects in the Africa region covering 23 countries. The largest grant amount has gone to projects in the food security sector with a grant allocation of USD 39.9 million, followed by water management projects for USD 33.5 million and agriculture projects for USD 31.5 million.

17. During the current reporting period, the Board approved four projects in Africa, including two new NIE projects in Senegal and Namibia.

18. The project titled, “Pilot rural desalination plants using renewable power and membrane technology” in **Namibia** implemented by the **Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN)** which is a national implementing entity of the Adaptation Fund has the objective to pilot the treatment by reverse osmosis (RO) of poor quality local groundwater to a level that complies with the national standards for drinking water, using sun and wind energy to power the process. The execution of the project is intended to yield a wide range of information and knowledge on both technical and social aspects of establishing and operating such treatment and power plants. The acquired information, knowledge and skills will then be communicated to stakeholders in the water supply sector in order that the applied technology could be mainstreamed and replicated elsewhere in the country.

19. In **Senegal** the project, “Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of coastal communities in the Saloum Islands (Dionewar)”, implemented by **Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)** aims to respond to the economic hardships and environmental challenges faced by populations due to a high exposure to natural hazards. It will be implemented through: (i) investments for the development of aquaculture, the revival of fishing and processing of fishery products and replenishment of vegetation; (ii) the establishment of protection infrastructures for Dionewar to protect from flooding; (iii) the development of planning and local regulations activities associated with a knowledge management system that ensures equitable and sustainable use of productive assets. One of the project’s main activities involves the development of alternative fish and oyster farming production systems for 18 women associations, including the setup of 60 growing cages, 500 spat collectors and 2000 growing bags. The introduction of new production, processing and conservation techniques aims to help generate added value for local productions, resulting in increased incomes and food security for the whole community.

20. The overall objective of the project, “Scaling up climate-smart agriculture in East Guinea Bissau” in **Guinea-Bissau** implemented by the West African Development Bank (BOAD) is to strengthen practices and capacities in climate-smart agriculture in the project region and at institutional level. This project is being scaled up from, and intends to build on the activities of the GEF-UNDP project “*Strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to Climate Change in the*

Agrarian and Water Resources Sectors in Guinea-Bissau”, both in the 14 original tabancas (villages) in Gabú ‘region’ of the GEF-UNDP project, while integrating an additional 100 tabancas in the ‘regions’ of both Gabú and Bafatá into the project’s scope of action. With this, the total beneficiary target population of approximately 37,000 people in East Guinea-Bissau. The project intends to address key vulnerabilities in agriculture and water resources management, and thus contribute to immediate and longer-term development and resilience needs of extremely vulnerable farmers, with a particular focus on extremely vulnerable groups: women, elderly and children.

21. In **Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Burundi**, that comprises the Lake Victoria basin, the regional project, “Adapting to climate change in the Lake Victoria Basin”, implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) aims to achieve its objectives through strengthening institutional and technical capacity to integrate climate resilience into transboundary water catchment management. It also intends to improve delivery of accurate and timely climate information to regional and national policymakers, technical officers and local communities.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARRIBBEAN (LAC)

USD 135.7 Million	
Total Countries with Projects	16
Total Projects	20
Number of Direct Beneficiaries	2.6 million
Meters of Coastline Protected	83,990 m
Natural Habitats Protected	94,852 ha
Trainings	36,108 males and 16,004 females

22. In Latin America and Caribbean, the Board has approved 20 projects in 16 countries up to June 30, 2018 with the largest the largest allocation to multi-sector projects/programs for USD 34.3 million, followed by USD 28.6 million towards food security projects/programs, and by UDS 25.6 million towards agriculture. During the current reporting period, the Board approved one concrete regional project in the LAC region.

23. During this fiscal year, the first regional programme in the LAC region in **Colombia and Ecuador** was approved by the Board. This **food security** project implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP) encompasses more than 915,000 hectares in two binational watersheds – the *Guaítara-Carchi* and the *Mira-Mataje*. It aims to strengthen food security and nutrition through climate change adaptation measures with the binational working groups’, and Awa and Afro indigenous communities’ priorities. The project’s actions will contribute to reversing the marginalization that Afro and Awa communities have faced from the social and environmental damage from the conflict and contribute to peace and reconciliation through adaptation to climate change.

ASIA-PACIFIC

USD 137.1 Million	
Total Countries	19
Total Projects	27
Number of Direct Beneficiaries	1.47 million
Meters of Coastline Protected	10,000 m
Natural Habitats Protected	66,698 ha
Trainings	26,189 males and 17,759 females

24. Since 2010, the Board has approved 27 projects in the Asia-Pacific region in 19 countries with the largest allocation in the agriculture sector for USD 29.6 million, followed by USD 21 million in the food security sector and USD 15 million each for the water management and rural development sectors. During the current reporting period, the Board approved five projects in the Asia-Pacific region. Four of the five approved projects in the Asia-Pacific region are implemented in SIDS, including the first two urban development projects. Additionally, the projects in Cook Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia are implemented by NIEs.

25. The two urban development projects in **Solomon Islands** and **Fiji** implemented by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), aim to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations in urban settlements, urban areas and towns to cope with climate change and disaster risks. In **Solomon Islands**, the project, “Enhancing urban resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters: Honiara”, aims to focus on strengthening the resilience of the capital city of Honiara to external shocks and stresses and intends to build on the strong knowledge platform that has already been established by a climate vulnerability assessment for the city (UN-Habitat, 2014) and the subsequent Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan (HURCAP). The project in **Fiji**, “Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks” combines horizontally and vertically interrelated resilience strengthening of institutions, communities and physical, natural and social assets and ecosystems. The project will focus on informal settlements across four urban areas and towns in Fiji: Lautoka, Sigatoka, Nadi and Lami, which are located in the Greater Suva Urban Area and specific needs of women, indigenous people, people with disabilities and youths will be considered at all stages of the project.

26. In the **Cook Islands**, the project, “*Akamatutu’anga kia Tukatau te Ora’anga ite Pa Enea*” Pa Enea Action for Resilient Livelihoods (PEARL) implemented by the **Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM)** has the following expected outcomes - Preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social health, cultural, educational; environmental, technological and institutional data; Strengthening drinking water security including increased institutional capacity and coordination for integrated water management; and Increased island food security resilience and preparedness for disasters.

27. The project, “Practical Solutions for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in the **Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)**”, implemented by the **Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)** aims to build the ecological, social and economic resilience of communities in the FSM through practical solutions for reducing community vulnerability to climate change stressors. The project tries to ensure that all four State Governments and the National Government in the FSM have the mechanisms in place to develop and successfully implement a robust nearshore fisheries management and nationwide protected areas network inclusive of proper enforcement and sustainable finance mechanisms. The project also seeks to provide communities with the

resources and support needed to implement successful eco-based adaptation actions to protect their marine ecosystems and increase resilience to climate change impacts.

28. In **Iraq**, the project, “Building Resilience of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change in Iraq (BRAC)” implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has the main objective to strengthen the agro-ecological and social resilience of the four target governorates (Muthanna, Qadisiya, Missan and Thi Qar), to climate change by enhancing water availability and use efficiency and promoting adaptive agriculture production systems and technologies for improved livelihoods and food security of rural households. The project is designed to deal with one of the major constraints in the country that centers around the growing scarcity of irrigation water and to assist the country with strengthening its capacity at the national level for monitoring climate change patterns and providing relevant information to key stakeholders and farmers. It intends to enable them to undertake adaptation and risk mitigation measures through an early warning system.

EASTERN EUROPE

USD 5.3 Million	
Total Countries	1
Total Projects	1
Number of Direct Beneficiaries	203,000
Early Warning Systems	8
First Accredited NIE in Region	EPIU

29. The only funded project in Eastern Europe is in Georgia, that completed implementation of activities in 2017.

30. **Armenia** with the Environmental Project Implementation Unit (EPIU) in Armenia’s Ministry of Nature Protection, is the first in Easter Europe to have a National Implementing Entity (NIE) accredited under the Fund’s Direct Access modality, specifically under the **streamlined accreditation Process**.

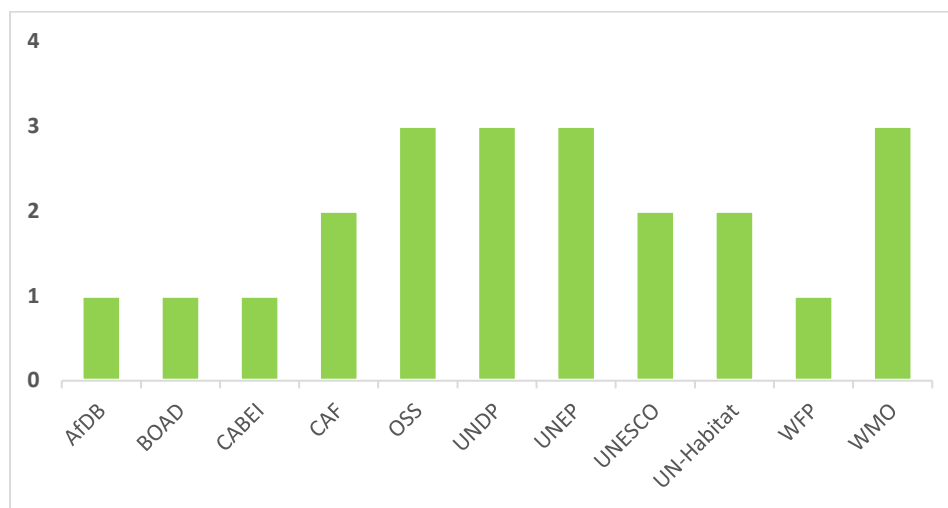
31. EPIU submitted two single-country proposals during this fiscal year and the region is registering an increasing interest in regional projects/programs, with an endorsed pre-concept in **Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro**, whose object is to assist the Drin riparian 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 to climate-induced floods.

Approvals under the regional programme

32. Of the 18 eligible MIEs and RIEs, 11 have submitted at least one proposal, the highest number (3 each) being submitted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Sahel and Sahara Observatory (OSS) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Development Bank for Latin America (CAF) each

submitted two proposals, while the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and the World Food Programme (WFP) each submitted one proposal.

GRAPH 2: DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY IE AS OF 30 JUNE 2018 (PORTFOLIO AND PIPELINE)



33. In total, the proposals that have been submitted by IEs are covering 48 countries. Proposals submitted by IEs have sometimes covered one country multiple times, up to four times in some cases.

Projects and Programmes Progress and Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings

Status of Active Portfolio

34. 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 49 projects that were under implementation and 8 that have completed implementation as of FY18 (Annex 2).

35. 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.

36. Out of the 73 approved projects, 25 started within six months (41 percent), 17 projects started within six to eight months (27 percent), and 19 took longer than eight months to start (31 percent).¹⁴ The average inception time since 2010 through FY17 is 8.5 months.

37. Table 5 provides the elapsed time from the first cash transfer to for all projects approved but not started as of 30 June 2018.

Projects Approved Not Started

TABLE 5: PROJECTS APPROVED NOT STARTED AS OF JUNE 30, 2018

Country	Sector	Implementing Entity	Project Approval (Date)	First cash transfer (date)	Elapsed Time*
Nepal	Food Security	WFP	01/04/2015	07/12/2016	23
Niger	Food Security	BOAD	07/05/2016	02/27/2017	16
Honduras (2)	Multisector Projects	UNDP	03/17/2017	06/19/2017	12
Paraguay	Food Security	UNEP	03/17/2017	07/24/2017	11
Peru	Rural Development	CAF	03/17/2017	07/31/2017	11
Ethiopia/Kenya/Uganda	Food Security	WMO	03/17/2017	07/28/2017	11 ¹⁵
Burundi/Kenya, Rwanda/Tanzania/Uganda	Water Management	UNEP	07/05/2017	11/28/2017	7
Senegal (2)	Coastal Management	CSE	10/13/2017	11/20/2017	7
Solomon Islands (2)	Urban development	UN-Habitat	10/13/2017	01/24/2018	5
Fiji	Urban development	UN-Habitat	10/13/2017	01/24/2018	5 ¹⁶
Guinea Bissau	Agriculture	BOAD	10/13/2017	01/29/2018	5
Namibia	Water Management	DRFN	10/13/2017	01/22/2018	5 ¹⁷
Cook Islands (2)	Multi-sector Projects	MFEM	03/23/2018	05/29/2018	1
Iraq	Agriculture	IFAD	03/23/2018	05/17/2018	1
Micronesia (2)	Multi-sector Projects	MCT	03/23/2018	05/16/2018	1 ¹⁸

* Month is the time unite used for the elapsed time calculations are made as of June 30, 2018

38. At the end of the reporting period, there were nine projects that were beyond the six-month target for project start¹⁹. It is noteworthy to mention that three projects (Fiji, Namibia and FSM)

¹⁴ 8 Projects have completed implementation.

¹⁵ Project started on 28 August 2018

¹⁶ Project started on 11 August 2018

¹⁷ Project started on 16 July 2018

¹⁸ Project started on 3 July 2018

¹⁹ However, one of these projects (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) has begun implementation as of 28 August 2018

have begun implementation ahead of the six-month target. 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.

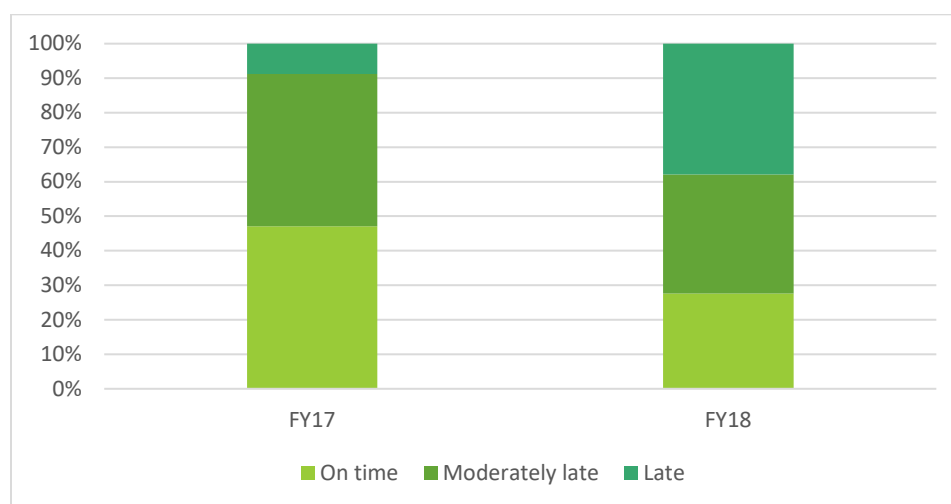
The policy requires an implementing entity to send a notification to the secretariat with an explanation of the delay and an estimated start date if a project is not expected to start within six months.

Status of Project Performance Reports (PPRs)

39. 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.²⁰

40. As of 30 June 2018, a total of 46 projects have submitted at least one project performance report (PPR). During the current reporting period a total of 29 PPRs were received. Of these PPR submissions, eight PPRs were submitted early to within one month of the PPR submission deadline (on time), 10 PPRs were submitted a little over a one month but within five months (moderately late) and 11 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 3: TREND OF PROJECTS/PROGRAMS IN PPR SUBMISSION DEADLINES



²⁰ 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.

41. Eight projects submitted their first PPR during the reporting period. PPRs are available on the Adaptation Fund website.²¹ The table below provides more detailed information on the 30 projects that have submitted PPRs during FY 18.

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

Country	NIE/RIE/MIE	Duration (months) ²²	Cumulative Disbursements (USD) ²³	First PPR IP Rating	Second PPR IP Rating	Third PPR IP Rating	Fourth PPR IP Rating ²⁴	Fifth PPR IP Rating	Sixth PPR IP Rating
Argentina	UCAR	56	5,640,000	S	MS	S			
Argentina	WB	36	3,752,463	MU	S				
Belize	WB	39	5,464,967	S	MS	S			
Cambodia	UNEP	61	4,733,962	S	S	MS	S		
Colombia	UNDP	63	7,789,648	MS	MS	S	S	S	
Cook Islands	UNDP	71	5,381,600	S	S	S			
Costa Rica	FONDECO	32	6,733,657	S					
Cuba	UNDP	45	5,354,994	S	MS	S			
Djibouti	UNDP	63	4,658,556	S	MS	MS	S	MS	
Ecuador	WFP	79	7,449,468	MU	MU	S	S	S	S
Egypt	WFP	62	6,804,316	HS	HS	S	HS		
Eritrea	UNDP	67	6,520,850	S	S	S	S		
Georgia ^{*25}	UNDP	60	5,316,500	S	S	S			
Ghana	UNDP	25	1,852,667	S	S				
Guatemala	UNDP	35	5,425,000	S	S	S			
Honduras [*]	UNDP	59	5,620,300	S	S	S	S		
India ²⁶	NABARD	19	940,908	S					
India ²⁷	NABARD	31	447,620	S	S				
India ²⁸	NABARD	37	1,255,427	S					

21 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.

22 The number of months a project has been under implementation through 30 June 2018.

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

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

25 (*) These projects/programmes are completed as of 30 June 2017.

26 Project in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu

27 Project in Madhya Pradesh

28 Project in West Bengal

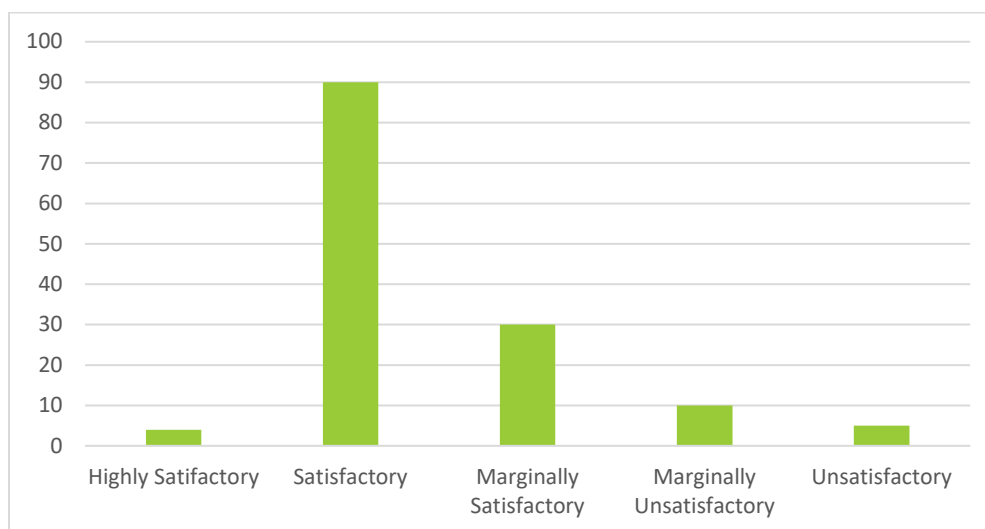
India²⁹	NABARD	36	322,733	S					
Jamaica	PIOJ	67	5,980,360	MS	MS	MS	MS		
Jordan	MOPIC	23	1,865,193	MS					
Lao	UN-Habitat	16	2,376,150	S					
Madagascar	UNEP	68	4,829,878	MS	MS	MS	MS	MU	
Maldives*	UNEP	60	8,989,225	MU	MU	MS	MS		
Mali	UNDP	27	4,374,194	U	S				
Mauritania	WFP	46	7,714,819	S	S				
Mauritius	UNDP	70	6,593,941	S	S	S	MS		
Morocco	ADA	30	2,907,922	S					
Myanmar	UNDP	34	7,909,026	MU	S	S			
Mongolia	UNDP	72	5,500,000	S	S	S	S	S	
Nicaragua*	UNDP	59	5,500,950	S	S	S	S		
Pakistan*	UNDP	55	3,906,000	S	MS	MS			
Papua New Guinea	UNDP	71	6,530,373	U	S	S			
Rwanda	MINIRENA	48	9,969,619	S	S	S			
Samoa	UNDP	65	8,732,351	U	U	S	S	S	
Senegal*	CSE	46	8,619,000	S	S	S	S		
Seychelles	UNDP	44	3,583,889	MU	S	S			
Solomon Islands*	UNDP	59	5,533,500	MS	S	MS	S		
South Africa (1)³⁰	SANBI	31	2,588,273	S	S				
South Africa (2)³¹	SANBI	33	2,104,354	MS	MS				
Sri Lanka	WFP	46	6,568,567	MS	U				
Tanzania	UNEP	68	5,008,564	MU	MU	MS	S		
Turkmenistan*	UNDP	61	2,929,500	MU	MS	S	S		
Uruguay	ANII	68	9,967,678	S	S	S	S		
Uzbekistan	UNDP	49	2,869,908	S	S	S			

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 29 PPRs received, 20 PPRs were given as self-rating as satisfactory. The bar graph chart below gives details of the percentage of PPR falling under each rating category.

29 Project in Andhra Pradesh

30 Project in South Africa related to Greater uMngeni Catchment

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

GRAPH 4: SUBMITTED PPRs IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP) RATINGS

Requests Received by the secretariat

42. 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 2018³². Fourteen requests have been received by the secretariat: twelve of them include requests for project extension, one for direct project services, one request for change in project outputs, indicator targets, and material change, and one request for change of implementation arrangements.

Effectiveness and Efficiency Indicators

43. 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.

44. With a growing number of regional pre-concepts submitted by Implementing Entities following a three-step submission process, a new indicator under the project cycle efficiency section was introduced. This new indicator “average time from first submission to approval for three-step projects (months)” will help to track the average time from first submission of a pre-concept to proposal approval, with a set efficiency target of 18 months. Table 7, provides the data on the Fund level indicators for since FY 2013.

³² All the Board documents related to the requests received and can be found at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/meeting/31st-32nd-intersessional/> and <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/meeting/30th31st-intersessional/>

TABLE 7: ADAPTATION FUND LEVEL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

1. Secure Financing and Financing Mechanisms							
<i>1.1 Increased and Diversified Resources</i>							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	
Total value of CERs (USD millions)	188.2	190.4	194.2	196.6	197.82	199.4	
Number of donors	11	14	15	16	19	20 ³³	
Actual donor contributions (USD millions)	134.5	213.7	284.9	344.8	442.40	538.29	
Total cash transfers vs. funds committed	32%	44%	45%	53%	58.67%	61.8%	
<i>1.2 Efficient Cost Structure</i>							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Target
Board, secretariat, and Trustee operational expenses against total Adaptation Fund resources committed - %	16.2% ³⁴	8.3%	4% ³⁵	16.6% ³⁶	9.2%	9.1%	5%
Implementing Entities fees against total Fund resources allocated	7.2%	8.0%	8.3%	6.8%	7.3%	7.4%	8.5%
Execution Cost against total grant (minus fees) - % ³⁷	6.2%	7.6%	8.1%	6.6%	8.4%	7.3%	9.5%
2. Improve Efficiencies in Project Cycle							
<i>2.1 Project Cycle Efficiency</i>							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY 18	Target
Average response time of secretariat to review submissions of projects/programs (months)	2	1.5	2	2	2	2	2
Average time from first submission to approval for one-step projects (months)	NA	5.1	10.1 ³⁸	21.4	7	7	9
Average time from first submission to approval for two-step projects (months)	12.6	6.4	18.4 ¹⁷	31.2	28.8	28	12
Average time from first submission to approval for three-step projects (months) ³⁹						23	18
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (NIEs) (months)	7.2	4.8	5.6	8.1	7.2		6

³³ Include the number of donors that have pledged. 19 donors include separately, Belgium, Brussels Capital, Flanders and Wallonia Regions.

³⁴ 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%.

³⁵ The Fund's evaluation (USD 153,585 in FY15), a non-recurring cost, has been included in the operational expenses.

³⁶ Mainly due to the low level of financial commitments made during FY 16 in terms of projects/programmes approval (USD 18.8 million compared to USD 92.4 million during FY15).

³⁷ The project implemented by the NIE UCAR (Argentina) does not have any associated execution costs charged to the project budget. The average (based on the three approved projects) is therefore skewed to the lower average.

³⁸ For pipeline projects, the "approval date" is the date at which the project has been put in the pipeline.

³⁹ New project cycle efficiency indicator.

						12.3 ⁴⁰	
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (RIE) months ⁴¹					10	6.9	6
Average time from first cash transfer to project start (MIEs) (months)	7	9.1	13.1 ⁴²	18.1	4	5	6
3. Results Driven Implementation							
Item	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	
Percent of projects that have received implementation ratings of MS or above	80%	70%	87%	94%	98%	98%	
Number of project concepts endorsed	2	8	2	5	11	11	
Number of project concepts submitted but not endorsed	2	2	4	5	7	9	
Number of fully developed proposals approved	3	6	13	4	12	10	
Number of fully developed proposals not approved	1	4	3	4	7	9	
Number of project concepts rejected	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of fully developed proposals technically cleared and placed in pipeline	8	2	0	0	0	0	
Percent of projects that received MS rating or above at midterm review	NA	NA	100%	90%	100%	100%	
Percent of projects that received MS rating or above at terminal evaluation	NA	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Number of suspended/canceled projects	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ Approval and Inception of one RIE project in Uganda (OSS)

⁴² 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.

4.1 Increased and Diversified Access Modalities							
Item		FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
MIEs	Number of Applications Accredited	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Number of Applications <i>Not Accredited</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIEs	Number of Applications Accredited	3	2	2	4	2	3
	Number of Applications <i>Not Accredited</i>	2	3	0	0	0	0
	Number of Applications <i>Under Consideration</i>	9	12	9	12	13	13
RIEs	Number of Applications Accredited	1	2	0	2	0	0
	Number of Applications <i>Not Accredited</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Number of Applications <i>Under Consideration</i>	4	3	2	3	2	2
Total number of field visits		3	4	2	3	1	4
Field visits (percentage over total number of applications received)		20%	33%	16%	16%	25%	16%
Average months between first submission of accredited application and Board's decision (NIEs and RIEs)		10.6	21.3	20	15.6	19	29.6
Average months between first submission of accredited application and Board's decision (MIEs)		NA	23 ⁴³	NA	30.5	NA	NA
Average number of months between first submission of non-accredited applications and Board decision (NIEs and RIEs)		11.3	17	19	NA	NA	NA

⁴³ Based on accreditation of only one MIE application

SECTION II: INNOVATION

45. 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 scaling 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.

46. 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.

47. As part of the activities included in the implementation plan of the strategy, the Fund is currently developing a window for large innovation grants and microgrants as a pilot phase, to be launched in 2019. These grants will support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies.

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.

Lessons learned from Portfolio Monitoring Missions

49. 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)” to be published in FY19.

50. 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

51. The implementation plan of the Medium-Term Strategy introduces a new funding window in the form of learning grants of up to US\$ 150,000 each which will be launched by the Fund in FY19. These grants will 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.

SECTION IV: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Advancing Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls

52. The Fund’s Gender Policy (GP) and Action Plan 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:

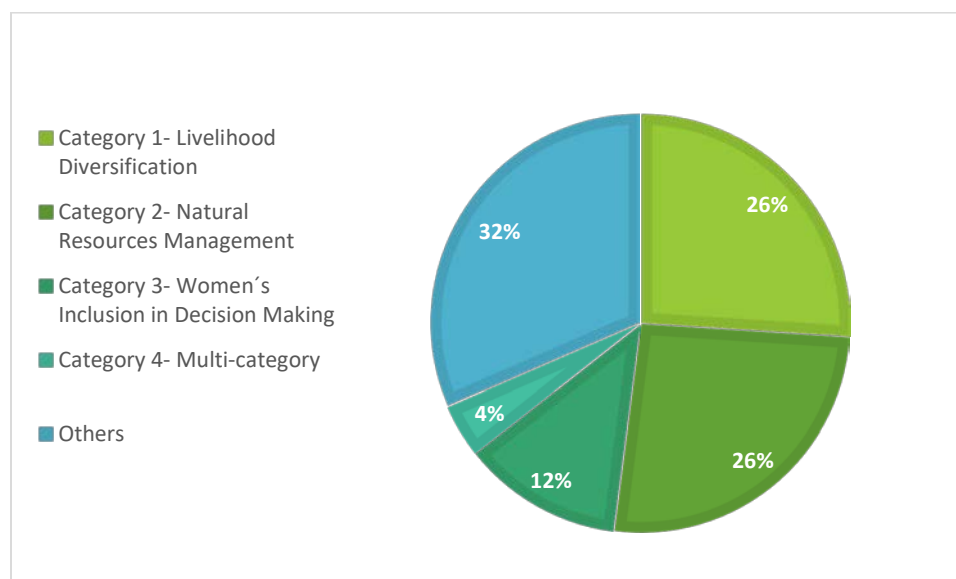
- i) To ensure that the Fund will achieve more effective, sustainable and equitable adaptation outcomes and impacts in a comprehensive manner in both its internal and external procedures;
- ii) To provide women and men with an equal opportunity to build resilience, address their differentiated vulnerability, 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.

53. Based on the analysis on the current portfolio of approved projects/programs, it was observed the Fund aligns with the principles of the GP. In particular the three areas of impact identified in the below paragraph, aligned with objective two of the GP “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”.

54. Out of the 73 approved projects and programs, 19 each focused on livelihood diversification activities, and natural resource management, followed by nine projects leveraging women’s increasing roles in decision making processes related to climate change adaptation actions, and three projects that presented an integrated approach where women were involved in two or more impact areas. Twenty-three projects have been categorized as others for this analysis because they focused solely on the number of women benefitting from training activities.

GRAPH 5: OVERVIEW OF GENDER RESPONSIVE INTERVENTIONS IN THE AF PORTFOLIO



Empowering women through alternative livelihoods

55. Nineteen projects in the Fund's portfolio have activities that are specifically targeted towards enhancing the capacities of women by introducing them to alternative sources of livelihoods, new technologies and skills, granting them access to microfinance to start businesses via small grants facilities and connecting them to local markets.

56. The project in **Sri Lanka**, is introducing post-harvest technologies as an adaptive strategy that contributes to: a) climate resilient livelihoods for women and b) improved household incomes and increased adaptive capacity. In **India (West Bengal)** the project is ensuring that women beneficiaries will have year-round production from their gardens. The rearing of livestock is helping 2,750 women to earn additional income for the families and grain banks will directly benefit at least 1,000 women beneficiaries. Additionally, 2,400 women will be benefitting directly by using smokeless ovens and 250 women by using biogas. In **Belize**, the project that has adopted an ecosystem-based marine conservation approach, is aiming to target project beneficiaries (of which 30 percentage are women) to adopt alternative livelihoods and reduce dependency on traditional fishing for household income thus helping to strengthen the climate resilience of the Belize Barrier Reef System. Beyond being gender sensitive, the project will ensure that women have a role in decision-making in order to benefit directly from the resources the project and strengthen the position of women structurally.

57. In the project in **Senegal (Dionewar)**, alternative fish and oyster farming production system will be developed for 18 women associations. At least 18 economic interest women's groups and natural resource management committees will be trained to improve their technical performance. Women are organized under the Federation of Local Economic Interest Groups (FELOGIE), which counts 510 members from around 25 groups who run a mutual savings and credit fund. Direct benefits generated for beneficiaries include an effective reduction of flood losses for 451 households and an increase in incomes for more than 500 persons, most of which are women.

58. In **Fiji**, the project will ensure a particular focus on women's participation in the development of resilience plans to enable project resources to support resilience building and concrete adaptation actions that benefit women. Approximately 80 women will be trained in business, microfinance access and financial management skills. In **Iraq**, the project will allocate grant packages to farmer groups and associations of women for climate resilient agriculture investments, including production, resilient seeds, post-harvesting, processing and income diversification equipment and infrastructure.

59. The project in **Mali** is supporting women by granting them access to new technologies (improved cook stoves, solar equipment, multifunctional energy platforms) that will lighten their working burden. Activities are focused on training women in market-gardening techniques for various crops; installing infrastructure to enhance market gardening activities; supplying women with equipment such as watering cans, spades, shovels etc. for market gardening activities and; training women in handling and marketing of their products.

Reducing gender gaps in natural resources management

60. Nineteen projects have made specific efforts to increase women's participation in natural resource management such as water resources management, coastal and ecosystem sectors, agroforestry and reforestation of riparian buffers, climate resilient agricultural production and water harvesting etc.

61. In **Mauritania**, a gender approach will be integrated in all training and awareness campaigns. The project aims to ensure that at least 50 percent of community members trained are women. Women will be trained and equipped for plant/seed multiplication; for poultry development; for apiculture; in livestock management, agricultural techniques and water utilization.

62. In **Djibouti**, at least 300 agro-pastoralists and potentially 300 pastoralists will be organized in 6 cooperatives (at least 3 women's cooperatives) using micro finance products by the end of the project. In the project in **Colombia**, at least 4,963 women will benefit from infrastructure to control flooding; and 7,456 women benefit from local agro-ecological initiatives. Additionally, 6,440 women will benefit from early warning systems; 3,170 women in the project area will have knowledge about measures of adaptation to climate change that are proposed by the project and 285 girls will benefit from structural measures and schools.

63. In the project in **Panama**, equal participation is being ensured in the selection of beneficiaries/participants in training courses for water harvesting, agroforestry and reforestation of riparian buffers and climate resilient rice production. Enhanced climate change resilience for improved food, water, and energy security in target watersheds will include at least 50% of women. Of the 100-people trained on the use and maintenance of the water harvesting systems, at least 50% will include women. Women will benefit from the climate smart agroforestry systems implemented at the Caisan River Sub-watershed. Women naranjilla producers and orchid producers will be fully trained on crops management and commercialization.

64. In the **Federated States of Micronesia**, equal participation of women and men (2,365 women and 2,365) will be ensured in the orientation for adaptive capacity concepts and measures in relation to water resource management, coastal and ecosystem sectors. By the end of the project, at least 80% of targeted women men and youth trained in water conservation and management methods and technology. In **Uganda**, the project is ensuring that of the 540 community members 50% will be women who will be trained in riverbank restoration. At least 180 people (72 Women and 98 Men) will be trained in knowledge, skills and capacity for afforestation /restoration activities in the catchments

Involvement of women in decision-making processes

65. Nine projects in the Fund's portfolio have activities that are specifically targeted towards enhancing women's roles in decision making processes related to climate change adaptation actions.

66. The project in **Papua New Guinea** aims at increasing (at least 20%) the number of women participating in capacity building activities at national and subnational level. Women are adequately represented in the flood management committees, additionally the assessment of communities include the documentation of women's involvement in the communities' decision-making processes regarding the community-led adaptation project.

67. In **Ecuador**, at least 40% of the participants in the training programs are women. Women participated in processes and decision making to develop adaptation plans, in additional 50 % of the project participants that guide decision making processes for project execution are women.

68. Finally, three projects in the Fund's portfolio, presented an **integrated approach** where women were involved in two or more impact areas. This can be seen in the programme implemented in **Ghana** that focuses on improving women's livelihood diversification and involvement in decision-making processes. This initiative set a target for a 50% or more representation by women on committees that lead the planning process and a participatory methodology will be used for the plan making process that targets high levels of engagement amongst particularly vulnerable groups. The programme will support the building of 100 operational boreholes, and dugouts, mini-dams benefitting at least 30,000 people (50% of whom

should be women); 50 dry season gardening farms for 1000 women with each an average land of 2.7 ha; the establishment of 20 community fish farms, benefitting at least 10,000 people (50% of whom should be women); and 40 community level women led agricultural product (shea butter or honey) processing schemes will be established, directly benefitting at least 1,200 women.

69. In **Guinea-Bissau**, women cultivate rice and work in gardens field. Farmers groups and breeders (men and women) will be trained on organic fertilizers production techniques, and briquettes of excrement of livestock. The project will openly encourage women empowerment at all stages by: (i) discussing the need to integrate women into projects with village elders and other leaders; (ii) opening subproject grants for women's associations for small equipment acquisition; (iii) strengthening their role in the relevant institutions on climate change in the region (particularly the Rural Forum on Climate Change; and (iv) promote their participation in broader land and water management issues which are traditionally led by male members of the tabancas.

Strengthening Long-term Institutional and Technical Capacity for Effective Adaptation

Introduction

70. It is crucial to continue providing capacity building and readiness support, as capacity constraints are still a major bottle neck to accessing adaptation finance and to effective planning and implementation of adaptation action. The Fund's Readiness Programme for Climate Finance, launched as a pilot programme in 2014 (through Board Decision B.22/24) and integrated as a core area of the secretariat's work in 2016, is helping some of the world's most vulnerable countries take critical steps towards strengthening their readiness and capacity for resilience under climate change.

71. During the implementation of the MTS, the Readiness Programme will be modestly expanded to add new activities, such as country field exchanges and introducing support to projects during their implementation phase.

72. 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. Since official launch of the Readiness Programme in May 2014, the Board has allocated USD \$ 3,985,879 towards readiness activities, 26% of which has funded readiness grant projects.

73. From the Board's first review of readiness project proposals in October 2014 through 30 June 2018, a total of 31 readiness projects totaling USD 1,054,837 have been approved for funding by the Adaptation Fund Board. All projects are being implemented by NIEs. Table 8 below provides an overview and summary of key figures including those for the reporting period.

TABLE 8: READINESS GRANTS AT A GLANCE (AS OF 30 JUNE 2018*)

Approvals Cumulative				
Number of projects approved	31			
	USD thousands			
Grant amount (excluding entity fees)	1,050.837			
Entity fees	4			
Grant amount approved (including fees)	1,054.837			
Entity fees as percentage of total grant amount approved	0.37			
Approvals by FY				
	FY 15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Number of projects approved	3 ⁴⁴			
	USD thousand			
Grant amount (excluding entity fees)	144.490	360.447	275	271
Entity fees	0-	0-	0-	4000
Grant amount approved (including fees)	144.490	360.447	275	275
Entity Fees as percentage of total grant amount approved	0-	0-	0-	1.47

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

Approved Grants by Region

74. As of 30 June 2018, a total of 31 readiness projects have been approved by the Board. During the reporting period, four readiness grants were approved by the Board for six projects. Table 9 below provides a breakdown of projects approved by region.

TABLE 9: TOTAL PROJECTS AND GRANT AMOUNT APPROVED BY REGION (USD THOUSANDS)

Region	Cumulative total to date		FY18	
	Projects (no.)	Grants (USD)	Projects (no.)	Grants (USD)
Africa	21	799,837	4	175,000
Asia and Asia-Pacific	4	105,000	1	50,000
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0
Latin America & Caribbean	6	150,000	1	50,000
Total	31	1,054.837	6	275,000

⁴⁴ 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.

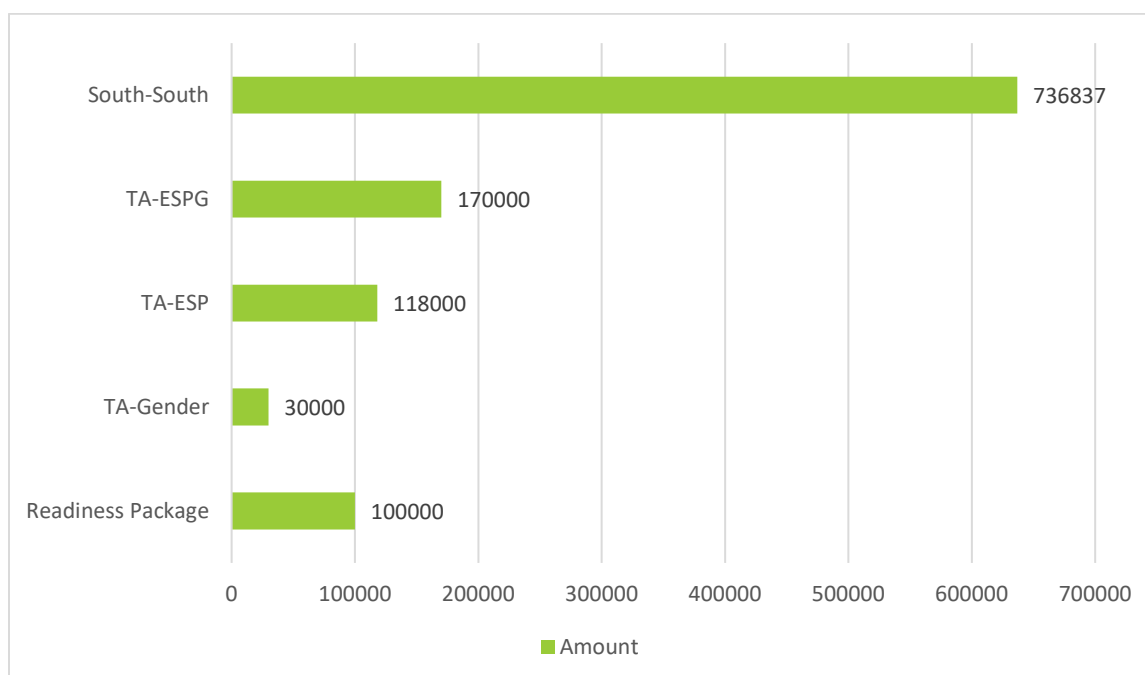
75. The approved projects span across three regions – Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean. The largest amount of grant funding approved thus far has been to the Africa region with 21 projects totaling USD 799,837 thousand in grants, followed closely by Latin America and Caribbean with 6 projects totaling USD 150 thousand in grants and Asia-Pacific with 4 projects totaling USD 105 thousand in grants. Out of these, 11 projects are from least developed countries (LDCs) and 5 from Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

76. 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 the Africa region with 4 projects totaling USD 175 thousand.

Readiness Investments by Funding Window

77. As of 30 June 2018, the largest cumulative grant amount has gone towards South-South support through South-South cooperation grants with USD 736,837 approved for 15 projects. This includes two projects that were approved by the Board under the readiness support package for a total of USD 100 thousand. 13 technical assistance projects for the environmental and social policy and gender policy (TA-ESGP) to the value of USD 288 thousand were approved. Three technical assistance projects for the gender policy (TA-GP) to the value of USD 30 thousand, were approved. There had not been any project submitted by NIEs for the project formulation assistance (PFA) grant as at 30 June 2018. 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 2018 is provided in Annex 4.

GRAPH 6: 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:

(a) *To approve the results framework of the Readiness Programme as amended in document AFB/B.30/8;*

[...]

(c) *To request the secretariat:*

[...]

(ii) *To implement the Readiness Programme in line with the amended results framework*

63. As at 30 June, the Board has approved a cumulative amount of USD \$ 3,985,879 for the readiness programme. During the reporting period, the Board approved a total budget of USD 1,304,585. The budget was spent on 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 below.

TABLE 10: READINESS PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTCOMES

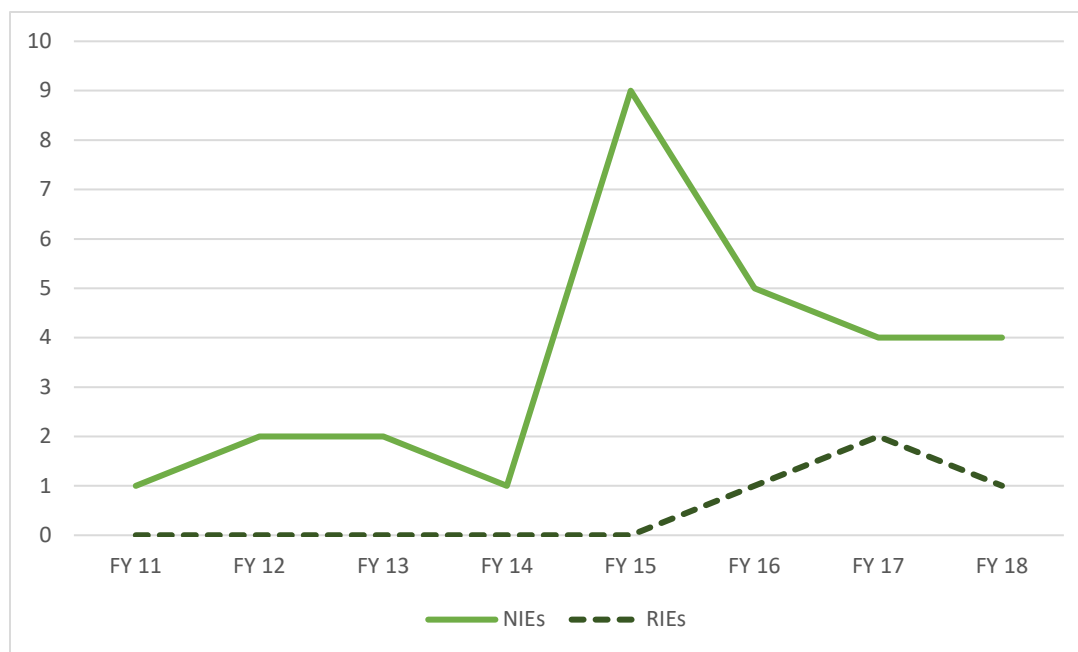
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Delivery Status	FY18
Increased capacity of national entities to meet the Fund's fiduciary standards.	Percentage of developing countries ⁴⁵ with an accredited direct access entity of the Fund.	18% ⁴⁶	4 NIEs accredited.
Increased capacity of accredited national and regional organizations 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, 2018	4 approved project/programs From NIEs and 1 approved project from RIE.

⁴⁵ These are developing countries eligible to receive funding from the Adaptation Fund and are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

⁴⁶ 28 out of the 151 non-Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol have an accredited NIE as at 30 June 2018

		total of 26 approved projects (22 from NIEs; 4 from RIEs)	
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)	16 regional workshops held. 6 webinars held.	>60% of increased learning (measured from surveys). 2 webinars held.
	(b) Improved sharing of knowledge and lessons learnt to improve the effectiveness of the readiness programme	4 annual climate finance readiness seminars for NIEs held.	3 regional workshops, and 1 climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs held.

64. Since the launch of the readiness programme in March 2014, the number of accredited NIEs has increased from 17 in September 2014, to 28 as at 30 June 2018. As presented in the above table, during the reporting period 4 NIEs were 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 22 from October 2014 to end of this reporting period. The below graph represents a more in-depth trend of the NIEs 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 for RIEs. After the launch of the Readiness Programme a sharp increase in approved projects/programs submitted by NIEs was registered, with a steady trend in the last two fiscal years.

GRAPH 7: TREND OF THE APPROVED NIE AND RIE PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

65. As at 30 June 2018, the readiness programme had hosted, 16 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. six webinars and four annual climate finance readiness seminars for accredited NIEs of the Fund have been held. During the reporting period, three regional workshops were held in the Caribbean, East Africa, and in West Africa respectively. The workshop held in the Caribbean mostly targeted project development whilst the workshops on Africa mostly targeted accreditation and access to the Fund's resources. Two seminars and one climate finance readiness seminar were also held during the reporting period for accredited NIEs of the Fund. The webinars discussed the topics of evaluation at the project/programme level and mainstreaming environmental, social, and gender issues in adaptation projects and programmes. The climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs covered a variety of topics identified by the NIEs through a survey administered by the secretariat before the seminar.

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, 68% 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 34 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 collaborated with a new partner, The Commonwealth, to share and disseminate information and experiences of the Fund at their event. In addition, existing partnerships have continued to be strengthened through continuous sharing and exchange of information and dialogue.

Developments within the Readiness Programme

68. At its twenty-seventh meeting, the Board decided through decision B.27/38 to integrate the readiness programme into the Adaptation Fund's workplan and budget, making it a more permanent feature of the Fund. The Board subsequently requested the secretariat to implement steps to integrate the readiness programme into the Fund's operations, policies and guidelines, strategies, work plan and budget, and through decision B.29-30/15, approved an updated policy on project/programme delays inclusive of readiness projects, through decision B.30/44 approved the updated operational policies and guidelines of the Fund to include procedures for the review and approval of projects under the readiness programme, and through decision B.30/45, approved an updated results framework for the readiness programme.

69. The Board also 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. In addition, the Board approved the implementation plan for the Fund's Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) through decision B.31/32 which introduced new activities for readiness and capacity building under the readiness programme, and these include project scale-up micro grants and country field exchanges.

Building Complementarity and Coherence with Other Climate Finance Delivery Channels

70. During the implementation of the MTS, the engagement with other climate finance delivery channels will be done both at the level of inter-fund dialogue and at the level of the specific activities under the three strategic focal areas.

71. 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). During this reporting period the Fund is developing review criteria and the application form for **scaling up grants**.

72. The overall goal of project scale-up grants is to increase the readiness of accredited national implementing entities (NIEs) to expand or replicate quality projects that are based on country needs, views and priorities, in order to reach more people and/or broaden project/programme effectiveness to help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

73. 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 private sector).

74. 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.

Engaging and Empowering the Most Vulnerable Communities and Social Groups

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. As of 30 June 2018, the Fund has approved three projects that employ, wholly or partly, an enhanced direct access approach⁴⁷. In addition, the Medium-term Strategy foresees a specific funding window on enhanced direct access, with first grants expected by the end of 2019.

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

78. The EFC may want to consider the document AFB/EFC.23/3 and recommend the Board to:

- (a) Approve the Adaptation Fund's Annual Performance Report (APR) for the fiscal year 2018, as contained in document AFB/EFC.23/3.

⁴⁷ These projects are 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.

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

National Implementing Entities (NIEs)

1. *Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Chile* (Chile)
2. *Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación* (Uruguay)
3. Agency for Agricultural Development (Morocco)
4. *Banque Agricole du Niger* (Niger)
5. Bhutan Trust Fund for Environment Management (Bhutan)
6. *Centre de Suivi Ecologique* (Sénégal)
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 (Federal States of Micronesia)
15. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (Ethiopia)
16. Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (Cook Islands)
17. Ministry of Natural Resources (Rwanda)
18. Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (Jordan)
19. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (India)
20. National Environment Management Council (Tanzania)
21. National Environment 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 (UNEP)
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 2018

Table 1: Status of the active portfolio of approved projects/programmes by the Board as of 30 June 2018

	Country	Title	Implementing Entity	Approved Amount (USD)	Amount Transferred (USD)	Approval Date	Project/ Programme Status
1	Senegal	Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas	CSE	8,619,000	8,619,000	17/9/2010	Completed
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	17/9/2010	Completed
3	Nicaragua	Reduction of Risks and Vulnerability Based on Flooding and Droughts in the Estero Real River Watershed	UNDP	5,500,950	5,500,950	15/12/2010	Completed
4	Pakistan	Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan	UNDP	3,906,000	3,906,000	15/12/2010	Completed
5	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	18/3/2011	Under implementation
6	Eritrea	Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Water and Agriculture in Anseba Region, Eritrea	UNDP	6,520,850	6,070,654	18/3/2011	Under implementation
7	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	18/3/2011	Completed
8	Mongolia	Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach to Maintaining Water Security in Critical Water Catchments in Mongolia	UNDP	5,500,000	5,500,000	22/6/2011	Under implementation

9	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	22/6/2011	Completed
10	Turkmenistan	Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at national and community level	UNDP	2,929,500	2,929,500	22/6/2011	Completed
11	Mauritius	Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone of Mauritius	UNDP	9,119,240	3,710,877	16/9/2011	Under implementation
12	Georgia	Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities of Georgia	UNDP	5,316,500	5,316,500	14/12/2011	Completed
13	Tanzania	Implementation Of Concrete Adaptation Measures To Reduce Vulnerability Of Livelihood and Economy Of Coastal Communities In Tanzania	UNEP	5,008,564	5,008,564	14/12/2011	Under implementation
14	Cook Islands	Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change	UNDP	5,381,600	5,381,600	14/12/2011	Under implementation
15	Uruguay	Uruguay: Helping Small Farmers Adapt to Climate Change	ANII	9,967,678	8,551,296	14/12/2011	Under implementation
16	Samoa	Enhancing Resilience of Samoa's Coastal Communities to Climate Change	UNDP	8,732,351	8,732,351	14/12/2011	Under implementation
17	Madagascar	Madagascar: Promoting Climate Resilience in the Rice Sector	UNEP	5,104,925	4,829,878	14/12/2011	Under implementation
18	Papua New Guinea	Enhancing adaptive capacity of communities to climate change-related floods in the North Coast and Islands Region of Papua New Guinea	UNDP	6,530,373	6,530,373	16/3/2012	Under implementation
19	Cambodia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia	UNEP	4,954,273	4,180,308	28/6/2012	Under implementation
20	Colombia	Reducing Risk and Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Region of la Depresión Momposina in Colombia	UNDP	8,518,307	4,893,900	28/6/2012	Under implementation

21	Djibouti	Developing Agro-Pastoral Shade Gardens as an Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities in Djibouti	UNDP	4,658,556	4,263,948	28/6/2012	Under implementation
22	Egypt	Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region	WFP	6,904,318	5,935,284	28/6/2012	Under implementation
23	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	28/6/2012	Under implementation
24	Lebanon	Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL)	IFAD	7,860,825	1,589,200	28/6/2012	Not Started
25	Mauritania	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	WFP	7,803,605	5,845,468	28/6/2012	Under implementation
26	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	14/12/2012	Under implementation
27	Argentina	Increasing Climate Resilience and Enhancing Sustainable Land Management in the Southwest of the Buenos Aires Province	WB	4,296,817	2,168,308	14/12/2012	Under implementation
28	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
29	Guatemala	Climate change resilient production landscapes and socioeconomic networks advanced in Guatemala	UNDP	5,425,000	4,957,076	14/09/2013	Under implementation
30	Rwanda	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community based adaptation.	MINIRENA	9,969,619	8,994,496	01/11/2013	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	2,250,719	20/02/2014	Under implementation
32	Seychelles	Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Seychelles	UNDP	6,455,750	2,409,398	20/02/2014	Under implementation

33	Uzbekistan	Developing Climate Resilience of Farming Communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan	UNDP	5,415,103	1,424,612	20/02/2014	Under implementation
34	Myanmar	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar	UNDP	7,909,026	4,857,933	27/02/2014	Under implementation
35	Belize	Implement priority ecosystem-based marine conservation and climate adaptation measures to strengthen the climate resilience of the Belize Barrier Reef System	WB	6,000,000	4,597,650	18/08/2014	Under implementation
36	India	Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level Rise	NABARD	689,264	161,367	10/10/2014	Under implementation
37	India	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal	NABARD	2,510,854	376,628	10/10/2014	Under implementation
38	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	4,347,907	10/10/2014	Under implementation
39	Kenya	Integrated Programme To Build Resilience To Climate Change & Adaptive Capacity Of Vulnerable Communities In Kenya	NEMA	9,998,302	4,956,906	10/10/2014	Under implementation
40	South Africa	Building Resilience in the Greater uMngeni Catchment	SANBI	7,495,055	2,588,273	10/10/2014	Under implementation
41	South Africa	Taking Adaptation to the Ground: A Small Grants Facility for Enabling Local Level Responses to Climate Change	SANBI	2,442,682	1,861,024	10/10/2014	Under implementation
42	Ghana	Increased resilience to climate change in Northern Ghana through the management of water resources and diversification of livelihoods	UNDP	8,293,972	575,965	05/03/2015	Under implementation
43	Mali	Programme Support for Climate Change Adaptation in the vulnerable regions of Mopti and Timbuktu	UNDP	8,533,348	4,374,194	25/03/2015	Under implementation

44	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	01/04/2015	Not Started
45	Jordan	Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change impacts in Jordan through implementing innovative projects in water and agriculture in support of adaptation to climate change	MOPIC	9,226,000	1,865,193	10/04/2015	Under Implementation
46	Morocco	Climate changes adaptation project in oasis zones – PACC-ZO	ADA	9,970,000	7,311,018	10/04/2015	Under implementation
47	India	Building adaptive capacities of small inland fishers for climate resilience and livelihood security, Madhya Pradesh	NABARD	1,790,500	447,620	10/04/2015	Under implementation
48	India	Climate Smart Actions and Strategies in North Western Himalayan Region for Sustainable Livelihoods of Agriculture-Dependent Hill Communities	NABARD	969,570	165,933	09/10/2015	Under implementation
49	Chile	Enhancing resilience to climate change of the small agriculture in the Chilean region of O'Higgins	AGCI	9,960,000	1,909,974	09/10/2015	Under Implementation
50	India	Climate proofing of watershed development projects in the states of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu	NABARD	1,344,155	470,454	09/10/2015	Under implementation
51	Peru	Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change on Peru's Coastal Marine Ecosystem and Fisheries	PROFONANPE	6,950,239	2,979,902	18/03/2016	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	05/07/2016	Not Started
53	Uganda	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change Through Catchment-based Integrated Management of Water	OSS	7,751,000	1,500,000	05/07/2016	Under Implementation
54	India	Building Adaptive Capacities in Communities, Livelihood and Ecological Security in Kanha-Pench Corridor in Madhya Pradesh	NABARD	2,556,093	706,276	10/07/2016	Under Implementation
55	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Enhancing the Climate and Disaster Resilience of the Most Vulnerable Rural and Emerging Urban Rural Settlements in Lao PDR	UN-Habitat	4,500,000	1,188,075	10/07/2016	Under Implementation

56	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda	Agricultural Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI)	WMO	6,800,000	3,400,000	17/03/2017	Not Started
57	Antigua and Barbuda	An Integrated Approach to Physical Adaptation and Community Resilience in Antigua and Barbuda's Northwest McKinnon's Basin	ABED	9,970,000	1,571,000	17/03/2017	Under implementation
58	Ethiopia	Climate Smart Integrated Rural Development Project	MOFEC	9,987,910	4,354,692	17/03/2017	Under implementation
59	Honduras	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation at Communities of the Central Forest Corridor at Tegucigalpa	UNDP	4,379,700	137,244	17/03/2017	Not Started
60	Micronesia	Enhancing the Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Island Communities in the Federated States of Micronesia	SPREP	9,000,000	1,248,486	17/03/2017	Under Implementation
61	Panama	Adapting to Climate Change Through Integrated Water Management in Panama	Fundación Natura	9,977,559	5,531,462	17/03/2017	Not Started
62	Paraguay	Ecosystem Based Approaches for Reducing the Vulnerability of Food Security to the Impacts of Climate Change in the Chaco Region of Paraguay	UNEP	7,128,450	961,591	17/03/2017	Not Started
63	Peru	AYNINACUY: Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change for the Preservation of Livestock Capital and Livelihoods in Highland Rural Communities	CAF	2,941,446	923,255	17/03/2017	Not Started
64	Colombia, Ecuador	Building adaptation to climate change through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia -Ecuador border area	WFP	14,000,000	1,568,042	05/07/2017	Under implementation
65	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	Adapting to climate change in Lake Victoria Basin	UNEP	5,000,000	1,260,692	05/07/2017	Not Started
66	Senegal	Reducing Vulnerability and increasing resilience of coastal communities in the Saloum Islands (Dionewar)	CSE	1,351,000	520,000	05/07/2017	Not Started
67	Namibia	Pilot desalination plant with renewable power membrane technology	DRFN	4,999,674	4,123,228	13/10/2017	Not Started
68	Guinea-Bissau	Scaling up climate-smart agriculture in East Guinea-Bissau	BOAD	9,979,000	3,034,000	13/10/2017	Not Started

69	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	13/10/2017	Not Started
70	Solomon Islands	Enhancing urban resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters	UN-HABITAT	4,395,877	813,750	13/10/2017	Not Started
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	22/03/2018	Not Started
72	Federated States of Micronesia	Practical solutions for reducing community vulnerability to climate change in the Federated States of Micronesia	MCT	970,000	478,573	22/03/2018	Not Started
73	Iraq	Building Resilience of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change in Iraq	IFAD	9,999,660	0	22/03/2018	Not Started

Table 2: Breakdown of the status of the active portfolio of approved projects/programmes by the Board as of 30 June 2018

Status	Number of projects/programmes	Total value (USD)
Not started	16	102,456,471
Under implementation	49	325,196,413.2
Completed	8	46,414,975

Table 3: **Single-country proposals** that had been submitted to the Adaptation Fund between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 but not yet approved by the AFB nor cancelled by the proponent by the end of that period.⁴⁸

Country	Agency	Financing requested (USD)	Stage
NIE proposals			
Armenia	EPIU	1,435,100	Full proposal*
Armenia	EPIU	2,506,000	Concept (endorsed)
Indonesia	Kemitraan	4,169,987	Concept (endorsed)
Indonesia	Kemitraan	998,878	Concept
Indonesia	Kemitraan	905,109	Concept (endorsed)
Indonesia	Kemitraan	946,287	Concept
Indonesia	Kemitraan	990,000	Concept
Indonesia	Kemitraan	589,975	Concept
Indonesia	Kemitraan	1,000,000	Concept
Namibia	DRFN	4,999,386	Full proposal
Dominican Republic	IDDI	9,954,000	Full proposal
Total, NIEs		28,494,722	
RIE proposals			
Chad	OSS	9,600,000	Concept
Ecuador	CAF	2,489,373	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Togo	BOAD	10,000,000	Full proposal*
Total, RIEs		22,089,373	
MIE proposals			
Cambodia	UN-Habitat	5,000,000	Full proposal
Mongolia	UN-Habitat	4,495,235	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Cote d'Ivoire	AfDB	9,866,905	Concept

⁴⁸ 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.

Lesotho	WFP	9,801,608	Concept (endorsed)
Mozambique	AfDB	9,999,400	Concept
Uganda	AfDB	2,249,000	Concept (recommended for endorsement)*
Cameroon	IFAD	9,982,000	Full proposal*
Total, MIEs		51,394,148	
Total, all IEs		101,978,243	

Table 4: Regional proposals that had been submitted to the Adaptation Fund between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 but not yet approved by the AFB nor cancelled by the proponent by the end of that period.⁴⁹

Countries	Agency	Financing requested (USD)	Stage
RIE proposals			
Argentina, Uruguay	CAF	13,999,996	Concept (endorsed)
Burkina Faso, Mali	OSS	4,790,000	Pre-concept
Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda	OSS	13,079,540	Concept (recommended for endorsement)*
Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Togo	BOAD	14,000,000	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Chile, Ecuador	CAF	13,910,400	Full proposal (recommended for approval)*
Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger	OSS	11,536,200	Full proposal*
Total, RIEs		71,316,136	

⁴⁹ 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.

MIE proposals			
Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea	AfDB	14,000,000	Pre-concept (endorsed)
Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana	UN-HABITAT	14,000,000	Concept (recommended for endorsement)*
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Togo	WMO	7,920,000	Concept (endorsed)
Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica	UNDP	4,969,367	Concept (endorsed)
Thailand, Vietnam	UNEP	7,000,000	Concept (endorsed)
Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	UNESCO	4,898,775	Full-proposal
Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro	UNDP	9,927,750	Pre-concept (endorsed)
Belize, Guatemala	UNEP	10,009,125	Pre-concept (endorsed)
Chile, Colombia, Peru	WMO	7,398,000	Pre-concept (endorsed)
Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Union of Comoros	UN-HABITAT	13,997,423	Full-proposal*
Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	UNESCO	5,000,000	Concept (recommended for endorsement)*
Total, MIEs		99,120,440	
Total, all IEs		170,436,576	

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

Status	Submitted by NIE	Total value (USD)	Submitted by RIE	Total value (USD)	Submitted by MIE	Total value (USD)	Total	Total value (USD)
Single-country projects and programmes								
Concept submitted, not endorsed	5	4,435,140	1	9,600,000	3	22,115,305	9	36,150,445
Concept submitted, endorsed	3	7,581,096	0	0	1	9,801,608	4	17,382,704
Full proposal submitted, not approved	3	16,388,486	2	12,489,373	3	19,477,235	8	48,355,094
Regional projects and programmes								
Pre-concept submitted, not endorsed	-	-	1	4,790,000	0	0	1	4,790,000
Pre-concept submitted, endorsed	-	-	0	0	4	41,334,875	4	41,334,875
Concept submitted, not endorsed	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concept submitted, endorsed	-	-	2	27,079,536	5	38,889,367	7	65,968,903
Full proposal submitted, not approved	-	-	3	39,446,600	2	18,896,198	5	58,342,798
GRAND TOTAL	11	28,404,722	9	93,405,509	18	150,514,588	38	272,324,819

Annex 3: Requests received from Implementing Entities during FY 2018

	Country	Inception date	Project title	Request	Date of receipt of request	Amount/Scope	Status of Decision
1	Djibouti	06/08/2012	Developing agro-pastoral shade gardens as an adaptation strategy for poor rural communities	12 - month extension of the project completion date	9/4/2017	N/A	Approved (Decision B.30-31/5) 10/31/2017
2	Lebanon	06/28/2012	Climate Smart Agriculture: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of the Rural Communities in Lebanon (AgriCAL)	17 - month extension of the project completion date	9/27/2017	N/A	Approved (Decision B.30-31/6) 12/14/2017
3	Colombia	06/28/2012	Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia	15 - month extension of project completion date	10/3/2017	N/A	Approved (Decision B.30-31/7) 12/20/2017
4	Argentina	04/04/2013	Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small-scale Agriculture Producers of the Northeast of Argentina	8 - month extension of project completion date	11/01/2017	N/A	Approved (Decision B.30-31/4) 11/16/2017
5	Eritrea	03/18/2011	Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Water and Agriculture in Anseba Region, Eritrea	12 - month no-cost extension	12/10/2017	N/A	Approved (Decision B.30-31/17) 02/08/2018
6	Mauritania	06/28/2012	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	11 - months no-cost extension	12/21/2017	N/A	Approved (Decision B.30-31/14) 01/19/2018
7	Egypt	06/28/2012	Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region	18 - months no-cost extension	01/08/2018	N/A	Approved (Decision B.30-31/16) 01/26/2018

8	Mauritius	09/16/2011	Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone of Mauritius	12-month no-cost extension	02/06/2018	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.31-32/1)</i> 04/26/2018
9	Mauritania	06/28/2016	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	Request for deletion of output, change in project outputs' indicator targets, and material change ⁵⁰	03/19/2018	>10% (see supporting documents of B.31-32/2)	Approved <i>(Decision B.31-32/2)</i> 05/03/2018
10	Peru	03/17/2017	AYNINACUY: Strengthening the Livelihoods for Vulnerable Highland Communities in the Provinces of Arequipa, Caylloma, Condesuyos, Castilla and La Union in the Region of Arequipa, Peru	Approval of request for change in the implementation arrangements and project calendar dates	04/02/2018	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.31-32/21)</i> 07/30/2018
11	Paraguay	03/17/2017	Ecosystem-based approaches to reduce the vulnerability of food security to the impacts of climate change in the Chaco region of Paraguay	Direct project services	04/27/2018	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.31-32/22)</i> 08/01/2018
12	Ecuador	03/18/2011	Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha	2-week no-cost extension	05/22/2018	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.31-32/4)</i> 06/05/2018

⁵⁰ EFC Article 4.03 of the standard legal agreement between the Board and Implementing Entity as amended in October 2015, which stipulates that “Any material change made in the original budget allocation for the Project by the Implementing Entity, in consultation with the Executing Entity, shall be communicated to the Board for its approval. “Material change” shall mean any change that involves ten per cent (10%) or more of the total budget”. As highlighted in Annex 3, the secretariat has received during this reporting year, and over the last years, several requests from implementing entities related to that Article. Since it does not explicitly mention it, some requests included changes of budget allocation of more than 10 per cent at activity level, output level, and/or outcome level. That led to different interpretations among Implementing Entities. In addition, some of these requests were closely related to changes in initial target indicators (at activity, output or outcome level), which, here again, are not covered by the Article 4.03. In both cases, when such requests are at the outcome level (and therefore could be considered as major changes of activities), one interpretation could be that a new review of the project/programme proposal is needed, as the modified project component may substantially differ from the one included in the initial project agreement. However, given the lack of clear guidance on this matter, a new review of the project/programme proposal for such cases has never been recommended by the secretariat. Therefore, the secretariat is of the view that the Fund’s legal agreement would greatly benefit from clarifying whether the scope of the “material change” under Article 4.03 refers to changes in the budget at output or outcome level, and clarifying which level of changes in the scope of the project – be it at the output, outcome, or even objective level, including their related indicators and associated targets – would be acceptable without triggering a new review of the project/programme proposal by the Board. Such clarification could help avoid any ambiguity in the interpretation by both the secretariat and the IE of future requests that the secretariat may receive.

			Province and the Jubones River basin				
13	Uruguay	12/14/2011	Building Resilience to Climate Change and Variability in Vulnerable Smallholders	16-month no-cost extension	05/30/2018	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.31-32/25)</i> 08/28/2018
14	Myanmar	02/27/2014	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar	4.5-month no-cost extension	06/04/2018	N/A	Approved <i>(Decision B.31-32/24)</i> 08/20/2018

Annex 4: List of Approved Readiness Projects through 30 June 2018

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 (FY15)	Cabo Verde (ANAS)	CSE	S-S	12-Aug-2014	9-Oct-2014	B. 24/17	9-Oct-2014	47,449	-
	Chad (FSE)	CSE	S-S	12-Aug-2014	9-Oct-2014	B. 24/18	9-Oct-2014	49,592	-
	Niger (BAGRI)	CSE	S-S	12-Aug-2014	9-Oct-2014	B. 24/19	9-Oct-2014	47,449	-
TOTAL FY15	3							144,490	
AFB26-27 (FY16)	Senegal	CSE	TA-ESP	15-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/10	8-Mar-2016	18,000	-
	Benin	FNEC	TA-ESP	28-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/11	8-Mar-2016	20,000	-
	Panama	Fundación Natura (Nature Foundation)	TA-ESP	28-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/12	8-Mar-2016	20,000	-

	Costa Rica	Funde cooperación Para el Desarrollo Sostenible (Institute for Cooperation for Sustainable Development)	TA-ESP	28-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/13	8-Mar-2016	20,000	-
	Federal States of Micronesia	Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)	TA-ESP		16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/14	8-Mar-2016	20,000	-
	South Africa	SANBI	TA-ESP	28-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/15	8-Mar-2016	20,000	-
	Guinea	CSE	S-S	22-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/16	8-Mar-2016	47,449	-
	Mali	CSE	S-S	22-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/17	8-Mar-2016	47,449	-
	Sierra Leone	CSE	S-S	22-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/18	8-Mar-2016	47,449	-
	Malawi	NEMA	S-S	22-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/19	3-Oct-2016	50,000	-
	Zimbabwe	NEMA	S-S	22-Sep-2015	16-Feb-2016	B.26-27/20	3-Oct-2016	50,000	-
TOTAL FY16	11							360,347	
AFB28-29 (FY17)	Antigua & Barbuda	DoE	TA ESP & GENDER	29-Aug-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/4	30-Jan-2017	25,000	-
	India	NABARD	TA ESP & GENDER	2-Sep-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/5	30-Jan-2017	25,000	-
	Kenya	NEMA	TA ESP & GENDER	2-Sep-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/6	30-Jan-2017	25,000	-
	Namibia	DRFN	TA ESP & GENDER	11-Aug-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/7	30-Jan-2017	20,000	-
	Peru	PROFONANPE	TA ESP & GENDER	31-Aug-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/8	30-Jan-2017	25,000	-
	Rwanda	MOE	TA ESP & GENDER	2-Sep-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/9	30-Jan-2017	25,000	-
	Costa Rica	Fundecooperación	TA GENDER	30-Aug-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/10	30-Jan-2017	10,000	-
	Micronesia	MCT	TA GENDER	31-Aug-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/11	30-Jan-2017	10,000	-

	Senegal	CSE	TA GENDER	19-Aug-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/12	30-Jan-2017	10,000	-
	Burundi (FPHU)	CSE	S-S	24-Aug-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/13	30-Jan-2017	50,000	-
	Togo (FPHU)	CSE	S-S	26-Aug-2016	23-Dec-2016	B.28-29/14	30-Jan-2017	50,000	-
TOTAL FY17	11							275,000	
AFB 30-31 (FY18)	Côte d'Ivoire	CSE	S-S	25-Sep-2017	29-Dec-2017	B.30-31/10	30-Apr-2018	50,000	-
	Dominica	DoE	S-S	5-Oct-2017	29-Dec-2017	B.30-31/11	24-Apr-2018	50,000	2,000
	Maldives	DoE	S-S	5-Oct-2017	29-Dec-2017	B.30-31/12	24-Apr-2018	50,000	2,000
	Morocco	ADDA	TA ESP & GENDER	28-Sep-2017	29-Dec-2017	B.30-31/9	On-going	25,000	-
AFB 31-32 (Readiness Support Pilot Phase) (FY18)	Burundi (FPHU)	CSE	S-S	9-May-2018	29-Jun-2018	B.31-32/6	14-Sep-2018	50,000	-
	Mali	CSE	S-S	9-May-2018	29-Jun-2018	B.31-32/6	14-Sep-2018	50,000	-
TOTAL FY18	2							275,000	4,000
TOTAL								1,054,837	4,000