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Agenda Item 05

## **ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW (AMR) 2014 PART II**

**Recommended Council Decision**

The Council, having considered document GEF/C.48/03 *Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) 2014: Part II*, welcomes the report. The Council requests the GEF Secretariat to continue its efforts to enhance its reporting of results.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) is an assessment of the GEF's active portfolio and is presented to the GEF Council in two parts. Part one contains a macro view of the portfolio under implementation and is presented to the Council at its fall meeting soon after the conclusion of the fiscal year. Part two is presented to the Council at its spring meeting and aims to present a deeper assessment of outcomes, experiences, and lessons learned from the GEF's active portfolio of projects, with an emphasis on those at mid-term and completion.
2. This report is based on the results and lessons from project documentation received by the Secretariat in FY2014 (FY14), including focal area tracking tools, project implementation reports (PIRs), mid-term reviews (MTRs), and implementation completion reports (ICRs) or terminal evaluations (TEs) of projects under implementation in each GEF focal area. The FY14 assessment covered a total of 120 GEF projects from GEF-2 (1), GEF-3 (27), GEF-4 (85), and GEF-5 (7). The cohort includes 73 projects at mid-term and 47 projects at completion across all focal areas. The list of projects reviewed is presented in Annex 1.
3. This review shares a number of examples of GEF-supported projects playing a catalytic role in influencing policies, scaling up best practice, leveraging financing, and mainstreaming best practices. The findings and synthesis are presented in four chapters as follows: *Chapter 1* covers focal area results from the cohort of projects for each focal area; *Chapter 2* highlights portfolio level lessons across all focal areas, focusing mainly on what has been learned on catalyzing impact at scale, fostering innovation, unlocking private sector investments, promoting integration and multiple benefits, and supporting adaptation and resilience. *Chapter 3* highlights efforts on mainstreaming gender and engaging civil society and indigenous peoples; *Chapter 4* summarizes analysis of the GEF Small Grants Program, climate-related finance, and analysis of overdue projects.

## Focal Area Results

4. The cohort of projects was analyzed by focal area (Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, International Waters, Land Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management, and Chemicals and Waste), to assess progress towards achievement of outcomes in the focal area strategies for the different GEF replenishment phases.

### *Biodiversity*

5. The Biodiversity focal area cohort includes 23 projects that were designed to address the two primary objectives of the GEF-3, GEF-4, and GEF-5 biodiversity strategies: Catalyzing the Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems (14 projects); and, Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors (9 projects).
6. The sustainability of protected areas is assessed using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METTs) FY14. From the total 5.7 million hectares covered by 53 protected areas, 5.6 million hectares (98% of the total area) showed improvement in METT scores (i.e. protected area management effectiveness) at the mid-term or final evaluation stages of the project. The remaining 2% of area demonstrated a decrease in METT scores at the project mid-term.
7. For biodiversity mainstreaming projects in the cohort, interventions focused on improving 26 policies. Sixteen of the policies were assessed at project mid-term and 11 of these

16 (69%) have made positive progress on the assessment scale used by the GEF. Results of 10 policies at the final evaluation are as follows: five have only reached level one, three have reached level 3, one has reached level 5 and one has reached level 6.<sup>1</sup>

8. Projects claiming biodiversity mainstreaming benefits through improved and biodiversity friendly natural resources management covered 2.7 million hectares in this cohort, however, only 183,492 hectares were certified by an internationally recognized certification system which GEF has used as a proxy for maintaining, doing no harm, and/or improving biodiversity in production landscapes.

9. The biodiversity mainstreaming projects in this year's AMR reported on expected indirect impacts on biodiversity. According to project reports, the indirect impact of the GEF's biodiversity mainstreaming cohort totaled 6.7 million hectares, which represents an area almost equal to the total area directly impacted from the rest of the AMR FY14 project cohort, which is consistent with results of AMR FY2013 (FY13), which also demonstrated that indirect impacts can be quite significant.

10. In addition, as biodiversity mainstreaming as supported by the GEF takes place in a landscape mosaic that includes many different land-uses, including protected areas, projects listed the protected areas that benefited from the mainstreaming interventions. In this year's AMR cohort, 18 protected areas covering 1.9 million hectares benefited from improved land use practices being implemented in adjacent landscapes.

### *Climate Change Mitigation*

11. The Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) focal area review assessed projects for progress according to three indicators: direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, energy efficiency gains, and energy generated from renewable energy projects. This focal area review is developed on the basis of documentation from 25 projects, 15 of which reached the mid-term review (MTR) stage and ten reached the terminal evaluation (TE) stage.

12. Based on data reported at mid-term and completion, GEF investments contributed to total GHG emission reductions 64.61 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). To put this in perspective, this amount corresponds to approximately 13% of the total GEF GHG emission reduction target for the GEF-5 period.

13. Several lessons learned were identified from this cohort of projects. There were examples of supportive policy frameworks and regulatory instruments that enabled private sector engagement, and fostered the development of innovative markets by addressing technical and financial barriers, and demonstrated their feasibility through pilot projects. Projects also illustrated how a relatively small amount of GEF funding could be used to catalyze the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency options by providing an enabling environment for these investments to take place. However, constraints were identified showing how project design must be calibrated to the institutional environment and the technical capacity of involved institutions. There were a number of projects that explored synergies between

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<sup>1</sup> The GEF biodiversity mainstreaming tracking tool assesses progress on integrating biodiversity into the policy frameworks regulating production sectors on a scale from one to six: (1) biodiversity (BD) mentioned in sector policy; (2) BD mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation; (3) Regulations in place to implement the legislation; (4) Regulations under implementation; (5) Implementation of regulations enforced; (6) Enforcement of regulations is monitored independently. A score of 6 assumes a progression through the previous 5 steps.

climate change and other areas by promoting environmentally sound management of natural resources in the communities that depend on them, thus supporting them in protecting their livelihoods while mitigating climate change.

### *Climate Change Adaptation*

14. The FY14 cohort includes 14 projects financed under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA). Overall achievements shows the SPA projects have directly benefited more than 1.1 million people; implemented more resilient management practices on some 55,000 ha of production landscapes and natural systems; and trained more than 10,000 people in various aspects of adaptation.

15. Several SPA projects demonstrate pathways through which adaptation strategies and measures are being or could be brought to scale; including the integration of more resilient production technologies into agri-business value chains and the demonstration of adaptation strategies and measures in the context of the sustainable management of trans-boundary river basins. The active portfolio also includes concrete examples of how synergies that can be harnessed across adaptation and global environmental benefits. In particular, there are strong strong examples of how the GEF, through the SPA, has supported adaptation in synergy with SLM and the conservation of agro-biodiversity.

### *Land Degradation*

16. The Land Degradation focal area cohort for the FY14 AMRII includes a total of 21 projects from GEF-3 (2) and GEF-4 (19). Eighteen (18) of the projects are country-specific, with 10 from Africa, six Asia, and two in the LAC region. The remaining three are regional projects, one of which is transboundary between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in Central Asia.

17. The assessment of progress toward outcomes was relative to the focal area targets established in the results framework for GEF-3 and GEF-4. This includes area under sustainable land management (SLM), plans developed for SLM at multiple scales, beneficiaries reached, and global environment benefits generated.

18. Based on data reported at mid-term and completion, GEF investments contributed to sustainable management of about 1.2 million hectares of production landscapes (agriculture, rangeland, and forest landscapes): 367,966 hectares under GEF-3 and 780,998 hectares under GEF-4. The achievement was driven largely by fostering an enabling environment for SLM through sectoral policies and plans, new institutional and policy framework for integrated ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation, and incentive mechanisms such as payment of ecosystem services in watersheds.

19. From a development perspective, the FY14 cohort also reported an estimated 904,220 people as beneficiaries, with 735,000 in Africa and 169,220 in Asia. These beneficiaries are key stakeholders in tackling drivers of land degradation, and their role is enhanced through supportive policies and institutional frameworks, strengthened capacities, and participatory processes at appropriate scales. In both Africa and Asia, projects engaged local communities, smallholder farmers, and local governments as major stakeholders for advancing a diversity of SLM interventions.

### *Sustainable Forest Management*

20. For this year's AMR the GEF Secretariat reviewed the first PIRs for five (5) projects that had accessed the GEF-5 Sustainable Forest Management incentive mechanism. No SFM projects have yet reached their mid-term or completion points.

21. While the impact of forest-related interventions is difficult to verify within nascent projects due to the long-term nature of the projects, all of which had shown contribution towards removing the barriers for successful SFM implementation, notably by acting to break the current silo-based approach to forest and land management. All of the projects reported good progress in initiating and maintaining cross-ministerial dialogue and working practices together with the inclusion of multiple levels of governance from national to local within decision-making systems. The projects also were able to demonstrate their inclusion of local communities within forest and land management processes, which will contribute towards the achievement and long-term maintenance of global environmental benefits, through a suite of biodiversity, land degradation, climate change results.

### *International Waters*

22. The FY14 project cohort for International Waters includes eight projects at mid-term and 12 at completion. Of these, eight (8) support the development of Transboundary Diagnostic Assessments (TDAs) and Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) involving a total of 30 countries, and two (2) support the implementation of agreed SAPs involving five countries.

23. The cohort includes projects that reported significant stress reduction results. Based on data reported at mid-term and completion, land based pollution reduction supported by engaging a set of key stakeholders (industry, public service companies and NGOs) in the implementation of Cleaner Production plans to reduce point pollution loads of the Rio Plata Maritime Front. Also, the collection and treatment of domestic waste water in the Shandong Province, People's Republic of China was significantly improved.

24. In terms of SAP implementation, the IW focal area is providing support to the development and/or adaptation of methodologies to local situations and/or testing entirely new approaches to address environmental pressures; such as the importance of innovative national nutrient and floods preparedness demonstration projects when formulating and ratifying national Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Plans and supporting highly innovative macro-algae production with the goal of restoring biodiversity, sequestering carbon, and creating employment (especially for women).

### *Chemicals and Waste*

25. The FY14 project cohort includes 9 projects, of which one (1) was at mid-term and eight (8) were at completion. The Chemical and Waste focal area review assessed projects for management and elimination of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), including management and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), reduction of unintentional POPs (UPOPs), POPs monitoring and phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).

26. Total disposal of 167 tonnes of PCB contaminated equipment and waste and about 5,000 tonnes of obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticides, were reported. The GEF projects have

promoted private sector investment and engagement and have supported the development and transfer of innovative technologies through the strengthening of capacity.

27. The industrial investment was originally triggered for energy efficiency and cutting GHG emissions, and reducing POPs emissions was an added value that the project promoted. As a result, substantial co-financing was provided from the private sector through a partnership agreement. In contrast, BAT/BEP implementation to deal with medical waste incineration and open burning would not generate particular economic benefits. Therefore appropriate regulatory and market-based incentives for BAT/BEP introduction should be investigated and developed as sector-specific measures to trigger these different potential economic benefits.

## **Portfolio Lessons Learned**

28. The following section attempts to highlight lessons learned from across all focal areas according to the following themes: achieving impact at scale, contributing to the delivery global environmental benefits, fostering innovation, unlocking private sector investment, promoting synergies, and supporting adaptation and resilience. The lessons offer useful and important insights into how the role of the GEF can be further strengthened for greater impact.

### *Catalyzing Impact at Scale*

29. A fundamental challenge to maximizing the potential for global environmental benefits is achieving impact at scale. The AMR FY14 adds to the growing body of evidence of GEF catalytic role in this regard. The FY14 cohort demonstrates that the primary means through which the GEF contributes to impact at scale is by creating the right enabling environment for scaling up through policy reform, the establishment of institutional frameworks at multiple scales, mainstreaming of global environmental considerations into development planning, and integrated planning and investment. For example, GEF financing improved legal and policy environments for implementing SLM at scale, and participatory processes that involve all land users and interest groups were identified an important in this regard. Similarly, mainstreaming of biodiversity in sectoral policies also increases potential for impact act scale. For climate change mitigation, impact at scale through private sector engagement is enhanced by supportive policy frameworks and regulatory instruments, and through the development of innovative markets by addressing technical and financial barriers.

### *Fostering Innovation*

30. The GEF's leadership role in supporting innovation at the national and local levels is clearly demonstrated by several projects in the FY14 AMR cohort in the areas of climate change mitigation, sustainable land management, and chemicals management that have introduced innovative approaches at the national and local levels. Developing a market for energy efficiency through strengthening the regulatory framework, promoting market approaches for renewable energy and removing the barriers that prevent the development of non-conventional renewable energy fosters innovation by addressing barriers to product development and demonstration of feasibility.

31. An emerging area of innovation for SLM is the integration of development and environment priorities in production landscapes, with demands for livelihood needs such as water, energy, and biomass fuel spurring widespread practices that also combat land degradation. In terms of chemicals management, GEF projects have successfully introduced non-combustion

technology for PCB disposal, developed new data management schemes, and established the integrated system for tracking the PCB decontamination in coordination with local governments.

#### *Unlocking Private Sector Investments*

32. The FY14 cohort contains examples of unlocking private sector investments. Creation of supportive policy frameworks and introduction of regulatory instruments were seen as important in terms of enhancing private sector engagement. A series of CCM projects succeeded in attracting private sector investment in the creation of a supportive policy framework and appropriate regulatory instruments by engaging private sector local associations as project executing agencies. Further, technical and financial assistance built the capacity of the local private sector to undertake investments in small-scale RE power. In addition, another project implemented in cooperation with the East Africa Tea Trade Association (EATTA) has succeeded in attracting investment for three small hydro power (SHP) plants in Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda.

33. In the POPs portfolio, private sector played an important role in terms of sustainable PCB destruction. The co-benefits accruing to companies in terms from the simultaneous reduction of POPs and GHG emissions has been an important rationale for the active private sector participation.

#### *Promoting Integration and Multiple Benefits*

34. Efforts to promote synergies are a major priority for the designing and implementation of GEF projects, including through cross-focal area integration. The focus on investing in global environmental benefits requires that synergies be harnessed between ecosystem components wherever possible, while at the same time minimizing the risk of negative tradeoffs. The FY14 cohort includes examples of how synergies are achieved in management of natural capital in production systems, creation of energy alternatives for climate change mitigation, and advancing climate-resilience for livelihoods. The promotion of synergies in the management of natural capital – soil, water, biodiversity, and biomass – in production landscapes is also an important priority for SLM implementation by the projects in this cohort. Additionally, synergy is demonstrated by anchoring SLM in broader development agendas for food security and poverty alleviation. Synergies in production systems are also fostered through cross-focal area integration.

#### *Supporting Adaptation and Resilience*

35. In addition to the projects SPA reported on, projects financed through other focal areas have also made important contributions to climate change adaptation, introducing innovative approaches to respond to the adaptation needs of some of the most vulnerable countries and communities. Several projects demonstrate the crucial role of improved natural resources management in helping the poorest countries and communities in to adapt to climate change. Investments in SLM, in particular, made important contributions in reducing the vulnerability of rural communities.



## **Mainstreaming Gender, Engaging Civil Society, and Indigenous Peoples**

36. The AMR preparation process also included analyses of gender mainstreaming, the inclusion of Indigenous People in GEF projects, participation by civil society organization (CSOs), and the Small Grants Programme.

### *Gender Mainstreaming*

37. A total of 102 projects that were analyzed for their inclusion of gender-specific information, of which 57, or 56% included such information.<sup>2</sup> This is the third year in which such analysis has been done, and a clear trend appears to be emerging – the share of projects with gender-specific reporting has increased steadily: from 24% in FY11, 25% in FY12, and 44% in FY13, to 56% in FY14. The FY13 analysis showed that gender considerations were most prominent in multi-focal areas and climate change adaptation programs and projects.

38. For this year's AMR analysis, the GEF team also specifically looked at how gender is considered in each project results framework. The Secretariat found that 24% of projects reviewed included gender responsive indicators, outputs, and/or outcomes in their results frameworks. The most common gender indicator used was the percentage or number of female and male beneficiaries for specific project outputs. The GEF will continue to see how results on gender equality can be better monitored through GEF projects, in addition to female and male participation rates.

39. The analysis shows that gender considerations were most prominent in Multi Focal Area portfolio (83%), followed by Climate Change Adaptation portfolio (80%). The Land Degradation portfolio has also shown significant focus on gender (78%). The 6 Multi Focal Area projects included different focal area elements, including land degradation, international waters, and climate change adaptation. These focal areas portfolio typically involve on-the-ground activities with the local communities on natural resource management, where the participation of both men and women play a key role in attaining project objectives.

40. Analysis of the portfolio has also provided useful information on effective tools and approaches that included gender mainstreaming in every aspect of the project. The MFA project used participatory, gender sensitive, community-driven demonstration activities for integrated natural resource management in the watersheds. At the preparation stage, the project conducted a participatory rural appraisal and gender analysis on the drivers of land-use change causing land, ecosystem and water degradation. The analysis also helped understand the social status of women, their involvement in decision-making, and their socio-economic development. This exercise has helped identify and address women's specific needs and contributions in Integrated Natural Resource Management, particularly on small-scale agricultural and livestock activities.

41. Another Multi-Focal Area project, collected and used sex disaggregated data and information from the stakeholders during the visioning process. Gender specific information (both qualitative and quantitative) was collected through focused stakeholder meetings and

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<sup>2</sup> This includes PIRs, MTRs, and ICRs/TEs that included any description related to consideration and approaches on gender mainstreaming. These descriptions included: gender analysis undertaken during project preparation and/or implementation, gender-sensitive indicators, approaches to ensure participation of both women and men in project activities (e.g. training, meeting, etc), project staffing (e.g. recruitment of women staff) and others.

interviews on the needs and expectations of communities. This exercise has contributed in developing a common vision but differentiated activities among the women and men stakeholders on water resources and ecosystems management within the basin.

42. One Project with a strong climate change adaptation focus has facilitated effective implementation of community co-management plan for coastal management, with a particular focus on pro-poor activities and support to women-headed households. The project also developed a Gender Strategy to support effective implementation of the project activities that targeted women stakeholders. This has led to active involvement of women in conservation and livelihood development activities, particularly for mangrove conservation and disaster management.

43. Climate change adaptation and gender are intricately linked, as existing gender inequalities can exacerbate climate risks and vulnerabilities imposed on women. The project has improved women's participation in project activities by engaging women's Self Help Group (SHG) federations. Women from SHGs were also nominated as members of Climate Change Adaptation Committees (CCACs). To date, women hold key positions in CCACs, and also form about half the trained work force in the project area. This is expected to ensure that the gender balance is maintained in the post-project initiatives of climate change adaptation, anchored by CCACs.

44. Among the Biodiversity Focal Area portfolio, the project on *Expanding Coverage and Strengthening Management Effectiveness of the Terrestrial Protected Area Network on the Island of Mauritius* (UNDP, GEFID: 3526) is employing both women and men as contractual laborers for the removal of invasive alien species. The women laborers are allocated specific technical task in the process of removal of Invasive species; they ensure proper herbicide management and controlled application to minimize any risk of contamination to the endemic species. Further, it has been noted that women have special affinities in application of the process and they conduct the work more effectively than male colleagues. Therefore, the project is ensuring women representation in all teams to achieve a higher percentage of success of IAS removal and ecosystem restoration. In addition, the project management team has also ensured women representation, including two women from NGOs and three women from the private sector partners, and three women consultants are working for the implementation of the project. Lastly, the project steering committee includes six women, including the chairperson.

45. In Climate Change, gender considerations feature most in the renewable energy and rural electrification sectors. In one project women were targeted to receive assistance for developing renewable energy projects under the renewable energy fund of the Gambia. The fund specifically targeted that half of the funding to be earmarked for projects led by women and provide support in developing appropriate proposals.

46. Since the adoption of the *GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming* in 2011, it is encouraging and promising to see improvement on gender consideration in GEF projects. Through its *Gender Equality Action Plan*<sup>3</sup>, the GEF also plans to incorporate specific gender related questions in the guidelines and templates related to project monitoring and evaluation (including PIR, MTR, and TE) in order to enhance consistency in reporting among projects, focal areas, and by GEF Agencies.

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<sup>3</sup> Approved in October 2014. The approved Action plan is at the following link: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gender-equality-action-plan-0>

## *Indigenous People*

47. The 102 projects in the FY14 cohort were also assessed for extent of their inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' concerns. A total of 18 projects (18 percent) explicitly included and reported on the involvement of Indigenous Peoples. Some caution is needed in comparing this result to those of prior AMRs because focal area composition varies considerably between each annual AMR cohort and the degree of Indigenous Peoples' participation is higher for some focal areas (and type of project)<sup>4</sup> than others. That said, previous AMRs produced Indigenous Peoples' inclusion rates as follows: 19% in FY11, 5% in FY12, and 9% in FY13. A notable project highlighted in this year's AMR cohort is the *GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative*, which focused on building the capacity of legislators to develop REDD+ legislation, while working on government policy, budgeting, and, among other things, safeguarding the rights of forest communities and Indigenous Peoples.

48. Focal areas that directly engage in natural resources management with communities, including international waters, land degradation, and biodiversity, have traditionally shown strong direct engagement with indigenous peoples on the ground. Certain focal areas, Chemicals and Waste as well as Climate Change Mitigation in particular, are often focused on activities in industrial and urban areas where there are fewer indigenous peoples. With the growing portfolio of mercury projects, we are also increasingly engaged directly with indigenous peoples as their communities are often strongly impacted by artisanal and small-scale gold mining operations.

49. One project that involved strong indigenous people's engagement in the FY14 portfolio included activities building the capacity of local governing institutions and civil society organizations with an explicit focus on indigenous groups. The project held 20 workshops to disseminate traditional indigenous practices for sustainable agriculture. The cooperative included members from several indigenous groups as well as afro-descendent families. The cooperative has been successful in increasing production and income among the indigenous groups, and expected to continue the activities after project end.

50. In another International Water project, worked with indigenous peoples to manage coastal zone resources. The project supported a small group of community leaders to visit indigenous communities in Northern Australia to learn from their management systems, which was evaluated as very important in enabling application of the knowledge and lessons for project success.

51. The regional project aimed to build capacity of the legislators to develop REDD+ legislation, while working on government policy and budgets, and safeguard the rights of forest communities and indigenous people. Strong emphasis was made in meeting the GEF environmental and social safeguards requirement, and ensuring that the rights of forest communities and indigenous people are respected and that biodiversity conservation is integrated into national REDD+ strategies.

52. Under the *GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2011)*, the GEF is committed to furthering its engagement with indigenous peoples through its operation and projects.

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<sup>4</sup> Focal areas that directly engage in natural resources management with communities, including international waters, land degradation, and biodiversity, have traditionally shown higher levels of engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

### *Civil Society Organization Participation*

53. From its inception, CSOs have been involved in a broad range of GEF activity, from general policy discussions, to supporting the replenishment process, and to project design, implementation and monitoring. Sixty-five percent of the projects in the FY14 cohort included specific information related to CSO participation. This is a slight improvement compared to FY13 where 62% included such information, and a more substantial increase from 57% of projects in FY11.

54. During 2014, the GEF also made significant progress in reviewing the implementation of the 1996 GEF *Public Involvement Policy*. On August 2014, the GEF CSO Network presented to the GEF Secretariat a final report with recommendations for updating the Policy as well as inputs for formulating the Guidelines for the Policy's implementation. The Secretariat had already started developing its new *Guidelines for the Implementation of the Public Involvement Policy*, which had been mandated by the GEF-6 Replenishment process. The Secretariat consulted with the GEF CSO Network and all GEF Agencies on the draft guidelines, which were presented to the October 2014 Council as an Information Document. The Guidelines include practical tools and mechanisms for facilitating the participation of CSOs and other stakeholders in GEF's operations<sup>5</sup>.

### **Analysis of Small Grants Programme and Climate Related Finance**

55. The report also presents a preliminary analysis on GEF Small Grants Programme, climate-related finance, and project cycle performance undertaken by the Secretariat.

#### *GEF Small Grants Programme*

56. The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), implemented by UNDP, reported on its third year of activities of the 5th Operational Phase (OP5) – which corresponds to GEF FY14. During this year, the GEF SGP focused on the implementation of projects approved in OP5 as well as on building project portfolios in line with its objectives for the current operational phase. The SGP OP5 Global Programme continued to CSO support CSO activities of CSOs in 117 countries, while nine countries continued to run SGP “upgraded programs<sup>6</sup>.” As agreed by the GEF Secretariat and UNDP, the GEF SGP submits one consolidated AMR in Sept-October of each year. This report includes the financial data as well as the substantive aspects of the implementation of the program.

#### *Climate-Related Finance*

57. The Secretariat assessed the 275 projects (FSPs and MSPs) with GEF Trust Fund financing approved in FY14, which had \$ 850 million in GEF Trust Fund financing. The Secretariat found that 144 projects targeted climate change mitigation and/or adaptation as the principal objective or as a significant objective. Funding approvals associated with these 144 climate-related projects amounted to \$ 490 million, or 58 per cent of total funds approved in FY14.

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<sup>5</sup> The Guideline has been posted to the GEF's webpage for Policies and Guidelines at: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-implementation-public-involvement-policy>

<sup>6</sup> Upgraded country programs are funded through separate, country-endorsed full-size projects (FSPs).

### *Project Cycle Performance*

58. This AMR also reports on projects that are overdue (Annex 4) for CEO approval or endorsement, i.e., they have exceeded the time-frame standards of 12 months (for medium-sized projects) or 18 months (for full-sized projects).

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## **CHAPTER 1: FOCAL AREA RESULTS**



59. The following section presents the contributions of GEF projects that reached mid-term or completion in FY14 in achieving results related to GEF focal area objectives. The FY14 assessment covered a total of 120 GEF projects from GEF-2 (1), GEF-3 (27), GEF-4 (85), and GEF-5 (7). The cohort includes 73 projects at mid-term and 47 at completion across all focal areas. The list of all 120 projects reviewed is presented in Annex 1.

60. At the beginning of GEF-5, all GEF focal areas finalized their tracking tools, and all GEF-5 full-sized projects were required to submit tracked data three times during the life of the project: at CEO endorsement, at mid-term, and at project completion. Tracking tools have been progressively introduced for each focal area, beginning with biodiversity in GEF-3, followed by international water, climate change, and chemicals. Land degradation was the last focal area to introduce tracking tools, beginning in GEF-5. Multi-focal area project are required to submit tracking tools for each focal areas from which they receive funding.

61. Because the vast majority of projects at mid-term and completion are from the GEF-3 and GEF-4 replenishment periods, many did not submit tracking tools in FY14. A systematic review of the tools, before submission by the Agencies, would help to ensure accurate completion of the tools and help to check consistency with the previous submissions made at the time of CEO approval or endorsement.

## **BIODIVERSITY**

62. The FY14 Biodiversity cohort includes 23 projects that address the two primary objectives of the GEF-3, GEF-4, and GEF-5 biodiversity strategies: 1) Catalyzing the Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems (14 projects); and, 2) Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors (9 projects). Only one GEF-5 project is part of the AMR FY14 cohort. Portfolio level results were assessed against the portfolio level outcomes and indicators agreed for the respective replenishment and explained in the following sections.

63. It is important to note that the AMR FY14 is quite small in terms of the coverage, thus limiting the ability to draw conclusive lessons. For example, the FY14 AMR cohort of GEF-3 protected area projects represent less than 1% of the GEF-3 project portfolio's total expected protected area coverage<sup>7</sup>. The FY14 AMR cohort of GEF-4 projects represents 3% of the overall coverage of GEF's protected area investments from GEF-4, and 3.5% of the GEF's investment in biodiversity mainstreaming and productive landscapes and seascapes during this period. Therefore, we have presented below only a series of findings that are resonant with previous findings from AMRs in 2012 and 2013 and highlight areas for further investigation.

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<sup>7</sup> Collectively, the GEF-3 BD project portfolio aimed to improve management effectiveness of protected areas covering 190 million hectares. This total was derived by totaling the value of expected outcomes as contained CEO endorsement documents (for FSPs) or CEO approval documents (for MSPs) for the replenishment period.

## **Improving Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas**

64. The Secretariat reviewed the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METTs) for 14 protected area projects covering 53 protected areas with a surface area of 5.7 million hectares. Further details are found in Tables 1.

- (a) 5.6 million hectares (98% of the total area covered by the FY14 cohort) reported improvement in protected area management effectiveness at the mid-term or final evaluation stages of the project. The remaining 2% of area demonstrated a decrease in METT scores at the project mid-term.
- (b) Consistent with past AMR's, while virtually all projects identify the threats to protected areas within the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), as required, very few (less than 25%) rigorously track threat reduction indicators. Previous learning missions undertaken by the biodiversity focal area identified that not only were threat reduction indicators easier to measure, but they are a more reliable proxy of biodiversity status than many of the proxies being used at the project level. Hence, this AMR bolstered the case for systemically addressing this issue by changing the METT during GEF-6 to requiring proponents to identify threat reduction indicators that will be measured during project implementation. This change has already been made in the METT for GEF-6.

### *Strengthening Financial Sustainability of Protected Area Systems*

65. Three projects sought to strengthen financial sustainability of national protected area systems; two had reached the mid-term and one had concluded (this is compared to 16 projects that were evaluated last year). . GEF tracks progress in reducing the funding gap for protected areas through its sustainable finance scorecard<sup>8</sup>.

66. As has been demonstrated in past AMRs, all three projects reviewed this year made great progress in strengthening the enabling environment with significant improvements achieved as measured by the tool (increases in qualitative score assessments between 50-60%). Despite this, and consistent with past AMRs, none of them made substantial progress in reducing the financing gap. In some instances, the gap increased as protected area authorities increased the size of the country's protected area system.

67. This very small cohort adds weight to previous AMR findings. First, GEF's investment to help countries reduce their finance gaps will require multiple investments over the long-term, following a phased approach. Second, the first investments are often only successful at strengthening the enabling conditions for protected area finance sustainability. Third, subsequent investments have to be entirely focused on implementing the identified, fully assessed tools for revenue generation. These subsequent PA finance implementation projects should set reasonable goals for reducing funding gaps, based on basic or minimum management scenarios. Finally, it is clear that the definition of what a basic or minimum level of management entails and what it costs on a per hectare basis by ecosystem and IUCN category is sorely

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<sup>8</sup> This tool measures progress in reducing the financing gap and in establishing the enabling conditions for a fully functioning financial system at the site and system level: (i) legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks, (ii) business planning and tools for cost-effective management (e.g. accounting practices) and (iii) tools for revenue generation.

lacking. This is an area where further research would be of great use to donors and GEF project designers and implementers alike.

**Table 1: FY14 Update on GEF-3 and GEF-4 Protected Area Project Portfolio**

<b>GEF-3 Objective One: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems at National Levels</b>	
<b>Expected Impact:</b> Improved management effectiveness of national PA system, and individual PAs which receive direct support over the long-term.	
<b>Outcomes and indicators to be assessed at mid-term and final evaluation:</b> X (Y %) <sup>9</sup> of the PAs supported show improved management effectiveness against baseline scenarios.	
<b>Tracking Tool Results (extracted from tracking tools submitted as part of the FY14 AMR)</b>	
Mid-term Reviews	ICR/TEs
All GEF-3 protected area projects are past the <u>mid-term review/evaluation</u> phase.	Two GEF-3 protected area projects underwent a <u>final review/evaluation</u> in FY14 and submitted tracking tools. These two projects aimed to improve the management effectiveness of 9 protected areas covering 530,758 million hectares. (This is less than 1% of the total hectares expected to be covered (190 million) through the GEF-3 protected area project portfolio. <sup>10</sup>  All nine protected areas demonstrated improved management effectiveness against the baseline or 100 % of the protected area surface covered in the FY14 AMR project cohort.
<b>GEF-4 Objective One: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems at National Levels</b>	
<b>Expected Impact:</b> Biodiversity conserved and sustainably-used in protected area systems	
<b>Outcomes and indicators to be assessed at mid-term and final evaluation:</b> i) PA management effectiveness as measured by individual PA METT scorecards, ii) PA systems secure increased revenue and reduce financing gap to meet PA management objectives, iii) improved coverage of marine and under-represented terrestrial ecosystems.	
<b>Tracking Tool Results (extracted from tracking tools submitted as part of the FY14 AMR)</b>	
Mid-term Reviews	ICR/TEs
Eight projected area projects underwent a <u>mid-term review/evaluation</u> in FY14 and submitted tracking tools. Of the eight projects, two combined improving management effectiveness of specific protected areas with improving the financial sustainability of the entire PA system. The other six focused solely on improving management effectiveness of a subset of protected areas in a national network.  The projects that implemented protected area management activities covered 39 protected areas and 5.1 million hectares or 3% of the total hectares covered in the GEF-4 protected area project portfolio. Thirty-	Four protected area projects underwent a <u>final review/evaluation</u> in FY14 and submitted tracking tools. The projects covered five protected areas totaling 94,514 hectares (0.04 % of the total hectares covered in the GEF-4 protected area project portfolio). All demonstrated improved management effectiveness over 100% of the total area covered.  Three projects focused on improving management effectiveness, and one sought to establish the structure for a protected area trust fund as a first step to improving financial sustainability of a PA system.

<sup>9</sup> During the GEF-3 replenishment no targets were set for any focal area outcomes.

<sup>10</sup> Collectively, under objective 1, the GEF-3 BD project portfolio aimed to improve management effectiveness of protected areas covering 190 million hectares. This total was derived by totaling the value of expected outcomes from CEO endorsement documents (for FSPs) or CEO approval documents (for MSPs) for the replenishment period.

<p>seven of the 39 protected areas demonstrated improved management effectiveness<sup>11</sup> covering an area of 5.0 million hectares or 98% of the total area of the protected area surface covered by this cohort. The two protected areas that dropped in management effectiveness attributed this decline to civil unrest in one case, which made management impossible, and, in the other case, a failure to implement a user-fee policy, which lead to a drop in revenues for management.</p> <p>For the two projects that also focused on improving protected area financing sustainability, all projects improved the three fundamental components for a fully functioning financial system at the site and system level – (i) legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks, (ii) business planning and tools for cost-effective management (e.g. accounting practices) and (iii) tools for revenue generation as measured by the Protected Area Finance Scorecard with scores that increased between 50-60%. Despite this, neither of the two projects has made progress in reducing the funding gap. At the mid-term, each has developed a full assessment of financial needs for a basic management scenario.</p>	<p>The one sustainable finance project improved the three fundamental components for a fully functioning financial system at the site and system level: (i) legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks, (ii) business planning and tools for cost-effective management (e.g. accounting practices) and (iii) tools for revenue generation and this measure doubled during the life of the project as measured by the PA Finance Scorecard.</p>
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## **Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors**

68. GEF's strategy to support biodiversity mainstreaming focuses on the role and potential contributions of both the public and private sector. The strategy aims to strengthen the capacity of the public sector to manage and regulate the management and use of biological diversity in the productive landscape and seascape while also exploiting opportunities to support the production of biodiversity-friendly goods and services by resource managers and users including the private sector.

69. At the project and portfolio level, GEF has been assessing progress in biodiversity mainstreaming through measuring: a) policy development and implementation; b) number of hectares under internationally or nationally recognized certification systems; and c) number of hectares under sustainable natural resources management or biodiversity friendly management, but without any third-party certification. All of these measures that assume that positive progress in achieving these indicators of biodiversity mainstreaming will eventually lead to an improvement in biodiversity status, a reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity, or be biodiversity-neutral.

70. Table 2 below, findings of this year's review of biodiversity mainstreaming projects included in the FY14 AMR cohort that were approved in GEF-3 or GEF-4.<sup>12</sup> In these projects, interventions focused on improving 26 policies to be more supportive of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The GEF biodiversity mainstreaming tracking tool assesses

<sup>11</sup> As measured by Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).

<sup>12</sup> In addition, one GEF-5 mainstreaming project had reached mid-term evaluation point. This project focused on promoting organic agriculture in the production landscape covering 51,145 hectares, of which 5,396 have been certified by a third-party.

progress on integrating biodiversity into the policy frameworks regulating production sectors on a scale from one to six: (1) biodiversity (BD) mentioned in sector policy; (2) BD mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation; (3) Regulations in place to implement the legislation; (4) Regulations under implementation; (5) Implementation of regulations enforced; (6) Enforcement of regulations is monitored independently. A score of 6 assumes a progression through the previous 5 steps.

**Table 2: FY14 Update on GEF3 and GEF-4 Biodiversity Mainstreaming Portfolio Results**

<b>GEF3 BD Objective Two: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors</b>	
<b>Expected Impact:</b> (i) Produce biodiversity gains in production systems and buffer zones of protected areas.	
<b>Outcomes and indicators to be assessed at mid-term and final evaluation:</b> (i) X (Y %) projects supported in each sector have included incorporated biodiversity aspects into sector policies and plans at national and sub-national levels, adapted appropriate regulations and implement plans accordingly. (ii) X ha of production systems that contribute to biodiversity conservation or the sustainable use of its components against the baseline scenarios.	
<b>Tracking Tool Results (extracted from tracking tools submitted as part of the FY14 AMR)</b>	
Mid-term Reviews	ICR/TEs
All GEF-3 mainstreaming projects underwent are past the <u>mid-term review/evaluation</u> .	<p>One GEF-3 biodiversity mainstreaming project underwent a <u>final review/evaluation</u> in FY14 and submitted tracking tools.</p> <p>The project focused on transforming forest management towards practices that were more beneficial towards and less destructive of biodiversity covering 580,618 hectares (&lt; 1% of the total hectares covered in the GEF-3 biodiversity mainstreaming portfolio).<sup>13</sup> All 560,618 were reported to be under biodiversity friendly “sustainable natural resource management”, but this area was not certified by any independent, internationally recognized certification system.</p> <p>Progress on policy mainstreaming was assessed according to the GEF tracking tool.<sup>14</sup> Results at the final review/evaluation indicate that the relevant province included biodiversity considerations into agriculture policy, fisheries policy, forestry policy and tourism policy achieving a score of 1 in policy development and implementation as measured by the tracking tool.</p>

<sup>13</sup> Under objective 2, the entire GEF-3 BD project portfolio aimed to contribute to produce biodiversity gains through the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation across 580,000 hectares of production landscapes/seascapes. This total was derived from documents at CEO endorsement documents/CEO approval.

<sup>14</sup> The GEF biodiversity mainstreaming tracking tool assesses progress on integrating biodiversity into the policy frameworks regulating production sectors on a scale from one to six: (1) biodiversity (BD) mentioned in sector policy; (2) BD mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation; (3) Regulations in place to implement the legislation; (4) Regulations under implementation; (5) Implementation of regulations enforced; (6) Enforcement of regulations is monitored independently. A score of 6 assumes a progression through the previous 5 steps.

## GEF-4 BD Objective Two: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors

**Expected Impact: Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity incorporated in the productive landscape and seascape**

**Outcomes and indicators to be assessed at mid-term and final evaluation:** (i) the degree to which policies and regulations governing sectoral activities include measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity as measured through the GEF tracking tool, (ii) number and extent of new PES schemes created, (iii) hectares of production systems under certified biodiversity-friendly standards, (iv) hectares of production systems under sustainable management but not yet certified.

### Tracking Tool Results (extracted from tracking tools submitted as part of the FY14 PIR)

Mid-term Reviews	ICR/TEs
<p>Five biodiversity mainstreaming projects underwent a <u>mid-term review/evaluation</u> in FY14 and submitted tracking tools.</p> <p>All five projects focused on transforming natural resources management outside of protected areas towards practices that were more beneficial towards and less destructive of biodiversity while simultaneously addressing agricultural, forestry, and fisheries production systems; tourism, trade, and land-use planning and zoning directly covering 1.8 million hectares (2.5% of the total hectares covered in the GEF-4 biodiversity mainstreaming project cohort) and indirectly impacting 5.7 million hectares.</p> <p>The projects reported that 1.8 million hectares (or 100% of the area covered in this year's cohort) are currently under biodiversity friendly natural resources management at project mid-term. Of this, however, only 66,930 hectares has been certified by a third-party, independent, nationally or internationally recognized certification system. In addition, five of the six projects worked in landscape mosaics that included 31 protected areas covering 1.5 million hectares and thereby contributing to their management effectiveness and strengthening their integrity and sustainability.</p> <p>The projects' progress on policy mainstreaming was assessed with the GEF tracking tool.<sup>15</sup> Results at the midterm evaluation indicate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three agricultural policies made positive progress (2 to 6, 2 to 4, 1 to 2)</li> <li>• Two agricultural policies made no progress; (remaining at level 1 or 2 respectively)</li> </ul>	<p>Three biodiversity mainstreaming projects underwent a <u>final review/evaluation</u> in FY14 submitted the tracking tools.</p> <p>All three projects focused on transforming natural resources management outside of protected areas towards practices that were more beneficial towards and less destructive of biodiversity. Projects addressed agricultural, forestry, and fisheries production systems; directly covering 330,400 hectares (&lt; 1% of the total hectares covered in the GEF-4 biodiversity mainstreaming project cohort) and indirectly impacting 983,472 hectares.</p> <p>The projects reported that 330,400 hectares (100% of the area covered in this year's cohort), are currently under biodiversity friendly natural resources management. Of this, 65,417 hectares have been certified by a third-party, independent, nationally or internationally recognized certification system. In addition, six of the seven projects worked in landscape mosaics that included 13 protected areas covering 376,471 million hectares and thereby contributing to their management effectiveness and strengthening their integrity and sustainability.</p> <p>In addition, the three projects included components that focused on incorporating biodiversity conservation into sector policy.</p> <p>The projects' progress on policy mainstreaming was assessed with the GEF tracking tool. Results at the final evaluation indicate that of the six policies that were the focus of the project all made progress towards mainstreaming biodiversity into the policy framework, but only 2 reached the high standard of implementation of regulations and independent monitoring of regulation enforcement:</p>

<sup>15</sup> The GEF biodiversity mainstreaming tracking tool assesses progress on integrating biodiversity into the policy frameworks regulating production sectors on a scale from one to six: (1) biodiversity (BD) mentioned in sector policy; (2) BD mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation; (3) Regulations in place to implement the legislation; (4) Regulations under implementation; (5) Implementation of regulations enforced; (6) Enforcement of regulations is monitored independently. A score of 6 assumes a progression through the previous 5 steps.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three fisheries policies made positive progress (1 to 2, 0 to 3, 4 to 5) ;</li> <li>• Three forestry policies made positive progress (2 to 4 for two projects, and 1 to 4);</li> <li>• One forestry policies made no progress (remained at 2);</li> <li>• Two tourism policies made positive progress (2 to 4 and 4 to 5);</li> <li>• Two tourism policies made no progress (remaining at 1 and 2 respectively);</li> </ul> <p>Thus, of the sixteen policy investments, eleven are successful in moving significantly towards the highest level in policy development and implementation as measured by the tracking tool (scores 5 and 6),while five have remained at their baseline measure at project start up.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One agricultural policy achieved level 6;</li> <li>• One agricultural policy achieved level 1;</li> <li>• One forest policy achieved level 3;</li> <li>• One fisheries policies achieved level 3;</li> <li>• One fisheries policy achieved level 5;</li> <li>• One tourism policy achieved level 3.</li> </ul> <p>Thus of the 6 policy investments, two achieved the highest level scores of 5/6, three had reached the mid-way point, while for one, very little progress was made.</p>
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71. Of these 26 policies, 16 policies are at project mid-term and 11 of these 16 (69%) have made positive progress on the assessment scale, and the results of 10 policies at completion are as follows: five have only reached level one, three have reached level 3, one has reached level 5 and one has reached level 6. Table 3 shows the scores for these ten projects.

**Table 3: Progress in Policy Mainstreaming<sup>16</sup>**

Policy Stage  Sector	(1) BD mentioned in sector policy	(2) Biodiversity mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation	(3) Regulations in place to implement the legislation	(4) Regulations under implementation	(5) Implementation regulations enforced	(6) Enforcement of regulations is monitored independently
Agriculture	2, <b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		1, <b>1</b>
Fisheries	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1, 1</b>		1, <b>1</b>	
Forestry	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>2</b>		
Tourism	1, <b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
Totals	5, <b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1, 3</b>	<b>4</b>	1, <b>2</b>	1, <b>1</b>

<sup>16</sup> Red numbers represent projects at midterm. Bold numbers are results at the final review/ evaluation of the project. The number refers to the total policies in the sector developed and implemented in the individual projects.

72. Projects claiming direct biodiversity mainstreaming benefits through improved and biodiversity friendly natural resources management totaled 2.7 million hectares in this cohort. However, only 183,492 hectares were certified by an internationally recognized certification system, which GEF has used as a proxy for maintaining, doing no harm, and/or improving biodiversity in production landscapes. Identifying clear and reliable measures for biodiversity benefits generated through changes in resource management in productive landscapes and seascapes that are not certified remains an ongoing challenge for the focal area and requires further analysis and development of indicator sets that are robust and that can be aggregated at the portfolio level.

73. The biodiversity mainstreaming projects in this year's AMR reported on expected indirect impacts on biodiversity. According to project reports, the indirect impact of the GEF's biodiversity mainstreaming cohort totaled 6.7 million hectares which represents an area almost equal to the total area directly impacted from the rest of the AMR FY14 project cohort which is consistent with results of AMR FY13 which also demonstrated that indirect impacts can be quite significant although these claims require deeper analysis.

74. In addition, as biodiversity mainstreaming as supported by the GEF takes place in a landscape mosaic that includes many different land-uses including protected areas, projects listed the protected areas that benefited from the mainstreaming interventions. In this year's AMR cohort, 18 protected areas covering 1.9 million hectares benefited from improved land use practices being implemented in landscapes adjacent to protected areas.

75. A STAP advisory document, *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Practice*<sup>17</sup>, identified 11 determinants of project success for biodiversity mainstreaming projects. We assessed this year's mainstreaming cohort to identify the determinants that were present in existing mainstreaming projects and assess whether they could be correlated to project performance and project ratings. However, the documentation presented by the Agencies for this AMR, as it was not being designed to clearly document these determinants, was too inconsistent to draw any clear findings at this moment. However the exercise did uncover the need for more careful categorization and definition of these determinants as characterized in the STAP publication to facilitate more useful analysis in the future of how best to design and implement biodiversity mainstreaming projects. The determinants of biodiversity mainstreaming success as presented in the STAP document are better characterized as follows:

- (a) Moderators of project success - factors that are not part of project design and that are largely unaffected by the project, but influence the magnitude and quality of the outcome; (such as determinants 7 and 8 and in many cases determinant two.
- (b) Features of the project - these are design elements, which can be changed by project designers or implementers, that make the project more successful; (basically variants of the project dimensions) (such as determinants 1, 3, 4, 9 and 10.)
- (c) Mechanisms of the project- these are intermediate outcomes that the project affects to achieve the desired final outcomes - in other words, they're outcomes along the causal

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<sup>17</sup> Huntley, B.J. and Redford, K.H. (2014). "Mainstreaming biodiversity in Practice: a STAP advisory document", Global Environment Facility, Washington, DC.



pathway. The project affects the mechanisms, and changes in the mechanisms affect the biodiversity or social outcomes we care about (such as determinant 11.)

76. In order to further develop this thinking, GEF will develop a biodiversity learning exercise to build on the work done in producing the STAP publication with the aim to further characterize and better understand the elements required for investment success in biodiversity mainstreaming, while more clearly developing a general theory of change for this element in GEF's biodiversity strategy, which is growing in importance as the number of multi-focal area projects increase in GEF's overall portfolio.

77. The *Project for Ecosystem Services* (UNEP, GEF ID #3807) with pilots in four countries: Chile, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago and Vietnam underwent its mid-term evaluation in 2013 (GEF \$6.3 millions; Co-Financing \$24 millions). The project focuses on providing access to scientific information, and developing tools and products to be used in land- and resource use-planning. It builds on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), its sub-global assessments (SGA) and the ongoing MA-follow-up process. The project aims at going beyond the science of the MA, developing evidence on how ecosystem services impact welfare and economies, and using this to influence key sector planning frameworks and macro-economic planning models. As such, the project was a precursor of Program 10 in the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy, "Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in to Development Finance and Planning". The early results thus far provide evidence that, across a variety of national circumstances, that the objective of Program 10 is achievable. Furthermore, the project has demonstrated how critical the availability and use of science-based biophysical and socio-economic spatial information systems and assessments at relevant scale is for successful biodiversity mainstreaming.

78. The two pilots from this project in Chile and South Africa highlighted in the two text boxes below are good examples of how the GEF helps countries to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in production landscapes/seascapes and sectors. Please also see the section on '*Catalyzing Impact at Scale*' for more results from projects in four countries.

**Box 1 – Pilot in Chile (UNEP, GEF ID #3807)**

In Chile, the municipality of San Pedro de Atacama (SPA) was selected as the pilot study area. The Municipality is located in northern Chile at the heart to the driest desert in the world. This high altitude desert (ca. 5,000 m.) is attracting an increasing number of tourists. Indeed, ecotourism has been the fastest growing sector in the last decade with roughly 290,000 overnight stays/visits in 2014 and an average annual growth of 10%. An increasing number of visitors is putting a strain into the supply of fresh water for wildlife (Flamingos) and human settlements. In this context, this project developed a “Water Balance Model” that was used to simulate the hydrological balance in the basin under different policy and climate change scenarios. The team of the project compiled data on water, tourism and biodiversity in a systematic way and brought them together in a user-friendly software platform that was made available to a variety of users. This model will be used for Environmental Impact Assessments, Land Use Planning and Regional Development Plans. The project’s team has been invited to expand the work to other areas in Chile in collaboration with several regional and national institutions in charge of tourism, forestry and waters.

**Box 2 – Pilot in South Africa (UNEP, GEF ID #3807)**

This project worked at three different scales: national, regional and local. At the national level the project developed a series of maps of strategic water source areas. These areas represent only 8% of the land area of South Africa, but provide a staggering 50% of the fresh water. These areas collectively support about half of the national population and contribute to more than 60% to the national economy. In spite of its importance, only 16% of the area is legally protected. The maps and statistics derived from the project provided a very compelling message for national politicians and decision-makers: that managing this small fraction of land contributes vitally to the country’s water security. This message resonated strongly with national decision-makers that are currently developing the National Water Resources Strategy. The project also produced the map of grazing potential. This map found an application in managing invasive alien plants in rural communities. It shows that grazing potential is greatly compromised by invasive alien trees as grazing can be reduced by as much as 75% where invasion is dense. At the regional scale, the project is working in the Eden District Municipalities, through ongoing engagement with Santam Insurance Company and South African Breweries (SAB). Both companies are piloting investments in restoring ecological infrastructure as means of risk reduction. At the local scale, the project is working in the Olifants grassland catchment. At this scale, the project is working to integrate ecosystem services into water resource planning and decision-making to promote sustainable use of water resources. This work led to development of Water Resource Classification scenarios that depict different water development options.

## CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

79. In the CCM focal area, a total of 25 projects were reviewed for this year's AMR. For these projects, 15 MTRs and 10 ICRs/TEs are submitted with a total of 11 tracking tools. This cohort of projects included three multi-focal area (MFA) projects for which two MTRs and one ICR/TE were submitted.

**Table 4: Summary of CCM Reviewed Projects by Replenishment Phase**

Replenishment Phase	Mid Term Review	ICRs/TEs	Tracking Tool
<b>GEF-3</b>	6	0	2
<b>GEF-4</b>	9	8	8
<b>GEF-5</b>	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	15	10	11

80. This cohort of projects was reviewed in terms of strategic objectives and progress in achieving GHG emission reductions, energy efficiency gains, and renewable energy generation. In terms of GEF strategic objectives, the projects in this AMR covered a number of thematic topics of relevance. A majority of projects had a strong focus on catalyzing engagement with the private sector, mostly in renewable energy and rural electrification. There were also a number of projects on energy efficiency, greening international events, increased resilience to climate change, Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), and on sustainable city initiatives. Finally, there was one National Communication project and one targeted research project on liquid biofuels (Table 5).

**Table 5: Number of Projects by Strategic Objective and Replenishment Period**

Strategic Objectives	GEF-3	GEF-4	GEF-5	Total (Share)	Projects
Catalyzing engagement of private sector	2	6		8 (32%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable Energy (RE) Development Mexico</li> <li>Greening Tea Industry East Africa</li> <li>RE Development Rwanda</li> <li>Global Solar Water Heater Market</li> <li>Energy Efficiency (EE) and RE for SMEs Ukraine</li> <li>Geothermal Colombia</li> <li>SPWA-CC Gambia</li> <li>SPWA-CC Cote d'Ivoire</li> </ul>
Energy efficiency	1	3		4 (16%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings EE Kyrgyzstan</li> <li>Chiller EE India</li> <li>Buildings EE Armenia</li> <li>Industrial EE Ecuador</li> </ul>
Greening world events		2	1	3 (12%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNFCCC COP17 Durban</li> <li>2014 Sochi Olympics</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa</li> </ul>
Increasing resilience	2	1		3 (12%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ MENARID Yemen</li> <li>○ MENARID Iran</li> <li>○ Solar Power and Lighting for Post-Earthquake Haiti</li> </ul>
Increasing and maintaining carbon stocks	1	1	1	3 (12%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative</li> <li>○ SFM Cambodia</li> <li>○ SFM Mexico</li> </ul>
Sustainable cities		2		2 (8%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ BRT Jakarta Indonesia</li> <li>○ Tianjin Eco-City China</li> </ul>
National Communications		1		1 (4%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Argentina third National Communication</li> </ul>
Targeted research project		1		1 (4%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sustainable Liquid Biofuels</li> </ul>
Total	6	17	2	25	

### *Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions*

81. Of the 25 projects reviewed, 16 projects (64%) provided evidence of GHG emission reductions, five of which reached the ICR/TE stage and 11 of which reached the MTR stage. The five projects at completion had estimated direct reductions of approximately 18.15 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, which is over 20 times higher than the emission reduction targets that had been set for these projects at CEO endorsement. This was, however, due to just one project that reported 17.86 million tonnes in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Two other projects reported higher emission reductions than targeted, one project met its target, and one project reported smaller reductions. Of these five projects, one reported indirect emissions reductions of 0.01 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. For two projects, namely Argentina's Third National Communication and the biofuels targeted research project, GHG emissions reductions were not anticipated and therefore not reported. This is summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6: Climate Change Mitigation Impacts at Project Completion**

	GEF-3	GEF-4	GEF-5	Total
Number of projects with emission reduction targets at CEO endorsement	0	4	1	5
Direct emission reduction targets at CEO endorsement (million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	-	0.8	0.0004	0.8
Indirect emission reduction targets at CEO endorsement (million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	-	0.02	0	0.02
Number of projects reporting direct emission reductions	-	4	1	5
Reported direct emission reductions at (million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	-	18.2	0.0004	18.2

Number of projects reporting indirect emission reductions	-	1	0	1
Reported indirect emission reductions at (million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	-	0.01	0	0.01
Total reported emission reductions at (million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	-	18.2	0.0004	18.2

For the 15 projects that reached the MTR stage, 11 of them reported a total of 46.46 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e direct emission reductions. These 15 projects targeted GHG emission reductions of 40.90 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e at the CEO endorsement stage. This means that these 15 projects together exceeded their targeted emissions reductions at MTR; this was mainly a result of one project that exceeded its CEO endorsement target substantially by installing 2.4 million solar water heater collectors—compared to a target of 2 million. Only one project did not report GHG emission reduction figures at the MTR stage. This was because the installed mini-grids are only expected to be operational in the second half of 2015 (Table 7).

**Table 7: Climate Change Mitigation Impacts at Mid-Term**

	GEF-3	GEF-4	GEF-5	Total
Number of projects with emission reduction targets at CEO endorsement	4	8	0	12
Direct emission reduction targets at CEO endorsement (million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	20.6	20.3	-	40.9
Number of projects reporting direct emission reductions	4	7	-	11
Reported direct emission reductions (Million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	28.1	18.4	-	46.5

#### *Energy Efficiency Gains and Renewable Energy Generated*

82. All six MTR projects with energy efficiency components reported progress on energy efficiency gains, although only four projects with targets for energy saved reported concrete figures – all at mid-term.<sup>18</sup> Total reported energy efficiency gains were 480,468 GJ of energy. Close to 98% of energy efficiency gains (468,106 GJ) were achieved by two industrial energy efficiency projects. The two energy efficiency projects in the building sector accounted for 12,362 GJ, or about 2%, of energy savings. Table 8 describes energy efficiency gains from these four projects.

**Table 8: Energy Efficiency Gains at Project Closure and Mid-Term**

	Building	Industry	Total
Number of projects reporting energy efficiency gains at project completion	0	0	0

<sup>18</sup> Only one of the projects at completion had an established target for energy efficiency gains, but it did not report on its achievements, even though it reported success in disseminating improved cook stoves.

Energy efficiency gains at project completion (GJ)	-	-	-
Number of projects reporting energy efficiency gains at MTR stage	2	2	4
Energy efficiency gains at MTR stage (GJ)	12,362	468,106	480,468
Total energy efficiency gains (GJ)	12,362	468,106	480,468

83. In terms of renewable energy, projects in this AMR reported renewable energy generated from various renewable energy technologies. There were two projects at the ICR/TE stage that reported energy generation for a total of 53,270 MWh, each meeting their CEO Endorsement targets, as shown in Table 9. Additionally, seven projects at the MTR stage reported renewable energy generation of 6,052,517 MWh. Overall, renewable energy generation from the nine reported projects reached 6,105,777 MWh. The largest source of renewable energy generated from this cohort of projects was wind, followed by solar thermal, biomass, hydro, and solar PV.

**Table 9: Renewable Energy Generated**

	Solar PV	Solar Thermal	Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Total
Number of projects reporting renewable energy generation at Completion	0	1	1	0	0	2
Renewable energy generated at Completion (MWh)	-	10	53,260	-	-	53,270
Number of projects reporting renewable energy generation at MTR stage	2	2	-	2	1	7
Renewable energy generated at MTR stage (MWh)	12,015	590,702.5	-	5,358,700	91,100	6,052,517.5
Total renewable energy generated (MWh)	12,015	590,712.5	53,260	5,358,700	91,100	6,105,777.5

## CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

84. This review captures the outcomes of, and the results from the portfolio of climate change adaptation projects financed through the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF) as part of the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA). The active portfolio of adaptation projects and programs financed through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) is reviewed in document (*FY14 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*).

85. SPA was launched in 2005 as a \$50 million allocation within the GEFTF, with the objective of reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change within the GEF focal areas. The SPA portfolio comprises 25 projects in 50 countries, with SPA financing of \$50 million. Of these, 11 had close prior to the start of FY14, and 14 remained under implementation. SPA resources associated with this active portfolio of SPA projects amounted to \$23 million, with confirmed co-financing of \$553 million.<sup>19</sup> The GEF Secretariat reviewed the following documents for all 14 projects: one terminal evaluation (TE), four mid-term reviews (MTR), and 13 project implementation reports (PIR). The active portfolio covers all GEF regions and a wide array of sectors.

86. Results achieved under the active SPA portfolio as at June 30, 2014 are summarized in Table 10 below. The summary is framed around the strategic objectives introduced as part of the GEF's updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change approved in October 2014 (See Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05), and it uses some of the same portfolio-level indicators. As at June 30, 2014, the 14 projects had directly benefited more than 1.1 million people; implemented more resilient management practices on some 55,000 ha of production landscapes and natural systems; and trained more than 10,000 people in various aspects of adaptation. All SPA projects were approved and endorsed before the introduction of portfolio-level indicators for the GEF Adaptation Program. No tracking tools are therefore available for the projects reviewed, and the sample size associated with any given indicator is very small. As a result, the aggregate outcomes summarized below provide a very limited indication of the overall effectiveness of the SPA portfolio.

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<sup>19</sup> See Council Document GEF/C.27/Inf.10, *Operational Guidelines for the Strategic Priority: "Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation [SPA]*. Initial lessons from the portfolio were captured in a 2010 evaluation (Council Document GEF/ME/C.39/4, *Evaluation of the GEF Strategic Priority for Adaptation*).

**Table 10: Portfolio-level results under the SPA as of June 30, 2014**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Number of projects in sample<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Number of countries</b>	<b>Total SPA funds towards sample (\$US)</b>
<i>Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change</i>				
Number of direct beneficiaries	1,109,000	6	4	11,170,600
Hectares of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	55,000	6	5	8,752,047
<i>Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation</i>				
Number of projects that contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	8		14	15,290,447
Number of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	20	7	14	11,902,000
Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/ or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	10,000	6	4	10,598,600
<i>Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes</i>				
Number of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	3	3	5	8,721,447
Number of sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	159	5	4	8,166,500

<sup>20</sup> Any given indicator used in this summary of actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of the 14 projects contained in the active SPA portfolio. The sample size is determined by the (i) specific indicators used in the individual projects for which reports were received; and (ii) the progress achieved under those projects.



88. Three projects in particular illustrate the strong results achieved by this cohort of projects.
- (a) The project *Mozambique: Market-Led Smallholders Development in the Zambezi Valley* (WB, GEF ID #2889) sought to increase the income of smallholder farmers in selected districts of the Zambezi Valley region of central Mozambique; and to limit land degradation, provide predictive capacity for assessing vulnerabilities to climate change, and to improve the ecosystem's resilience in the face of climate change. At completion in September 2013, the project had: (i) brought some 21,000 ha under more resilient, sustainable land and natural resources management practices; (ii) increased the income of an estimated target population of 1 million people by an average of 47 per cent compared with a control group of non-project districts; and (iii) developed four predictive and basin-specific scenarios for the impacts of land-use change on floods and drought under changing rainfall and temperatures, which will enable enhanced management of climate change risks.
  - (b) Another project that closed during FY14, *India: Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management* (WB, GEF ID #3470), sought to accelerate the collaborative development and application of agricultural innovations between public research organizations, farmers, the private sector and other stakeholders; and to strengthen the requisite institutional and technical capacities for the restoration and sustainable management of land and natural resources, while improving the understanding of and building resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. As the project was drawing to a close, it has already: (i) brought 8,731 ha of production landscapes under more resilient management practices, while (ii) enabling 1,600 farmers to adopt adaptive livelihood strategies. In total, the project had (iii) allowed nearly 70,000 farmers to participate in consortia of agricultural research institutes, businesses and farmer organizations to promote innovative agricultural approaches, technologies and practices.
  - (c) Significant results had also been achieved through *Tunisia: Second Natural Resources Management Project* (WB, GEF ID #3669), which is due to close in 2015. The project aims to improve access to basic infrastructure and means of production, while improving the participatory management of natural resources. As of June 30, 2014, the project (i) had reached 24,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom 38 per cent were women; and (ii) nearly 8,000 ha of productive landscapes had been brought under more sustainable and more resilient management practices. The project had also (iii) contributed towards the adaptive capacities of the target population by providing improved access to irrigation, rural roads, and more than 200 rehabilitated water points.

## LAND DEGRADATION

89. The Land Degradation focal area review focused on two main aspects: (i) assessment of progress towards outcomes; and (ii) synthesis of lessons and emerging trends based on focal area learning objectives. The assessment of progress toward outcomes was relative to focal area targets established in the results framework for GEF-3 and GEF-4. This review includes 119 projects that were either stand-alone Land Degradation focal area projects (60) or were multi-focal area projects that included the investment of LD resources (59) projects. MTRs were, however, only submitted for 15 of the projects and ICRs or TEs were only submitted for 6 projects. The FY14 AMR cohort is summarized below according to type of report and replenishment period.

**Table 11: Summary of LD Reviewed Projects by Replenishment Phase**

Replenishment Phase	Mid Term Review	Terminal Evaluation Report	Total
GEF-3	0	2	2
GEF-4	15	4	19
GEF-5	0	0	0

### GEF-3 Results

90. The cohort of GEF-3 projects reported a total of 367,966 ha of land directly impacted by GEF financing as contribution toward the GEF-3 focal area target (see Table 12). This coverage includes protected landscapes, rehabilitated agricultural land, and mixed production systems. This transformation was driven largely by fostering an enabling environment for SLM through sectoral policies and plans, new institutional and policy framework for integrated ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation, and incentive mechanisms such as payment of ecosystem services in watersheds. In Brazil, the Sertao project (IFAD, GEF ID #2373) engaged the State government, civil society and State committees in advancing the necessary changes. In addition participatory approaches with communities helped to influence value chains, such as through promotion of the organic production and sustainable use of natural resources, with explicit consideration for women. (See Box 3).

#### **Box 3 – Pilot in Brazil (IFAD, GEF# 2373)**

The *Sustainable Land Management project in the Sertao*, Brazil improved the livelihoods of communities and contributed to the conservation of biodiversity of the Caatinga ecosystem through sustainable pastoral and agricultural management practices. Through training in land management techniques for 5,611 farmers, including 501 women leaders and 212 youth farmers, the project helped to promote integrated management of the fragile Caatinga ecosystem. About a quarter of the interventions explicitly involved indigenous people and the “quilombos”. The project also helped establish a fund for payment of ecosystem services, and ensure its promotion and sustainability through capacity strengthening for NGOs and other local institutions at the state and national level. With beneficiaries amounting to about 10,000 people, there has also been a remarkable increase in the incomes of the target communities from diversified sources. As a result, their heavy reliance on use of natural resources and encroachment in protected areas was considerably reduced.

**Table 12: Progress toward GEF-3 Outcome Targets**

<b>GEF-3 Land Degradation Focal Area Goal - Mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation, especially desertification and deforestation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable land management practices</b>			
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>FY14 Progress Reported</b>
SO1 – To Develop an enabling environment that will place Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in the mainstream development policy and practices at the regional, national and local levels  SO2 – To upscale SLM investments that generate mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods	Land area protected from degradation	About 10-20 million ha	367,966 ha protected from degradation, including protected area landscapes
	Number of land degradation control plans ( <i>under implementation as an integral part of their sustainable development programs</i> ).	About 50-65 countries	2 countries

#### **GEF-4 Results**

91. The cohort for FY14 includes 19 projects from GEF4, of which 15 are at mid-term with MTRs and 4 are at completion with TERs. Eight (8) of the projects at mid-term are under the World Bank/GEF “*Strategic Investment Program for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP/TerrAfrica)*, (Box 4)” and two (2) are from the World Bank/GEF “*Middle East and North Africa Integrated Natural Resources Management (MENARID)*” program. There are six projects from the Asia region, of which two submitted ICRs or TEs. Overall, the cohort contributed a total 780,998 ha of area under SLM toward the GEF-4 Target, as shown in Table 13: 250,000 hectares were from three regional projects; 390,854 hectares in the Africa region; and 140,144 hectares in the Asia region. For the projects in Africa and Asia regions, the coverage was largely in agricultural landscapes (366,470 hectares), followed by rangelands (55,789 hectares), and forest landscapes (27,315 hectares). Of the total land area under SLM, improved vegetative cover was estimated as covering 81,424 hectares (10%). And in the Asia region, a total estimate of 12,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq carbon sequestered and 79,200 t of CO<sub>2</sub>eq emissions avoided was reported as an additional global environment benefit.

**Table 13: Progress toward Outcome Targets for GEF4**

<b>GEF-4 Land Degradation Focal Area Goal - Mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation, especially desertification and deforestation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable land management practices</b>		
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Main Targets Under the Targeted Allocations</b>	<b>FY14 Progress Reported</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Foster system-wide change and remove policy, institutional, technical, capacity and financial barriers to SLM</li> <li>2. Demonstrate and up-scale successful SLM practices for the control and prevention of desertification and deforestation</li> <li>3. Generate and disseminate knowledge addressing current and emerging issues in SLM</li> <li>4. Demonstrate cross focal area synergies and integrated ecosystem approaches to watershed-based sustainable land management</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 5 new countries with partnership programming frameworks for SLM that cross-sectorally align policies and programs in three main production sectors</li> <li>• At least 20 additional countries in which main barriers for SLM are removed</li> <li>• At least 25 community-based initiatives that apply innovative and best practices for SLM in demonstration areas.</li> <li>• At least 15 initiatives that have successfully up-scaled practices for SLM.</li> <li>• One knowledge management system (including indicator framework)</li> <li>• At least 5 watersheds that promote an integrated ecosystem approach to SLM in areas with high potential for multiple global environmental benefits</li> <li>• 11million ha of land under SLM</li> </ul>	<p>Enabling environment for SLM through improved legal and policy frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Asia</u>: Law of soil fertility focused on agricultural land in Kyrgyzstan (signed into force); Law of mountain territories in Tajikistan; Laws on pasture lands in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; Forest land tenure policy in Vietnam and Cambodia</li> <li>• <u>Africa</u>: Policy improvement for pastoral and nomadic corridors in Uganda; SLM is integrated in broader food security and poverty alleviation policies in Gambia and Uganda</li> </ul> <p>65 community based land use initiatives in place, including innovative practices in China, India, Cambodia and Vietnam.</p> <p>1 Transboundary management plan focusing on water towers in Central Asia</p> <p>4 watershed plans linked to agriculture in South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia</p> <p>780, 998 hectares under SLM</p>

**Box 4 – Breakthroughs in the SIP/TerrAfrica Program for Sub Saharan Africa**

The World Bank/GEF SIP/TerrAfrica program was developed as a series of 36 discrete investments in 26 countries, to tackle key drivers of land degradation through new institutional mechanisms, capacity development, participatory planning at different scale, and implementation of integrated solutions on the ground. With 8 of the projects at mid-term included in the FY14, the following key achievements can be highlighted:

*Progress toward global environmental benefits* – The cohort reports 390,000 hectares of land under SLM, with benefits noted from improvements in water quality downstream (e.g. 25% of reduction in erosion of gullies leading to silt reduction in the Pangani River system).

*SLM is anchored in development priorities such as poverty alleviation and food security* – For example, the project in Uganda is focused on economic development, food security and sustainable livelihoods linked to ecosystem restoration in the Cattle Corridor ecosystem in Nakasangola and Kamuli districts. The project is also tackling weaknesses in the policy and implementations, in capacities and knowledge to guide land use planning, and lack of alternatives to support local economic development. As a result of dialogue and participatory planning mechanisms under the project, there is decrease of tensions and conflicts between communities.

*Inter-sector collaboration and participatory planning is advancing SLM implementation* - In Malawi, collaboration and partnerships is playing a key role in addressing water scarcity as a limiting factor to SLM. In other countries, the development of agroforestry approaches, forest restoration, and the support needed for seedling production, call for close engagement with forest authorities. In Lesotho, traditional authorities are empowered on NRM; some have extensive technical knowledge; some are respected leaders.

*Progress toward mainstreaming in national policies and governance for SLM* - Many countries in Sub-saharan Africa are decentralizing, which requires the strengthening of local government capacities be reinforced for community-based, participatory watershed/landscape management planning. The SIP/TerrAfrica program, such as through projects in Lesotho (UNDP, GEF ID #3372) and Ethiopia (IFAD, GEF ID #3367) have demonstrated various tools and mechanisms to address this critical need. Local governance regimes, such as through enacting by-laws, is a very important part of instituting local ownership of SLM process. Training and exchange visits are playing a key role in improving capacities.

92. The FY14 cohort also reported an estimated 904,220 people as beneficiaries, with 735,000 in Africa and 169,220 in Asia. These beneficiaries are key stakeholders in tackling drivers of land degradation, and their role is enhanced through supportive policies and institutional frameworks, strengthened capacities, and participatory processes at appropriate scales.

93. In Asia, the projects engaged local communities, smallholder farmers, and local governments to advance a diversity of SLM interventions. The project in India (UNDP, GEF ID #3472) and in Vietnam (IFAD, GEF ID #3627) implemented the integrated ecosystem management approach at landscape scale, with a diversity of practices linking livelihood and development priorities. (These two projects are further described in Box 5 below).

**Box 5 – Pilots in India (UNDP, GEF ID #3472) and Vietnam (IFAD, GEF ID #3627)**

The *Integrated Land and Ecosystem Management to Combat Land Degradation and Deforestation in Madhya Pradesh*, India was an SLEM project that successfully promoted adaptation and resilience through locally adapted practices and technologies. The project supported the application of practices such as bamboo rehabilitation, fodder plantation, chicken raising, fish farming and use of improved cook-stoves. This enabled land users to address their livelihood priorities with practices that generate global environmental benefits at scale. For example, woodlots decreased the vulnerability of farmers and at the same time increased tree and vegetative cover in the landscapes.

The *Promotion of Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Vietnam Uplands* project was implemented to support land use planning and forest land allocation using land use certificates. About 24,000 ha of forest land were allocated to 7,700 households. The project worked in mountainous areas of Northern Vietnam with the Dao Ethnic Minority, indigenous to the region. Given the fact that the provision of secure tenure in those mountainous areas is still an essential precondition for SLM and SFM and at the same time helps to generate economic benefits for farmers, this project proved successful at this level.

## **SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

94. For this year's AMR the GEF Secretariat reviewed the first PIRs for five (5) projects that had accessed the GEF-5 Sustainable Forest Management incentive mechanism. No SFM projects have yet reached their mid-term or completion points.

95. One project in Azerbaijan (UNDP, GEF ID #4332) focused much of its work in its first year of implementation on initiating communications with major stakeholders and founding the requisite cooperative governance structures and arrangements for the project. A major achievement of this project has been the level of collaboration established with respective stakeholders, including Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Executive Communities, and local municipalities.

96. Another project in Belarus (Landscape Approach to Management of Peatlands Aiming at Multiple Ecological Benefits; UNDP, GEF ID #4468) has made good progress through the establishment of an Inter-ministerial Working Group for coordinating the development of the National Strategy on Peatlands. The project has developed proposals for strengthening representation of peatlands within the national system of protected areas with an area of 25 000 ha supported by local authorities, of which 13 000 ha have completed field investigations. The project also initiated works on re-wetting approximately 4,311 ha of degraded, drained peatlands formerly used in agriculture.

97. Three of the projects were part of the Great Green Wall initiative expanding sustainable land and water management in climate vulnerable landscapes in West African and Sahelian countries. These projects reinforce the importance of participatory planning as an important tool for stakeholder engagement in sustainable forest management/sustainable land management projects which need to be implemented at multiple scales – national, state, district, and landscape village level to be successful. These projects are working to strengthen the resilience of people and natural systems through sound ecosystems management, sustainable development of land

resources, the protection of rural heritage, and the improvement of the living conditions of the local population. Aspects of these three projects are summarized below:

- (a) The Togo: Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project (WB, GEF ID #4709) has implemented activities in ten communities, working with 5,000 beneficiaries and providing information on adaptation and reduction of risks from land degradation and flooding affecting 10,000 people. In addition, two major studies will contribute to the identification of new community projects: the mapping of the Great Lome and a Climatological and Hydrological Study of Banguida.
- (b) The Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) (WB, GEF ID #4907) is supporting State-led interventions to prevent and reverse land degradation on a demand-driven basis, initially focusing on gully erosion sites in ready southeastern States that threaten infrastructure and livelihoods. The sustainability of these investments will be reinforced by strengthening institutions and information services across sectors in all three tiers of government, including support to help improve governance, regulatory compliance, environmental monitoring, watershed and land use planning, and by strengthening the country's capacity to promote and implement climate resilient, low carbon development.
- (c) The Chad Agriculture Production Support Project (with Sustainable Land and Water Management) (WB, GEF ID #4908) has worked with over 15,000 beneficiaries through the distribution sorghum seeds to producers in the Guera province, which facilitated establishment of 12,800 hectares of croplands despite unreliable rainy season, and delay in sowing.

## **INTERNATIONAL WATERS**

98. The IW portfolio results for this AMR show significant impacts in terms of deepening cooperation across countries and sectors, investments resulting in stress reduction, and learning and knowledge exchange among IW investments. To give an idea of the maturity of the portfolio under review, this year's AMR includes eight projects supporting the development of Transboundary Diagnostic Assessments (TDAs) and Strategic Action Plans (SAPs), involving a total of 30 countries, while two projects supported the implementation of agreed SAPs involving 5 countries.

In FY14, eight projects were at MTR stage and 12 were at the ICR/TE stage, as shown in

99. Table 14, which also shows replenishment phase. All 20 projects are full-sized projects (FSPs), and five are multi-focal area (MFA) projects that include IW investments. Submission of a tracking tool was required for only 18 out of 20 projects.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> The two projects for which TT submission was not required are: “Sustainable Environmental Management for Sixaola River Basin” (IADB, GEF ID #2517), at TE stage, and “MENARID: Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management” (UNDP, GEF ID #2732), which is at the MTE stage.



**Table 14: Summary of Reviewed IW Projects by Replenishment Phase**

<b>Replenishment Phase</b>	<b>Mid Term Review</b>	<b>Terminal Evaluation Report</b>	<b>Tracking Tool</b>
<b>GEF 3</b>	0	4	3
<b>GEF 4</b>	8	8	15
<b>GEF 5</b>	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>

100. The Secretariat reviewed the FY14 AMR portfolio of IW projects with regards to:

- (i) Stress reduction;
- (ii) Advancing cooperation across countries and sectors; and
- (iii) Learning and knowledge exchange.

101. To assess trends for cooperation across the portfolio, the analysis selected the following indicators from the IW tracking tool: (a) formation of Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs), and (b) status of regional legal agreements and cooperation frameworks. To assess quantitative stress reduction, the indicators selected were (a) stress reduction measurements (N, P and BOD, S and HC)<sup>22</sup>, (b) strengthening stress reduction monitoring, and (c) hectares of land under improved management<sup>23</sup>. Indicators from IW: LEARN formed the basis of analysis for to assess learning and knowledge exchange performance, as discussed in the last section.

### **Stress Reduction**

Extraction of quantitative stress reduction data from the 18 project tracking tools provided a number of noteworthy results.

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<sup>22</sup> N: Nitrogen, P: Phosphorus, BOD: Biological Oxygen Demand, S: Sulphur and HC: Hexavalent Chromium.

<sup>23</sup> In the IW context, area under improved management could include landscape or seascape area under Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) or integrated coastal zone management as a consequence of the GEF project.

102. Table 15 below shows that a total of 6 projects reported on stress reduction results within the categories of BOD<sup>24</sup>, N reduction, Water Use Efficiency, Sulphur reduction, and Hexavalent Chromium waste water reduction. Severn projects reported on total area under improved management.

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<sup>24</sup> Biological oxygen demand (BOD) is a measure of the amount of oxygen that is consumed by bacteria during the decomposition of organic matter.

**Table 15: Summary of Criteria and Indicators and Portfolio Results/Impacts**

<b>Stress reduction<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>Results to date</b>
Biological Oxygen Demand	2	4678 ton/year
Nitrogen reduction	2	491 ton/year
Water use efficiency measures	1	66.150 m3/year
Reduction of sulphur and hexavalent chromium in waste water	1	21 ton ton/year and 15 ton/year, respectively
Hectares under improved management <sup>26</sup>	7	23,502,302 ha

103. Nutrient pollution is often the key water quality concern in many GEF funded IW interventions as it contributing to nutrient over-enrichment and coastal hypoxic zones. Four projects reported a total reduction of N: 491 t/year and BOD: 4678 t/year. A large part of the N and BOD reductions reported attributed to the Second Shandong Environment project (WB, GEF ID #2979), which falls under the GEF/WB Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the LMEs of East Asia. The project has proven successful in significantly improved collection and treatment of domestic waste water in the Shandong Province, People's Republic of China, including developing and testing methods for servicing septic tanks and treating septic sludge, while also creating a viable business model for SMEs and entrepreneurs. Such activities had been almost non-existent in the densely populated rural towns in this province<sup>27</sup> at the time of project inception.

104. Another initiative supporting land based sources of pollution (part of the project Reducing and Preventing Land-based Pollution in the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front<sup>28</sup> UNDP, GEF ID #3519) demonstrated and quantified results from: methods to reduce wastewater discharge of nutrients to the Samborombón Bay (a protected wetland), the introduction of good agricultural practices to reduce pollution, and reduction of chromium discharges in the tannery sector. Overall, this project has been instrumental involving a number of key stakeholders (industry, public service companies and NGOs) in the implementation of Cleaner Production (CP) plans to reduce point source pollution in the Rio Plata Maritime Front.

105. In this year's AMR cohort, seven projects reported a total of 23.5 million hectares under improved management as a direct consequence of IW investments. Two projects stand out, one

<sup>25</sup> It should be noted that the quantifiable stress reduction results have not been collected from full scale interventions, but from GEF IW demonstration projects within SAPs. The data indicates that if demonstrations can be upscaled and replicated<sup>25</sup> the environmental impact will be substantial. Impacts at scale e.g. due to policy reforms and regulatory measures will only be seen past time frames of typical projects.

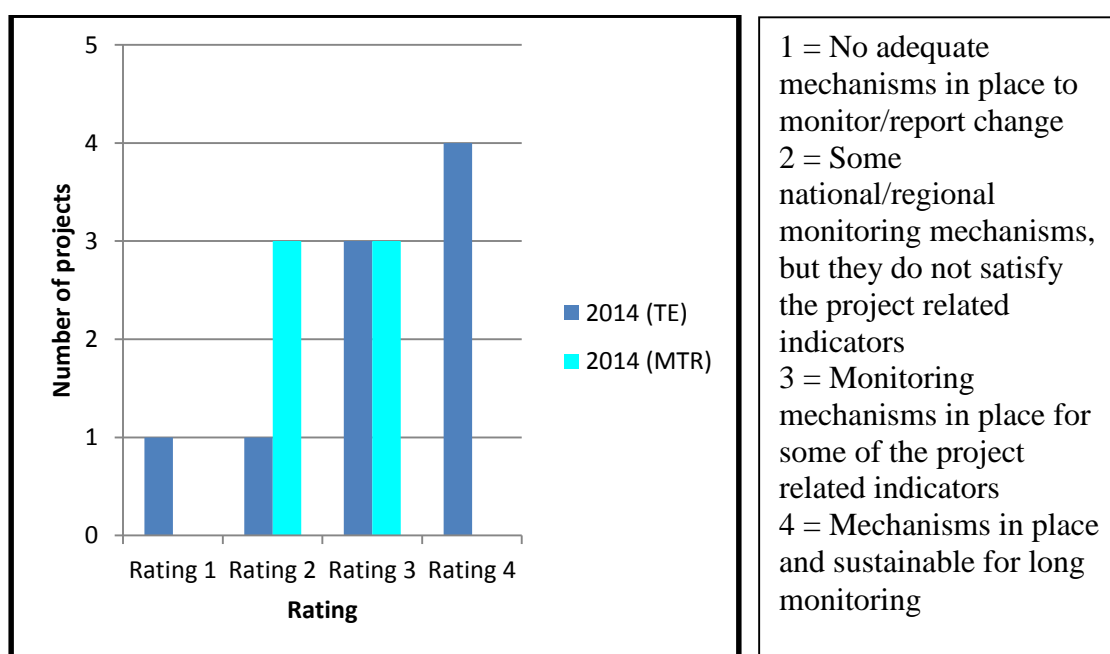
<sup>26</sup> Definition of improved management falls under the following stress reduction measurement categories: Municipal wastewater; pollution reduction; Catchment protection measures; Invasive species reduction; Restored habitat, including wetlands; Integrated Water/River Resource Management; marine protected areas (Fisheries/ABNJ).

<sup>27</sup> Reductions have contributed to a reduction in land-based pollution reaching the Bohai Sea, a pollution hotspot in the seas of East Asia.

<sup>28</sup> Full title: *Reducing and Preventing Land-based Pollution in the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front through Implementation of the FREPLATA Strategic Action Program.*

of which is the above mentioned Rio de la Plata project (UNDP, GEF ID #3519), which covers approximately 145,962 km<sup>2</sup> (14,596,200 ha)<sup>29</sup>. The second is the Kura Aras river basin project (UNDP, GEF ID #1375), which covers 83,229 km<sup>2</sup> (8,322,900 ha), which has helped facilitate significant, sustainable watershed management investments. As a result of this project, \$100 million is being invested per year in wastewater treatment, \$30 million per year in new agricultural and irrigation technologies, and \$10 million per year to improve municipal water systems.

106. Strengthening capacities at regional and national level to monitor and enforce regulations to reduce environmental stresses is key to sustainable management of the water bodies, watersheds and coastal areas, as *you cannot manage what you do not measure*. Progress was therefore commonly reported at the MTR and ICR/TE milestones through the Tracking Tool. Information on Stress Reduction Monitoring in this year's results clearly indicate how monitoring mechanisms mature over the project life-span, as multi-country institutions are established, regional, national and sub-national capacities strengthened, and community ownership secured. Looking at Figure 1 below, 10 out of 14 projects have monitoring mechanisms in place to measure national/regional stress reduction and there is a clear trend towards projects closer to ICR/TE stage having robust monitoring mechanisms in place.



**Figure 1: Distribution of Stress Reduction Ratings from IW Tracking Tools at two Project Milestones**

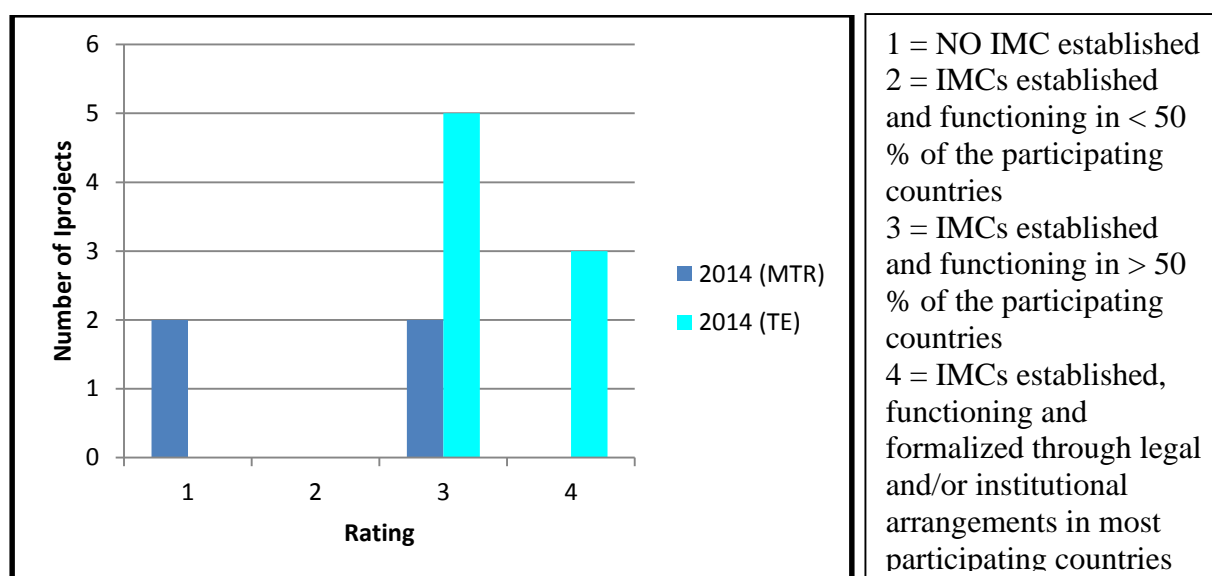
### Advancing cooperation across countries and sectors

107. Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs) are implemented to facilitate cross-sectorial cooperation among national ministries to address competing uses for water across sectors in a comprehensive manner while also ensuring the long term sustainability of the investments. There

<sup>29</sup> The total surface area of the Río de la Plata and its Maritime Front covers approximately 257,665 km<sup>2</sup>.

is a clear tendency towards projects at ICR/TE having functional IMCs in place in most participating countries (Figure 2). Of the 12 projects that reported on this, ten are rated as having IMCs either established or functioning in more than 50 % of the participating countries (rating of “3”) or having fully established and formalized IMCs through legal and/or institutional arrangements in most participating countries (rating of “4”). It is worth mentioning however, that in order to identify environmental pressures and competing water needs (e.g. water supply, food, energy, or ecosystems uses), most IW projects aim at establishing IMCs at the technical level in each country during the TDA stage. IMCs are then expected to continue and support the SAP implementation phase to support cross-sectoral coordination and enhance sustainability and long term impact.

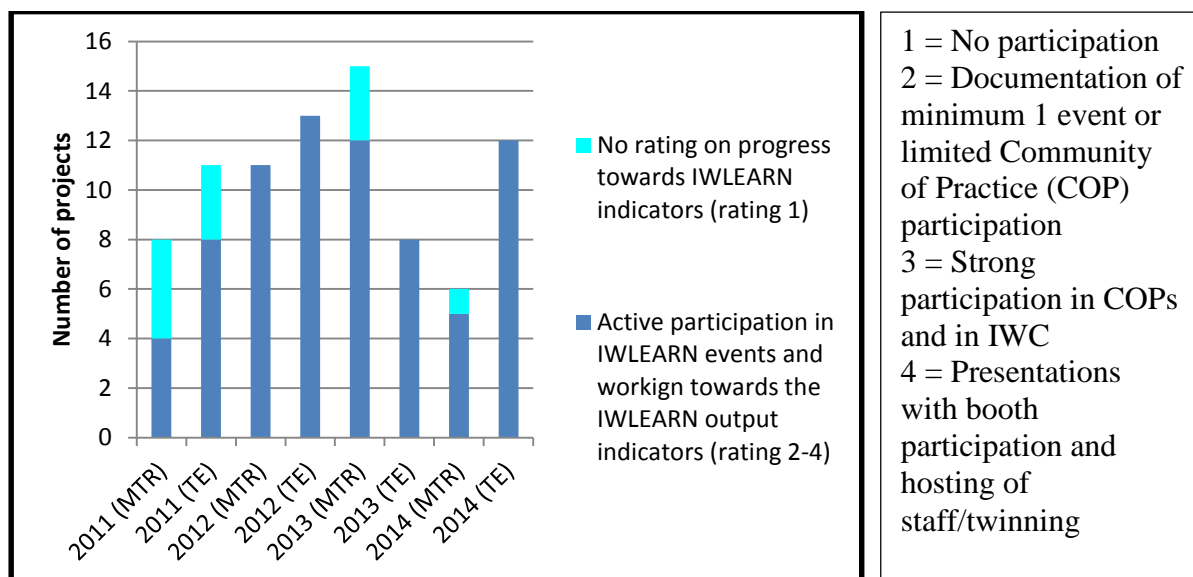
108. There are only a few examples in the IW focal area where IMCs are not emphasized. These are mainly projects focused on specific institutional or technical innovation in specific sectors. One such example is the project Testing a Prototype Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW) (IADB/UNEP, GEF#3766), which has a key focus on establishing highly innovative financing mechanisms for wastewater management in Belize, Jamaica, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobacco that are expected to generate repayments into the respective pilot financing mechanisms. The projects key deliverables include documenting improvements in financial capacity of wastewater management utilities and service providers and guidelines and best practice modalities for public-private partnerships in wastewater management.



**Figure 2: Distribution of Interministerial Committees Based on Maturity Levels**

### Learning and knowledge exchange

109. To support complex processes such as establishing sustainable transboundary regional cooperation frameworks on shared marine and freshwater resource systems it is essential to support exchange of experiences across regions and to level the playing field among co-riparian countries by enhancing country capacities. Figure 3 show that 95 % of submissions have reported some level of engagement on IW: LEARN activities. Only one project reported no progress.



**Figure 3: Number of IW Projects Actively Capturing Lessons Learned and Participating in South-South Learning Exchanges**

110. The fourth phase of IW: LEARN is currently under preparation, which makes it quite important and relevant for the GEF to reflect on the progress made in terms of participation in Communities of Practice and International Waters Conferences. The fourth phase will harness experience from more than 22 years of the GEF portfolio to improve the current and future portfolios from both GEF and non-GEF funded projects.

111. IW: LEARN has continuously evolved from a demonstration phase, where successful knowledge management services to the GEF IW projects have been piloted, tested, and replicated, towards becoming a knowledge portal for the entire IW project portfolio, the interagency IW task force, and the GEF Secretariat alike. This next phase of IW: LEARN strives to expand its formal partnerships with other international water players and step up IW: LEARN to be a platform for global learning on transboundary waters. This partnership will be able to more effectively support the sharing of lessons and knowledge on cooperative action in shared water bodies across the GEF and partner portfolios.

## CHEMICALS AND WASTE

112. In the Chemical focal area, one mid-term review, eight terminal evaluations and four tracking tools were reviewed for this AMR. This includes one was full-sized and eight medium-sized projects.

These nine projects cover a number of issue areas, including: persistent organic pollutants (POPs), especially unintentional POPs (UPOPs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and global monitoring of POPs, and ozone-depleting substances (ODSs).

113. Table 16 illustrates the number of reviewed projects by main objective. The main objectives are in line with the categories of GEF tracking tools and also serve as thematic criteria to assess project results. The following paragraphs describe the essence of the results of the projects by this category.

**Table 16: Number of Projects Reviewed in FY14 by Main Objective**

	Main Objective	Number of Projects
POPs	Global monitoring	4
	Reduction of UPOPs	2
	Management and disposal of PCBs	1
	Management and disposal of obsolete pesticides, including POPs	1
ODS	Phase-out of ODS and reduction of ODS release	1

**Global POPs Monitoring**

114. Global monitoring of POPs is an essential activity to evaluate the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention. The Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) initially focused on the core media of (1) mother's milk and human blood to examine human exposure, and (2) ambient air measurements to examine long-range transport. In Decision SC-3/19, the COP invited the GEF to provide financial support for activities related to the GMP and relevant capacity building in developing countries. Four regional projects (UNEP, GEF ID #3663 #3673, #3674, and #3778) were expected to improve the standardization of procedures for key activities, such as inventories, sampling and analysis.

115. The four parallel regional projects have developed sampling capabilities and produced monitoring data with support from expert laboratories in developed countries. The resulting data has been used in global POPs monitoring reports. Regional workshops helped to facilitate the sharing of experience and lessons. The projects facilitated south-south cooperation among participating countries in the development of common protocols, guidelines and manuals for sampling or analysis.

**UPOPs Reduction**

116. To reduce UPOPs through Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BET), eleven countries received GEF support through two regional projects (UNIDO, GEF IDs #3572 and #2865), one in Southeast Asia and the other in the Red Sea coastal area. The projects did not report quantitative result of UPOPs reductions for different reasons.<sup>30</sup>

117. The projects identified the priority sectors responsible for UPOP emissions in order to support future efforts to reduce UPOPs. The project in Asia contributed to the sectoral assessment, the results from which are being used in an on-going GEF project in the same region, with greater focus on fossil-fuel fired utilities and industrial boilers. The project in the Red Sea region has developed a regional strategy for the four countries and resulted in better consideration of coastal areas in national legislation. Industrial sources of UPOP releases have been selected for demonstration activities according to BAT/BET, and the project confirmed the investment of large scale industries for technology upgrade. However the small and medium scale industrial partners could not provide their investment information.

<sup>30</sup> The project in Asia did not implement demonstrations owing to budget limitations. The project in the Red Sea coastal area focused on strategy development.



### PCB management and disposal

118. On PCB management and disposal, one terminal evaluation report was submitted. This project (UNIDO, GEF ID #2875) disposed of a total 167.25 tonnes of PCB contaminated equipment and waste in an environmentally sound manner according to Stockholm Convention guidelines and standards. It has introduced laboratory capacity, interim storage, suitable non-combustion, and decontamination technology (Table 17).

**Table 17: PCB Disposal for Completed Project**

Indicators	Project Target (tonnes)	Achieved (tonnes)	Cost (\$ per tonnes)
PCB contaminated equipment and wastes disposed	150	167	2,250

### Obsolete Pesticides management and disposal

119. A project (UNIDO, GEF ID #2926), disposed of about 5,000 tonnes of obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticides by its mid-term evaluation, thus achieving about half of its target. It has also developed waste management plans and prepared budget for their implementation (Table 18).

**Table 18: Obsolete Pesticides disposal under Implementation**

Indicators	Implementation Status		
	Project Target (tonnes)	Achieved to date (tonnes)	Cost (\$ per tonne)
Obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticides, disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	10,000	About 5,000	700 – 800 (cost of transportation not included)

### ODS phase-out

120. A hydro-chloro-fluoro-carbon (HCFC) phase-out project in four countries with economies in transition (CEITs), titled Continued Institutional Strengthening Support for CEITs to meet the obligations of the Montreal Protocol (UNEP, GEF ID #3185) submitted a terminal evaluation report. This project continues the work following the first phase project that had provided assistance to thirteen CEITs. Built on the outcomes of the first project, this project has strengthened institutional capacities, and achieved successful fulfillment of the CEITs' obligations under the accelerated phase out schedule for HCFCs of the Montreal Protocol, as applied to Article 2 countries. The cumulative ODS consumption in four countries was reduced from 138.1 ODP tonnes in 2009 (the first year of the project) to 30.35 ODP tonnes in 2012 (the year following project closure).

## **CHAPTER 2: PORTFOLIO LESSONS LEARNED**

121. This chapter highlights portfolio level lessons across all focal areas, focusing mainly on what has been learned on the following major priorities of the GEF: achieving impact at scale, contributing to global environmental benefits, fostering innovation, unlocking private sector investments, promoting synergies, and supporting adaptation and resilience.

122. The lessons learned around these themes are intended to provide a deeper understanding of factors driving successful results that can help in the design and implementation of projects, portfolio management, and on-going implementation of *GEF 2020*.

### **Catalyzing Impact At Scale**

123. A fundamental challenge to maximizing the potential for global environmental benefits is achieving impact at scale. The AMR FY14 adds to the growing body of evidence of GEF catalytic impacts to learn from in this regard. In general, the pathway to achieving impact at scale reflects progress in influencing policies and institutions, engaging stakeholders and interest groups, and promoting participatory planning processes to scale-up interventions. In the FY14 cohort includes examples from across the different focal areas on how GEF financing contributes to creating enabling environments through policy options, multi-scale institutional frameworks, mainstreaming, and integrated planning and investment.

124. In Land Degradation, GEF financing played an important role in helping countries to improve legal and policy environments for SLM. From laws on soil fertility in Central Asian countries (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) to policies on forest land tenure in Asia (Cambodia and Vietnam) and on pastoral and Nomadic Corridors in Uganda, these enabling environments empower local land users to invest in practices that are sustainable and generate multiple benefits. The potential for impact at scale is maximized through multi-stakeholder engagement and institutional frameworks to facilitate widespread implementation of SLM practices.

125. With regard to integrated landscape planning, GEF financing promoted participatory processes that involve all land users and interest groups. The FY14 Cohort includes planning across watersheds and in a transboundary context, with large scale potential impacts. The UNEP/GEF project on *Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains an Integrated Trans-boundary Initiative in Central Asia* (UNEP, GEF ID #2377) developed the Pamir-Alai Transboundary SLM Strategy and Action Plan (PAT SAP), which identified key SLM needs, options, and priorities in the trans-boundary region and for mobilizing multi-level stakeholder commitment to follow-up on them. The plan was accepted by the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (Kyrgyzstan) and the Committee on Environmental Protection (Tajikistan).

126. In Biodiversity, the potential for achieving impact at scale is demonstrated most clearly through mainstreaming to impact on wider investment and policy agendas. The *Project for Ecosystem Services* (UNEP, GEF ID #3807), with pilots in four countries (Chile, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago and Vietnam) focuses on providing access to scientific information, and developing tools and products to be used in land- and resource use-planning. It builds on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), its sub-global assessments (SGA) and the ongoing MA-follow-up process. The project aims at going beyond the science of the MA, developing evidence on how ecosystem services impact welfare and economies, and using this to influence key sector planning frameworks and macro-economic planning models. As such, the project was a precursor of Program 10 in the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy, “Integration of Biodiversity and

Ecosystem Services in to Development Finance and Planning”. The early results thus far provide evidence that, across a variety of national circumstances, that the objective of this Program is achievable. Furthermore, the project has demonstrated how critical the availability and use of science-based biophysical and socio-economic spatial information systems and assessments at relevant scale is for successful biodiversity mainstreaming.

127. In VietNam, for example, the *Project for Ecosystem Services* (UNEP, GEF ID #3807) provided technical support and input to mainstream ecosystem considerations services into the National Strategy on Green Growth and The National Strategy on Environment Protection to 2020. The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) led these efforts. The National Green Growth Strategy is a comprehensive strategy covering all sectors and one of the highest policy documents of the Government. The Strategy’s specific objectives include the environmental remediation and rehabilitation of degraded areas and a reduction in natural resource degradation and depletion levels. The pilot focused on the largest remaining mangrove and *Melaleuca* forest ecosystems in Ca Mau Province in the Mekong Delta. This area accounts for 36.6% of total mangrove and covers 12% of the country. The objective of the pilot study was to support Ca Mau Division of Natural Resources and Environment and National Park management to integrate ecosystem services into land use plan of Ca Mau National Park (NP)/ Biosphere Reserve (BR) an important site of ASEAN Wetlands. The project developed coastal vulnerability and carbon storage maps and carried out a valuation study on ecosystem services of mangroves. The study highlighted that the economic value of the coastal protection service provided by mangroves in Ca Mau averages \$ 2,600 per hectare per year, which is 25 times greater than timber market value of mangroves. The theme of mainstreaming natural capital considerations into socio-economic planning and investment decision-making processes was the theme of the high-level segment of the Fourth Greater Mekong Sub-region Environment Ministers’ Meeting held in 2015. This project was highlighted as the state of the art in mainstreaming ecosystems services in development plans.

128. In Climate Change Mitigation, two urban projects in China and Indonesia provided the important lessons directly relevant to the GEF-6 program objectives and also the Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) on Sustainable Cities. First, the World Bank project in Tianjin, China aims to assist the Sino Singapore Tianjin Eco-City Administrative Committee to develop Eco-City as an energy- and resource-efficient and low GHG emission city. Through the development and demonstration of a financial model, the project established a renewable energy subsidiary system. The project has develop a public transport guidebook to support the establishment of the city’s first public transportation company, which will provide guidance on bus selection, operations and maintenance, and other operational activities. The project also developed a framework for green buildings, which will guide two green building pilots. One of these, a pilot on green housing is ahead of schedule and has already attained its final targets for energy savings and GHG emission reductions.

129. The UNEP project in Jakarta, Indonesia aimed to reduce GHG emissions from urban transportation by improving the Jakarta Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, including its management. The project’s targets for BRT corridor expansion were largely achieved through an investment of \$419 million. However, the increase in passengers between 2006 and 2012 was only about 285,000 passengers per day, less than half of the planned increase of 600,000 passengers per day. By the end of 2012, the ridership had increased by about 390,000 passengers

per day. This smaller than targeted increase has been attributed poor bus service. Public attitudes on the BRT were still poor at the end of the project.

130. The key lessons from the Indonesian project are project design needs to be realistic and appropriate for the institutional environment and the technical capacity of prevailing institutions. The creation of appropriate institutions does not guarantee that they will automatically perform as anticipated. The executing agency of the project did not control the key factors affecting implementation of the physical facilities, procurement of bus services, enforcement of bus lanes, etc., since this task was handled by agencies of Jakarta. As designed, the project had not identified the institutions for compressed natural gas (CNG) regulation and supply. After the mid-term evaluation, a new objective for CNG supply was included, and access to CNG stations had been greatly improved since then. Strong political direction, provision of adequate resources, appropriate incentive mechanisms for executives and staff, enhanced technical capacity, and agreements with relevant agencies are all needed.

131. Several SPA projects demonstrate pathways through which adaptation strategies and measures are being or could be brought to scale. The project *Mozambique: Market-Led Smallholders Development in the Zambezi Valley* (WB, GEF ID #2889), which benefited from a relatively small SPA grant of \$1.52 million nevertheless achieved very significant adaptation outcomes in large part thanks to a blended structure with \$21.53 million in co-financing from the World Bank, the national government, and project beneficiaries. The successful integration of more sustainable and more resilient production practices into agribusiness value chains also enhance prospects for future scaling-up. Through a combination of sustainable agricultural development approaches; diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options; sustainable land management; participatory land and natural resources planning; and improved climate information and decision-support tools; the project recorded an 85 per cent increase in income across a target population of more than 1 million, compared with a 47 per cent increase in a control group of non-project districts.

132. A number of SPA projects have operated at a very significant scale from the outset, thereby creating opportunities for scaling up targeted pilot and demonstration activities across larger systems, which should yield significant adaptation outcomes over time. Examples include the projects *Regional: Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the La Plata Basin with Respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change* (UNEP, GEF ID #2095) and *Regional: Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Climate Change* (UNEP, GEF ID #2364). The former project, which was rated highly satisfactory for its catalytic role and potential for replication, was deemed, in the mid-term review, to have played an instrumental role in catalyzing cooperation among riparian countries along with a very high level of country ownership and commitment. While the project encountered considerable implementation challenges and resulting delays, its achievements were nevertheless seen to bode well for the project's efforts to enhance the capacity of relevant decision-makers to identify and assess the impacts of climate change and the associated vulnerabilities; and to incorporate appropriate adaptation strategies and measures into the Basin SAP. Ultimately, through SAP implementation, these foundational investments hold the potential to catalyze adaptation action at a regional scale.

133. The latter project had made considerable progress by mid-term in raising the awareness of project stakeholders of relevant sources of climate information and decision support as well as tangible adaptation strategies and measures, and in generating demand for specific solutions to

enhance resilience in the face of climate change and other natural hazards. The pilot adaptation measures that the project had carried out had resulted in several examples of spontaneous replication. The Secretariat of Civil Defense of the Ministry of Integration of Brazil, for example, had expressed a strong interest to adapt and to implement the project's operational risk governance model in other regions of Brazil as a tool for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. Activities supporting adaptation in the Marajo Island, in turn, were informing a larger initiative to help Brazil's coastal communities adapt to sea-level rise.

134. In the Chemicals and Waste focal areas, it is expected that through the POPs GMP projects countries will initiate sustainability measures into their national planning and budgeting processes through the projects. Some countries have already started to implement necessary steps. For example, the Environmental Sanitation Technology Department of Brazil planned to include some of the project activities (air monitoring mainly) in their on-going monitoring program and future planning. In Peru, Laboratory of Environmental Health Directorate Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment planned to continue passive air as well as mother's milk sampling for POPs monitoring, and to prepare budget for 2013 and 2014 for these activities.

### **Fostering Innovation**

135. The GEF continues to play a crucial role in introducing novel solutions in developing country contexts to intensifying global environmental challenges. For example, the CCM portfolio includes projects that fostered the development of new market in their respective countries by addressing barriers to their development and demonstrating its feasibility. The project titled Catalytic Investments for Geothermal Power (IADB, GEF ID #4138) in Colombia is the first GEF geothermal project in the South American region. The project aims to strengthen the regulatory framework, promote market approaches for renewable energy and remove the barriers that prevent the development of non-conventional renewable energy. It also supports the studies required for the development and implementation of a demonstration geothermal project. The project contributed to the enactment of the Law for the Promotion of Renewable Energy in Colombia in 2014 by preparing a cost-benefit analysis, a white paper policy document, and recommendations on regulatory mechanisms. Some of the main measures established by the law are: creating a trust fund for non-conventional renewable energies (NCRE) and energy efficiency promotion; tax credits and fiscal incentives for investments in NCRE; and defining the legal framework to promote auto-generation and distributed generation in the country. The project also worked on technical and financial issues to overcome several challenges to further development of the market. The MTR highlighted that that significant up-front investment, especially during the costly exploratory drilling phase, is one of the biggest barriers for developing this sector in Colombia, particularly because there are other, competitive renewable energy sources available.

136. The *Armenia Energy Efficiency Project* (WB, GEF ID #3973) aims to reduce energy consumption in public facilities by implementing what is an innovative contract mechanism for the country: energy service agreements. The Renewable Energy Fund (R2E2 Fund) channels its investment funds by entering into energy service agreements with public facilities to implement energy efficiency measures. Energy savings are then monetized to repay these investments. At MTR stage, the R2E2 Fund had already made progress in developing a sustainable financing and business model and testing it on 10 successfully commissioned sub-projects, all of which exceeded preliminary energy savings estimates with payback periods of four to eight years. This experience suggests that the target GHG emissions reductions and energy savings will be

achieved by project completion, which will result from the commission of over 60 more sub-projects. Thus, the project is demonstrating not only the effectiveness of energy efficiency investments, but also the application of an innovative funding mechanism to finance investments that used to rely on grant financing from the state budget or from donor funded projects.

137. Many of the projects in the IW portfolio have innovative elements with potential for future scaling-up. The project titled *towards ecosystem management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem* (UNDP, GEF ID #3749) demonstrated algae restoration and management as a means to significantly improve local biodiversity and water quality. It has significant potential for replication and up-scaling in many of the Large Marine Ecosystems around the world. The restoration of algae communities, as a coastal zone management measure, will be further demonstrated during GEF-6. Along the same line, the regional project titled *Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries - PACIFIC IWRM* (UNDP/UNEP, GEF ID # 2586) provides lessons relevant to innovation. One example is how the demonstration of effective composting toilets in Tuvalu later informed similar demonstrations in Tonga and Marshalls Islands. Because this low tech solution shows significant potential for areas with scarce freshwater resources and with shallow groundwater lenses (as is the case in many SIDS), lessons learned will be shared with other parts of the GEF IW portfolio. A second PACIFIC IWRM demonstration implemented in Fiji achieved strong national buy-in to the introduction of integrated flood risk management approaches in the Nadi basin, which have already led to investments from the Adaptation Fund in the neighboring basin. Lessons from this project will be disseminated beyond Fiji and the Pacific to the entire GEF IW portfolio.

138. In Chemicals and Waste, GEF projects have successfully introduced non-combustion technology for PCB disposal in the Philippines<sup>31</sup> and Mongolia<sup>32</sup>. Mongolia in particular, which is characterized by severe weather and scattered users across a large land mass, has benefited from an innovative mobile facility for non-combustion treatment. The mobile facility enables in-situ treatment, so that collection and transportation burdens can be reduced. Another merit of this treatment for energy companies is that used oils are decontaminated and recycled, resulting in cost savings.

139. A data management scheme developed in Macedonia (UNIDO, GEF ID # 2875) for the transport of all hazardous wastes (such as PCBs), including overseas disposal, is an important tool to fulfill reporting requirements of the relevant conventions. This scheme has an inventory with software for PCB-containing equipment and PCB-contaminated soils. This inventory can be updated by the owners of transformers and the decontamination facility following their transportation and disposal. This system is embedded in a proper institutional structure; i.e., it is part of the information systems of Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and it is financed by the regular budget of Macedonia. An on-going project<sup>33</sup> in Mexico has also tried to establish an integrated system for tracking the PCB decontamination in coordination with local governments.

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<sup>31</sup> “Global Programme to Demonstrate the Viability and Removal of Barriers that Impede Adoption and Successful Implementation of Available, Non-Combustion Technologies for Destroying Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” (UNIDO, GEF ID #2329)

<sup>32</sup> “Capacity Building For Environmentally Sound PCBs Management And Disposal” (UNIDO, GEF ID #3542)

<sup>33</sup> “Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Mexico” (UNDP, GEF ID #3270)

140. A project in CEITs (UNEP, GEF ID #3185) has confronted the challenge of illegal ODS trade with countries outside of the region. The Governments have strengthened border control of ODS movements and combated this illegal trade by way of regular training and retraining of customs officers and providing the necessary equipment with that their limited resources. The GEF assistance was, therefore, very important for enhancing Customs capabilities in CEITs. The final evaluation report of the project suggested that ODS regional projects need greater interaction with major ODS and ODS containing equipment exporters to improve the situation.

### **Unlocking Private Sector Investment**

141. Two projects mentioned below illustrate how the creation of a supportive policy framework and appropriate regulatory instruments are vital to catalyzing private sector engagement and investment. These projects illustrated the role of standardized Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in facilitating investments in small-scale RE power. Further, technical and financial assistance built the capacity of the local private sector to undertake these types of investments. Both projects also benefitted from strong coordination with key stakeholders, including industrial associations, policy makers, regulators, and financing institutions.

142. The GEF project Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa (UNEP, GEF ID #2683) focused on improving energy efficiency of tea processing, which is an energy intensive activity. In Eastern and Southern African countries, energy cost can make up as much as 25% of the total cost of tea production. Given that tea grows only in relatively high-altitude terrains with high rainfall, there are clear synergies between production of tea and generation of electricity from hydropower plants.

143. This project, implemented in cooperation with the East Africa Tea Trade Association (EATTA), has succeeded in attracting investment for three small hydro power (SHP) plants in Tanzania, Kenya, and Rwanda, and for two feasibility studies with confirmation of financing in Kenya and Tanzania. The total capacity will add up to about 19 MW, which is almost twice the planned 10 MW. The project has also succeeded in improving the regulatory environment for PPA in EATTA countries by establishing a standard PPA for SHP. All four participating countries have put in place renewable energy tariff structures and PPAs.

144. The relevant success factors identified in the TE report are the interest of the owners (tea factories) to increase their profit, high degree of confidence in the output of the feasibility studies, and improvements in reliability of supplies. In addition, the engagement of an industrial association as the executing agency of the project also contributed to its success. The EATTA was in a good position to encourage initiative among tea producers in participating countries, and has played a central role in the project. It also worked with policy makers, regulators, and financing institutions to increase investment, and the governments have been active in the project. For example, Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA), which represents smallholder owned tea factories, has been strongly involved in the project preparation including its extensive consultation with local communities.

145. The *Sustainable Energy Development Project* (WB, GEF ID #2918) in was successful in developing the energy efficiency and renewable energy markets in the country and enhancing the capacity of the private sector. GEF support complemented existing and on-going activities in the energy sector. GEF funds were focused on strengthening the regulatory framework and establishing an enabling environment to catalyze private sector involvement in the sectors. This



included the preparation of a renewable energy policy and strategy; the adoption of a renewable energy feed-in tariffs and standardized PPAs; renewable energy advisory services and technical support, especially for micro-hydro power plants; improved cook-stoves and solar systems; the development of a national installation and user guidelines for solar systems; electricity grid efficiency audits; and the preparation of an energy efficiency policy.

146. The GEF project was further complemented by additional technical and business development support from other donors for the development of renewable energy technologies including solar water heating, micro-hydro, biomass, and solar photovoltaics. The government's commitment and a well-organized working group for the project ensured that there was strong coordination among all stakeholders, and thus that all these elements were streamlined and harmonized. The way in which these activities leveraged each other enhanced private sector participation in micro-hydro and solar water heater development, both through the newly created enabling environment, as well as by leveraging funding available from the government and donors. As a result of the project, the government adopted important policy actions including feed-in tariffs and unbundling and corporatization of the utility. A number of private firms are now participating in the Rwanda energy market, and several follow-on activities have been developed, including plans for ensuring a sustainable supply of wood for cooking and the promotion of improved cooking stoves, a pipeline of micro-hydro projects (4.5 MW under construction and an additional 5 MW near financial close), the use of solar system installation standards in several solar PV and solar water heater investments (450 solar water heater systems have been installed), and a series of initiatives to improve demand-side energy efficiency of the electricity grid. Further, the government aims to continue to increase private sector participation through regulatory instruments that have been prepared based on the policy and regulatory framework support and the capacity building provided by this GEF project and other baseline activities.

147. There are also two projects which tried to collaborate with the sports organizations or events to promote sustainable development through the promotion of greener practices and outreach to participants and local communities. One project (UNEP, GEF ID #3948) promoted green practices in the context of the 2010 FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) World Cup in South Africa, and the other (UNDP, GEF ID #4030) did so in terms of the 2014 Sochi Olympics in Russia. There are two major lessons learned from these projects. The first is the need to ensure the alignment of project development and implementation with the planning timeline of the events. Both projects would have been more successful if they had been started earlier enough before the planning phase was finalized. The second lesson is to secure greater commitments for collaboration with event organizers key stakeholders. Future greening projects to be supported by GEF would benefit from having assurances of the involvement of and co-operation with the event organizers as a precondition.

148. The private sector has played an important role for sustainable outcomes in terms of PCB destruction. Macedonia has achieved highly satisfied PCB destruction outcomes through the GEF project mentioned above as local private company in Macedonia has invested in a new interim storage and decontamination plant. This facility is expected to promote regional PCB disposal. Co-benefit calculations of BAT/BET approaches to reduce both POPs and GHG emissions is an important rational for active private sector participation with the substantial co-financing.

## **Promoting Integration and Multiple Benefits**

149. Efforts to promote synergies are a major priority for GEF project design and implementation, especially in terms of cross-focal area integration. The GEF's focus on investing in solutions to global environment problems requires that synergies be harnessed between ecosystem components wherever possible, while at the same time minimizing the risk of negative tradeoffs, including in terms of socio-economic issues. The FY14 cohort includes examples of synergies in management of natural capital in production systems, creation of energy alternatives for climate change mitigation, and advancing climate-resilience for livelihoods.

150. In Trinidad and Tobago, a project on biodiversity mainstreaming promoted synergies through three main issues: natural capital accounting, pollination services, and a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme. The first is the introduction of natural capital accounting into the national fiscal planning regime of the country. The project developed demonstration accounts for water, carbon, biodiversity and land. Following completion of the demonstration exercise, a scoping paper for the introduction of ecosystem services accounts was produced. The findings are being discussed with the Ministry of Finance and the Economy and the Central Statistical Office. The second pilot in Trinidad and Tobago is to study the links and trade-offs between agriculture, pollinators, and their habitats. The objective is to demonstrate the reduction in income to farmers as a consequence of reduced crop yields when pollinators are excluded. This pilot is taking place in the Nariva, the largest freshwater wetland in the Caribbean. Preliminary results suggest that if pollinators were to be eliminated, farmers would incur losses ranging from \$ 398 to \$ 861/ acre per week. The third is the development of a pilot PES scheme in the Northern Range. The project is working with the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources to sort out the legal and administrative details for implementing the PES. The Northern Range provides a number of services to the national population, the most important being erosion regulation and water purification. In the Northern Ranges, forests on steep slopes (30 – 50°) can reduce potential erosion by as much as 95%. Erosion maps for the Maracas and Caura Valleys were produced and shared with the Forestry Division as a tool for communicating vulnerability areas and to populate a decision support system designed to assist land use planning. The estimated total economic value of Trinidad's Northern Range Ecosystem services is \$ 497 million per year and around 2.4% current GDP (2010).

151. In the Land Degradation Focal Area, the promotion of synergies in the management of natural capital – soil, water, biodiversity, and biomass – in production landscapes is an important priority. The FY14 cohort includes clear examples of such synergy, such as through reducing soil erosion and siltation, better management of protected areas, mangrove restoration, and reduction in human-wildlife conflicts. Additionally, synergy is demonstrated by anchoring SLM in broader development agendas for food security and poverty alleviation.

152. Synergy in production systems is also fostered through cross-focal area integration. For example, climate change mitigation has strong linkages with sustainable forest management (SFM), land degradation, biodiversity, and water resources. By fostering synergies among these areas, multifocal projects address drivers of environmental degradation and result in multiple environmental and socioeconomic benefits. Overall, these projects focus on promoting environmentally sound management of natural resources in the communities that depend on them to protect their livelihoods while mitigating climate change.

153. The SFM project “Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and the Development of Bio-energy Markets to Promote Environmental Sustainability and to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Cambodia” (UNDP, GEF ID #3635) aims to strengthen SFM through integrating community-based SFM into policy and creating markets for sustainable bio-energy technologies that reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The project has successfully introduced more than 20,000 units of improved cook stoves (ICS) with community partners, stove producers and distributors, and about 20 efficient charcoal kilns (ECK) with community groups making charcoal and managing supply woodlots. In addition, the project has tried to provide improved palm sugar stoves for sugar production industries by raising awareness and establishing production centers.

154. These technology transfers have faced some challenges, including the supply of sustainably harvested fuel wood from community forests (CF) to meet the production capacity of the ECKs. The relatively labor-intensive production of this type of fuel wood, and their transportation from CFs to ECKs increase the cost to ECK owners. Through the project, there is recognition of the need for synergy between the ECK actions and the development of business plans for fire wood collection, and for the Community Forest Management Plan to integrate with the woodlot management plan, so that SFM and local level benefits can be generated.

155. Another project that is promoting synergies and multiple environmental benefits is SFM Mitigating Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management and Capacity Building in the Southern States of Mexico (States of Campeche, Chiapas and Oaxaca) (IFAD, GEF ID #4149). The goal of this project is to improve the quality of life of people living in forest areas, in poverty and extreme poverty, through the development of productive and sustainable activities that also promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the impacts of climate change. The project is providing capacity building in organization, planning, local management, and climate change; support for forest projects and enterprises; and institutional strengthening. The project is targeting 106 municipalities in the three states, equivalent to approximately 108,000 beneficiaries, the majority of which are indigenous.

156. At mid-term, the project has already supported the development of productive activities including investments in rural micro-enterprises and eco-tourism, technology transfer projects, agro-forestry parcels, and communal nurseries. It had also carried out a series of capacity building workshops on ecosystem services, climate change mitigation and adaptation. These outputs have led to multiple environmental benefits, including carbon sequestration, the reforestation of deforested areas and degraded land, and improved ecosystem management. In addition, these activities are fostering the socioeconomic development of the forest communities and other co-benefits, such as reducing health impacts through ICS. The project intervention model is now being adopted by the CONAFOR (National Forestry Commission of Mexico) to strengthen Mexico’s national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy.

157. The *MENARID: Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management* (UNDP, GEF ID #2732) project entails a unique integrated planning approach to natural resources management focusing on institutional strengthening for environmental, economic and social development objectives, and will achieve sustainable land, ecosystem and water management practices.

158. By its mid-term, four provinces have implemented land use and water management demonstration practices as community-driven activities. For example, people cultivate medicinal

plants, and a series of workshops for sewing, cooking and tailoring were organized to engage women in community-based work, in collaboration with private sectors, such as carpet, *kilim*, and *giveh* weaving. Project economists work on analyzing and sharing the cost-benefit information on the environmental tradeoffs to help communities understand agriculture and development decisions, as community-based work. This understanding is expected to facilitate change. Based on the work conducted in provinces and communities, the MTR recommended developing a strategic approach to implement integrated natural resource management policies and practices across society, including government and non-government sectors, as a long-term goal.

159. The active portfolio of climate change adaptation projects financed through SPA illustrates in concrete ways the synergies that can be harnessed across adaptation and global environmental benefits. Of the 14 projects in the FY14 cohort, ten contained GEF resources from other GEF focal areas. Four SPA projects formed part of the Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Country Partnership Program (SLEM-CPP) in India, including: *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management* (WB, GEF ID # 3470); *Sustainable Land, Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector* (WB, GEF ID #3471); *Integrated Land and Ecosystem Management to Combat Land Degradation and Deforestation in Madhya Pradesh* (UNDP, GEF ID #3472); and *Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach* (FAO, GEF ID #3882). The program, which was drawing to a close as at June 30, 2014, drew resources from the land degradation and biodiversity focal areas, along with \$4.53 million in SPA financing. It was designed to pilot and demonstrate integrated approaches to the sustainable and resilient management of production systems.

160. The four SPA projects under this program illustrate ways in which climate change adaptation, global environmental benefits, and development objectives in different sectors can be mutually reinforcing. Project #3470 successfully combined a market-oriented, agricultural development intervention – which sought to accelerate the collaborative development and application of agricultural innovations between public research organizations, farmers, businesses and other stakeholders – with targeted investments in the sustainable and resilient management of land and natural resources; and specific coping mechanisms to allow small farmers to reduce their vulnerability in the face of climate change, including more resilient seeds and varieties as well as drought early warning. The project #3882, in turn, sought to increase the knowledge and capacity of vulnerable rural communities to adapt to climate change in seven drought-prone districts in Andhra Pradesh and, more broadly, to integrate adaptation strategies and measures into sustainable land and water management in drought-prone areas.

161. Two projects blended resources from SPA as well as the international waters focal area to integrate climate change adaptation into the sustainable management of major transboundary river basins: *Regional: Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the La Plata Basin with Respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change* (UNEP, GEF ID #2095) and *Regional: Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Climate Change* (UNEP, GEF ID #2364). Both projects are foundational in nature, with a focus on strengthening the enabling environment for enhanced coordination and collaboration between riparian countries with a view to promoting the sustainable and productive management of shared water resources. As

described above, the introduction of enhanced climate information services and decision support in the context of the development of a basin-wide SAP, along with the piloting of tangible adaptation strategies and measures, raised awareness and created opportunities adaptation at a very significant scale.

162. A diversity of agricultural production systems, crops and varieties is widely recognized to enhance the resilience of agriculture in the face of drought, pests, and other natural hazards. Two SPA projects specifically set out to promote integrated approaches to conserve agro-biodiversity and promote the resilience of agricultural production. The project, *Tajikistan: Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the face of Climate Change* (UNDP, GEF ID #3129) is a pioneering project that sought to test and demonstrate ways in which farmers and rural communities could harness the benefits of agro-biodiversity for climate change adaptation, covering a total of 2.5 million hectares of agricultural land. As the project was drawing to a close, 17,500 seedlings of resilient varieties of fruit trees had been planted, and a draft National Strategy for agro-biodiversity conservation in the context of climate change had been developed. The project, *Yemen: Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands* (WB, GEF ID #3267) sought to enable local communities to conserve and use agro-biodiversity as an adaptation strategy. As at June 30, 2014 the project had carried out a complete inventory of agro-biodiversity resources and developed resilience profiles for 46 landraces of sorghum, wheat, barley, lentils and peas based on field trials; and more than 10,000 people had benefited directly from the tangible adaptation measures supported by the project, more than 40 per cent of whom were women.

### **Supporting adaptation and resilience**

163. The active portfolio of SPA projects covers all GEF regions and a wide range of approaches to climate change adaptation in different sectors; including agriculture and food security, water resources management, coastal-zone management, natural resources management, and climate information services (see Annex 2 for a complete list of SPA projects). In addition, projects financed through other focal areas also reported important contributions towards climate change adaptation, introducing innovative approaches to respond to the adaptation needs of some of the most vulnerable countries and communities.

164. As mentioned in the paragraph 137 above, project # 2586, a regional project in the Pacific, demonstrated innovative approaches to enhancing the resilience of vulnerable Pacific Island communities. Another SIDS project, Emergency Program for Solar Power Generation for Haiti (WB/IADB, GEF ID #4219), aimed to support the post-earthquake emergency response through the provision of sustainable solar-powered energy and lighting. The project provided two refugee camps with 100 solar streetlights; and solar panels and batteries were installed in 12 health centers, serving over 240,000 people with a total solar PV capacity of 3.87 MW. At the time of the ICR, in April 2014, the solar streetlights were providing night lighting for 60 per cent refugee camp of 30,000 people, making it safer for its inhabitants. Based on visits to four of the 12 health centers targeted, the ICR also found that the solar panels and batteries installed were fully operational, and that the quality and quantity of services had improved greatly. By helping provide safe temporary housing and effective health services, the project made an important contribution towards the post-disaster reconstruction effort that aims to build back more resilient settlements, communities and livelihoods.

165. Many of the projects reviewed demonstrate the crucial role of natural resources in climate change adaptation and resilience. SLM interventions – with and without dedicated financing for adaptation from SPA – made important contributions towards reducing the vulnerability of rural communities to the adverse effects of climate change. This was largely achieved by safeguarding and enhancing the ecosystem services that underpin livelihoods in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes). For example, farmer-to-farmer training was highlighted as effective in improving and building capacities in communities, as well as facilitating the replication and scaling up of best practices. In Ethiopia (IFAD, GEF ID #3367), Tanzania (AfDB, GEF ID #3302), and Malawi (UNDP, GEF ID #3376), SLM interventions were complemented by efforts to diversify sources of incomes for local communities, reducing their vulnerability to drought and other natural hazards. The SLEM project India (UNDP, GEF ID #3472) developed traditional and innovative measures to diversify livelihoods, such as through fodder plantations for livestock, fish ponds, and woodlots as a means to decrease vulnerability of farmers.

166. Many SPA projects represent first-of-a-kind efforts to translate available knowledge of climate change, its current and expected impacts, and associated vulnerabilities in human and natural systems into tangible strategies and measures to reduce vulnerability. Accordingly, many of the 14 projects reviewed place considerable emphasis on foundational adaptation actions, such as building the scientific and technical basis for effective adaptation through assessments of impacts, vulnerability and appropriate adaptation options. As at June 30, 2014, the 14 projects had carried out or updated 20 risk and vulnerability assessments or other relevant scientific and technical assessments, and more work was underway. SPA projects also consistently contributed towards raising awareness of climate change risks and adaptation at different levels, and six projects had successfully trained some 10,000 people in various aspects of adaptation; including to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/ or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures.

167. SPA projects routinely contribute towards meeting the demand for more timely and accessible hydro-meteorological and climate information services. The project, Yemen: Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands (3267), for example, had developed improved local data local capacity to model regional climate change impacts based on global circulation model outputs. The importance of such services was recognized beyond the SPA portfolio. The SLM project, SIP: Private Public Sector Partnership on Capacity Building for SLM in the Shire River Basin (UNDP, GEF ID #3376), for example, is working to strengthen the hydro-meteorological observation and communication network with a view to piloting a weather index-based insurance scheme for cotton and selected food crops. The BD Project for Ecosystem Services (GEF \$6.3 million; Co-Financing \$24.0M), in turn, developed a “Water Balance Model” that was used to simulate the hydrological balance in a high-altitude desert in northern Chile under different policy and climate change scenarios, to help manage increasing eco-tourism industry.

168. Importantly, several SPA projects were working to integrate climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies into local, national and regional policies, planning and decision-making processes; including SAPs for two major transboundary river basins, as well as nearly 160 sub-national development plans. The project, Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of post-tsunami Sri Lanka (IFAD, GEF ID #2753), for example, sought to mainstream effective ecosystem restoration and sustainable management, including integrated options to address climate change vulnerabilities, into the

planning and implementation of Sri Lanka's post-tsunami reconstruction. At mid-term, the project had facilitated the amendment of the Coast Conservation Act, and the identification and formulation of regulations in support of the amended Act were underway. The project was also in the process of developing a national Coastal Zone and Coastal Resource Management Plan (CZRMP).

## **CHAPTER 3: MAINSTREAMING GENDER, ENGAGING CIVIL SOCIETY, AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**



169. The Secretariat carried out three cross-cutting reviews on the extent to which gender, civil society organization engagement, and Indigenous Peoples issues have been considered in the FY14 cohort of projects under implementation. The results of the analysis and the portfolio lessons for these reviews are as follow:

### **Gender Mainstreaming in GEF Projects**

170. Following the practice of previous AMRs, the GEF Secretariat, with inputs from the GEF Agencies, have looked into how gender considerations were addressed in a cohort of GEF projects for the FY14 AMR.<sup>34</sup> The *GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming* recognizes that gender equality is an important goal in the context of GEF financing as it contributes positively for attaining global environmental benefits and the goal of gender equity and women's empowerment. The *Gender Equality Action Plan*, approved at the October 2014 GEF Council, committed that the GEF will continue to conduct and strengthen monitoring of GEF portfolio on gender through the AMR and other existing mechanisms. Through these portfolio analysis, the GEF intends to see how gender issues were covered in different focal area portfolio, and learn lessons from the type of gender responsive tools and approaches that have been applied in attaining project outcomes and outputs. Moreover, the exercise also provides useful information on the kind of gender responsive indicators and sex disaggregated data that were utilized to show project results and promote wider application in related projects.

171. The analysis this year included a total of 102 projects.<sup>35</sup> It should be noted that the majority of this year's cohort of projects were designed and started implementation in GEF-4, before the adoption of the *Policy on Gender Mainstreaming*.

**Among the 102 projects that were analyzed, 57 projects (56%) included some kind of gender-specific information (**

172. Table 19).<sup>36</sup> The share of projects reporting on gender-specific information has increased steadily from 24% in FY11, 25% in FY11, and 44% in FY13 to 56% in FY14.

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<sup>34</sup> Focal area teams have conducted review of their project portfolio, by using the following guiding questions: 1) are gender equality and women's empowerment issues described; 2) is gender considered in project framework; and 3) any effective gender responsive tools, approaches, and practices used in the project.

<sup>35</sup> The number of projects reviewed under focal area is slightly higher due to late submissions by some agencies so not considered for analysis of gender.

<sup>36</sup> This includes PIRs, MTRs, and ICRs/TEs that included any description related to consideration and approaches on gender mainstreaming. These descriptions included: gender analysis under taken during project preparation and/or implementation, gender-sensitive indicators, approaches to ensure participation of both women and men in project activities (e.g. training, meeting, etc), project staffing (e.g. recruitment of women staff) and others.

**Table 19: Gender Mainstreaming in FY14 Projects Cohort**

<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Number of projects reviewed</b>	<b>Number of projects that addressed gender issues</b>	<b>Number of projects that addressed gender in project results framework</b>	<b>% of projects addressing gender</b>
Biodiversity	30	14	2	47
Climate Change Mitigation	22	4	2	18
Climate Change Adaptation	10	8	8	80
International Waters	16	12	3	75
Land Degradation	9	7	6	78
Chemicals	9	6	2	67
Multi Focal Area	6	5	1	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>56</b>

173. According to the analysis, 24 percent of the total project (24 out of 102 projects) included some aspects of gender equality in the project results framework, including gender responsive indicators, outputs, and/or outcomes. Having specific gender responsive indicators and targets are essential for implementation and appropriate monitoring. The most common gender indicator that was used in the portfolio was the percentage or number of women and men beneficiaries for specific project output. Some projects have also applied percentage of women project staff and/or decision makers (e.g. project committee members) as indicators. A few projects also used improved capacity of women and men (by using capacity development scoring card and other method) as outcome indicators.

174. The analysis shows that gender considerations were most prominent in Multi Focal Area portfolio (83%), followed by Climate Change Adaptation portfolio (80%). The Land Degradation portfolio has also shown significant focus on gender (78%). The 6 Multi Focal Area projects included different focal area elements, including land degradation, international waters, and climate change adaptation. These focal areas portfolio typically involve on-the-ground activities with the local communities on natural resource management, where the participation of both men and women play a key role in attaining project objectives.

175. Analysis of the portfolio has also provided useful information on effective tools and approaches that were used for gender mainstreaming in GEF projects. The Multi-Focal Area project on *MENARID (Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa): Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management* (UNDP, GEF ID #2732) included gender mainstreaming in every aspect of the project. The project used participatory, gender sensitive, community-driven demonstration activities for integrated natural resource management in the watersheds. At the preparation stage, the project conducted a participatory rural appraisal and gender analysis on the drivers of land-use change causing land, ecosystem and water degradation. The analysis also helped understand

the social status of women, their involvement in decision-making, and their socio-economic development. This exercise has helped identify and address women's specific needs and contributions in Integrated Natural Resource Management, particularly on small-scale agricultural and livestock activities. Every component of the project has incorporated gender-responsive outcomes, outputs, indicators, and targets. The project has also collected gender-disaggregated data on the progress toward development objectives and implementation indicators.

176. Another Multi-Focal Area project, the Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Climate Change Project (UNEP, GEF ID #2364) collected and used sex disaggregated data and information from the stakeholders during the visioning process. Gender specific information (both qualitative and quantitative) was collected through focused stakeholder meetings and interviews on the needs and expectations of communities. This exercise has contributed in developing a common vision but differentiated activities among the women and men stakeholders on water resources and ecosystems management within the basin.

177. The *Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of post-tsunami Sri Lanka* (IFAD, GEF ID #2753), another Multi-Focal Area Project with a strong climate change adaptation focus has facilitated effective implementation of community co-management plan for coastal management, with a particular focus on pro-poor activities and support to women-headed households. The project also developed a Gender Strategy to support effective implementation of the project activities that targeted women stakeholders. This has led to active involvement of women in conservation and livelihood development activities, particularly for mangrove conservation and disaster management.

178. Climate change adaptation and gender are intricately linked, as existing gender inequalities can exacerbate climate risks and vulnerabilities imposed on women. The project on *SLEM/CPP: Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach* (FAO, GEF ID 3882) has improved women's participation in project activities by engaging women's Self Help Group (SHG) federations. Women from SHGs were also nominated as members of Climate Change Adaptation Committees (CCACs). To date, women hold key positions in CCACs, and also form about half the trained work force in the project area. This is expected to ensure that the gender balance is maintained in the post-project initiatives of climate change adaptation, anchored by CCACs.

179. In the Biodiversity Focal Area portfolio, the project on Expanding Coverage and Strengthening Management Effectiveness of the Terrestrial Protected Area Network on the Island of Mauritius (UNDP, GEF ID #3526) is employing both women and men as contractual laborers for the removal of invasive alien species. The women laborers are allocated specific technical task in the process of removal of Invasive species; they ensure proper herbicide management and controlled application to minimize any risk of contamination to the endemic species. Further, it has been noted that women have special affinities in application of the process and they conduct the work more effectively than male colleagues. Therefore, the project is ensuring women representation in all teams to achieve a higher percentage of success of IAS removal and ecosystem restoration. In addition, the project management team has also ensured women representation, including two women from NGOs and three women from the private

sector partners, and three women consultants are working for the implementation of the project. Lastly, the project steering committee includes six women, including the chairperson.

180. In Climate Change, gender considerations feature most in the renewable energy and rural electrification sectors. Under the project on *Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini Grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas in The Gambia* (UNIDO, GEF ID #3922), women were targeted to receive assistance for developing renewable energy projects under the renewable energy fund of the Gambia. The fund specifically targeted that half of the funding to be earmarked for projects led by women and provide support in developing appropriate proposals.

181. Exposure to chemicals affects everyone; however some groups such as women and children may be at a higher risk due to more exposure by virtue of their jobs or daily activities. Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) exposure in women is especially concerning because POPs bioaccumulation in the fatty tissues and are passed from mother to child in mothers' milk. For example, the project on *Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries* (UNEP Regional project in Eastern and Southern African countries) in Senegal, Ghana and Kenya included mother's milk sampling activities to monitor health impacts, particularly towards women. The activity was led by women leaders in the community, supported by gender-balanced project implementation team at the regional level.

182. The GEF *Gender Equality Action Plan* calls for monitoring the gender mainstreaming process. We found however that it remains difficult to provide robust conclusions on the progress and specificities in terms of outputs and outcomes with the diverse set of projects under the AMR cohort, particularly with limited number of projects from each focal area.<sup>37</sup> Moreover, most of the projects that were reviewed were from GEF-4 or earlier, before the development of the GEF *Policy on Gender Mainstreaming*. Despite these limitations, this analysis points to a set of important lessons learned including (1) gender analysis or socio-economic assessment with gender focus at the outset of project preparation is very important in enabling appropriate gender responsive project design; (2) incorporating gender in the project results framework enables appropriate monitoring and consistency in reporting results over years (3), the development and implementation of project specific Gender Strategy/Plan is an important tool to ensure comprehensive gender mainstreaming throughout the project; and (4) having gender balance in the project implementation team as well as having women's group as project partner helps to promote and ensure women's participation in project activities.

183. Reporting on gender equality and women's empowerment aspects through PIRs, MTRs, and TEs, including information on gender responsive approaches, tools, indicators and results, have improved over the years. However, quality of information received from these reports continues to be uneven with large differences among projects, focal areas as well as by GEF Agencies. In order to ensure better consistency and compatibility in monitoring and reporting, it is important that the guidelines and templates related to project monitoring and evaluation adequately include common and specific gender questions, particularly in the template and guidance for the PIR, MTR, and TE. This has also been recognized as a key required action under the *Gender Equality Action Plan*, based on the recommendation of the OPS-5. The GEF Secretariat, together with the GEF Evaluation Office will work to improve on these elements during this coming fiscal year. In addition, the GEF Secretariat will also work with the GEF

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<sup>37</sup> Specific knowledge products on gender mainstreaming are planned under the *Gender Equality Action Plan* for FY16 and onwards.

Agencies to elaborate on specific gender-responsive indicators relevant to the different focal area projects and programs. Lastly, the GEF Secretariat together with the GEF Agencies will make efforts to enhance staff capacity and expertise to systematically monitor progress on gender equality and women's empowerment as part of the implementation of the *Gender Equality Action Plan*.

### **Indigenous Peoples Engagement Involvement**

184. Indigenous Peoples play an important role in many of the GEF projects particularly in areas affecting the land and resources upon which they depend. Indigenous Peoples are not only victims of a deteriorating global environment, but they are also a source for effective solutions, particularly given their traditional knowledge systems. As in previous AMRs, the GEF Secretariat collected information and provides analysis on the engagement of indigenous peoples within the projects reviewed.

185. This year, 18 out of 102 projects (18 percent) reviewed included explicit references to indigenous peoples. For FY13, 14 out of 158 projects (9 percent) referred to indigenous peoples. This was 11 out of 215 projects (5 percent) in FY12; and it was 29 out of 151 projects (19 percent) in FY11. These numbers cannot be simply compared as the AMR includes only a selection of current GEF projects that happen to conduct midterm or terminal evaluation during the past fiscal year. Involvement of indigenous peoples is not necessary relevant to all the GEF projects, but important particularly for certain geographical and thematic areas. The variation in these numbers is partially a reflection of the changes in the cohort of projects that were reviewed. More than the percentage of projects that involved indigenous peoples, the AMR exercise is useful to know the type of focal area projects that they were involved, and learn lessons on the approaches and tools that were effective to engage indigenous peoples in GEF projects.

186. Table 20 below is the breakdown of the projects by focal areas that addressed indigenous peoples.

**Table 20: Indigenous Peoples in FY14 GEF Projects Cohort**

<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Number of projects reviewed</b>	<b>Number of projects that addressed Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>% of projects addressed indigenous peoples</b>
Biodiversity	30	5	17
Climate Change Mitigation	22	1	5
Climate Change Adaptation	10	1	10
International Waters	16	5	31
Land Degradation	9	2	22
Chemicals	9	0	0
Multi-Focal Area	6	4	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>

187. Focal areas that directly engage in natural resources management with communities, including international waters, land degradation, and biodiversity, have traditionally shown strong direct engagement with indigenous peoples on the ground. Certain focal areas, Chemicals and Waste as well as Climate Change Mitigation in particular, are often focused on activities in industrial and urban areas where there are fewer indigenous peoples. With the growing portfolio of mercury projects, we are also increasingly engaged directly with indigenous peoples as their communities are often strongly impacted by artisanal and small-scale gold mining operations.

188. One project that involved strong indigenous people's engagement in the FY14 portfolio is the *Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Bi-national Sixaola River Basin Project* in Costa Rica and Panama (IADB, GEF ID #2517). The objective of the project was to improve the management of the transnational Sixaola river basin, while reducing land degradation and biodiversity loss. Project activities included building the capacity of local governing institutions and civil society organizations with an explicit focus on indigenous groups. The project held 20 workshops to disseminate traditional indigenous practices for sustainable agriculture, including one with the local cacao production cooperatives to shift to more sustainable production practices. The cooperative included members from several indigenous groups as well as afro-descendent families. The cooperative has been successful in increasing production and income among the indigenous groups, and expected to continue the activities after project end.

189. In another International Water project, *Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme* in Indonesia and Timor-Leste (UNDP, GEF ID #3522) worked with indigenous peoples to manage coastal zone resources. The project supported a small group of community leaders to visit indigenous communities in Northern Australia to learn from their management systems, which was evaluated as very important in enabling application of the knowledge and lessons for project success.

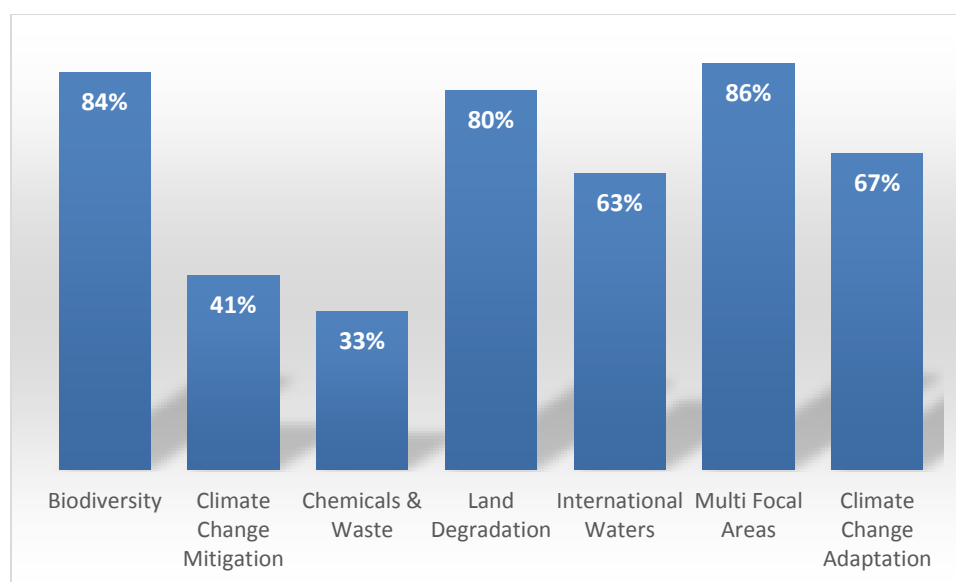
190. For example, the regional project on *GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative* (UNEP, GEF ID #4543) aimed to build capacity of the legislators to develop REDD+ legislation, while working on government policy and budgets, and safeguard the rights of forest communities and indigenous people. Strong emphasis was made in meeting the GEF environmental and social safeguards requirement, and ensuring that the rights of forest communities and indigenous people are respected and that biodiversity conservation is integrated into national REDD+ strategies. In Mexico, the GLOBE-led REDD+ reforms that were signed into their laws were possible due to the frequency and intensity of government representatives' involvement and coordination with indigenous community and ejidos representatives.

191. Under the *GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2011)*, the GEF is committed to furthering its engagement with indigenous peoples through its operation and projects.

## Civil Society Participation in GEF Projects

192. From the GEF's inception, NGOs in particular played a significant role in the foundation of the GEF and in its restructuring where they engaged on policy development, facilitated coalitions as well as influenced the debate for more transparency and inclusiveness<sup>38</sup>. Since then CSOs have been involved in a broad range of GEF activities, from general policy discussions, to supporting the replenishment process, to project design, implementation and monitoring. The GEF's *Public Involvement Policy* (1996) and the *Guidelines for the Implementation of the Public Involvement Policy* (2014) provide the framework for that participation.

For this AMR the GEF Secretariat undertook an analysis of the roles played by CSOs in the FY14 AMR project cohort. Among the 104 projects analyzed<sup>39</sup>, 65% included specific information related to CSO participation. This is a slight improvement compared to FY13 where 62%, and a significant increase from the 57% in FY11, included information on CSO participation. The table and chart below summarize the number of projects that included a mention of CSOs per focal area (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: Civil Society Participation in GEF Projects**

193. About 85% of the projects in the Multifocal Area included mention of CSOs playing some role in implementation, followed by Biodiversity (84%), Land Degradation (80%), International Waters (62%), Climate Change (48%) and Chemicals (33%). All the projects that reported participation of CSOs mentioned the very positive contribution of these partners to the success of the project.

<sup>38</sup> Even during the pilot phase of the GEF, the decision was taken to reserve the day before the Participants meetings exclusively for NGO consultations.

<sup>39</sup> The number of projects reviewed under focal area is slightly higher due to late submissions by some agencies so not considered for analysis of CSOs.

194. Table 21 below summarizes the findings of this analysis according to the roles played by the CSOs. These roles were classified as: (i) executing agency; (ii) co-executing partner; (iii) co-financier; (iv) consulted; (v) beneficiaries; and (vi) other.

**Table 21: Role of Civil Society in GEF Projects**

<b>Role</b>	<b>Number of Projects where CSOs played this role</b>
Executing	4
Co-Executing	15
Consulted	15
Co-financing	4
Beneficiaries	20
Other <sup>40</sup>	10

195. Most of projects that reported participation of CSOs identified their role as Beneficiaries (29%), followed by participation in consultation (22%) and Co-Executing (22%). In many instances where the role was co-executors, civil society partners provided technical expertise and served as facilitators with local communities. A smaller percentage (5%) participated in consultation and in co-financing. This table records CSOs participation in just one particular role that they played and avoids double-counting. However in some instances, CSOs played multiple roles in the corresponding projects. Table 22 below reports all roles played by CSOs in the cohort of projects.

**Table 22. Role of CSOs in GEF Projects**

<b>Role</b>	<b>Number of Projects where CSOs played this role</b>
Executing	10
Co-Executing	16
Consulted	22
Co-financing	5
Beneficiaries	24
Other <sup>41</sup>	9

196. The following three examples of active CSO participation in GEF-financed projects in this cohort are summarized here for illustration purposes:

197. Full Size Project under the International Waters Focal Area: ‘Development and adoption of a Strategic Action Programme for balancing water uses and sustainable natural resource management in the Orange-Senqu River trans-boundary basin’ (UNDP, GEF ID #2701). This project involves four countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa and its objective is to contribute to improved management of the Orange-Senqu River Transboundary Basin through the implementation of a sustainable programme of policy, legal and institutional reforms and investment options, using the TDA/SAP (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis/ Strategic Action Programme) process. A critical component of this process is that it involves a wide range

<sup>40</sup> Note: Included advocacy, coordination, lobby, communications, design, consulting.

<sup>41</sup> (i) Implementing; (ii) Participated in a workshop; (iii) Stakeholder in institutional framework formulation  
(iiii) In charge of coordination



of stakeholders, including civil society groups. Early demonstration of benefits from civil society involvement helps build and maintain momentum for regional cooperation. Until recently, little attention had been paid to the need to secure broad-based public support for uses associated with the Orange-Senqu River Basin. Consequently, the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) Roadmap for Stakeholder Participation was commissioned in order to address this oversight through development of an over-arching guiding document for ORASECOM. The National Action Plan (NAP) process has been very comprehensive and all-inclusive in its stakeholder engagement and its attention to detail. Each country had two national consultation workshops and there were also three regional meetings for the NAP development process. The countries have all completed their NAPs (as of October 2013) and agreed on their content and objectives. This was a major undertaking given the limited time period of 4 years and related funding. Several country stakeholders noted that the NAP process was a very strongly inter-sectoral and included national working group that was created for NAP development. These working groups had broad representation from civil society organizations (NGOs and community based organizations –CBOs) as well as government.

198. Another example is the regional multi-trust fund project, Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific (UNDP, GEF ID #3591), which is making use of SPA<sup>42</sup> resources to increase the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems in the Pacific countries of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu. The project is collaborating with both local and international NGOs on specific aspects of the project framework. For instance, local NGOs (such as the WorldFish Center (WFC) in Solomon Islands and the Institute of Applied Science in Fiji) are supporting vulnerable communities in implementing integrated coastal management approaches for food security and improved livelihood. In addition, The Nature Conservancy has facilitated various forums and workshops, and also documented a short film on the project's achievements, which emphasizes the ridges-to-reefs approach to support the restoration of coastal ecosystems. And finally, CSOs are also providing ongoing, cross-sector advice to government through participation in national coordination committees.

199. Finally, the UNIDO project, "SPWA-CC: Promoting renewable energy based mini grids for productive uses in rural areas of The Gambia" (UNIDO, GEF ID #3922) provides another good example of the involvement of civil society involvement throughout project design and implementation. Members of civil society were consulted during project design and were represented in the project steering committee, along key government ministries, public institutions, private sector, UNIDO and other international organizations. This committee periodically reviews and monitors project implementation progress and facilitate coordination between project partners. Further, the project leveraged co-financing from two local NGOs, Mbolo and Bijilo Medical Center, which supported the development of two of the six planned demonstration projects. This project also resulted in the hands-on training in renewable energy project developments for 52 women. The Bijilo Medical Center project, which began implementation in November 2014, will result in the installation of a 10 kW solar PV system to help the non-profit clinic lower its energy costs and increase the reliability of its electricity supply.

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<sup>42</sup> Strategic Pilot on Adaptation

## **CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS OF GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME AND CLIMATE RELATED FINANCE**

## GEF Small Grants Programme

200. This report also contains an update and in-depth analysis provided by UNDP on the Small Grants Programme (SGP). The information below is taken from a report submitted by UNDP on the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), as the implementing agency, reported on the third year of activities under the SGP's 5th Operational Phase (OP5). This sections below focus on the financial data as well as the substantive aspects of the implementation of the program as reported by UNDP.

201. After the experience of more than two decades of implementation, SGP has consolidated its country programme and its capacity to respond to community demand, and its ability to deliver results against the GEF focal area objectives and indicators.

202. In the course of this GEF FY14, the GEF SGP Global Programme received approval for GEF funds of \$ 73 millions in September 2013. This brought the total GEF funding of SGP in OP5 to the expected level of \$ 248 millions. Of this amount, \$ 134 milions is provided from GEF Core funds, while countries from the GEF 5 System additionally endorsed an amount of almost \$ 114 millions for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). As GEF 5 neared its end, 12 GEF recipient countries decided to endorse additional funds for SGP. Below shows the successive tranches of funding received by the SGP Global Programme in OP5.

**Table 23: GEF Funding received by SGP in OP5, not including the Upgraded Country Programmes<sup>43</sup>**

Project	Date of Approval		Amount <sup>44</sup> (USD)
Global Core	PIF Approval by Council	18-Nov-10	
	CEO Endorsement	25-Apr-11	\$134,615,385
STAR I	PIF Approval by Council	9-Nov-11	-
	CEO Endorsement	20-Apr-12	\$40,828,365
STAR II	PIF Approval by Council	12-Apr-13	-
	CEO Endorsement	19-Sep-13	\$72,851,267
STAR III	PIF Approval by Council	01-May-14	\$ 6,965,151
	CEO Endorsement (Submitted)	04-Aug-14	-

203. Nine of the most mature and experienced SGP country programmes were “upgraded” in OP5, and are now funded through separate GEF Full Size Projects (FSPs). Table 24 below provides the list of these country programmes, the GEF funding they have received, and the

<sup>43</sup> Nine SGP countries were upgraded in OP5 and are now funded separately through national Full Sized Projects (FSPs). The Upgraded SGP countries include: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, and Philippines.

<sup>44</sup> Not inclusive of GEF Agency fees.

dates on which the GEF CEO endorsement was received. While these countries report through separate annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) to the GEF, they also record grant project information in the SGP database and provide inputs to the annual survey of country programmes that generates information on the reporting year for the preparation of the GEF SGP individual AMR.

**Table 24: Total Funding for Upgraded Country Programmes in OP5**

Upgraded Countries	CEO Endorsement/Approval	Budget <sup>45</sup> (USD)
Bolivia	10-Jul-12	\$4,166,667
Brazil	5-Dec-12	\$5,000,000
Costa Rica	24-Nov-11	\$4,398,148
Ecuador	24-Nov-11	\$4,398,145
India	27-Jan-12	\$5,000,000
Kenya	28-Dec-11	\$5,000,000
Mexico	2-Feb-12	\$4,662,755
Pakistan	30-Nov-11	\$2,777,778
Philippines	11-Dec-12	\$4,583,333

204. The total number of grants projects that were under implementation (including GEF as well as other non-GEF donor funded grants) amounted to 4,169 projects for a total grant value of over \$ 144 million, supported by total co-financing value of over \$ 156 million (Table 25).

**Table 25: GEF SGP Total Active Projects by GEF and other Sources of Funding, including Upgraded Countries in OP5 (Amounts in USD millions) (July 2013 to June 2014)**

Funding Sources	Number of Projects	Grant Amount (Million USD)	Co-financing in Cash (Million USD)	Co-financing in Kind (Million USD)
<b>GEF Funds</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>135.10</b>	<b>64.58</b>	<b>84.26</b>
GEF STAR Funds	2,161	75.63	33.57	46.57
GEF Core Funds	1,473	50.86	25.35	32.94
GEF RAF Funding	262	8.62	5.66	4.75
<b>Non GEF Funds</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>9.35</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>4.26</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>88.5</b>

<sup>45</sup> These amounts represent the project budgets and are exclusive of GEF Agency fees.

205. Regarding the distribution of the active portfolio by GEF focal areas, as seen in (Table 26), in past years, Biodiversity continued to be the largest focal area, reflecting the historical strengths of the programme and the interest of many NGO and CBO grantees to address natural resource management issues. This is closely followed by Climate Change Mitigation, which has 958 ongoing projects in the active portfolio of projects. Land Degradation is just behind Climate Change Mitigation in terms of ongoing grant projects, with 830 projects in the area. International waters and Chemicals had 124 and 116 ongoing projects respectively. The number of Multifocal area projects has declined significantly in view of the guidance provided by CPMT that each project should identify a primary focal area as well as one or more secondary focal areas where relevant. Thus while many SGP projects continued to have multiple benefits and integrated approaches with relevance to more than one focal area, for better tracking of portfolio data, these are included under the primary focal area identified as the focus of the project. Capacity development was introduced as a new focal area in OP5, in alignment with the GEF 5 focal area strategies, which include the strategy for cross-cutting capacity development. SGP was required to limit the funding for capacity development projects to no more than 10% of the total grant funding for each country programme in OP5. According to the data provided below, there are 88 active projects – however only 49 of these are newly funded under the new capacity development focal area, while others are grants that have crosscutting capacity development components but may be primarily under another focal area.

**Table 26: GEF SGP Total Active Projects by Focal Areas (Grant amounts in millions USD)**

<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Grant Amount (Million USD)</b>	<b>Co-financing in Cash (Million USD)</b>	<b>Co-financing in Kind (Million USD)</b>
Biodiversity	1,668	58.38	28.38	36.30
Capacity Development	88	3.39	1.17	1.42
Chemicals	116	3.89	2.30	3.32
Climate Change Adaptation	38	1.34	0.26	0.68
Climate Change Mitigation	958	32.84	18.97	19.95
International Waters	124	4.77	2.88	4.21
Land Degradation	830	28.04	10.03	16.83
Multifocal Area	74	2.46	0.57	1.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>135.10</b>	<b>64.58</b>	<b>84.26</b>

206. Particular achievements of the GEF SGP in all focal areas, as wells as a detailed description of other themes such as partnerships, resource mobilization, risk management, the many awards the programme has won in the past year and other, can be found in the complete [GEF SGP Annual Monitoring Report \(AMR\)](#) and its [Executive Summary](#).

## Climate-Related Finance

207. In the past year, some donor countries have requested information from the GEF Secretariat on GEF project finance – beyond finance in the climate change mitigation (CCM) focal area or climate change adaptation (CCA) financing (provided through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) or the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) – that provides benefits in terms of either or both CCM or CCA.

208. With a view to updating the 2014 analysis of ‘climate-relevant finance’, the GEF Secretariat applied the Rio markers – developed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – to determine the extent to which projects approved in FY14 target climate change mitigation and/or adaptation<sup>46</sup>. Previous AMR included an assessment of the portfolio of projects approved during 2012 and 2013 fiscal years (July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2013) to develop a picture of total GEF project finance relevant for climate change.

209. An assessment of 275 projects approved in FY14; including 119 FSPs, 60 MSPs and 96 enabling activities with total funding approvals from the GEF Trust Fund amounting to \$850 million; found that 96 projects, with approvals amounting to \$270 million, targeted climate change mitigation as the principal objective; whereas 30 projects, with total funding approvals amounting to \$99 million, targeted mitigation as a significant objective. As for climate change adaptation, 48 projects, with funding approvals amounting to \$179 million, targeted adaptation as a significant objective<sup>47</sup>. A total of 144 projects were found to target climate change mitigation and/or adaptation as the principal objective or a significant objective, with total funding approvals amounting to \$490 million, or 58 per cent of the total funds approved in FY14 (Table 27).

**Table 27: Climate-related financing in FY14**

	<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>Total GEF amount (USD)</b>	<b>Share of total funding approvals in FY14 (%)</b>
CCM as principal objective	96	270,359,693	32
CCM as significant objective	30	99,375,577	12
CCA as principal objective	na	na	-
CCA as significant objective	48	179,108,348	21
Total climate-related financing (CCM or CCA as principal or significant objective)	144	490,171,314	58
<b>Total FY14 funding approvals</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>850,287,188</b>	

<sup>46</sup> Please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.htm>. A scoring system of three values was applied, in which each project was “marked” as targeting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation as the “principal” objective, a “significant” objective, or not at all. While any given project has only one “principal” objective, projects may have multiple “significant” objectives. As a result, there is a degree overlap between the projects that target mitigation as the principal objective or a significant objective; and the projects that target adaptation as a significant objective.

<sup>47</sup> The present review does not encompass the 45 climate change adaptation projects and programs that were approved in FY14, with total LDCF and SCCF financing amounting to \$299.30 million, all of which target adaptation as the principal objective.

## **Overdue Projects**

210. Since the implementation of the reform eliminating the milestone extension approval process in January 2013, the Secretariat has been tracking and reporting on projects that exceed the project cycle time standard in the weekly program management bulletin that is shared with the GEF Agencies; the status of overdue projects was also reported in the Annual Monitoring Report presented at the November 2013 Council meeting.

211. At the 47<sup>th</sup> Council meeting in May 2014, the Council approved an updated Project Cancellation Policy and also requested the GEF Secretariat to provide at the 48<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting: (i) an analysis of the stock of projects approved prior to the 47th Council Meeting and are delayed more than 18 months after approval of the project identification form (PIF) by the GEF Council and pending CEO endorsement; and (ii) to provide recommendations on how to address the issue, including possible modalities for inclusion in the updated Cancellation Policy. The primary objective of the Secretariat is to work with Agencies and countries to expedite the preparation of projects. If during consultations, projects are not found to be viable for further preparation, then the Secretariat recommends cancellation so that the resources released can be programmed through viable operations. A Council paper submitting to this 48<sup>th</sup> Council meeting provided an analysis of overdue projects as of April 30, 2015 where a total of 95 projects with total GEF resources of \$471 million were reviewed. In addition to providing the right signal and incentives to countries and Agencies, the Secretariat also recommends a one-time cancellation approach to deal with the stock of overdue projects.

212. The current list of overdue projects is presented in Annex 4.

## **ANNEXES**



## ANNEX 1: PROJECTS REVIEWED FOR FY14

### Projects Reviewed at Midterm

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area Code	Country(ies)	Project Title	Project Size
UNEP	1902	B	Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam	Development and Application of Decision-support tools to conserve and sustainably use genetic diversity in indigenous livestock and wild relatives	FSP
UNEP	2391	B	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	Facilitation of financing for Biodiversity based businesses and support of Market Development Activities in the Andean Region	FSP
UNDP	2416	B	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Mainstreaming biodiversity in Lao PDR's agricultural and land management policies, plans and programmes	FSP
WB	2450	B	Brazil	BR GEF Rio Grande do Sul Biodiversity	FSP
WB	2551	B	Colombia	CO GEF National Protected Areas TF	FSP
IDB	2687	B	Guatemala	Improvement of the Effective Management of the Mayan Biosphere Reserve Project	FSP
ADB	2766	B	China	Integrated Ecosystem Management and Environmental Protection of Baiyangdian Basin	FSP
ADB	2788	B	China	Ningxia Integrated Ecosystem and Agricultural Development Project	FSP
IDB	2881	B	Costa Rica	Marine and Coastal Resources Management in Puntarenas	FSP
WB	2948	B	Sierra Leone	SL-GEF Biodiversity Conservation Project	FSP
UNEP	3077	B	Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru and so on	Greening the Cocoa Industry	FSP
ADB	3279	B	Indonesia	Citarum Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project	FSP
UNDP	3526	B	Mauritius	Expanding Coverage and Strengthening Management Effectiveness of the Terrestrial Protected Area Network on the Island of Mauritius Management Effectiveness of the Terrestrial Protected Area Network on the Island of Mauritius	FSP
UNDP	3606	B	Philippines	Expanding and diversifying the national system of terrestrial protected areas in the Philippines	FSP
UNEP	3626	B	Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau	Micronesia Challenge: Sustainable finance systems for protected area management in Micronesia Challenge States	FSP
UNEP	3722	B	Brazil	Improving Brazilian capacity to conserve and use biodiversity through information	FSP

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area Code	Country(ies)	Project Title	Project Size
				management and use	
UNDP	3737	B	Namibia	NAMIBIA Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM-PLACE)	FSP
UNEP	3807	B	Vietnam, Chile, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago	Project for Ecosystem Services (ProEcoServ)	FSP
UNEP	3813	B	Mexico	Integrating trade-offs between supply of ecosystem services and land use options into poverty alleviation efforts and development planning in the Mixteca	FSP
WB	3886	B	Colombia	CO (AF)Nat. Protected areas	FSP
UNDP	3925	B	Seychelles	Strengthening Seychelles' Protected Area System through NGO Management modalities	FSP
UNDP	3945	B	Armenia	Catalyzing Financial Sustainability of Armenia's Protected Areas System	MSP
UNDP	3949	B	Georgia	Ensuring sufficiency and predictability of revenues for the Georgia's protected areas system	FSP
UNDP	3997	B	Albania	Improving coverage and management effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas	MSP
IFAD	4494	B	SAO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	Integrated Ecosystem Approach to Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Conservation in the Buffer Zones of the Obo and Principe Natural Parks	FSP
WB	1900	C	Mexico	MX GEF LargeScale RE Dev (La Venta)	FSP
UNEP/UNDP	2939	C	Global	Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	FSP
WB	3267	C	Yemen	MENARID: Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen	FSP
AfDB	3302	C	Malawi	Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture (CARLA)	FSP
World Bank	3552	C	India	IND: Chiller Energy Efficiency Project - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	FP
IFAD	3695	C	Mongolia	Mongolia Livestock Sector Adaptation Project	FSP
UNDP	3733	C	Haiti	Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti	FSP
WB	3824	C	China	CN-GEF Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City	FSP

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area Code	Country(ies)	Project Title	Project Size
UNEP	3890	C	Cambodia	Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia considering livelihood improvement and ecosystems	FSP
UNIDO	3917	C	Ukraine	Improving Energy Efficiency and Promoting Renewable Energy in the Agro-Food and other Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine	FSP
UNIDO	3922	C	Gambia	SPWA-CC Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini-Grids for productive U ses in Rural Areas in the Gambia	FSP
World Bank	3964	C	Argentina	Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	EA
WB	3973	C	Armenia	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	FSP
UNIDO	4005	C	Cote d'Ivoire	SPWA-CC Promoting renewable energy based grids in rural communities for productive uses in Cote d'Ivoire	MSP
IDB	4138	C	Colombia	Catalytic Investments for Geothermal Power	FSP
UNIDO	4147	C	Ecuador	Industrial Energy Efficiency in Ecuador	MSP
IFAD	4149	C	Mexico	Mitigating Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management and Capacity Building in the Southern States of Mexico (States of Campeche Chiapas and Oaxaca)	FSP
IFAD	4368	C	Ghana	Promoting Value Chain Approach to Adaptation in Agriculture	FSP
UNDP	3519	I	Argentina, Uruguay	Reducing and preventing land-based pollution in the Río de la Plata/Maritime Front through implementation of the FrePlata Strategic Action Programme	FSP
IDB/UNEP	3766	I	Antigua and Barbuda	Testing a Prototype Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management - CReW	FSP
WB	3978	I	Regional	5M-GEF Coordination&Capacity Bldg. NASA	FSP
WB	4001	I	World	Governance and Knowledge generation	FSP
IFAD	3362	L	Eritrea	Catchments and Landscape Management	FSP
IFAD	3367	L	Ethiopia	Community-Based Integrated Natural Resources Management in Lake Tana Watershed	FSP
AfDB	3368	L	Gambia	SIP: Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Project (PIWAMP)	FSP

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area Code	Country(ies)	Project Title	Project Size
UNDP	3372	L	Lesotho	SIP: Capacity Building and Knowledge Management for SLM	FSP
UNDP	3376	L	Malawi	SIP: Private Public Sector Partnership on Capacity Building for SLM in the Shire River Basin	FSP
UNDP	3391	L	United Republic of Tanzania	SIP: Reducing Land Degradation on the Highlands of Kilimanjaro Region	FSP
UNDP	3393	L	Uganda	SIP: Enabling Environment for SLM to overcome land degradation in the cattle corridor of Uganda	FSP
UNDP	2275	M	Morocco	The Middle Atlas Forest Restoration project	MSP
IFAD	2369	M	China	PRC-GEF An IEM Approach to the Conservation of Biodiversity in Dry land Ecosystems - under the PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dry land	FSP
UNEP	2600	M	Albania, Croatia, Egypt	Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem-Regional Component: Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and Its Coastal Areas	FSP
IFAD	2631	M	Jordan	MENARID Mainstreaming sustainable land management practices	FSP
IFAD	2632	M	Morocco	MENARID Participatory control of desertification and poverty reduction in the arid and semi-arid high plateaus ecosystems in Morocco	FSP
IFAD	2709	M	Tunisia	MENARID Support to sustainable land management in the Siliana Governorate	FSP
UNDP	2732	M	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	MENARID: Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	FSP
UNDP	3635	M	Cambodia	SFM: Strengthening sustainable forest management and the development of bio-energy markets to promote environmental sustainability and reduce rural poverty and CO2 emissions in Cambodia	FSP
UNDP	3749	M	Chile, Peru	Towards ecosystem management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem	FSP
UNIDO	2926	P	China	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Obsolete POPs Pesticides and other POPs Wastes in China	FSP

## Projects Reviewed at Completion

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area Code	Country(ies)	Project Title	Project Size
WB	1214	B	Jordan	JO-Integrated Ecosystems/Rift Valley	FSP
WB	1234	B	Benin	BJ-GEF Com.-Based Coastal Marine Biodiv.	FSP
UNEP	1259	B	Bolivia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan	In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application	FSP
WB	1273	B	Guinea	GN-GEF Coastal Marine & Biodiversity Mg	FSP
WB	2003	B	Mozambique	MZ-GEF TFCA & Tourism Dev (FY06)	FSP
UNEP	2342	B	Global	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranche 2	FSP
WB	2372	B	Bosnia and Herz	FOREST & MTN PROT AREA (GEF)	FSP
WB	2884	B	Costa Rica	CR GEF Mntstreamg Market-Based Instrumnt	FSP
UNEP	3183	B	Regional	Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean	FSP
UNEP	3629	B	Costa Rica	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP
WB	3668	B	Zambia	ZM-Kasanka & Lavushi Parks GEF (FY09)	MSP
WB	3676	B	Argentina	AR Grasslands MSP	MSP
UNEP	3790	B	Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador,	Communities of Conservation: Safeguarding the World's Most Threatened Species (Andes Region)	FSP
WB	3817	B	Guinea-Bissau	GW:GEF Biodiversity Conservation Trust Fund	MSP
WB	3961	B	Gambia, The	GM: Strength. Integrated Biodiversity Management	MSP
UNEP	4527	B	Global	Partnering for natural resources management - Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)	MSP
FAO	4769	B	Trinidad and Tobago	Improving Forest and Protected Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago	FSP
WB	1532	C	Philippines	PH-GEF-Electric Cooprtv System Loss Redu	FSP
UNEP	2683	C	Regional	Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa.	FSP
WB	2918	C	Rwanda	Sustainable Energy Development Project (SEDP)	FSP
UNEP	2954	C	Indonesia	Bus Rapid Transit and Pedestrian Improvements in Jakarta	FSP
UNEP	3224	C	Global	Establishing Sustainable Liquid Biofuels Production Worldwide (A Targeted Research Project)	MSP
UNDP	3425	C	Kyrgyzstan	Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	MSP
UNEP	3948	C	South Africa	Reducing the Carbon Footprint of Major Sporting Events, FIFA 2010 and the implementation of the national greening programme in liaison with 2010 FIFA LOC	MSP

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area Code	Country(ies)	Project Title	Project Size
UNDP	4030	C	Russian Federation	Greening 2014 Sochi Olympics: A Strategy and Action Plan for the Greening Legacy	MSP
WB	4219	C	Haiti	Emergency program for solar power generation and lighting for Haiti, as a consequence of the Earthquake in Port au Prince.	MSP
UNIDO	4514	C	South Africa	Greening the COP17 in Durban	MSP
UNIDO	1346	I	Mexico	Integrated assessment and management of the Gulf of Mexico large marine ecosystem	FSP
UNDP	1462	I	Regional	Programme for the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems: Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLMEs)	FSP
UNEP/UNDP	2586	I	Regional	Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries	FSP
WB	2979	I	China	CN-GEF-IF-SHANDONG ENVMT 2	FSP
UNDP	3305	I	Angola, Benguala	Implementation of the Benguela Current LME Strategic Action Program for Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Reducing Coastal Resources Degradation	FSP
UNEP/UNDP	3900	I	Global	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The IW Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW: LEARN) - Operational Phase	FSP
UNEP	2052	L	Regional	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A Livelihoods and Ecosystem Approach	MSP
IFAD	2373	L	Brazil	Sustainable Land Management in the Semi-arid Sertao	FSP
UNEP	2377	L	Regional	Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains - and Integrated and Transboundary Initiative in Central Asia Phase I	FSP
WB	1476	M	Brazil	BR GEF Caatinga Conservation and Sustainable Management	FSP
IDB	2517	M	Costa Rica, Panama	Sustainable Environmental Management for Sixaola River Basin	FSP
UNEP	2520	M	Regional	Development of Sub-Regional Environmental Action Plans of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	MSP
UNEP	4543	M	Global	The GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative	MSP
IFAD	3627	M	Vietnam	SFM: Promotion of Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Vietnam Uplands	MSP
UNEP	3185	O	Regional	Continued Institutional Strengthening Support for CEITs to meet the obligations of the Montreal Protocol	MSP

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area Code	Country(ies)	Project Title	Project Size
UNIDO	2865	P	Regional	Promotion of Strategies to Reduce Unintentional Production of POPs in the PERSGA Coastal Zone	MSP
UNIDO	2875	P	Macedonia	Phasing out of PCBs and PCB-containing Equipment	MSP
UNIDO	3572	P	Regional	Regional: Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Clusters of Annex C of Article 5 Sectors in ESEA Region	MSP
UNEP	3663	P	Regional	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in the Pacific Islands Region	MSP
UNEP	3673	P	Regional	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries	MSP
UNEP	3674	P	Regional	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in West Africa	MSP
UNEP	3778	P	Regional	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin America and Caribbean States	MSP

## ANNEX 2: ADAPTATION PROJECTS UNDER THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY ON ADAPTATION

GEF ID	Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SPA amount (grant + fees) (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Report reviewed
2095	Regional	Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the La Plata Basin with Respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change	UNEP	1,090,000.00	51,914,711.00	MTR
2364	Regional	Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Climate Change	UNEP	2,200,000.00	45,590,090.00	MTR
2753	Sri Lanka	Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of post-tsunami Sri Lanka	IFAD	2,101,447.00	7,759,450.00	MTR
2889	Mozambique	Market-Led Smallholders Development in the Zambezi Valley	World Bank	1,672,000.00	21,526,000.00	TE
3129	Tajikistan	Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the face of Climate Change	UNDP	1,100,000.00	2,206,000.00	PIR
3134	Uruguay	Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Uruguay	UNDP	1,100,000.00	2,927,900.00	PIR
3267	Yemen	MENARID: Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agro-biodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands of Yemen	World Bank	4,620,000.00	31,838,000.00	PIR
3470	India	Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management	World Bank	2,959,000.00	88,000,000.00	PIR
3471	India	Sustainable Land, Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	World Bank	346,500.00	90,000,000.00	PIR



3472	India	Integrated Land and Ecosystem Management to Combat Land Degradation and Deforestation in Madhya Pradesh	UNDP	220,000.00	95,773,750.00	MTR
3589	Regional	Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia	ADB	2,000,000.00	29,450,000.00	PIR
3591	Regional	Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific	ADB	2,000,000.00	24,674,000.00	PIR
3669	Tunisia	Second Natural Resources Management Project	World Bank	699,600.00	58,380,000.00	PIR
3882	India	SLEM/CPP: Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach (under India: SLEM)	FAO	1,000,000.00	2,878,563.00	PIR

### **ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

As reported in the May 2014 AMR Part II, during GEF-4, 23 Medium-Size Projects CCCD projects (called CB2 projects) - were approved to address national environmental capacity constraints as a follow up to the National Capacity Self- Assessments that countries undertook with funding from the GEF and implemented by UNDP and UNEP. The main focus of these CB2 projects was on developing capacities to improve environmental governance systems and on mainstreaming global environmental issues into national development agendas. They amounted to a total of \$11 million in GEF support and \$ 12 million in co-financing. Twenty of these projects have been implemented by UNDP and 3 projects by UNEP. The GEF Secretariat commissioned an independent study to analyze the contribution of these CB2 projects to institutionalizing targeted national capacities to meet and sustain global environmental objectives and impacts. The results of the study can be found at: <http://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-development>

For GEF-5, the CCCD strategy aimed at supporting countries to strengthen their underlying capacities to meet agreed Rio Convention objectives, through creating synergies among the full set of GEF and MEA interventions, creating economies of scale to institutionalize critical individual, organizational, and systemic (i.e., policy, legislative and awareness) capacities to protect the global environment. During GEF-5 a total of 40 projects were approved under the CCCD Strategy for \$43 million in GEF funding and \$70 million in co-financing. Thus, 96.8% of the total funding available for GEF-5 (\$44million) was approved to support 39 Mid-Sized projects distributed amongst Africa, CIS, Latin America and Asia and one Full-Sized regional project for the Pacific. Since approvals of these projects are relatively recent.

#### ANNEX 4: OVERDUE PROJECTS ACCORDING TO STANDARD PREPARATION TIME LIMITS

All projects listed in this Annex have passed the due date for CEO approval or endorsement and will continue to be in this list until they completed the approval or endorsement stage. The last column shows where the projects are pending and expected action can either be from the Agencies or from the GEF Secretariat.

##### Overdue CEO Approvals/CEO Endorsements as of April 30, 2015

	GEF_ID	Country	Title	Agency	Type	PIF Approval/Clearance Date	Focal Area	Trust Fund	GEFAmount	Project Location	GEFPhase
1	4112	Morocco	Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector	AfDB	FP	23-Sep-09	Climate Change	GET	2,730,000	Agency	GEF - 4
2	3982	Kazakhstan	Elimination of POPs Wastes	World Bank	FP	14-Sep-09	POPs	GET	10,350,000	Agency	GEF - 4
3	4427	Russian Federation	Russia Energy Efficiency Financing (REEF) Project	World Bank	FP	28-Dec-10	Climate Change	GET	22,727,273	Agency	GEF - 5
4	4651	China	A Landscape Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Northeastern China	World Bank	FP	11-Jan-12	Biodiversity	GET	3,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5
5	4668	Regional	Demonstration of Effectiveness of Diversified, Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Interventions, and Strengthening National Capacity for Innovative Implementation of Integrated Vector Management (IVM) for Disease Prevention and Control in the WHO AFRO Region	UNEP	FP	27-Mar-12	POPs	GET	15,491,700	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
6	4893	India	Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency Through Energy Management Standard, System Optimization and Technology Incubation	UNIDO	FP	10-Apr-12	Climate Change	GET	4,465,455	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
7	4927	India	Facility for Low Carbon Technology Deployment	World Bank	FP	23-Apr-12	Climate Change	GET	9,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5
8	4953	Regional	Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project	AfDB	FP	20-Apr-12	Multi Focal Area	GET	6,336,364	Agency	GEF - 5

9	4852	Costa Rica	Sustainable Management of Ecosystem Services: A model for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Terrestrial Landscapes	IADB	FP	17-Apr-12	Biodiversity	GET	3,485,330	Agency	GEF - 5
10	4859	Brazil	Consolidation of National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and Enhanced Flora and Fauna Protection	IADB	FP	12-Apr-12	Multi Focal Area	GET	32,621,820	Agency	GEF - 5
11	4764	Regional	Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders	UNEP	FP	13-Apr-12	Multi Focal Area	GET	4,695,454	Agency	GEF - 5
12	4632	China	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Soda Saline-alkaline Wetlands Agro Pastoral Landscapes in the Western Area of the Jilin Province	FAO	FP	2-Feb-12	Multi Focal Area	GET	2,627,000	Agency	GEF - 5
13	5125	Lebanon	Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Marginal Areas (SALMA)	World Bank	FP	3-Oct-12	Climate Change	SCCF	7,147,635	Agency	GEF - 5
14	4905	Cambodia	Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape-based Collaborative Management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as Demonstrated in the Monduliri Conservation Landscape (CAMPAS Project)	UNEP	FP	3-Oct-12	Multi Focal Area	GET	4,718,182	Agency	GEF - 5
15	5211	Yemen	Integrated Water Harvesting Technologies to Adapt to Climate Change Induced Water Shortage	UNDP	FP	25-Jan-13	Climate Change	LDCF	4,920,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
16	5209	Sierra Leone	Building Resilience to Climate Change in the Water and Sanitation Sector	AfDB	FP	25-Jan-13	Climate Change	LDCF	4,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5
17	5271	Global	Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities	UNDP	FP	7-Mar-13	International Waters	GET	5,500,000	Agency	GEF - 5
18	5278	Global	Strengthening Global	UNDP	FP	20-Feb-13	International	GET	2,500,000	Agency	GEF - 5

			Governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their Coasts through Enhanced Sharing and Application of LME/ICM/MPA Knowledge and Information Tools				Waters				
19	5150	Chile	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting	UNEP	FP	7-Mar-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	2,485,713	Agency	GEF - 5
20	4865	China	Expansion and Improvement of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Greater Shennongjia Area, Hubei Province	UNEP	FP	20-Feb-13	Biodiversity	GET	2,657,534	Agency	GEF - 5
21	4775	Ecuador	Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces	FAO	FP	21-Feb-13	Multi Focal Area	MTF	3,856,060	Agency	GEF - 5
22	5149	Cuba	Clean Energy Technologies for the Rural Areas in Cuba (CleanEnerg-Cuba)	UNDP	FP	20-Feb-13	Climate Change	GET	2,737,524	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
23	5137	India	Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Agricultural Sector to Ensure Ecosystem Services and Reduce Vulnerability	UNEP	FP	20-Feb-13	Biodiversity	GET	3,046,347	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
24	5148	Regional	Subregional Action Plan (Asia) for PBDEs Management and Reduction	UNEP	FP	21-Feb-13	POPs	GET	3,950,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
25	5000	Regional	Lifecycle Management of Pesticides and Disposal of POPs Pesticides in Central Asian Countries and Turkey	FAO	FP	19-Feb-13	POPs	GET	8,136,986	Agency	GEF - 5
26	5195	Regional	Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement MEAs by Strengthening Planning, and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the	UNEP	FP	20-Feb-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	4,319,635	Agency	GEF - 5

			Pacific Islands								
27	5199	Colombia	Demonstration and Assessment of Battery-electric Vehicles for Mass Transit in Colombia	IADB	FP	20-Feb-13	Climate Change	GET	2,200,000	Agency	GEF - 5
28	5112	Argentina	Governance Strengthening for the Management and Protection of Coastal- Marine Biodiversity in Key Ecological Areas and the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)	FAO	FP	21-Feb-13	Biodiversity	GET	3,534,786	Agency	GEF - 5
29	5122	Solomon Islands	Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands	FAO	FP	21-Feb-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	5,676,454	Agency	GEF - 5
30	5299	Bolivia	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting	UNEP	FP	7-Mar-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	3,059,361	Agency	GEF - 5
31	4858	Bangladesh	Environmentally-sound Management and Disposal of PCBs and Medical Wastes	UNID O	FP	19-Feb-13	POPs	GET	3,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5
32	4847	Bahamas	Pine Islands - Forest/Mangrove Innovation and Integration (Grand Bahama, New Providence, Abaco and Andros)	UNEP	FP	21-Feb-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	2,853,425	Agency	GEF - 5
33	4849	Colombia	Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Magdalena River Basin	IADB	FP	21-Feb-13	Biodiversity	GET	6,363,636	Agency	GEF - 5
34	5152	Yemen	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting	UNEP	FP	7-Mar-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	2,028,616	Agency	GEF - 5
35	5083	Kenya	Development of SFM and Support to REDD for Dryland Forests	FAO	FP	20-Feb-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	2,823,439	Agency	GEF - 5
36	4940	Regional	Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities	UNEP	FP	20-Feb-13	International Waters	GET	10,867,000	Agency	GEF - 5
37	5194	Rwanda	Building Resilience of Communities Living in Degraded Forests, Savannahs and Wetlands of Rwanda Through an Ecosystem	UNEP	FP	26-Mar-13	Climate Change	LDCF	5,500,000	Agency	GEF - 5

			Management Approach								
38	5231	Angola	Integrating Climate Change into Environment and Sustainable Land Management Practices	AfDB	FP	5-Apr-13	Climate Change	LDCF	4,416,210	Agency	GEF - 5
39	5203	Nepal	Catalysing Ecosystem Restoration for Resilient Natural Capital and Rural Livelihoods in Degraded Forests and Rangelands of Nepal.	UNEP	FP	27-Mar-13	Climate Change	LDCF	5,246,475	Agency	GEF - 5
40	5293	Russian Federation	Save the Source: Catalyzing Market Transformation of Breweries from a Major Natural Resource Consuming Industry to a Pro-active Steward for Resource Efficient Cleaner Production	UNID O	FP	20-Feb-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	6,300,000	Agency	GEF - 5
41	5341	South Africa	South Africa Wind Energy Project (SAWEP) Phase II	UNDP	FP	24-Apr-13	Climate Change	GET	3,554,250	Agency	GEF - 5
42	5378	Brazil	Fourth National Communication and Biennial Update Reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	UNDP	FP	2-May-13	Climate Change	GET	7,528,500	Agency	GEF - 5
43	4899	Indonesia	Promoting Energy Efficiency for Non-HCFC Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (PENHRA)(RESUBMISSION)	UNDP	FP	20-Feb-13	Climate Change	GET	5,020,822	Agency	GEF - 5
44	5179	Mexico	Sound Management of POPs Containing Waste	UNDP	FP	24-Apr-13	POPs	GET	5,720,000	Agency	GEF - 5
45	5301	Regional	Enabling Country of the Transboundary Syr Darya Basin to Make Sustainable Use of their Ground Water Potential and Subsurface Space with Consideration to Climate Variability and Change	UNDP	FP	24-Apr-13	International Waters	GET	3,500,000	Agency	GEF - 5
46	4748	Regional	Improving Lake Chad Management through Building Climate Change Resilience and Reducing Ecosystem Stress	UNDP	FP	23-Apr-13	International Waters	GET	5,830,000	Agency	GEF - 5

			through Implementaion of the SAP								
47	5372	Belarus	Belarus Green Cities: Supporting Green Urban Development in Small and Medium Sized Cities in Belarus	UNDP	FP	24-Apr-13	Climate Change	GET	3,091,000	Agency	GEF - 5
48	5286	Equatorial Guinea	Sustainable Energy for All: Promoting Small Scale Hydropower in Bioko and Other Clean Energy Solutions for Remote Islands	UNDP	FP	24-Apr-13	Climate Change	GET	3,502,968	Agency	GEF - 5
49	5289	Guinea	Developing a Market for Biogas Resource Development and Utilization in Guinea	UNDP	FP	24-Apr-13	Climate Change	GET	2,647,706	Agency	GEF - 5
50	5356	Global	Global Forest Watch 2.0 FW 2.0	UNEP	FP	23-Apr-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	5,342,465	Agency	GEF - 5
51	5396	Russian Federation	National Urban Transport Improvement Project	World Bank	FP	24-Apr-13	Climate Change	GET	9,132,420	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
52	5174	Yemen	Rural Adaptation in Yemen	IFAD	FP	22-Jan-13	Climate Change	LDCF	10,000,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
53	5135	Chile	Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem	UNEP	FP	24-Apr-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	5,657,201	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
54	5384	Regional	Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources for the Andean Region	World Bank	FP	24-Apr-13	Multi Focal Area	MTF	9,696,621	Agency	GEF - 5
55	5388	Regional	PPP-IDB Sustainable Caribbean Basin Private Equity Fund (PROGRAM)	IADB	FP	1-May-13	Climate Change	GET	15,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5
56	5401	Regional	Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	UNEP	FP	29-Apr-13	International Waters	GET	3,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5
57	5364	India	Improving Rural Energy Access in Deficit States	World Bank	FP	24-Apr-13	Climate Change	GET	12,844,000	Agency	GEF - 5
58	5362	Cote d'Ivoire	POPs Pesticides Management Project	World Bank	FP	24-Apr-13	POPs	GET	7,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5



59	5285	Indonesia	Strengthening Forest and Ecosystem Connectivity in RIMBA Landscape of Central Sumatra through Investing in Natural Capital, Biodiversity Conservation, and Land-based Emission Reductions (RIMBA)	UNEP	FP	24-Apr-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	9,431,763	Agency	GEF - 5
60	5312	Regional	Sustainable Energy for the Eastern Caribbean (SEEC) Program	IADB	FP	24-Apr-13	Climate Change	GET	3,013,698	Agency	GEF - 5
61	5327	South Africa	Securing Multiple Ecosystems Benefit Through SLM in the Productive But Degraded Landscapes of South Africa	UNDP	FP	23-Apr-13	Land Degradation	GET	4,237,900	Agency	GEF - 5
62	5334	Sao Tome and Principe	Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Grid-based Hydroelectric Electricity through an Integrated Approach in Sao Tome and Principe	UNDP	FP	23-Apr-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	5,274,544	Agency	GEF - 5
63	5272	Kenya	Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Agrobiodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya	UNEP	FP	23-Apr-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	3,583,800	Agency	GEF - 5
64	5104	Russian Federation	Sustainable Land Management and Ecosystem-based Climate Change Mitigation in the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion (RESUBMISSION)	UNDP	FP	20-Feb-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	8,170,000	Agency	GEF - 5
65	5132	India	Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Water and Food Security	UNEP	FP	24-Apr-13	Biodiversity	GET	4,196,575	Agency	GEF - 5
66	5280	Congo DR	Resilience of Muanda's Communities from Coastal Erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	FP	29-May-13	Climate Change	LDCF	5,355,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
67	5382	Guinea	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation	UNDP	FP	29-May-13	Climate	LDCF	8,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5

			Targeting Vulnerable Communities of the Upper Guinea Region				Change				
68	5279	Togo	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas in Togo	AfDB	FP	20-Aug-13	Climate Change	LDCF	8,932,420	Agency	GEF - 5
69	5433	Mozambique	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	FAO	FP	25-Sep-13	Climate Change	LDCF	9,000,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
70	5394	Zambia	Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project	AfDB	FP	24-Sep-13	Climate Change	LDCF	6,210,000	Agency	GEF - 5
71	5210	Cameroon	Sustainable Farming and Critical Habitat Conservation to Achieve Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Protected Areas Management Effectiveness in Western Cameroon SUFACHAC	UNEP	MSP	5-Mar-13	Biodiversity	GET	1,716,895	Agency	GEF - 5
72	5354	Madagascar	Participatory Sustainable Land Management in the Grassland Plateaus of Western Madagascar	UNEP	MSP	10-Jun-13	Land Degradation	GET	1,584,931	Agency	GEF - 5
73	5392	Iraq	Initial Steps for the Establishment of the National Protected Areas Network	UNEP	MSP	25-Jul-13	Biodiversity	GET	1,230,365	Agency	GEF - 5
74	5424	Congo	Small Hydropower-based Mini-grids for Rural Electrification	UNDP	MSP	21-Aug-13	Climate Change	GET	1,944,133	Agency	GEF - 5
75	5483	Armenia	Enhancing Livelihoods in Rural Communities through Mainstreaming and Strengthening Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization	UNEP	MSP	16-Aug-13	Biodiversity	GET	883,242	Agency	GEF - 5
76	5290	Venezuela	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Venezuela in Accordance to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	UNEP	MSP	1-Aug-13	Biodiversity	GET	1,860,000	Agency	GEF - 5
77	5326	Pakistan	Generating Global Environmental Benefits from	UNDP	MSP	19-Sep-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	995,500	Agency	GEF - 5

			Improved Decision Making Systems and Local Planning in Pakistan								
78	5557	Haiti	Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti	UNEP	MSP	12-Sep-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	1,298,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
79	5371	Senegal	Project for the Restoration and Strengthening the Resilience of the Lake de Guiers Wetland Ecosystems (PRRELAG)	AfDB	MSP	9-Sep-13	Biodiversity	GET	1,315,525	Agency	GEF - 5
80	5470	Uruguay	Improved Convention Coordination for Sustainable Growth in Uruguay (ECCOSUR)	UNDP	MSP	6-Sep-13	Multi Focal Area	GET	1,862,400	Agency	GEF - 5
81	5605	Morocco	Developing a National Framework on Access to and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge as a Strategy to Contribute to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Morocco	UNDP	MSP	19-Nov-13	Biodiversity	GET	812,785	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
82	5403	Uzbekistan	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agricultural Biodiversity to Improve Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services in Agriculture Production	UNEP	MSP	24-Dec-13	Biodiversity	GET	1,235,845	Agency	GEF - 5
83	5154	Kenya	Sustainable Conversion of Waste into Clean Energy for GHG Emission Reduction	UNIDO	MSP	17-Dec-13	Climate Change	GET	1,999,998	Agency	GEF - 5
84	5634	Regional	Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Countries of the Pacific Region	UNEP	MSP	11-Dec-13	Biodiversity	NPIF	1,762,557	Agency	GEF - 5
85	5655	Vanuatu	Mainstreaming Global Environmental Priorities into National Policies and Programmes	UNDP	MSP	17-Jan-14	Multi Focal Area	GET	550,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
86	5610	Afghanistan	Reducing GHG Emissions Through Community Forests and Sustainable Biomass Energy	FAO	MSP	28-Jan-14	Climate Change	GET	1,735,160	Agency	GEF - 5
87	5458	Peru	Conservation, Management and	IADB	MSP	24-Jan-14	Multi Focal	GET	1,983,799	Agency	GEF - 5

			Restoration of Fragile Lomas Ecosystems				Area				
88	5595	St. Vincent and Grenadines	Monitoring and Assessment of MEA Implementation and Environmental Trends in St Vincent and the Grenadines	UNEP	MSP	10-Feb-14	Multi Focal Area	GET	1,300,000	Agency	GEF - 5
89	5653	Vietnam	Capacity Building for the Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	UNDP	MSP	6-Mar-14	Biodiversity	GET	2,000,000	Agency	GEF - 5
90	5716	Armenia	Generate Global Environmental Benefits through Environmental Education and Raising Awareness of Stakeholders	UNDP	MSP	25-Mar-14	Multi Focal Area	GET	750,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
91	5638	Albania	Establishing Albania's Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System Aligned with the Global Environmental Reporting	UNDP	MSP	7-Mar-14	Multi Focal Area	GET	970,000	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
92	5721	Global	Rhino Impact Bonds An Innovative Financing Mechanism for Site-Based Rhinoceros Conservation	UNDP	MSP	31-Mar-14	Biodiversity	GET	1,721,500	GEFSEC	GEF - 5
93	5446	Honduras	Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Honduran Hotel Industry	UNDP	MSP	31-Mar-14	Climate Change	GET	1,228,538	Agency	GEF - 5
94	5691	Tanzania	Sustainable Land Management of Lake Nyasa Catchment in Tanzania	UNEP	MSP	10-Mar-14	Land Degradation	GET	1,298,980	Agency	GEF - 5
95	5698	Global	Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Mitigation Co-benefits SLM CCMC	UNEP	MSP	11-Mar-14	Land Degradation	GET	1,804,800	Agency	GEF - 5
	<b>Grand total</b>								<b>470,694,020</b>		