

GEF Council Meeting
November 13 – 15, 2012
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 12

**ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW FY12:
PART I**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council having reviewed GEF/C.43/05/Rev.01, *Annual Monitoring Review FY 12: Part I*, welcomes the overall finding that the GEF portfolio under implementation in 2012 performed satisfactorily across all focal areas. The Council welcomes the inclusion of an annual status update on Enabling Activities and Programmatic Approaches as well as the information provided on the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE).

The Council requests the Secretariat to align its reporting requirements to the streamlining measures undertaken in the Project Cycle.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) is designed to provide information regarding the overall health of the GEF Trust Fund's active portfolio of projects and to provide an overview of the portfolio approvals in any given fiscal year. At its meeting in May 2011, the Council agreed to a two-step approach to the AMR: (i) Part one containing a macro-view of the portfolio under implementation presented to the Council at its fall meeting soon after the conclusion of the fiscal year; and (ii) Part two, presented in the spring, containing more in-depth analysis of outcomes, experiences, and lessons learned.

This year's AMR provides: (i) an overview of cumulative project approvals since GEF inception; (ii) an analysis of GEF-5 project approvals through FY 12; (iii) a breakdown of GEF's active portfolio including performance ratings; and (iv) information on management effectiveness and efficiency indicators. The FY 12 report also includes for the first time a status update on GEF's active portfolio of Enabling Activities (EAs) as well as information on the influence of the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) process on GEF-5 programming

A break-down of project and program approvals by focal area objective and outcome are also presented to show the overall percentage of funds delivered toward respective project goals and focal area targets (in response to Council Meeting Highlights, June 2010). This analysis of project/program indicative funding by focal area objectives and outcomes is presented in the portfolio overview section for GEF-5 approvals through 2012.

The 2012 AMR includes projects and programs in 146 countries that began implementation on or before July 1, 2011. Specifically, the 2012 report includes all projects under implementation, for at least part of the period July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012, as part of the GEF's active portfolio. The majority of projects reported in the 2012 AMR were approved in GEF-4 (467), with 242 remaining from GEF-3 (32% of the active portfolio) and 23 from GEF-2 (3% of the active portfolio). There are currently 14 projects under implementation from GEF-5. GEF-4 projects under implementation now constitute 63% of the GEF's active portfolio, having increased by 39% over the previous reporting period (159 in FY 10 to 284 in FY 11 to 467 FY 12).

FY 12 marks the second year of funding under GEF-5. Two hundred and fifty projects and programs were approved in FY 12 for a total grant amount of \$1,249 million. The current report covers only the funds in the GEF Trust Fund; a separate monitoring report for the LDCE/SCCF will be presented to the spring LDCE/SCCF Council meeting.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	6
GEF at a Glance (as of June 30, 2012).....	7
Table 1: GEF at a Glance (as of June 30, 2012)	7
Portfolio Overview.....	8
Cumulative Project Approvals since Inception.....	8
Table 2: GEF Cumulative Funding By Modality.....	8
Net Commitments, Funding Decisions, and Cash Transfers	9
GEF’s Programming by Fiscal Year	9
GEF-5 Approvals through FY 12.....	10
Planned Co-financing for GEF-5	14
National Portfolio Formulation Exercise	15
Indicative Programming Focal Area Objectives GEF-5	16
Indicative Programming Focal Area Outcome GEF-5.....	22
Projects and Programs Under Implementation	23
Enabling Activities.....	25
Performance Ratings	28
Regional/Global Analysis	30
Management Efficiency and Effectiveness.....	31
Agency Administrative Expense.....	35
Annex I: Operationally Closed GEF Projects in FY 12.....	36
Annex II: Cancelled GEF Projects in FY 12	43
Annex III: Agency Administrative Expenses 2012	44
Annex IV: List of Focal Area Objectives and Expected Outcomes for GEF-5.....	56

List of Tables

Table 1: GEF at a Glance (as of June 30, 2012)	7
Table 2: GEF Cumulative Funding By Modality	8
Table 3: Comparison of FY 11 and FY 12 of GEF-5 approvals by Focal Area	13
Table 4: Approved GEF-5 Projects for NPFs by Focal Area	196
Table 5: FA Objectives Replenishment Scenarios vs. Amount Programmed Through FY 12	19
Table 6: Projects Under Implementation at a Glance by Agency in FY 12	24
Table 7: Projects Under Implementation at a Glance by Focal Area in FY 12	25
Table 8: Projects Under Implementation at a Glance by Region in FY 12	25
Table 9: Breakdown of EAs Approved FY 12 by Focal Area	26
Table 10: Breakdown of EAs Completed FY 12 by Focal Area	26
Table 11: Breakdown of EAs Under Implementation FY 12 by Focal Area	26
Table 12: Development Objective Ratings and Implementation Progress Ratings by Agency ...	29
Table 13: Breakdown of the Percentage of DO and IP Ratings for Projects by Focal Area	29
Table 14: Breakdown of the Percentage of DO and IP Ratings for Projects by Region	30
Table 15: Management Effectiveness and Efficiency Indicators	31

List of Figures

Figure 1: Cumulative GEF Project Approvals.....	8
Figure 2: Cumulative Funds Transfer, Commitments, and Funding Decisions	9
Figure 3: Project Approvals by US\$ Amount and Number of Projects by Fiscal Year	10
Figure 4: GEF-5 Share of Grant Amounts at a Glance by Agency	11
Figure 5: GEF-5 Share of Grants at a Glance by Focal Area	12
Figure 6: GEF-5 Share of Grants at a Glance by Region	13
Figure 7: Ratio of Planned Co-financing to Total Grant in GEF-5 by Region.....	14
Figure 8: Ratio Planned Co-financing to Total Grant in GEF-5 by Focal Area	15
Figure 9: Focal Area Breakdown of Objectives by US\$ Amount in GEF-5	17
Figure 10: Distribution of Focal Area Objectives by Region	18
Figure 11: Focal Area Breakdown of Outcomes by \$US Million Amount in GEF-5	23
Figure 12: Project Share by Region	27
Figure 13: Project Share by Agency	27
Figure 14: GEF Portfolio Performance Ratings in FY 12	28

INTRODUCTION

1. The Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) is designed to provide information regarding the overall health of the GEF Trust Fund's active portfolio of projects and to provide an overview of the portfolio approvals in any given fiscal year. At its meeting in May 2011, the Council agreed to a two-step approach to the AMR: (i) Part one containing a macro-view of the portfolio under implementation presented to the Council at its fall meeting soon after the conclusion of the fiscal year; and (ii) Part two, presented in the spring, containing more in-depth analysis of outcomes, experiences, and lessons learned.

2. The Secretariat has coordinated with the GEF Agencies to submit AMR Part I to the November 2012 Council. This is the second year in which the AMR is presented to Council earlier than it was in previous years, and in which quantitative and qualitative analysis is presented separately. The Secretariat again relied on the tremendous effort of the Agencies to gather the required data from the field, synthesize and compile the data, and submit it to the Secretariat. Given this is only the second year of the process the Secretariat was particularly appreciative of the high quality and completeness of the submissions by all ten of the GEF Agencies.

3. This year's AMR provides: (i) an overview of cumulative project approvals since GEF inception; (ii) an analysis of GEF-5 project approvals through FY 12; (iii) a breakdown of GEF's active portfolio including performance ratings; and (iv) information on management effectiveness and efficiency indicators. The FY 12 report also includes for the first time a status update on GEF's active portfolio of Enabling Activities (EAs) as well as information on the influence of the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) process on GEF-5 programming

4. A break-down of project and program approvals by focal area objective and outcome are also presented to show the overall percentage of funds delivered toward respective project goals and focal area targets (in response to Council Meeting Highlights, June 2010). This analysis of project/program indicative funding by focal area objectives and outcomes is presented in the portfolio overview section for GEF-5 approvals through 2012.

5. After discussions with Agencies and upon further comparative analysis between figures provided at the project concept stage (PIF) versus fully developed projects (CEO Endorsement), it has become evident that it is difficult to accurately assign an indicative dollar amount to focal area outcomes at the earliest stage of the planning process. Alternatively, tracking the expected outcomes by dollar amount once projects are fully developed would lead to more accurate estimates. The Secretariat, therefore suggests Council request updates on indicative programming by focal area objective for approvals and indicative amounts for focal area outcomes after projects are fully developed.

6. The 2012 AMR includes projects and programs in 146 countries that began implementation on or before July 1, 2011. Specifically, the 2012 report includes all projects under implementation, for at least part of the period July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012, as part of the GEF's active portfolio. The majority of projects reported in the 2012 AMR were approved in GEF-4 (467), with 242 remaining from GEF-3 (32% of the active portfolio) and 23 from GEF-2 (3% of the active portfolio). There are currently 14 projects under implementation from GEF-5. GEF-4 projects under implementation now constitute 63% of the GEF's active portfolio, having

increased by 39% over the previous reporting period (159 in FY 10 to 284 in FY 11 to 467 FY 12).

7. FY 12 marks the second year of funding under GEF-5. Two hundred and fifty projects and programs were approved in FY 12 for a total grant amount of \$1,249 million. The current report covers only the funds in the GEF Trust Fund; a separate monitoring report for the LDCF/SCCF will be presented to the spring LDCF/SCCF Council meeting.

GEF at a Glance (as of June 30, 2012)

Table 1: GEF at a Glance (as of June 30, 2012)¹

Cumulative – GEF Project Approvals	
Number of approvals	2,911
Value of Approvals ²	\$10,505 million
Planned Co-financing	\$44,809 million
Ratio of \$ GEF : \$ Planned Co-financing	1:4.4
FY 12– GEF Project Approvals	
Number of Approvals	250
Value of Approvals	\$1,249 million
Average Value for FSP Project	\$5 million
Range of Value	\$0.04 - 44 million
FY 12 – GEF Projects Under Implementation	
Number of Projects	747
GEF-1	1
GEF-2	23
GEF-3	242
GEF-4	467
GEF-5	14
Value of Projects	\$3,748 million
Number of Projects Closed	99
Number of Cancelled Projects	7
FY 12 – GEF Projects Development Outcome Ratings	
Percentage of projects that have received a moderately satisfactory or better rating	82%
Value of projects that have received a moderately satisfactory or better rating	3,047 million

¹ All figures are in USD

² Excluding Agency fees

PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

8. The portfolio overview provides a summary of the GEF's cumulative project and program approvals since inception, cumulative funding decisions, and approval data for GEF-5. The information presented in the following section is based on data retrieved from the Secretariat's Project Management Information System (PMIS) database and the GEF Trustee.

Cumulative Project Approvals since Inception

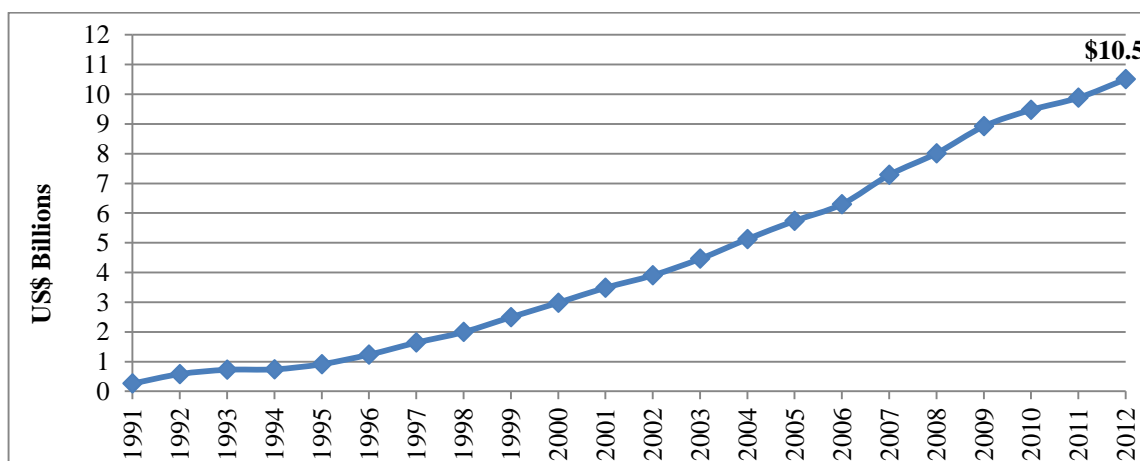
9. Project amounts for GEF approvals from inception through June, 30, 2012 totaled \$10,505 million in grants, including programs, enabling activities (EAs), project preparation grants (PPGs), the Earth Fund and GEF Small Grants Program (SGP). Table 2 presents GEF cumulative funding by modality from 1991-2012.³ In FY 12, project approvals amounted to \$1,249 million in grants (including \$10 million in fees) for 250 projects: 188 Full-Sized Projects (FSP), 9 Medium-Sized Projects (MSP), and 53 EAs.

Table 2: GEF Cumulative Funding By Modality⁴

Modality	Amount (US\$ millions)
FSPs and MSPs ⁵	7,570
Programs	1,548
Small Grants Program	707
Enabling Activities	360
Project Preparation Grants	270
GEF Earth Fund	50
Total	10,505

Figure 1 presents the cumulative GEF projects approvals (excluding Agency fees) by US\$ amount from 1991-2012.

Figure 1: Cumulative GEF Project Approvals



³ Excluding Agency fees, also excludes two National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) projects.

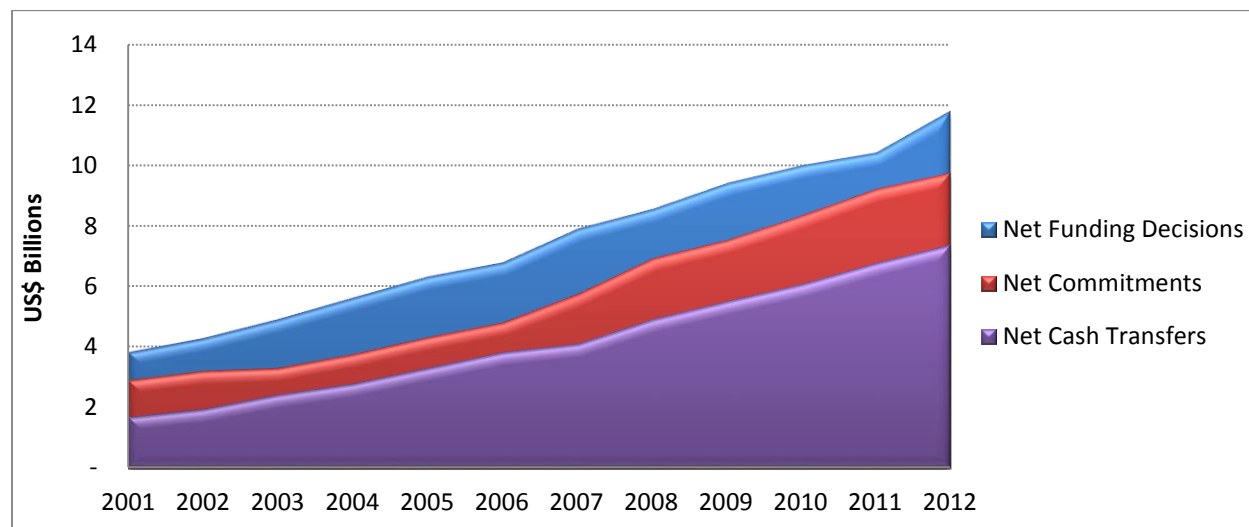
⁴ Figures included GEF Trust Fund and Multi Trust Fund (GEF portion of the fund ~ US\$152 million). For FSPs, MSPs, and EAs Project Grants included.

⁵ FSPs and MSPs for projects under programs and for projects under small grants program are excluded

Net Commitments, Funding Decisions, and Cash Transfers

10. Figure 2 provides the GEF cumulative commitments, funding decisions and cash transfers as of June 30, 2012. The cumulative funding decisions, which refers to all project related funding decisions since GEF inception, total \$11.8 billion (this figure includes Agency Fees) an 12% increase from FY 11 (\$10.4 billion). Cumulative cash transfers, which refer to the transfer of funds from the Trustee to Agencies, totaled \$7.4 billion in FY 12, an increase of eight percent from FY 10 (\$6.8 billion).

Figure 2: Cumulative Funds Transfer, Commitments, and Funding Decisions (By fiscal year as of June 30, 2012)⁶



GEF's Programming by Fiscal Year

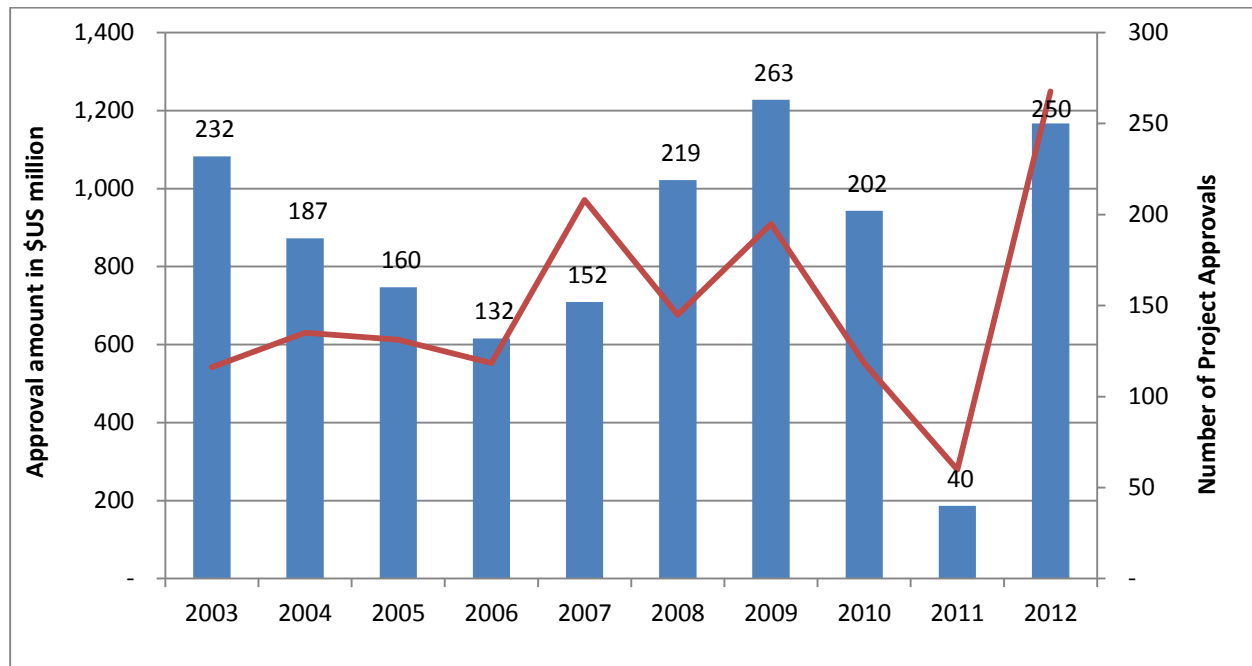
11. The following section provides a comparison of total resources programmed from FY 2003 through 2012. The third Replenishment (GEF-3) period includes fiscal years 2003-2006. The fourth Replenishment (GEF-4) period includes fiscal years 2007-2010, and the fifth Replenishment (GEF-5) period includes fiscal years 2011-2014.

12. In FY 11, the GEF had the lowest level of approvals since 2003. This was due to a number of factors including: the approval of only one work program in FY 11⁷; the GEF had undertaken several reforms to make the GEF more country oriented and results-driven; Agencies needed a few months to adjust to new policies, and; the level of resources available in the GEF Trust Fund was limited at the time. Over the past fiscal year (FY 12), a significantly higher number of project approvals and approval amounts were programmed. In FY 12, the GEF programmed the second highest grant amount since 2003 (\$1,249 million). Figure 3 provides total approvals and grant amounts by fiscal year.

⁶ The data presented in this figure may have shifted across years due to data reconciliation.

⁷ This was due to the fact that the spring Council meeting, which normally falls within the same FY as the fall Council meeting, took place in July 2012 (outside of FY 11).

Figure 3: Project Approvals by US\$ Amount and Number of Projects by Fiscal Year (the red line presents approval amount over years)



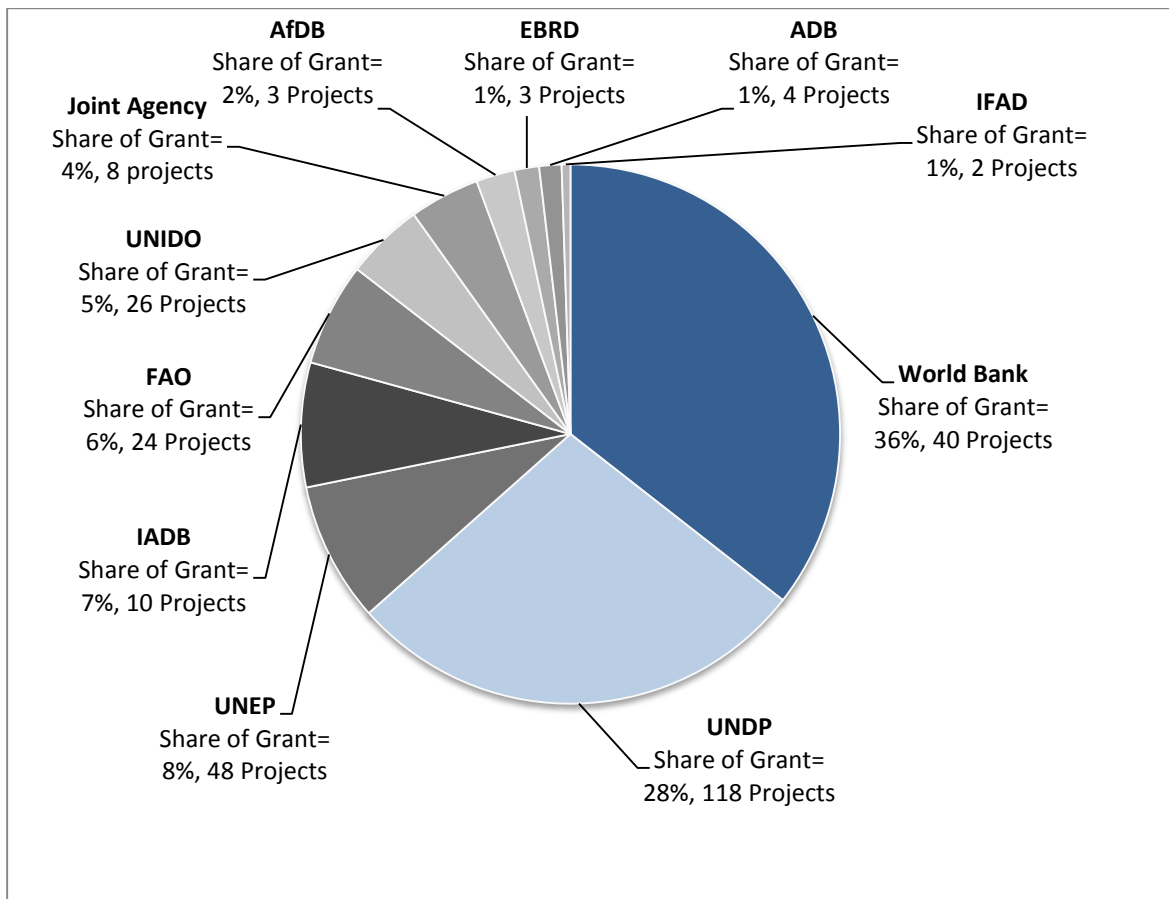
GEF-5 Approvals through FY 12

13. There have been a total of 284 projects (215 FSPs, 19MSPs, 53 EAs) and five programs approved to date in GEF-5 for a total of \$1,525 million.⁸ The World Bank has received the largest grant amount approved totaling \$542 million (36% of total approved) of which 33 are stand-alone projects, for an average of \$11.8 million per project. The remaining approved amount, \$152 million, is for four programs out of which seven sub-projects have been approved to date. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has the largest number of projects approved (118) as well as the second largest grant amount totaling \$425 million (28%) for an average of \$4 million per project. Figure 4 presents a detailed break-down of received grant amounts by Agency.

14. The World Bank and UNDP's larger share of GEF-5 approvals appears to be following a similar trend to GEF-4. By the end of GEF-4 (2007-2010), UNDP had the largest grant amount totaling \$970 million as well as the largest number of projects approved (323). The World Bank had the second largest grant amount totaling \$946 million as well as the second largest in number of projects approved (170) in GEF-4.

⁸ Under these six programs, 31 sub projects have been approved to date. These sub-projects are included in the total project figures given in this section.

Figure 4: GEF-5 Share of Grant Amounts at a Glance by Agency⁹

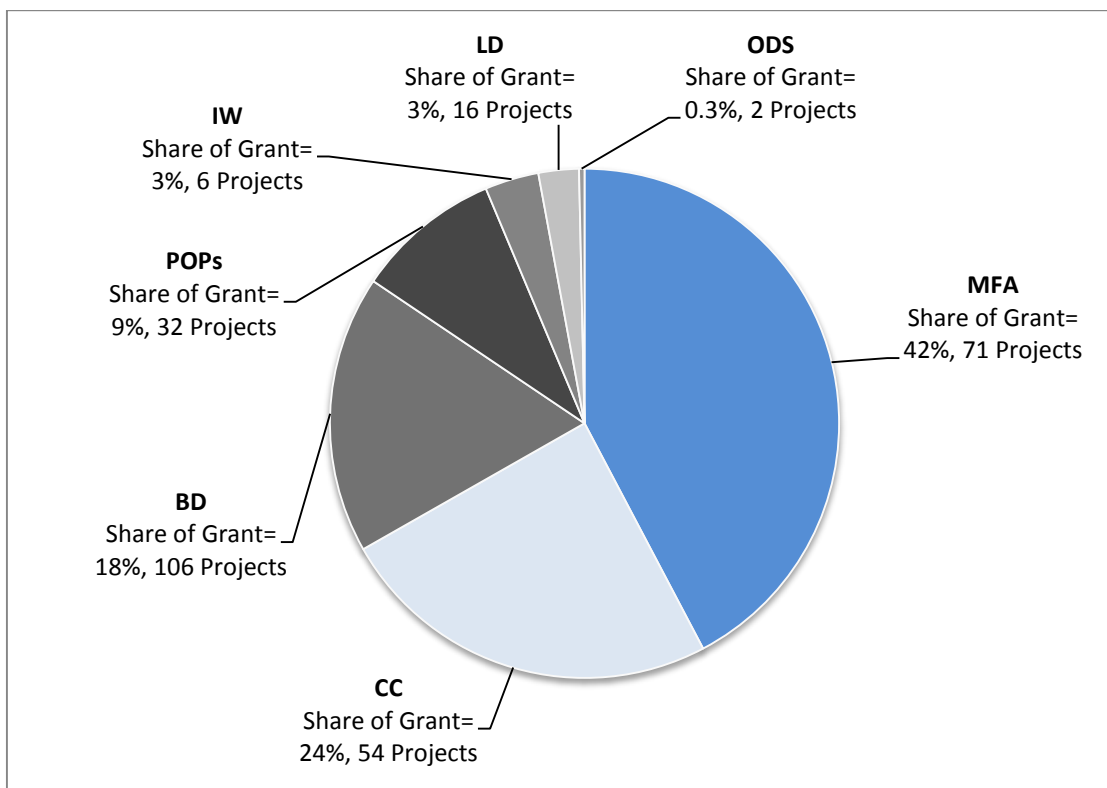


15. When breaking down project approvals by focal area¹⁰, the Multi Focal Area (MFA) had the largest share of funds with \$645 million. Followed by CC (\$373 million), BD (\$269 million), POPs (\$141 million), IW (\$52 million), LD (\$39 million), and ODS (\$5 million). BD had the largest number of approvals with 107 projects. Figure 5 presents the detailed break-down of project approval by focal area.

⁹ For GEF-5 analysis, figures included GEF Trust Fund and Multi Trust Fund (GEF portion of the fund).

¹⁰ Multifocal Area (MFA), Climate Change (CC), Biodiversity (BD), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Land Degradation (LD), Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), International Waters (IW)

Figure 5: GEF-5 Share of Grants at a Glance by Focal Area



16. The larger share of GEF-5 approvals to MFAs appears to be a new trend in the GEF. Within the MFA out of the \$645 million: \$102 million (16% of the total grant amount approved) was programmed for SFM/REDD+ objectives (see section on focal area objectives for a detailed breakdown), \$81 million is attributable to the Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative¹¹ (13%); and eight projects were upgraded GEF SGP country program projects totaling \$75.7 million (12%).¹² It should be noted to program SFM requires at least two focal areas, which has created a greater demand for MFAs.

¹¹ Total grant approved was \$101 million, \$81 million from the GEF TF and \$20 million from the LD/SCCF

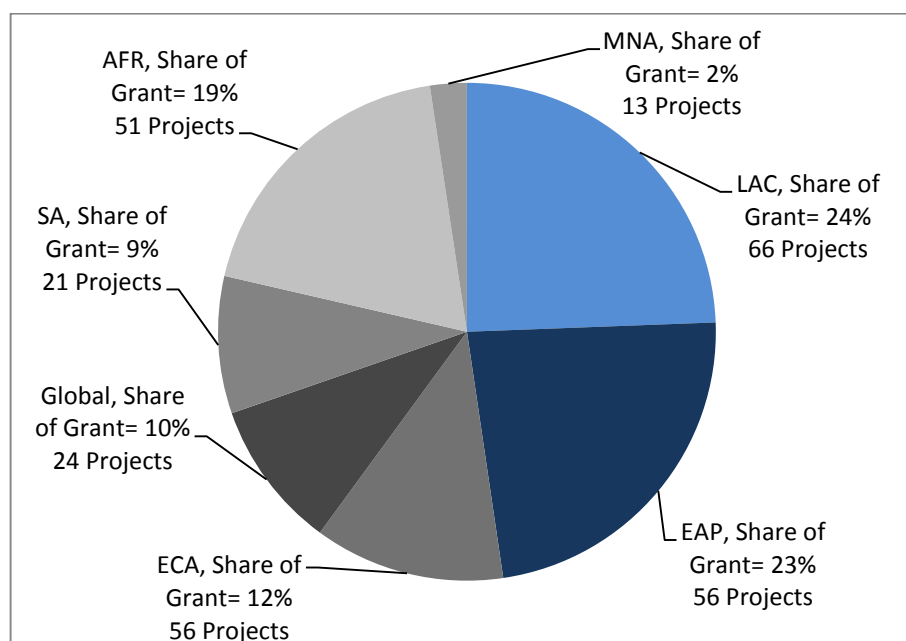
¹² Ten GEF SGP country programs upgraded (funded solely through their country's STAR allocations)

Table 3: Comparison of FY 11 and FY 12 of GEF-5 approvals by Focal Area

Focal Area	FY 12		FY 11	
	Total Grant (US\$ million)	Planned Co-financing (US\$ million)	Total Grant (US\$ million)	Planned Co-financing (US\$ million)
CC	373	4,087	93	1,737
MFA	645	2,702	136	1,558
BD	269	1,111	25	50
POPs	141	756	17	64
LD	39	232	5	18
IW	52	144	0	0
ODS	5	12	3	6
Total	1,249	9,044	279	3,433

17. In terms of regions, LAC received the largest grant amount of \$372 million; followed by EAP (\$355 million), AFR (\$290 million), ECA region (\$189 million), Global projects (\$147 million), SA (\$136 million), and MNA received the lowest amount (\$37 million) (Figure 6). Twenty-two regional projects have been approved in GEF-5 (21% of total grants) – AFR (9), LAC (5), ASIA (5), ECA (2), and MNA (1). These regional projects are included in their specific regions in the analysis below.

Figure 6: GEF-5 Share of Grants at a Glance by Region

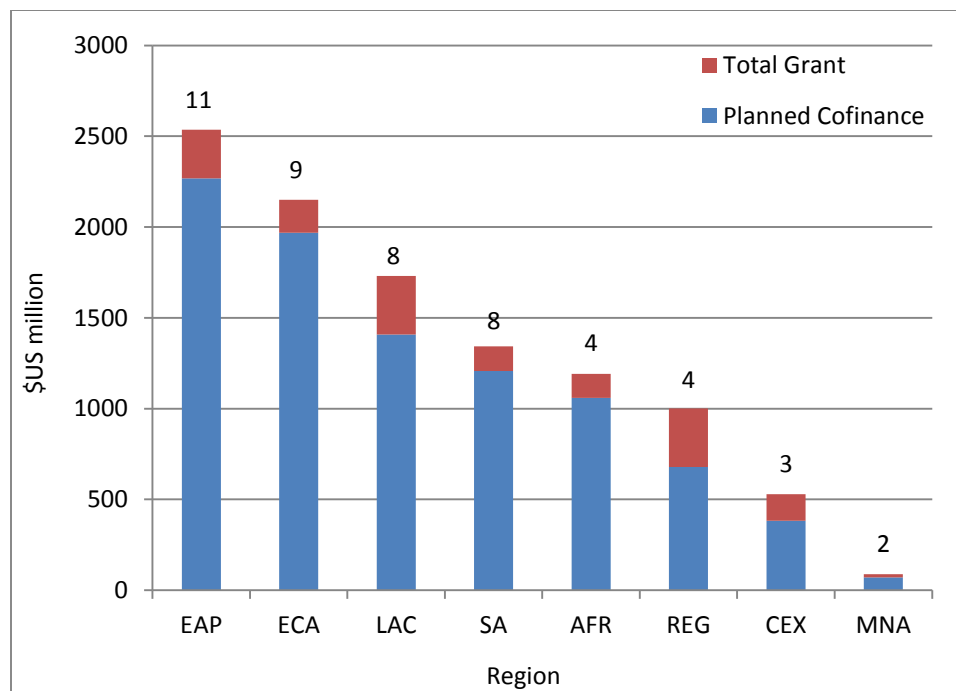


Planned Co-financing for GEF-5

18. To date, the overall amount of planned co-finance for approved projects in GEF-5 totals \$9,043 million, for a ratio of GEF grant amount to planned co-finance of approximately 1 to 6. The planned co-finance through the mid-point of GEF-5 is close to the overall ratio in GEF-4 (1:6.6).

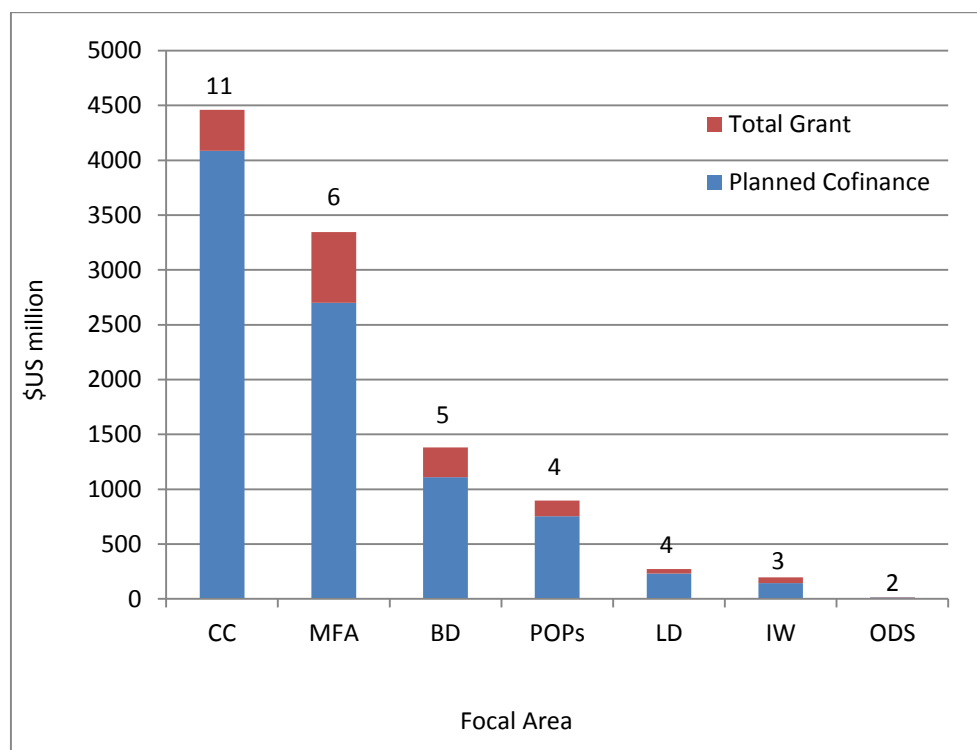
19. By region, the ratio of planned co-financing to total grant amount was highest in the ECA region with a ratio of 1:11 followed by the SA region (1:9), the AFR region (1:9), and the EAP region (1:8). The LAC region (1:4), the MNA region (1:4), Global projects (1:3), and Regional projects (1:2) had the lowest ratio. Figure 7 shows the ratio of distribution of indicative co-financing to total grant by region.

Figure 7: Ratio of Planned Co-financing to Total Grant in GEF-5 by Region



20. By focal area, the ratio of indicative co-finance to total grant amount is distributed to show that CC had the highest ratio (1:11), following by LD (1:6). Figure 8 shows the ratio distribution of planned co-financing to total grant by focal area.

Figure 8: Ratio Planned Co-financing to Total Grant in GEF-5 by Focal Area



National Portfolio Formulation Exercise

21. The National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE), introduced as part of the GEF-5 replenishment policy recommendations, is a voluntary exercise undertaken to serve as a priority setting tool for countries and as a guide for GEF Agencies as they assist recipient countries. Through direct access of resources from the GEF Secretariat, countries may request up to \$30,000 in funding to carry out this exercise. Forty two countries have undertaken this exercise to date (32 with GEF funding and 10 without).¹³ To date, a total of 31 National Portfolio Formulation Documents (NPDFs) have been received by the secretariat (22 with GEF funding and 9 without).

22. The GEF Secretariat undertook an analysis of the 31 NPDFs that have been submitted to the Secretariat as of June 30, 2012. The NPDFs vary greatly from country to country; a total of 23 countries were specific in their NPDFs and have proposed concrete project ideas that may or may not have been submitted in project identification forms (PIFs) for Secretariat review prior to inclusion in a work program; the remaining 8 countries have identified main themes and areas of priority for their projects without spelling out concrete project proposals. Overall, all GEF-5 approvals for countries with NPDFs fall within the broad themes and areas of priority identified in NPDFs.

¹³ For a list of the specific countries and a complete update on the status of the NPFE process refer to *Update on the GEF National Portfolio Formulation Exercises* (GEF/C.42/Inf.06) (<https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/update-gef-national-portfolio-formulation-exercises>)

23. For the 31 countries that completed an NPFD, there are currently 108 projects approved in GEF-5. Out of these projects, 14% were specifically identified within the NPFDs. The table below provides a breakdown by focal area projects approved for the 31 countries analyzed.

Table 4: Approved GEF-5 projects for NPFDs by Focal Area

Focal Area	Number of projects Approved in GEF5	Number of projects Approved in GEF5 from NPFD	Number of projects Approved in GEF5 outside NPFD	Portion of Projects from NPFD
MFA	27	7	19	27%
BD	25	1	24	4%
CC	23	3	20	13%
POPs	18	3	15	17%
LD	12	1	11	8%
IW	3	0	3	0%
Total	108	15	92	14%

24. While the proportion of projects programmed to date that were explicitly included in an NPFD is low, it is important to note the following (i) the varied nature of NPFDs as noted above; (ii) several of the project ideas identified may not have been eligible for GEF funding; (iii) some projects may not have been pursued due to changing circumstances in a country; and (iv) some of the projects actually submitted as PIFs may have been developed after the NPFE and yet were in fact a direct consequence of the discussions held there.

25. It is important to note that the NPFE is a new process and for many of the countries this was the first time such an exercise was undertaken as it relates to GEF programming. The qualitative benefit of bringing together different parties to discuss programming priorities is difficult to assess without the benefit of a systematic survey or interview process. The Secretariat expects that the evaluation of the NPFE process will uncover some of these qualitative benefits.

Indicative Programming Focal Area Objectives GEF-5¹⁴

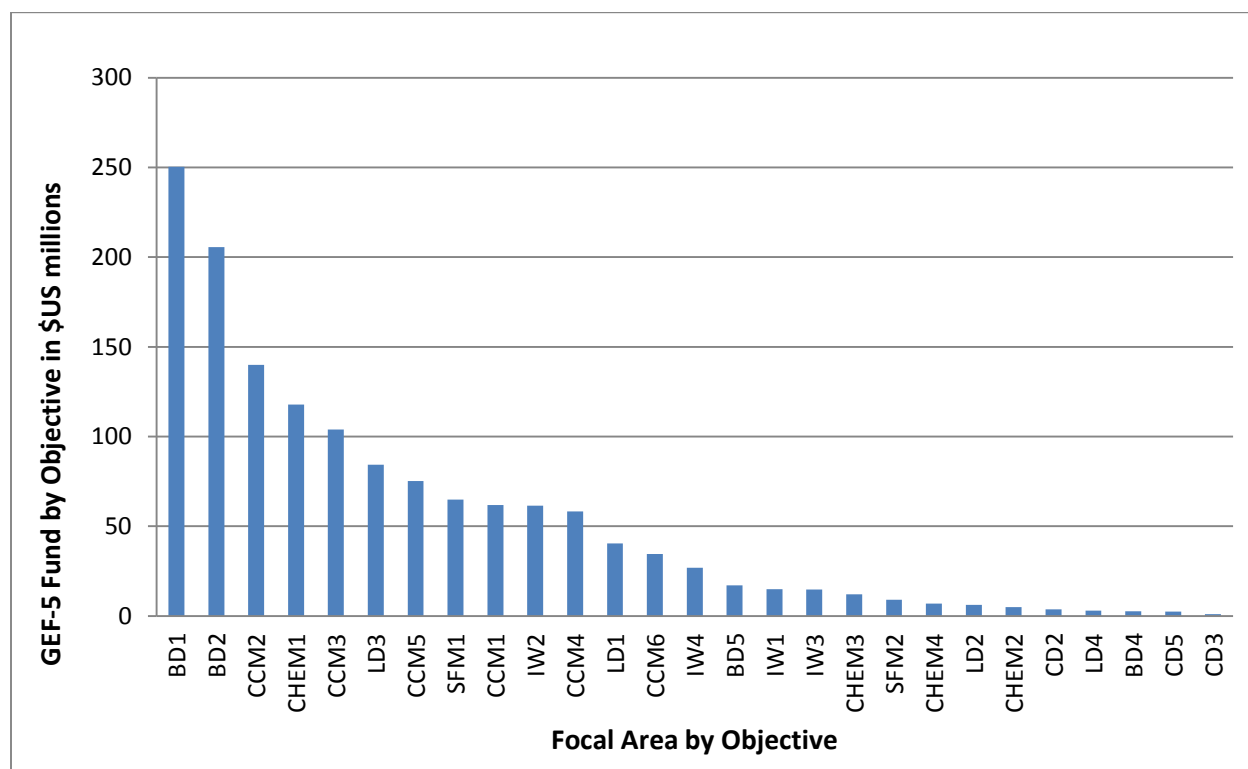
26. The Secretariat redesigned the Project Identification Form (PIF) template for GEF-5 taking into consideration Council's request to track the percentage of funds programmed for focal area objectives and outcomes. Data from the PIFs has been analyzed in this section to provide Council and Secretariat management with a more detailed breakdown of indicative programming amounts by objective and outcome. The analysis for indicative financing by objective is presented here.

27. Figure 9 shows the distribution of amount of GEF grant by objective for each focal area.¹⁵ The programming aligns with the overall resource envelopes available within each focal area.

¹⁴ GEF SGP Core Program (\$140 million) with GEF-ID 4329. GEF-IDs 4427, 4488, 4493, and 4512 were excluded from analysis of FA by objective and outcome due to inconsistency in listing outcomes by dollar amount.

¹⁵ Table 5 includes a full list of focal area objective codes by focal area.

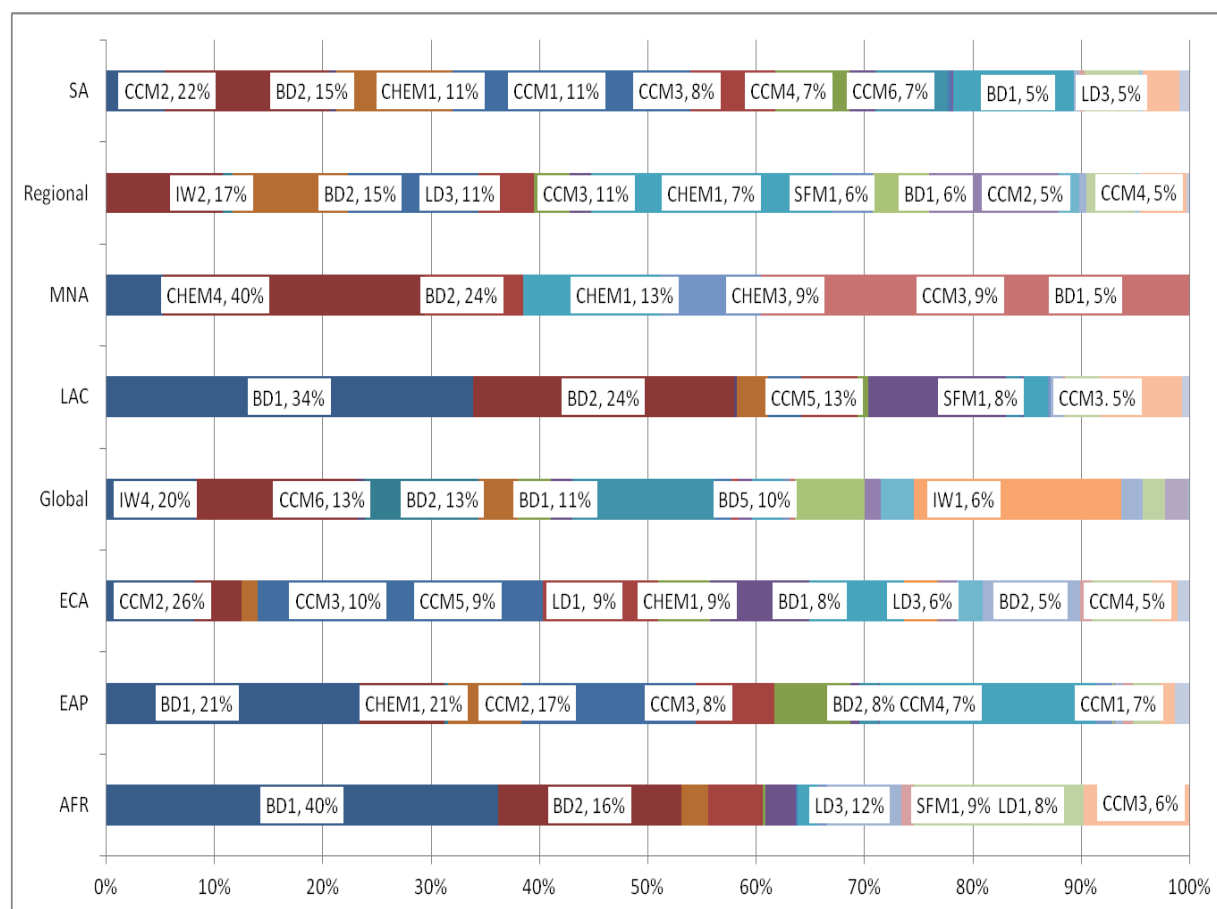
Figure 9: Focal Area Breakdown of Objectives by US\$ Amount in GEF-5¹⁶



28. Indicative financing for focal area objectives are also by region in Figure 10 below.

¹⁶ Project Management Cost (PMC) was excluded from the analysis

Figure 10: Distribution of Focal Area Objectives by Region¹⁷



29. Table 5, provides a comparison of programming targets for focal area objectives as agreed in the GEF-5 replenishment (*Summary of Negotiations Fifth Replenishment of GEF Trust Fund, GEF/C.37/3*,) versus indicative dollar amount programmed through FY 12.

30. At the time of the GEF-5 replenishment, the Secretariat outlined within each focal area or theme, illustrative resource programming levels for each objective with associated results indicators and targets. It is important to note that programming is largely determined by: i) the resource allocation system; ii) the priorities expressed by countries with regard to their allocations in each focal area, and; iii) actual financial events in the GEF Trust Fund. Under an operational system responsive to country needs, proposed resource programming levels for focal area objectives are difficult to impose. Country demand among the different objectives is also difficult to predict. Therefore, programming levels may fall short or exceed the scenarios outlined during the replenishment.

¹⁷ Project Management Cost (PMC) was excluded from the analysis

Table 5: FA Objectives Replenishment Scenarios vs. Amount Programmed Through FY 12¹⁸

FA Objective	4.2 billion Replenishment Scenarios (US\$ million)	Programmed through June 30, 2012 (FY 11+FY 12) (US\$ million)	Programmed through June 30, 2012 (FY 11+FY 12) (%)
BD-1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems	700	250	36%
BD-2: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors	250	206	82%
BD-3: Build Capacity for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	40	3	8%
BD-4: Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	40	3	7%
BD-5: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities	40	25	63%
CCM-1: Technology Transfer: Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies	300	62	21%
CCM-2: Energy Efficiency: Promote market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector	250	140	56%
CCM-3: Renewable Energy: Promote investment in renewable energy technologies	320	104	33%
CCM-4: Transport/ Urban: Promote energy efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems	250	58	23%
CCM-5: LULUCF: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry	50	75	150%
CCM-6: Enabling Activities: Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention	80	35	43%
CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases	375	125	33%
CHEM-2: Phase out ODS and reduce ODS releases	25	5	20%
CHEM-3: Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction	20	12	60%
IW-1: Transboundary Basins/ Aquifers: Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while	130	15	12%

¹⁸ (a) The calculation within the focal area objectives is based on project approvals total amount for FPs, MSPs, and EAs with the exclusion of project management cost and project fees (added to the last row in the table), (b) Some capacity building objectives are not included here because they were not built into the replenishment scenarios. These objectives collectively account for \$ 7 million.

considering climatic variability and change			
IW-2: Large Marine Ecosystems/ Coasts: Catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) while considering climatic variability and change	180	61	34%
IW-3: IW Capacity Building: Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based management of trans-boundary water systems	90	15	16%
IW-4: ABNJ Pilots: Promote effective management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)	20	27	135%
LD-1: Agriculture and Rangeland Systems: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities	200	41	20%
LD-2: Forest Landscapes: Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in drylands, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependant people	30	6	21%
LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape	135	84	62%
LD-4: Adaptive Management and Learning: Increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM/SFM/INRM by GEF and UNCCD Parties	15	3	20%
SFM_REDD_Plus TOTAL: SFM_REDD_Plus_1: Forest Ecosystem Services: Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services SFM_REDD_Plus_2: Reducing Deforestation: Strengthen the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from LULUCF activities.	250	65M (SFM-REDD-1)+ 9M (SFM-REDD-2)	30%
Project Management cost	-	75	
Project fees		140	
TOTAL	3,745	1,655	44%

31. Within the Biodiversity focal area, the rate of programming per objective ranges from 7 to 82% of the projected notional allocations. Given the demand driven nature of the GEF, and without a rigorous analysis of the portfolio, it is difficult to safely presume why such a varying rate of usage in the biodiversity focal area exists. A few hypotheses follow.

32. The growth in multi-focal area projects and the use of biodiversity resources in SFM/REDD+ projects has created an incentive for an increase in forest-related projects in the productive landscape, which is the likely cause of the increased usage of resources under

objective two. Hence, we have a usage of 36% for protected areas under objective one and almost 82% for biodiversity mainstreaming and sustainable use under objective two. Given the need to effectively mainstream biodiversity in order to achieve many of the Aichi Targets, this trend can be seen as a favorable one over the medium to long term. However, it is still important to point out that on actual cost basis; the amount of resources invested in protected areas in the first two years of GEF-5 was 53% of the total amount programmed with biodiversity mainstreaming using 41% of the total resources programmed. Were this to hold over the entirety of GEF-5, this would still demonstrate an increase in biodiversity mainstreaming programming when compared with past phases of the GEF.

33. The under-programming of resources under objective three on biosafety can be interpreted in two ways. First, it could be a demonstration of the low priority that countries place on biosafety as countries prioritized the use of their resource allocation in GEF-5. Second, it could be that the remaining countries that have not put forward a national biosafety implementation project may lack internal capacity in biosafety and are unable to develop a proposal. Given that GEF has been providing support to biosafety capacity building for some time and the objective in the biodiversity strategy is not new the low programming rate could not be attributed to a lack of awareness of the existence of GEF support.

34. Although the GEF was ready to provide capacity building support to ABS even before the Nagoya Protocol (NP) was agreed, only one country has used its resource allocation to fund an ABS capacity building project. The under-programming of resources under objective four on access and benefit sharing can be attributed to a number of possible factors. First, most countries have yet to ratify the NP, thus capacity building may be premature until they have passed through the ratification process. Second, many countries are still in the early stages of understanding the NP and what their obligations may entail and therefore have not identified their capacity gaps and weaknesses that a GEF project could help address. Third, some countries may have been waiting for formal guidance from the COP to the GEF, to better understand what the GEF would fund under objective four.

35. For the Climate Change Mitigation focal area, programmed resource allocations are relatively balanced in five out of the six focal area objectives, ranging from 21% to 70% in programmed resources compared to the scenarios from the replenishment period. Focal area CCM-5: *LULUCF: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry* has programmed above the original allocation (\$75 million programmed against the original allocation of \$50 million).

36. There are two key factors contributing to this trend: (1) Increase in multi-focal area projects in the GEF-5 period to date. A majority of CCM multi-focal area projects are in the area of LULUCF. As this is a subject area more closely linked to Biodiversity and Land Degradation focal area objectives, countries and Agencies are likely seeing more opportunities to develop integrated projects that address LULUCF issues. (2) Access to SFM/REDD+ incentive: Access to the SFM-REDD+ incentive requires a project to have at least two focal area objectives addressed. As the LULUCF objective is the one most closely aligned within the CCM focal area to the SFM/REDD+ objectives, countries and Agencies have submitted a large number of projects with LULUCF objectives to utilize the SFM/REDD+ incentives. One important factor that may influence the actual resource allocation among the CCM focal area objectives is the guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (UNFCCC). Since the GEF-5 period started, the GEF has also

received additional UNFCCC COP guidance, above and beyond the needs projected during the replenishment period. Some key examples include: support to non-Annex I Parties preparing their first biennial update reports as early as possible in 2012 and on the basis of agreed full-cost funding; support for Technology Needs Assessments; and support for the operationalization and activities of the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

37. For the Chemicals focal area, resources programed for all four objectives is progressing steadily towards the associated replenishment scenarios. An average of 33.4% of resources has been programmed compared to the target figures from the replenishment period. Resources programmed for CHEM-1 (33%) is comparable to the average ratio. Resources programmed for CHEM-2 (20%) is lower than the average ratio. During this timeframe the GEF only received and approved 2 ODS projects totaling \$US5 million. One key factor contributes to this: five CEITs are preparing a regional ODS/POPs co-destruction project which will draw on resources from both areas. Resources programmed for CHEM-3 (48%) is higher than average due to the heightened attention of recipient countries to prioritize mercury-related work with the ongoing mercury Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee (INC) process. This trend is expected to continue during the remainder of GEF-5.

38. For the International Waters, Objective IW-4: *Support improved management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) - A pilot Initiative*, the total amount was programmed into a single FAO/UNEP/WB implemented Programmatic Approach, titled *ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*. The objective was over-programmed by \$7 million due to the complexities encountered with the design of four innovative projects under the program in order to strengthening natural resources management in the open oceans; a previously unexplored area within International Waters. Further, as IW-4 is a new area of investment, it was difficult to predict the necessary amount of funding needed. The ABNJ Program is a multi-focal area program, as it is also supported by the Biodiversity focal area's Set Aside with \$25 million.

Indicative Programming Focal Area Outcome GEF-5

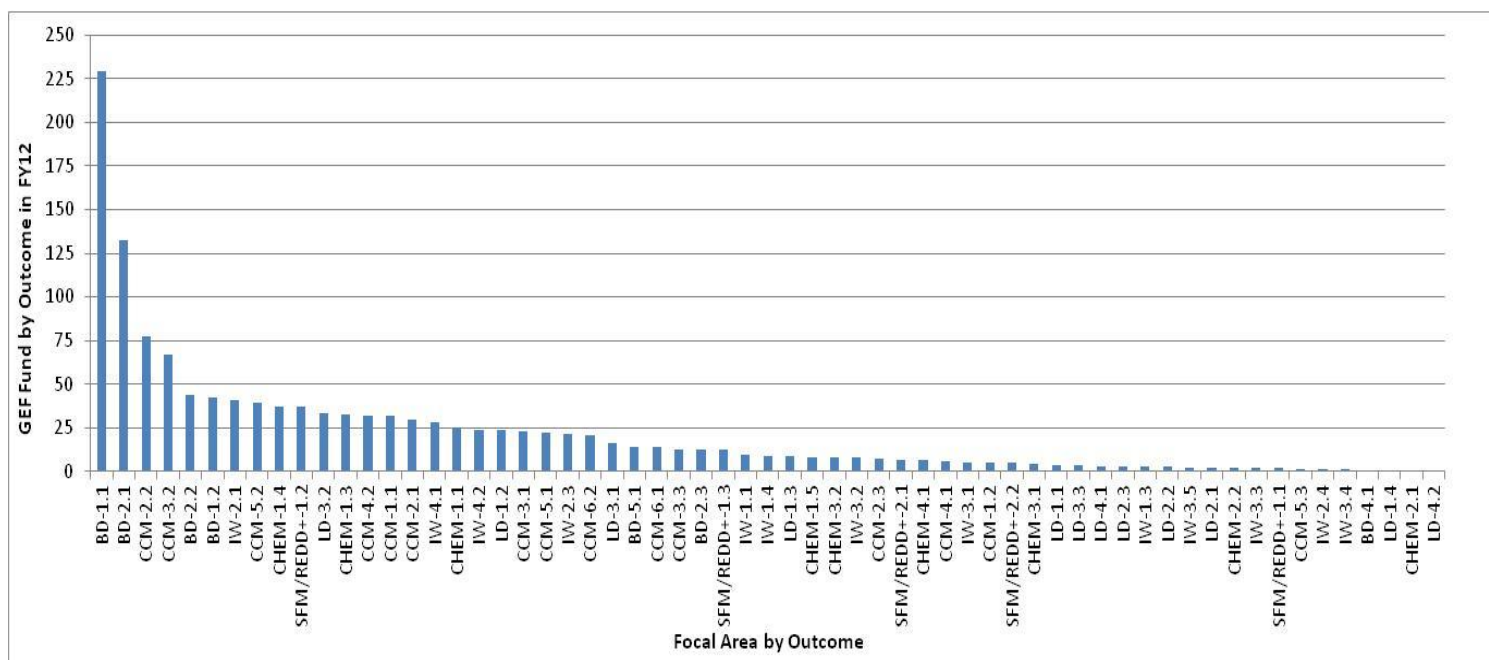
39. The Indicative programming by focal area outcome, demonstrated that the highest proportion of GEF grants (81%) have been programmed in the following focal area outcomes respectively:

40. BD-1.1 (18%), BD-2.1 (10%), CCM-2.2 (6%), CCM-3.2 (5%), BD-2.2 (3%), BD-1.2 (3%), IW-2.1 (3%), CCM-5.2 (3%), CHEM-1.4 (3%), SFM/REDD+1.2 (3%), LD-3.2 (3%), CHEM-1.3 (2%), CCM-4.2 (2%), CCM-1.1 (2%), CCM-2.1 (2%), IW-4.1(2%), CHEM-1.1(2%), IW-4.2 (2%), LD-1.2 (2%), CCM-3.1 (2%), CCM-5.1 (2%).

41. Figure 11 shows the distribution of amount of GEF grant by outcome for each focal area¹⁹

¹⁹ Annex IV provides a full list of the focal area outcome codes

Figure 11: Focal Area Breakdown of Outcomes by \$US Million Amount in GEF-5



42. The trends at the extremes suggest that the GEF remains quite influential under BD in *improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas* (BD 1.1) as well as *increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation* (BD (2.1); in CCM the energy efficiency portfolio is investment is highest under *sustainable financing and delivery mechanism established and operational* (CCM 2.2) followed by *investment in renewable energy technologies increased* (CCM 3.2). At the other extremes *increased investments in Sustainable Land Management (SLM)* (LD 1.4) and *improved GEF portfolio monitoring using new and adapted tools and methodology* are poorly represented in the LD focal area portfolio.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

43. The following section presents data for projects and programs currently under implementation (projects that have started implementation on or before June 30, 2011 and were under implementation for at least a part of FY 12). The analysis is based on data submitted by the GEF Agencies.

44. The GEF Agencies submitted data for 747 projects that have been under implementation for at least part of FY 12 (July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012). Out of these, 699 projects, including 510 FSPs and 189 MSPs, have been under implementation for at least one year as of June 30, 2012. The remaining 48 projects, including 41 FSPs and 7 MSPs, have been under implementation for less than one year as of June 30, 2012. The total number of projects under implementation increased 17%, up from 619 projects in FY 11. The total amount of GEF funding allocated to FSPs and MSPs under implementation in FY12 is \$3,748 million (including PPGs), compared to \$3,337 million in FY 12, showing an increase of 11%.

45. The World Bank has the largest amount of GEF grants under implementation, totaling \$1,563 million (42%), followed by UNDP and UNEP, with \$1,027 million (28%) and \$281 million (8%), respectively. In FY 12, UNDP and the World Bank have showed a decrease in the portion of the overall grant amount due to an increase in number of projects (and thereby the grant amount share) implemented by ADB, FAO, IDB, IFAD, and UNIDO. In terms of the distribution of the 747 projects amongst the Agencies, UNDP has the largest portion under implementation (302), followed by the World Bank and UNEP (187 and 101, respectively). Table 6 presents a detailed break-down by Agency.

Table 6: Projects Under Implementation at a Glance by Agency in FY 12

Agency	No. of Projects		Total Grant (million \$)	Share of Grant (%)
	FSP	MSP		
UNDP	201	101	1,027	27.5
WB	168	19	1,563	41.7
UNEP	56	45	281	7.5
UNIDO	34	19	177	4.7
Joint Agencies	22	1	225	6
ADB	19	1	233	6.2
IDB	18	3	72	1.9
FAO	15	4	69	1.8
IFAD	12	3	62	1.6
EBRD	5	0	35	1
AfDB	1	0	4.5	0.1
TOTAL	551	196	3,748	100%

46. Table 7 shows the funding distribution of the 747 projects across the focal areas. The CCM focal area has the largest share of total GEF funds, utilizing \$1,234 million (33 %), slightly surpassing the BD focal area, which utilizes \$1,047 million (28%). The IW and LD focal areas utilized \$453 and \$300 million (12% and 8%), respectively. Multi-focal area projects showed an approximately 50% increase in share of total GEF grant amount from 6% to 11.4% of the total grant amount. In terms of the number of projects under implementation, the BD focal area has the greater proportion of full and medium sized projects with 269, compared to 212 for the CCM focal area, and 72 and 73 projects for the LD and IW focal areas, respectively.

Table 7: Projects Under Implementation at a Glance by Focal Area in FY 12

Focal Area	No. of Projects		Total Grant (million \$)	Share of Grant (%)
	FSP	MSP		
BD	192	77	1,047	28
CC	167	45	1,234	33
MFA	31	27	429	11.4
POPs	41	20	280	8
LD	56	16	453	12
IW	62	11	300	8
ODS	2	0	3.3	0.1
TOTAL	551	196	3,748	100%

47. In terms of the distribution of the 747 projects by region, the EAP region has the largest portion of GEF funds, with \$862 million (23 % of the total) followed by the AFR region with \$849 million (23 %), and the LAC region, with \$826 million (22%) (Table 8). Regional projects have been included in the calculation for each of the regions, thereby increasing the overall share of each region. This explains the significant increase in share of grant in the AFR region from 27% to 23% from FY 11. In terms of the number of projects under implementation, the AFR region has the greater proportion with 151, compared to the LAC region with 124, the EAP region with 105, and the ECA region with 79 projects.

Table 8: Projects Under Implementation at a Glance by Region in FY 12

Region	No. of Projects		Total Grant (million \$)	Share of Grant (%)
	FSP	MSP		
AFR	151	51	849	23
EAP	105	22	862	23
ECA	79	51	431	11.5
LAC	124	28	826	22
MNA	28	15	240	6.5
SA	38	14	281	8
Global	26	15	259	7
TOTAL	551	196	3,748	100%

Enabling Activities

48. In FY 12, GEF Agencies reported for the first time on the status of Enabling Activities (EAs) approved, completed, and under implementation between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. A total of 13 EAs were approved in FY 12, amounting to \$22.3 million; 20 EAs completed

implementation in FY 12, amounting to \$5.54 million; and 87 EAs are under implementation, amounting to \$63.5 million.

Table 9: Breakdown of EAs Approved FY 12 by Focal Area

Focal Area	Number of Approved Projects	Grant Amount (US\$ million)
CCM	3	12
BD	2	9
POPs	5	0.9
LD	3	0.4
TOTAL	13	22.3

Table 10: Breakdown of EAs Completed FY 12 by Focal Area

Focal Area	Number of Completed Projects	Grant Amount (US\$ million)
POPs	7	2.7
BD	4	1.2
MFA	5	0.99
CCA	2	0.4
CCM	2	0.24
TOTAL	20	5.54

Table 11: Breakdown of EAs Under Implementation FY 12 by Focal Area

Focal Area	Number of Under Implementation Projects	Grant Amount (US\$ million)
CCM	23	44.9
POPs	25	8.9
BD	36	8.9
MFA	3	0.6
TOTAL	87	63.5

49. The EAP region has the largest share of EAs with 43 (28%), followed by the AFR, ECA and LAC regions with 29 (19%), 28 (18%), and 27 (18%) EAs, respectively. Global EAs (7% by number) have the highest share of grant amount \$54.3 million (59%) due to the bundling of multiple country commitments to undertake Needs Assessments or National Communications in one EA. A similar trend can be seen when looking at number of projects and grant amount division by Agency. While UNDP has the most projects at 72 projects with \$18.4 million in grant amount, the three joint agency projects total almost twice that amount with \$31 million, due to the fact that they include the “umbrella” projects: National Communications and Technology Needs Assessments.

Figure 12: Project Share by Region

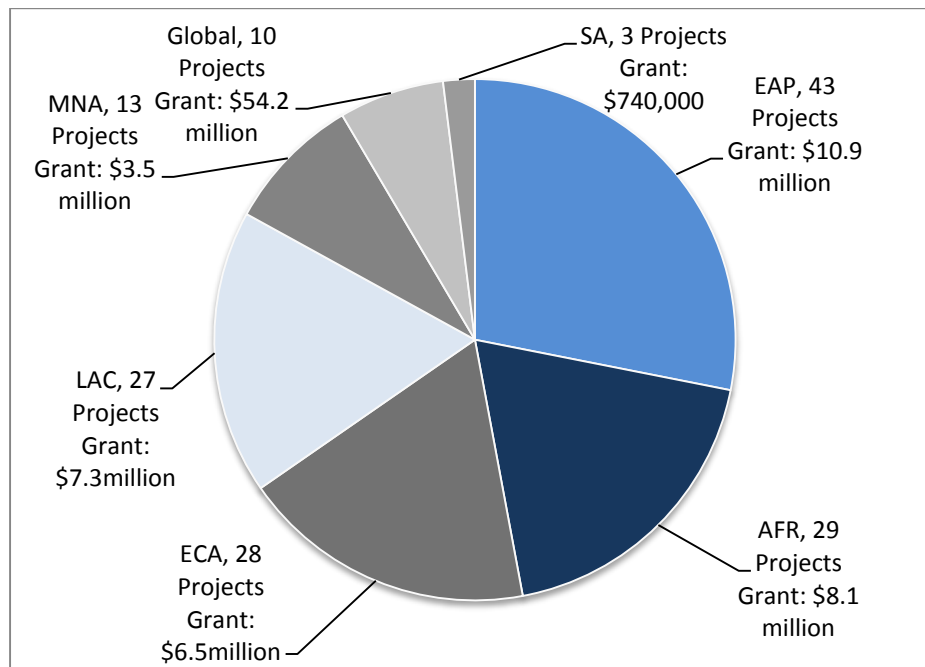
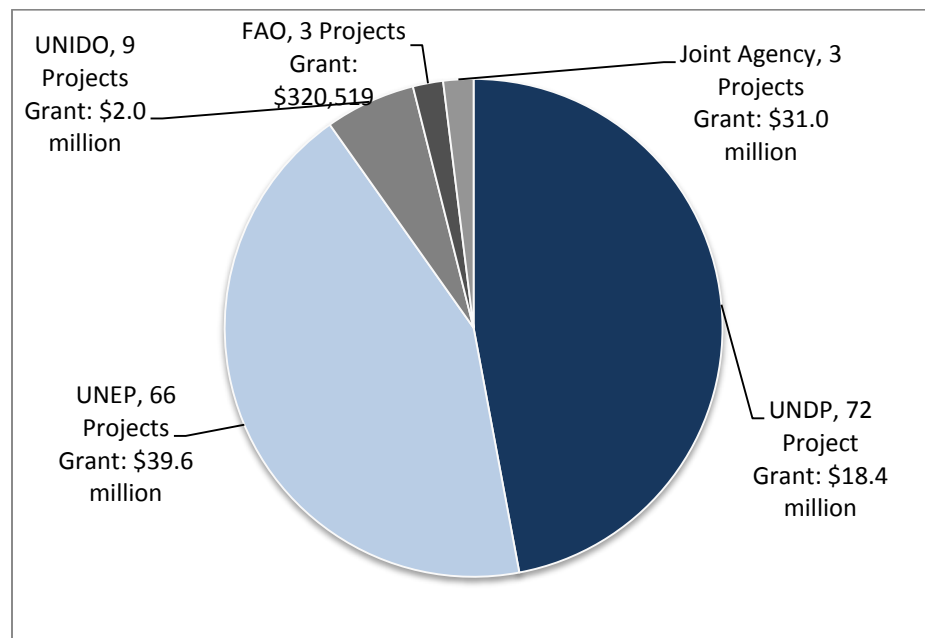


Figure 13: Project Share by Agency

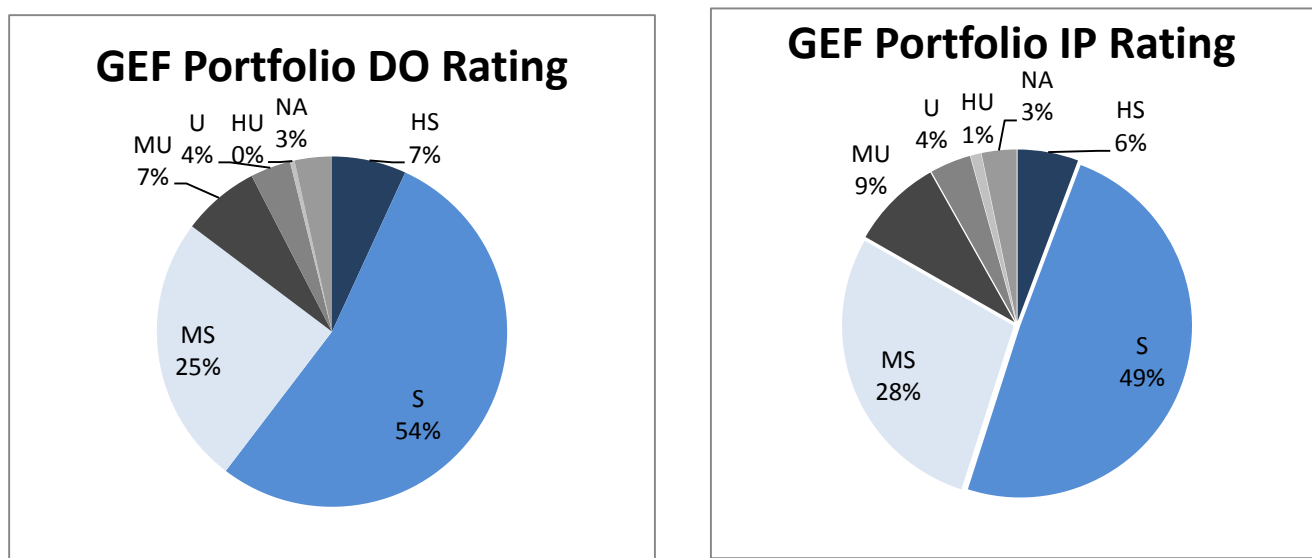


Performance Ratings

50. Based on data submitted by GEF Agencies for FY 12, the GEF portfolio under implementation received an implementation progress (IP) rating of marginally satisfactory (MS) or higher (satisfactory or highly satisfactory) for 82% of projects, which is in compliance with the target of at least 75%. Likewise for the likelihood of attaining development/global environment objectives (DO), the GEF portfolio under implementation received a rating of marginally satisfactory or higher (satisfactory or highly satisfactory) for 86% of projects.

51. Ratings for implementation progress should be based on progress made for the given reporting period (i.e. how has the project progressed during one year of implementation), whereas the DO rating is based on the likelihood that by the end of project implementation a project will achieve its stated objectives. While the Secretariat requests IP and DO on each GEF funded project, each Agency has its own criteria for assessing the progress of their projects. Moreover, the size of an Agency's portfolio will influence the aggregate figure reported within the AMR. It is therefore difficult to fully compare one Agency to another. Figure 14 provides the distribution of Agency ratings for the likelihood of attaining DO and the IP for the 699 projects under implementation for at least one year.²⁰

Figure 14: GEF Portfolio Performance Ratings in FY 12²¹



52. For DO ratings, all GEF Agencies implementing projects in FY 12 successfully met the target of at least 75% of projects rated marginally satisfactory or above. For IP ratings, all GEF Agencies successfully met the target of at least 75% of projects rated marginally satisfactory or above, except for

²⁰ Projects with less than one year implementation are not required to submit a PIR and/or DO/IP ratings. In addition, the ratings reported in the current AMR are indicative because the final PIR report is not due till December 1st.

²¹ Highly Satisfactory (HU), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU), Not Available (NA)

IDB (69%), and Joint Implementation (73%) in FY 12. Table 12 shows the breakdown of project DO and IP ratings by Agency.

Table 12: Development Objective Ratings and Implementation Progress Ratings by Agency²²

Agency	Total No. of Projects	DO Ratings (%)		IP Ratings (%)	
		MS or above	MU or below	MS or above	MU or below
UNDP	302	86%	14%	87%	13%
WB	187	84%	16%	79%	21%
UNEP	99	80%	20%	79%	21%
UNIDO	33	88%	12%	88%	12%
Joint Agencies	22	77%	23%	73%	27%
ADB	13	77%	23%	77%	23%
IDB	15	94%	6%	69%	31%
FAO	9	100%	0%	89%	11%
IFAD	15	100%	0%	100%	0%
EBRD	3	100%	0%	100%	0%
AfDB	1	100%	0%	100%	0%

53. All focal areas were also successful at meeting the target for both the DO and IP ratings. Table 13 shows a breakdown of the percentage of DO and IP ratings for projects by focal area.

Table 13: Breakdown of the Percentage of DO and IP Ratings for Projects by Focal Area

Focal Area	Total No. of Projects	DO Ratings (%)		IP Ratings (%)	
		MS or above	MU or below	MS or above	MU or below
BD	261	88%	12%	87%	13%
CC	186	80%	20%	78%	22%
IW	72	81%	19%	75%	25%
LD	71	87%	13%	87%	13%
POPs	57	84%	16%	83%	17%
MFA	52	92%	8%	87%	13%

54. All regions show successful results in meeting the target for achieving the development objective. By region, the DO ratings show that the LAC region has the most unsatisfactory ratings at 23%, followed by the MNA and ECA regions with 20% and 19%, respectively. The IP ratings show that the MNA region has the most unsatisfactory ratings at 27%, followed by the LAC region at 25%, and the EAP and ECA regions both with 19%. Table 14 includes the breakdown of the percentage of DO and IP ratings for projects by region.

²² For tables 12 through 14, total of 17 projects were excluded from the analysis due to missing ratings (3% of active portfolio).

Table 14: Breakdown of the Percentage of DO and IP Ratings for Projects by Region

Region	Total No. of Projects	DO Ratings (%)		IP Ratings (%)	
		MS or above	MU or below	MS or above	MU or below
AFR	186	90%	10%	89%	11%
EAP	118	86%	14%	81%	19%
LAC	142	77%	23%	75%	25%
ECA	126	81%	19%	81%	19%
SA	47	88%	13%	83%	17%
MNA	47	80%	20%	73%	27%
Global	39	85%	15%	85%	15%

Regional/Global Analysis²³

55. In FY 12, there were 164 regional and global projects under implementation, out of these, 125 are regional projects utilizing \$1,909 million (including PPGs), an increase from 92 in FY 11. There were also 39 global projects utilizing \$190 million, down from 47 in FY 11.

56. The AFR region had the largest number of regional projects, at 51. Data shows that, by region, both the DO and IP ratings meet the target (at least 75% marginally satisfactory or above), including the MNA region with a DO rating of 86%, and increase from 67% in FY 11.

²³ A total of seven regional and global projects were excluded from the analysis due to missing ratings. The grant amount included in these projects totals \$USD 64 million.

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

57. As part of the GEF-5 replenishment process, the GEF introduced a number of management indicators with the aim of tracking organization effectiveness. The indicators presented provide a general picture of how well the GEF currently mobilizes and uses its resources, the visibility of the GEF as a global environmental leader, the efficiency of the GEF partnership in meeting service standards and project cycle efficiency, the GEF Secretariat's commitment to gender and diversity in its hiring practices, and effectiveness of collaboration with partners.

58. The GEF is off to a strong start in GEF-5 with an eight month average time for a project to move from approval to CEO endorsement for the 18 FSPs that have been endorsed through FY 12. There has also been considerable increase in GEF's visibility through its website – with an increase of 21% in total visits to the website and 24% increase in unique visitors – as well as its social media – with a 214% increase in both the number of “likes” on Facebook and the number of “followers” on Twitter.

Table 15: Management Effectiveness and Efficiency Indicators

I. Secure financing and financing mechanisms			
A. Increased and diversified contributions			
1. Total value of contributions pledged for GEF-5 (US\$)	3,547 million		
2. Number of Donors Pledging for GEF-5	34		
	FY 11	FY 12	Target
3. Actual contributions as of FY 11 (US\$)	\$983 M	\$829 M	887
4. Actual contributions against pledges for GEF-5 (%) ²⁴	28%	23%	25%
B. More efficient cost structure	FY 11	FY 12	Target
1. Project management cost against GEF project grants for PIF approval	7.6%	5%	5%

²⁴ Calculated by dividing the total value of contributions pledged by four, assuming a quarter of total pledge amount for GEF-5 will be contributed in a fiscal year

2.GEF Corporate expenses as % of total GEF grants (without agency fees) ²⁵	8% ²⁶	2.1%	< 5%
II. Enhance visibility of GEF			
A. Increased visibility of GEF	FY 11	FY 12	Target
1. Number of hits on GEF website	340 ,683 ²⁷	411,683	5% increase/year
2. Number of followers in social media	Twitter:1332 Facebook:1125 Youtube:16,228	Twitter: 2853 Facebook: 2415 Youtube: 13,677	5% increase/year
3. Percent Engagement with GEF Newsletter	NA	41% opened 10% articles clicked on	5% increase/year
4. Number of published Articles (Factiva search criteria - all languages)	1203 (99% neutral and/or positive tone)	5036 (Article's "Sentiment": fairly positive to fully positive) ²⁸	
III. Improve Efficiencies in Project Cycle			
A. Improved timeliness of program design	FY 11	FY 12	Target
1. Average number of days to process PIF/PPGs from the Secretariat (10 day service standard) ²⁹	17	10	10
2. Average time from project approval to CEO endorsement for GEF-4	17 months	19 months	22

²⁵ Corporate expenses includes all corporate expenses include those of the Secretariat, STAP, EO, and GEF Trustee. Total GEF grants include all grants minus agency fees.

²⁶ The programming rate in FY 11, the first year of GEF-5, was slower than expected. The number should decrease as programming for GEF-5 picks up.

²⁷ Forty-nine percent of hits were from developing countries

²⁸ Sentiment conveys the dominant tone-of-voice in hits belonging to an article or a set amount of articles. Media sentiment allows us to track the spectrum of opinions, and how the GEF needs to act or react at any given time.

²⁹ Does not include enabling activities (EAs). The indicator tracks the 10-day service standard of the Secretariat and is calculated by submission.

(through the end of FY)			
3. Average time from project approval to CEO endorsement for GEF-5 (through the end of FY)	NA	8 months	18
4. Average time for FSP projects (of all PIFs / PFDs approved/endorsed by Council in FY) from first PIF/PFD submission to PIF/PFD clearance by CEO	102 ³⁰	38	40 days
IV. Ensure staff, including gender representation			
A. Gender sensibility and equality ensured	FY 11	FY 12	Target
1. Percentage of GEF Secretariat and Evaluation professional staff by gender ³¹	38%F 62%M	39%F 61%M	50%:50%
2. Percentage of GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office Staff by geographic distribution from developing countries ³²	Part I: 52% Part II: 48%	Part I: 54% Part II: 46%	50%:50%
B. Skilled and motivated staff hired and retained	FY 11	FY 12	Target
1. Average staff satisfaction rating (%) based on survey results	NA	NA	2010 survey baseline (79%)
2. Annual staff loss rate	4%	5%	10%

³⁰ In FY 11 several submissions were deferred from the November 2010 work program due to a number of factors. These are outlined in paragraph 5.

³¹ These numbers do not include administrative staff, junior professionals, or consultants. The percentage of female professional staff has steadily increased from FY 2009 (30%), FY 2010 (35%).

³² Numbers include all full-time staff

3. Average time to fill professional vacancies	60 days	75 days	90 days
V. Results Driven Implementation			
A. Grant Performance Rating	FY 11	FY 12	Target
1. Percentage of projects on track to achieve stated objectives with a development objective (DO) rating of moderately satisfactory or above	89%	85%	85%
2. Percent of projects that are on track to reach stated objectives, with a development objective(DO) rating of satisfactory or above	63%	83%	70%
VI. Effective Collaboration³³			
A. Conflicts and complaints resolved successfully on a timely basis ³⁴	FY 11	FY 12	Target
1. Percentage of conflict cases reported to the CEO that are resolved successfully	85%	82%	80%
2. Percentage of complaint cases reported to the CEO that are successfully	80%	90%	100%

³³ The GEF Policy on Disclosure of Information is being presented at the November 2011 Council for approval. It will provide GEF stakeholders with a reference document that articulates clearly how disclosure is to be approached. This new policy will reinforce efforts being undertaken in response to the replenishment resolutions to make the GEF more efficient and more effective by improving transparency in its operations

³⁴ The definition used for conflict is a situation between two or more parties, who are in a state of opposition, disagreement or incompatibility, seeking to undermine each other's goal-seeking capability.
Complaint: When a conflict is brought to the attention of the GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner by one or more of the parties involved. A complaint outlines the alleged facts of the conflict and the basis for which a resolution is sought.

resolved			
B. Country outreach and collaboration with CSOs	FY 11	FY 12	
1. Number of CSOs executing or co-executing a project (of approved projects in FY)	NA	14	
2. Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECWs) ³⁵ : (i) Organization of the Workshops (Average out of 5.0 points) (ii) Usefulness of Participation in Workshops (Average out of 5.0 points)	(i) 4.0 (ii) 4.4	(i) 4.4 (ii) 4.6	

AGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

59. For the FY 12 reporting period, all ten GEF Agencies have submitted their Administrative Expenses based on a revised fee reporting matrix.
60. The total administrative expenses used by the ten Agencies, that reported as requested in FY 12 totaled \$75.9 million. The Agencies used a total of \$10.1 million in corporate activities, and \$65.8 million in project cycle management.
61. Please refer to Annex II for the detailed information submitted by each Agency.

³⁵ The data for ECWs is collected per calendar year (figures under FY 11 column reflect Jan-Dec 2011 and for FY 12 reflect Jan-September 2012-- three ECWs have yet to take place in 2012). Indicators are rates assigned by responses to two questions from survey given to ECW participants at the end of the workshop ("organization of the workshop" and "usefulness of participation in workshop"). Based on 454 respondents in 2011 and 450 in 2010, the overall average between 2011 and 2012 is highly satisfactory. These positive results reinforce the acknowledgement that GEF ECWs are contributing not only to an improvement of the participants' understanding of the GEF system, but also to the achievement of the GEF mission.

ANNEX I: OPERATIONALLY CLOSED GEF PROJECTS IN FY 12

There were 65 projects closed in FY 12. The GEF grant amount for these projects totaled \$392 million with \$2,124 million in co-financing. The table below lists all projects that closed in FY 12.

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title	Project Size	Actual Implementation End	DO Rating	IP Rating
IDB	2686	BD	LAC	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	Integrated Management of the Montecristo Trinational Protected Area	FSP	12/14/2011	MS	MS
Joint Agencies (IDB/WB) ³⁶	1092	BD	LAC	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama	Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities	FSP	10/13/2011	S	S
Joint Agencies (FAO/WB) ³⁷	1348	POPs	AFR	Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Nigeria	Technical Support Unit to the Africa Stockpiles Programme	FSP	June-30-2012	MU	MU
UNDP	2848	BD	AFR	Kenya	Improved Conservation and Governance for Kenya Coastal Forest Protected Area System	MSP	6/1/2012	S	S
UNDP	1399	BD	EAP	Malaysia	Capacity building to support the implementation of the Cartagena protocol on Biosafety.	FSP	6/1/2012	HS	HS
UNDP	1100	BD	EAP	Mongolia	Community-based Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mountain Landscapes of Mongolia's Altai Sayan Eco-region	FSP	12/6/2011	S	HS
UNDP	1537	BD	ECA	Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Albania,	Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Prespa Lakes Basin of Albania, FYR-	FSP	6/1/2012	HS	S

³⁶ The WB implemented component has closed and was reported on in FY 11; the IDB implemented component closed implementation in FY 12.

³⁷ The FAO implemented component for this project has closed. WB implemented components are still under implementation.

				Greece, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Macedonia and Greece				
UNDP	1148	BD	ECA	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan: In-Situ Conservation of Kazakhstan Mountain Agrobiodiversity	FSP	6/1/2012	S	S
UNDP	1036	BD	ECA	Uzbekistan	Conservation of Tugai Forest and Strengthening Protected Areas System in the Amu Darya Delta of Karakalpakstan	MSP	N/A	S	S
UNDP	1854	BD	ECA	Tajikistan	Demonstrating new approaches to protected areas and biodiversity management in the Gissar Mountains as a model for strengthening the national Tajikistan protected areas system	MSP	N/A	S	S
UNDP	3557	BD	ECA	Georgia	Catalyzing Financial Sustainability of Georgia's Protected Area System	MSP	6/30/2012	MS	S
UNDP	1257	BD	SA	Pakistan	Protection and Management of Pakistan Wetlands Project	FSP	6/30/2012	S	S
UNDP	1718	BD	SA	Pakistan	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in production systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystem	MSP	6/1/2012	S	S
UNDP	1721	BD	SA	Pakistan	Conservation of Habitats and Species in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems in Balochistan	MSP	6/1/2012	S	S
UNDP	1137	CC	ECA	Georgia	Georgia – Promoting the Use of Renewable Energy Resources for Local Energy Supply	FSP	6/1/2012	MS	MS
UNDP	2107	CC	ECA	Belarus	Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvements in the State Sector in Belarus	FSP	6/1/2012	S	S
UNDP	3152	CC	SA	India	Achieving Reduction in GHG Emissions	MSP	6/1/2012	MS	MS

					through Advanced Energy Efficiency Technology in Electric Motors				
UNDP	3620	IW	ECA	Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan	The Caspian Sea: Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Consolidation of a Permanent Regional Environmental Governance Framework (CASPECO)	FSP	6/1/2012	S	S
UNDP	2742	LD	ECA	Tajikistan	Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in SW Tajikistan	MSP	N/A	HS	S
UNDP	3310	MFA	ECA	Tajikistan	Environmental Learning and Stakeholder Involvement as Tools for Global Environmental Benefits and Poverty Reduction	MSP	3/31/2012	S	S
UNDP	2104	BD	ECA	Belarus	Catalyzing sustainability of the wetland protected area system in Belarusian Polesie through increased management efficiency and realigned land use practices	FSP	12/31/2011	HS	HS
UNDP	1246	BD	AFR	Mauritius	The Management and Protection of the Endangered Marine Environment of the Republic of Mauritius	MSP	6/1/2012	S	S
UNDP	2730	BD	ECA	Bulgaria	Conservation of globally important biodiversity in high nature value semi-natural grasslands through support for the traditional local economy	MSP	7/1/2012	HS	HS
UNDP	2836	BD	ECA	Kazakhstan	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Kazakhstani Sector of the Altai-Sayan	FSP	6/1/2012	HS	S

					Mountain Ecoregion				
UNDP	3235	LD	ECA	Kazakhstan	CACILM CPP: Sustainable Rangeland Management for Rural Livelihood and Environmental Integrity	MSP	8/31/2011	HS	S
UNDP	3163	CB2	AFR	Namibia	Strengthening Capacity to Implement the Global Environmental Conventions in Namibia	MSP	7/1/2012	S	S
UNDP	3062	CB2	LAC	Belize	Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Coordinating Multi-sectoral Environmental Policies and Programmes	MSP	6/1/2012	MS	MS
UNEP	2822	BD	AFR	Mauritius	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	9/1/2011	NA	NA
UNEP	2997	BD	EAP	Vietnam	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	7/1/2011	NA	NA
UNEP	2819	BD	EAP	Cambodia	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cambodia	MSP	7/1/2011	NA	NA
UNEP	2839	BD	ECA	Czech Republic	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	7/1/2011	NA	NA
UNEP	2342	BD	Global	Global (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda)	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranche 2	FSP	8/1/2011	NA	NA
UNEP	1353	IW	EAP	China	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	FSP	12/1/2011	NA	NA
UNEP	3309	IW	EAP	China	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	MSP	9/30/2011	NA	NA

UNEP	2377	LD	ECA	Regional (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan)	Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir- Alai Mountains - an integrated and transboundary initiative in Central Asia (PALM)	FSP	5/1/2012	HS	S
UNIDO	3928	CC	Global	Global	Global Energy Assessment: Developing Policy Tools for Jointly Reducing Energy Poverty and Greenhouse Gas Emmissions	MSP	6/30/2012	S	S
UNIDO	3011	POPs	EAP	Vietnam	Introduction of BAT & BEP Methodology to Demonstrate Reduction or Elimination of Unintentionally- Produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (UP-POPs) Release from the Industry in Vietnam	MSP	7/31/2011	S	S
UNIDO	2865	POPs	MNA	Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Yemen	Promotion of Strategies to Reduce Unintentional Production of POPs in the PERSGA Coastal Zone	MSP	10/31/2011	S	S
WB	969	BD	AFR	Zambia	ZM-GEF SEED Biodiversity SIL (FY05)	FSP	11/30/2011	MU	MS
WB	1063	BD	AFR	Cameroon	CM GEF Forest & Env DPL (FY06)	FSP	10/11/2011	U	MU
WB	1189	BD	AFR	Senegal	SN-GEF Intg Marine Cstl Res Mgmt (FY05)	FSP	12/1/2011	S	S
WB	1503	BD	AFR	Nigeria	NG-GEF Fadama 2 Crit Ecosys Mgmt (FY06)	FSP	12/31/2011	S	S
WB	1829	BD	EAP	Indonesia	ID-GEF-Coral Reef Rehab & Management II	FSP	12/31/2011	MS	MS
WB	1204	BD	LAC	OECS Countries	OECS Protected Areas and Associated Live	FSP	7/31/2011	S	S
WB	1091	BD	LAC	Latin America	6L GEF Building IABIN (Inter-Am Biod)	FSP	9/30/2011	MS	MS
WB	1544	BD	LAC	Brazil	BR GEF-RJ Sust IEM in Prod Landscapes	FSP	11/30/2011	S	S
WB	2896	BD	LAC	Mexico	MX GM Sacred Orchids of Chiapas	MSP	12/31/2011	S	S

WB	1686	CC	AFR	Ethiopia	ET-GEF Energy Access Prj (FY06)	FSP	6/30/2012	MS	MS
WB	946	CC	EAP	Cambodia	KH-GEF Rural Electrification & Transmiss	FSP	1/31/2012	MS	MS
WB	1071	CC	EAP	Philippines	PH-GEF-Rural Power Project	FSP	12/31/2011	MU	MU
WB	943	CC	EAP	China	CN-GEF-Renewable Energy Scale-Up Program	FSP	12/31/2011	HS	S
WB	2947	CC	EAP	Mongolia	MN-GEF-Renewable Energy for Rural Access	FSP	6/30/2012	S	HS
WB	1179	CC	LAC	Uruguay	UY Energy Efficiency Project	FSP	12/31/2011	MS	S
WB	2019	CC	LAC	Colombia	CO GEF Integrated National Adaptation	FSP	12/31/2011	S	S
WB	1905	CC	MNA	Tunisia	TN-GEF Energy Efficiency Program/Ind.	FSP	11/30/2011	MS	MS
WB	1040	CC	MNA	Egypt, Arab Rep	EG-Kureimat Solar Thermal Hybrid	FSP	10/31/2011	S	S
WB	970	IW	AFR	Regional	3A-GEF Grndwtr & Drght Mgmt TAL (FY05)	FSP	10/31/2011	MS	MS
WB	3314	IW	AFR	Senegal	SN-GEF Sust.Mgmt of Fish Resources(FISH) (FY09)	FSP	6/30/2012	U	U
WB	3271	IW	AFR	Regional	A-Strategic PT for Fisheries GEF (FISH)	MSP	8/31/2011	S	S
WB	2135	IW	EAP	China	CN-GEF GUANGDONG PRD URB ENV	FSP	12/31/2011	MS	MS
WB	2138	IW	EAP	East Asia and Pacific	4E-GEF-Livestock Waste Management	FSP	12/31/2011	S	S
WB	2750	IW	EAP	China	CN-GEF-IF-NINGBO WATER & ENVMT	FSP	12/31/2011	MS	S
WB	1889	IW	ECA	Romania	HAZARD MITIGATION (GEF)	FSP	6/30/2012	MS	MS
WB	1351	IW	ECA	Hungary	NUTRIENT REDUCTION	FSP	12/31/2011	S	S
WB	1074	IW	ECA	Turkey	WATERSHED REHAB (GEF)	FSP	6/30/2012	S	S
WB	2549	LD	AFR	Cameroon	CM-GEF Sst AgroPastor & Land Mgmt (FY06)	FSP	3/1/2012	S	MS
WB	2560	LD	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	DISASTER HAZARD (GEF MSP)	MSP	10/31/2011	MS	MS
WB	1855	MFA	AFR	Chad	TD:GEF Com Based Ecosys Mgmt (FY05)	FSP	12/30/2011	MS	MS
WB	2366	MFA	EAP	Lao People's De	LA-GEF Rural Electrification Phase I	FSP	3/31/2012	S	S
WB	2669	MFA	ECA	Albania	NATURAL RES DEVT (GEF)	FSP	11/1/2011	S	MS

WB	3818	MFA	Global	World	SFM through Climate Change Mitigation	MSP	5/31/2012	S	S
WB	2359	POPs	EAP	China	CN-GEF-Termite Control Demonstration	FSP	12/31/2011	S	S

ANNEX II: CANCELLED GEF PROJECTS IN FY 12

A total of 7 projects were cancelled in FY 12. The table below lists all projects cancelled in FY 12.

Agency	GEF_ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Title	Project Size	Cancellation Date
UNDP	3389	LD	MNA	Sudan	SIP-Sustainable Land Management for Sustainable Livelihoods in the Toker Area of East Sudan	MSP	26-Aug-11
WB	3929	BD	EAP	Indonesia	Promoting Sustainable Production Forest Management to Secure Globally Important Biodiversity	FSP	28-Nov-11
WB	3983	POPs	ECA	Tajikistan	POPs Pesticide Elimination, Mitigation and Site Management Project	FSP	18-Jan-12
UNIDO	4032	CC	Global	Global	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Realizing Hydrogen Energy Installations on Small Islands through Technology Co-operation	FSP	15-Mar-12
WB	4201	BD	MNA	Yemen	Leopards and Landscapes: Using a Flagship Species to Strengthen Conservation in the Republic of Yemen	FSP	19-Dec-11
WB	4202	CC	MNA	Yemen	Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvements	MSP	10-Aug-11
WB	4205	IW	MNA	Morocco, Jordan, Palestinian Authority	Regional Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for the Promotion of Treated Wastewater Reuse in the Mediterranean /MENA Countries	FSP	10-Apr-12

ANNEX III: AGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES 2012

AMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012										
ADB										
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12)	Staff time	Consultant time		Staff cost	Consultant cost		Travel costs	General Operating Costs		Total Cost
Estimated actual administrative costs	(days)	(days)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:										
a) Policy support	28	19		26,990	4,110		10,773	5,909		47,782
b) Portfolio Management	121	133		59,155	15,272			13,298		87,725
c) Reporting	59	171		18,005	33,846			4,227		56,078
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	61	20		48,850	12,880		44,274	10,695		116,699
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office	14	35		12,160	5,810			2,662		20,633
Subtotal	284	378		165,159	71,918		55,046	36,793		328,916
2. GEF Project Cycle management:										
a) Project preparation and approval	905	672.5		651,530	369,347		159,303	143,746		1,323,926
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	1329	132		765,275	45,158		36,041	169,674		1,016,148
Subtotal	2,233	805		1,416,806	414,505		195,343	313,421		2,340,075
Total:	2,517	1,183		1,581,965	486,423		250,389	350,213		2,668,990

AMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012									
AfDB									
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12)	Staff time	Consultant time		Staff cost	Consultant cost		Travel costs	General Operating Costs	Total Cost
Estimated actual administrative costs	(days)	(days)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:									
a) Policy support	35			26,250			35,500		61,750
b) Portfolio Management	40			30,000			12,150		42,150
c) Reporting	30			22,500			0		22,500
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	15			11,250			25,460		36,710
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office	4			3,000			0		3,000
Subtotal	124	0		93,000	0		73,110	0	166,110
2. GEF Project Cycle management:									
a) Project preparation and approval	205			153,750				3,500	157,250
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	150			112,500				3,500	116,000
Subtotal	355	0		266,250	0		0	7,000	273,250
Total:	479	0		359,250	0		73,110	7,000	439,360

AMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012									
EBRD									
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12) Estimated actual administrative costs	Staff time (days)	Consultant time (days)		Staff cost (US\$)	Consultant cost (US\$)		Travel costs (US\$)	General Operating Costs (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:									
a) Policy support				73,782			6,684	-1,763	78,703
b) Portfolio Management				114,706			8,146	-1,763	121,089
c) Reporting				72,502			4,608	-1,763	75,347
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing				68,506			3,608	-1,763	70,351
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office				25,864			1,066	-1,763	25,167
Subtotal	0	0		355,359	0		24,112	-8,815	370,656
2. GEF Project Cycle management:									
a) Project preparation and approval				11,665	39,618		0	57	51,340
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation				9,769	39,530		0	69	49,368
Subtotal	0	0		21,434	79,148		0	126	100,708
Total:	0	0		376,793	79,148		24,112	-8,689	471,364

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012									
FAO									
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12) Estimated actual administrative costs	Staff time (days)	Consultant time (days)		Staff cost (US\$)	Consultant cost (US\$)		Travel costs (US\$)	General Operating Costs (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:									
a) Policy support	144			112,610			10,079	1,227	123,916
b) Portfolio Management	713	293		530,267	89,127		26,662	6,461	652,517
c) Reporting	35	4		30,421	1,131			316	31,868
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	82	34		54,786	2,786		59,155	1,167	117,894
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office	38	2		37,478	600			381	38,459
Subtotal	1,012	333		765,562	93,644		95,896	9,552	964,654
2. GEF Project Cycle management:									
a) Project preparation and approval	1,573	1,480		1,225,451	230,886		202,040	16,584	1,674,961
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	931	254		671,408	47,264		150,020	8,687	877,379
Subtotal	2,504	1,734		1,896,859	278,150		352,060	25,271	2,552,340
Total:	3,516	2,067		2,662,421	371,794		447,956	34,823	3,516,994

AMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012									
IDB									
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12)	Staff time	Consultant time		Staff cost	Consultant cost		Travel costs	General Operating Costs	Total Cost
Estimated actual administrative costs	(days)	(days)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:									
a) Policy support	106			78,065	40,376		26,433	19,542	86,351
b) Portfolio Management	26			20,222	116,823		3,317	5,276	125,416
c) Reporting	26			21,909	0		0	5,477	5,477
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	6			4,740	27,380		4,315	1,185	32,881
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office	1			316	1,825		52	79	1,956
Subtotal	164			125,251	186,404		34,117	31,559	377,332
2. GEF Project Cycle management:									
a) Project preparation and approval	852			633,296	190,323		116,467	166,008	1,106,094
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	409			294,062	720,334		133,797	70,063	1,218,255
Subtotal	1,261			927,358	910,657		250,263	236,071	2,324,349
Total:	1,426			1,052,609	1,097,061		284,380	267,630	2,701,681

AMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012									
IFAD									
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12) Estimated actual administrative costs	Staff time (days)	Consultant time (days)		Staff cost (US\$)	Consultant cost (US\$)		Travel costs (US\$)	General Operating Costs (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:									
a) Policy support	-	-		160,372	4,132		2,673	-	167,177
b) Portfolio Management	-	-		104,154	1,924		17,643	104,436	228,158
c) Reporting	-	-		700	-		-	-	700
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	-	-		-	-		-		-
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office									-
Subtotal	-	-		265,226	6,056		20,317	104,436	396,035
2. GEF Project Cycle management:									
a) Project preparation and approval	-	-		190,490	132,307		54,122	310	377,230
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	-	-		130,549	104,298		38,555	1,652	275,054
Subtotal	-	-		321,039	236,605		92,678	1,962	652,284
Total:	-	-		586,265	242,660		112,994	106,398	1,048,318

AMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012										
UNDP										
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12)	Staff time	Consultant time		Staff cost (i)	Consultant cost (ii)		Travel costs	General Operating Costs (iii)		Total Cost
Estimated actual administrative costs	(days)	(days)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:										
a) Policy support	1,002	63		859,722	31,380		71,231	166,276		1,128,609
b) Portfolio Management	1,076	0		877,014	0		1,450	238,372		1,116,836
c) Reporting	470	131		362,750	65,550		2,866	86,890		518,056
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	462	12		337,938	6,190		36,274	84,828		465,230
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office	366	0		305,727	0		27,903	54,633		388,263
Subtotal	3,376	206		2,743,151	103,120		139,725	630,999		3,616,994
2. GEF Project Cycle management:										
a) Project preparation and approval	16,913	1,893		8,262,580	742,302		1,090,938	920,465		11,016,285
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	47,045	2,546		14,714,885	1,052,867		1,382,023	1,833,380		18,983,155
Subtotal	63,958	4,439		22,977,465	1,795,169		2,472,961	2,753,845		29,999,440
Total:	67,334	4,645		25,720,615	1,898,289		2,612,686	3,384,844		33,616,435

- (i) Staff time multiplied by total salary costs (per staff day) to the agency, excluding overhead costs, e.g. using average costs per category of staff.
- (ii) Includes tickets and per diem
- (iii) Overhead costs include office space, utilities, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES									
UNEP									
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12) Estimated actual administrative costs	Staff time (days)	Consultant time (days)		Staff cost (US\$)	Consultant cost (US\$)		Travel costs (US\$)	General Operating Costs (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:									
a) Policy support	220	19		104,259	9,000		69,533	109	182,900
b) Portfolio Management	1,761	26		834,544	12,708		11,952	512	859,716
c) Reporting	106	0		50,234	0		0	30	50,264
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	326	45		154,493	21,705		5,398	108	181,704
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office	119	6		56,395	3,000		5,832	39	65,265
Subtotal	2,532	97		1,199,923	46,414		92,715	797	1,339,850
2. GEF Project Cycle management:									
a) Project preparation and approval	2,774	334		1,314,608	160,425		58,868	911	1,534,813
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	7,450	327		3,530,581	156,804		342,251	2,394	4,032,029
Subtotal	10,224	661		4,845,189	317,229		401,119	3,306	5,566,842
Total:	12,756	758		6,045,112	363,643		493,834	4,103	6,906,692

NOTES:

- i) Staff and consultant costs reflect actual expenditures recorded in UNEP's project accounting system (IMIS). In FY 12, staff costs were considerably reduced compared to previous years due to cost cutting measures
- ii) Figures reflect only the portion paid through GEF fees. Most of overhead costs for FY12 paid out by UNEP funds other than GEF fee

AMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012										
UNIDO										
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11- June 12)	Staff time	Consultant time		Staff cost (i)	Consultant cost (i)		Travel costs (ii)	General Operating Costs (iii)		Total Cost
Estimated actual administrative costs	(days)	(days)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:										
a) Policy support	95	0		65,313	0		8,431	31,889		105,633
b) Portfolio Management	330	0		228,237	0		18,714	110,772		357,723
c) Reporting	81	0		64,226	0		0	27,189		91,415
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	78	0		58,997	0		43,442	26,182		128,622
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office	10	0		6,468	0		0	3,357		9,824
Subtotal	594	0		423,240	0		70,588	199,389		693,216
2. GEF Project Cycle management:										
a) Project preparation and approval	2,417	489		1,333,801	209,135		235,590	811,318		2,589,843
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	3,469	284		1,556,409	121,461		271,130	1,164,444		3,113,443
Subtotal	5,886	773		2,890,210	330,595		506,720	1,975,761		5,703,286
Total:	6,480	773		3,313,450	330,595		577,308	2,175,150		6,396,503

NOTES:

Euro/USD Exchange Rate Used: 1.3499

Overall remarks to the above table:

1. UNIDO's base accounting currency is Euro. All amounts have been converted to US dollars using the average United Nations rate based on the relevant fiscal years.
2. UNIDO's reporting is based on different reporting methodologies, namely some data is readily available in our financial system where

- i) Staff and Consultant costs: staff and consultant cost is pro-rated to arrive at daily rate. UNIDO has determined that per fiscal year 264 days are considered working days. Staff and consultant time indicated above is multiplied by the staff and consultants daily rate. When calculating the costs of staff, the full standard rate applied includes salary, dependency, and other allowances, hardship and mobility payments, contributions to medical insurance and pension fund, education grant, home leave and other entitlements. Consultants costs are based on actual fee received. All costs are excluding overhead costs.as other data needs to be estimated based on a calculation model.
- ii) Travel Cost: Including tickets, per diem and hotel costs.
- iii) Overhead costs: Within UNIDO's present business model, the separation of such costs reporting is not possible in the absence of a cost center accounting system. In light of this UNIDO has developed a methodology that will best capture and provide separation of cost incurred from the income generated from projects. Items covered within the overhead costs are: Office space, maintenance, utilities, office equipment, security cost, IT, human resources management (HRM), financial services (FIN), field representation, etc. Costs have been pro-rated by fiscal working day and then multiplied by days indicated in the above table.

AMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FY 2012									
WB (IBRD)									
GEF Fiscal Year (July 11-June 12)	Staff time	Consultant time		Staff cost	Consultant cost		Travel costs	General Operating Costs	Total Cost
Estimated actual administrative costs	(days)	(days)		(US\$)	(US\$)		(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
1. GEF Corporate activities:									
a) Policy support	86	n/a		416,801	1,840		2,227	28,699	449,567
b) Portfolio Management	242	n/a		1,162,011	1,650		1,051	143,890	1,308,602
c) Reporting	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
d) Outreach and knowledge sharing	24	n/a		88,993	n/a		3,284	29684	121,961
e) Support to the GEF Evaluations Office	1	n/a		3,721	n/a		n/a	1,025	4,746
Subtotal	353	n/a		1,671,526	3,490		6,562	203,298	1,884,876
2. GEF Project Cycle management:									
a) Project preparation and approval	n/a	n/a		2,483,909	759,106		1,250,471	156,595	4,650,081
b) Project supervision, monitoring and evaluation	n/a	n/a		6,671,005	1,456,853		2,201,410	181,253	10,510,521
c) Other	n/a	n/a		917,831	87,383		72,440	17,543	1,095,197
Subtotal	n/a	n/a		10,072,745	2,303,342		3,524,321	355,391	16,255,799
Total:	n/a	n/a		11,744,271	2,306,832		3,530,883	558,689	18,140,675

Source: SAP and BW, except for IFC expenses which were obtained from IFC staff.

NOTES:

1. n/a = Data is not available, because it requires: (a) significant effort to extract data; (b) building GEF-specific reports at additional cost; and/or (c) SAP or other WB data systems does not track data.
2. Agency Fees are based on 10% of total grant approved for the fiscal year. Expenditures above fee amount for the FY are obtained from prior year accruals.
3. The above expenses include expenses for the SCCF and LDC programs which are tracked and processed similar to the GEF but are maintained separately.
4. Staff costs include sustaining costs. Indirect costs are reported as General Operating Costs.
5. Project cycle activities are reported in SAP/BW as direct costs. These costs have been escalated to reflect full costs as charged by the Reimbursable Billing system in SAP.
6. Corporate costs include Legal costs for policy support (i.e., expenses of LEGEN and LEGIA units).
7. Other costs under Project Cycle Management includes coordination costs managed by the Regions (i.e., Regional Coordination cost objects).
8. Consultant time is available in SAP under each consultants' contract, but the data is not available on a portfolio basis for a program such as the GEF.
9. Audit costs of \$40,845 is included above.

ANNEX IV: LIST OF FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES FOR GEF-5

List of Biodiversity Objectives and Expected Outcomes for GEF-5

FA Objective	Expected Outcomes
BD-1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems	Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas.
BD-1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems	Outcome 1.2: Increased revenue for protected area systems to meet total expenditures required for management.
BD-2: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors	Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation.
BD-2: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors	Outcome 2.2: Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks.
BD-2: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors	Outcome 2.3: Improved management frameworks to prevent, control and manage invasive alien species
BD-3: Build Capacity for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	Outcome 3.1 Potential risks of living modified organisms to biodiversity are identified and evaluated in a scientifically sound and transparent manner
BD-4: Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	Outcome 4.1: Legal and regulatory frameworks, and administrative procedures established that enable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in accordance with the CBD provisions
BD-5: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities	Outcome 5.1 Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

List of Climate Change Mitigation objectives and expected outcomes for GEF-5

FA Objective	Expected Outcomes
CCM-1: Technology Transfer: Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies	Outcome 1.1: Technologies successfully demonstrated, deployed, and transferred
CCM-1: Technology Transfer: Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies	Outcome 1.2: Enabling policy environment and mechanisms created for technology transfer
CCM-2: Energy Efficiency: Promote market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector	Outcome 2.1: Appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks adopted and enforced
CCM-2: Energy Efficiency: Promote market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector	Outcome 2.2: Sustainable financing and delivery mechanisms established and operational
CCM-3: Renewable Energy: Promote investment in renewable energy technologies	Outcome 3.1: Favorable policy and regulatory environment created for renewable energy investments
CCM-3: Renewable Energy: Promote investment in renewable energy technologies	Outcome 3.2: Investment in renewable energy technologies increased
CCM-4: Transport/ Urban: Promote energy efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems	Outcome 4.1: Sustainable transport and urban policy and regulatory frameworks adopted and implemented
CCM-5: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry	Outcome 5.1: Good management practices in LULUCF adopted both within the forest land and in the wider landscape
CCM-5: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry	Outcome 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peatland
CCM-6: Enabling Activities: Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention	Outcome 6.1: Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the Convention

List of International Waters objectives and expected outcomes for GEF-5

FA Objective	Expected Outcomes
<p>IW-1: Transboundary Basins/ Aquifers: Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change</p>	<p>Outcome 1.1: Implementation of agreed Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) incorporates transboundary IWRM principles (including environment and groundwater) and policy/ legal/institutional reforms into national/local plans</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Transboundary institutions for joint ecosystem-based and adaptive management demonstrate sustainability</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: Innovative solutions implemented for reduced pollution, improved water use efficiency, sustainable fisheries with rights-based management, IWRM, water supply protection in SIDS, and aquifer and catchment protection</p>
<p>IW-2: Large Marine Ecosystems/ Coasts: Catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) while considering climatic variability and change</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1: Implementation of agreed Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) incorporates ecosystem-based approaches to management of LMEs, ICM principles, and policy/legal/ institutional reforms into national/local plans</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Institutions for joint ecosystem-based and adaptive management for LMEs and local ICM frameworks demonstrate sustainability</p> <p>Outcome 2.3: Innovative solutions implemented for reduced pollution, rebuilding or protecting fish stocks with rights-based management, ICM, habitat (blue forest) restoration/conservation, and port management and produce measureable results</p> <p>Outcome 2.4: Climatic variability and change at coasts and in LMEs incorporated into updated SAP to reflect adaptive management and ICM principles</p>
<p>IW-3: IW Capacity Building: Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based management of trans-boundary water systems</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1: Political commitment, shared vision, and institutional capacity demonstrated for joint, ecosystem-based management of waterbodies and local ICM principles</p> <p>Outcome 3.2: On-the-ground modest actions implemented in water quality, quantity</p> <p>Outcome 3.3: IW portfolio capacity and performance enhanced from active learning/KM/experience sharing</p> <p>Outcome 3.4: Targeted research networks fill gaps.</p> <p>Outcome 3.5: Political agreements on Arctic LMEs help contribute to prevention of further</p>

	depletion/degradation.
	Outcome 3.5: Political agreements on Arctic LMEs help contribute to prevention of further depletion/degradation.
IW-4: ABNJ Pilots: Promote effective management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)	Outcome 4.1: ABNJ under sustainable management and protection Outcome 4.2: Plans and institutional frameworks for pilot cases of ABNJ have catalytic effect on global discussions

List of Land Degradation objectives and expected outcomes for GEF-5

FA Objective	Expected Outcomes
LD-1: Agriculture and Rangeland Systems: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities	Outcome 1.1: An enhanced enabling environment within the agricultural sector. Outcome 1.2: Improved agricultural management Outcome 1.3: Functionality and cover of agro-ecosystems maintained
LD-2: Forest Landscapes: Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in drylands, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependant people	Outcome 2.1: An enhanced enabling environment within the forest sector in dryland dominated countries 2.2: Improved forest management in drylands. 2.3: Functionality and cover of forest ecosystems in drylands maintained.
LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape	Outcome 3.1: Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management
LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape	Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities
LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape: (US\$135 million allocation)	Outcome 3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management
LD-4: Adaptive Management and Learning: Increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM/SFM/INRM by GEF and UNCCD Parties	Outcome 4.1: Increased capacities of countries to fulfill obligations in accordance with the provisions provided in the UNCCD.
LD-4: Adaptive Management and Learning: Increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM/SFM/INRM by GEF and UNCCD Parties	Outcome 4.2: Improved GEF portfolio monitoring using new and adapted tools and methodologies

List of Chemicals objectives and expected outcomes for GEF-5

FA Objective	Expected Outcomes
CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases	Outcome 1.1 Production and use of controlled POPs chemicals phased out.
CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases	Outcome 1.2 Exempted POPs chemicals used in an environmentally sound manner.
CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases	Outcome 1.3 POPs releases to the environment reduced.
CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases	Outcome 1.4 POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner.
CHEM-1: Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases	Outcome 1.5 Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs.
CHEM-2: Phase out ODS and reduce ODS releases	Outcome 2.1 Country capacity built to meet Montreal protocol obligations and effectively phase out and reduce releases of ODS.
CHEM-2: Phase out ODS and reduce ODS releases	Outcome 2.2 ODS phased out and their releases reduced in a sustainable manner.
CHEM-3: Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction	Outcome 3.1 Country capacity built to effectively manage mercury in priority sectors.
CHEM-3: Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction	Outcome 3.2 Contribute to the overall objective of the SAICM of achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

List of Sustainable Forest Management/REDD-Plus objectives and expected outcomes for GEF-5

FA Objective	Expected Outcomes
SFM_REDD_Plus_1: Forest Ecosystem Services: Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services	Outcome 1.1: Enhanced enabling environment within the forest sector and across sectors.
SFM_REDD_Plus_1: Forest Ecosystem Services: Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services	Outcome 1.2: Good management practices applied in existing forests.
SFM_REDD_Plus_1: Forest Ecosystem Services: Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services	Outcome 1.3: Good management practices adopted by relevant economic actors.
SFM_REDD_Plus_2: Reducing Deforestation: Strengthen the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from LULUCF activities.	Outcome 2.1: Enhanced institutional capacity to account for GHG emission reduction and increase in carbon stocks.
SFM_REDD_Plus_2: Reducing Deforestation: Strengthen the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from LULUCF activities.	Outcome 2.2: New revenue for SFM created through engaging in the carbon market.