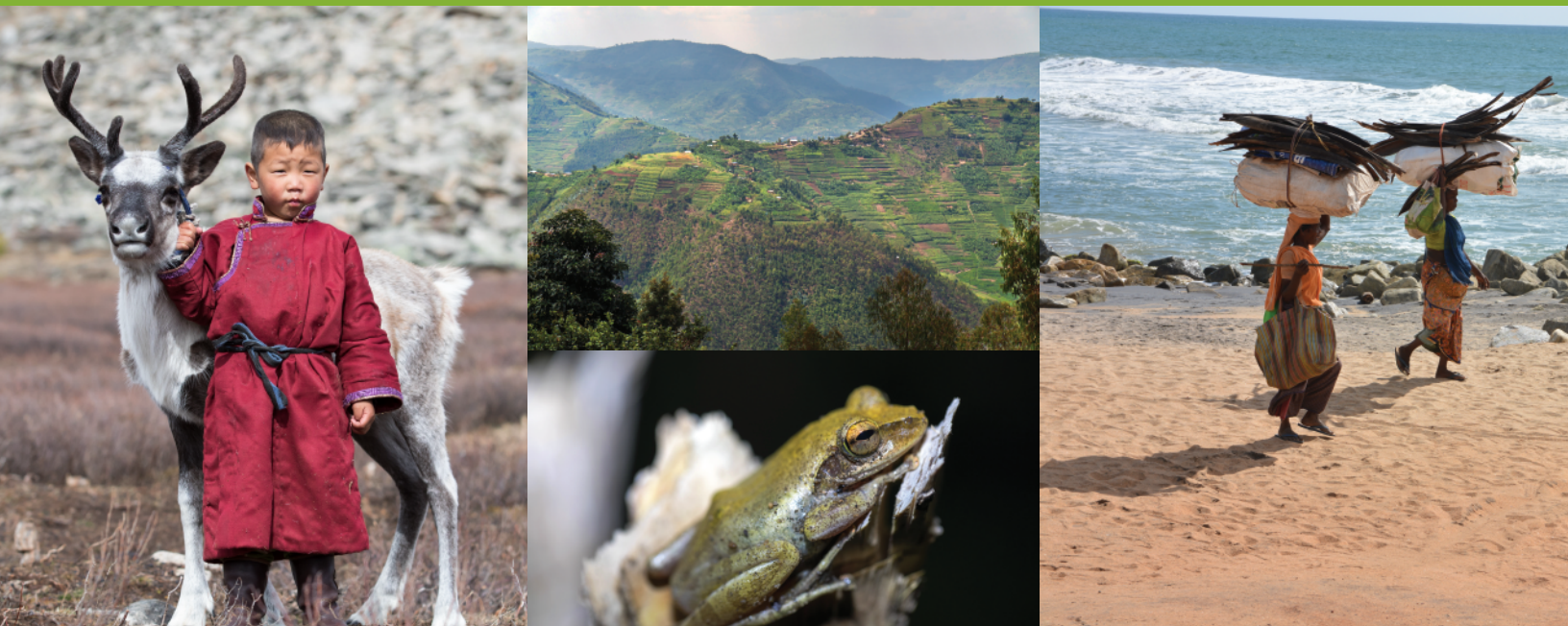


GEF Corporate Scorecard

October 2017



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF CORPORATE SCORECARD

October 31, 2017



Contributions to the Generation of Global Environment Benefits

















During the GEF-6 replenishment, the GEF-6 focal area strategies were designed to meet specific targets measured by key indicators. The table below shows the extent to which the GEF is meeting those targets in terms of the expected results of approved projects and programs in GEF-6 as of October 31, 2017, including the proposed November 2017 Work Program. The table is based on 230 projects at the stage of Project Identification (PIF approval) in GEF-6, 204 projects of which were CEO endorsed/approved by October 31, 2017.

Results and Indicators	Target	Expected Results	
Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society			
Landscapes and seascapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation (million hectares)	300	450	150%
Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands and forest landscapes)			
Production landscapes under improved management (million hectares)	120	55	46%
Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services			
Number of freshwater basins in which water-food-energy-ecosystem security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater is taking place	10	25	250%
Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (percent of fisheries, by volume) ¹	20	12	62%
Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path			
CO ₂ e mitigated (million metric tons) ²	750	1,406	187%
Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern			
POPs (PCBs, obsolete pesticides) disposed (metric tons) ³	80,000	73,344	92%
Mercury reduced (metric tons)	1,000	644	64%
ODP (HCFC) reduced/phased out (metric tons)	303	22	7%
Enhance capacity of countries to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks⁴			
Number of countries in which development and sectoral planning frameworks that integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs have been developed	10	14	140%
Number of countries in which functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making	10	18	180%

¹ The actual expected result is 12.44%. ² The reported expected results for tons of CO₂e, 1,406 million tCO₂e, include expected results from all the focal areas and initiatives as follows: Climate Change Mitigation (571 million); Integrated Approach Pilots (124 million); Sustainable Forest Management (219 million); Non-Grant Instruments (38 million); and other focal areas (453 million). The GEF-6 target of 750 million tCO₂e was set only for the Climate Change Mitigation focal area, which has achieved 76% of the target by October 31, 2017. ³ The reported expected results for POPs, 73,344 tons, include Obsolete Chemicals (5,722 tons), PCB (13,526 tons), PFOS or PFOS containing material (36,000 tons) and others (18,096 tons). UPOPs reduction is reported at 1,141 gTEQ. As UPOPs do not have a target in GEF-6, their reduction is not included. ⁴ These numbers are derived from Cross-Cutting Capacity Development projects only. Therefore, they are likely to underestimate the number of countries that other GEF projects have supported.
















Programming Report as of October 31, 2017

This section summarizes the progress made in programming GEF-6 resources as of October 31, 2017, including the proposed November 2017 Work Program. It provides a cumulative summary of GEF-6 utilization of funds against the programming targets that were established by the Council during the GEF-6 replenishment.

	Target (USD millions)	Programmed (USD millions)	Utilization Rate
Focal Areas			
Biodiversity	1,101	812.9	74% 
Climate Change	1,130	698.4	62% 
Land Degradation	371	287.0	77% 
International Waters	456	303.0	66% 
Chemicals and Waste			
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	375	286.4	76% 
Mercury	141	142.7	101% 
Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	13	10.5	81% 
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)	25	9.2	37% 
Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP)			
Commodities	45	44.7	99% 
Sustainable Cities	55	55.0	100% 
Food Security	60	60.0	100% 
Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Program	230	227.4	99% 
Non-Grant Pilot	110	109.3	99% 
Corporate Programs			
Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	34	26.2	77% 
Small Grants Program (SGP)	140	140.0	100% 
Country Support Program (CSP)	23	16.1	70% 

STAR Utilization Percentages as of October 31, 2017

The System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) is the GEF's resource allocation system for the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation focal areas. The table provides the GEF-6 utilization rates of funds by region and focal area, including the November 2017 Work Program. Whilst this shows the percentages of funds utilized against GEF-6 STAR allocations, the Trustee projects a GEF-6 resource shortfall. Please find details in the Council document "Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability" (GEF/C.53/inf.04).

GEF Region	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Land Degradation
Africa	90% 	80% 	88% 
Asia	67% 	63% 	72% 
Europe and Central Asia	33% 	42% 	70% 
Latin America and the Caribbean	69% 	62% 	81% 
Small Island Developing States	93% 	93% 	70% 

Utilization and Allocation by Constituency as of October 31, 2017

This table displays the utilization of funds by GEF Constituency⁵, including the November 2017 Work Program. Both STAR and non-STAR allocations are included. The constituency classifications are described on the GEF website. Whilst the chart below shows the percentages of funds utilized against GEF-6 STAR allocations, the Trustee projects a GEF-6 resource shortfall. Please find details in the Council document "Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability" (GEF/C.53/inf.04).

Constituency List	STAR Allocation ⁶ (USD millions)	STAR Utilization (USD millions)	STAR Utilization Rate	Non-STAR Utilization (USD millions)
Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen	66	37.3	<div><div></div></div> 57%	16.3
Albania, <i>Bulgaria</i> ⁵ , Bosnia-Herzegovina, <i>Croatia</i> ⁵ , Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, <i>Poland</i> ⁵ , <i>Romania</i> ⁵ , Serbia, Ukraine	58	39.0	<div><div></div></div> 67%	12.1
Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia	57	31.5	<div><div></div></div> 56%	4.0
Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	142	120.3	<div><div></div></div> 85%	78.0
Antigua And Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	105	99.3	<div><div></div></div> 94%	19.7
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay	135	84.2	<div><div></div></div> 63%	35.6
Armenia, Belarus	18	12.4	<div><div></div></div> 67%	12.2
<i>Austria</i> ⁵ , <i>Belgium</i> ⁵ , <i>Czech Republic</i> ⁵ , <i>Hungary</i> ⁵ , <i>Luxembourg</i> ⁵ , <i>Slovak Republic</i> ⁵ , <i>Slovenia</i> ⁵ , Turkey	27	16.8	<div><div></div></div> 63%	0.5
Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, <i>Switzerland</i> ⁵ , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	73	67.4	<div><div></div></div> 92%	22.0
Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka	174	129.1	<div><div></div></div> 74%	33.9
Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	82	68.8	<div><div></div></div> 84%	63.8
Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador	209	157.1	<div><div></div></div> 75%	95.2
Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia	80	74.2	<div><div></div></div> 93%	59.6
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	88	68.0	<div><div></div></div> 77%	30.3
Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	143	97.3	<div><div></div></div> 68%	46.2
China	195	114.2	<div><div></div></div> 59%	82.4
Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	179	174.0	<div><div></div></div> 97%	82.5
Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	223	162.1	<div><div></div></div> 73%	46.0
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela	175	104.6	<div><div></div></div> 60%	52.3

⁵ Countries that have zero allocation and/or zero utilization have not been included in this list. However, non-recipient countries, which are part of constituencies, remain included in the list in italics.

⁶ The current STAR allocation reflects the correct GEF-6 amount. In the previous scorecards, the allocation amount was inaccurate.

Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness

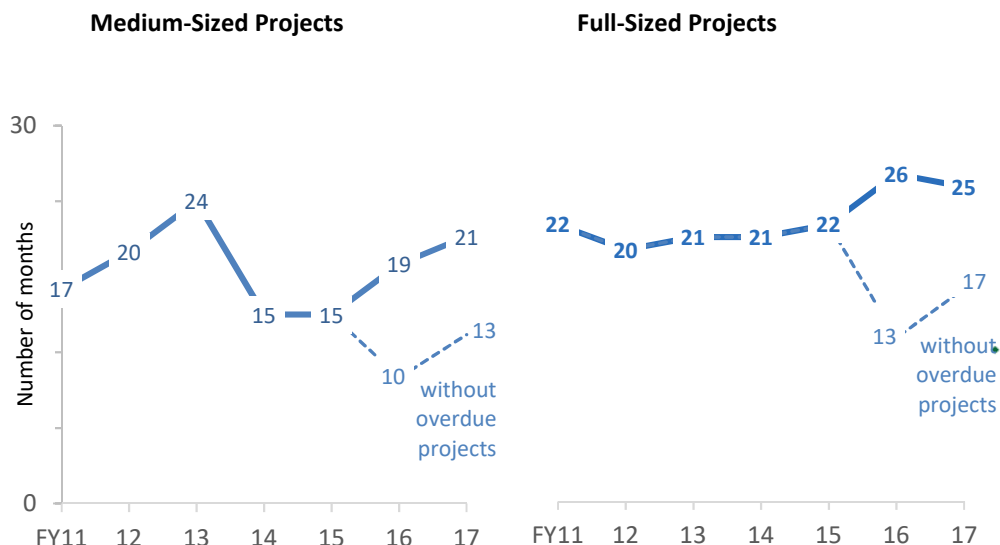
As part of the GEF-6 replenishment process, a number of indicators were established to track the effectiveness of the GEF ⁷. These indicators now apply to all projects at CEO endorsement/approval, regardless of their replenishment cycles.

● Project Cycle Effectiveness

Average time (months) between PIF approval and CEO endorsement/ approval

In FY17, excluding GEF-5 overdue projects, the average duration of time between PIF approval and CEO Endorsement/ Approval for FSPs met the 18-month target, while for MSPs, the duration of time slightly exceeded the 12-month target, as shown by the dashed lines.

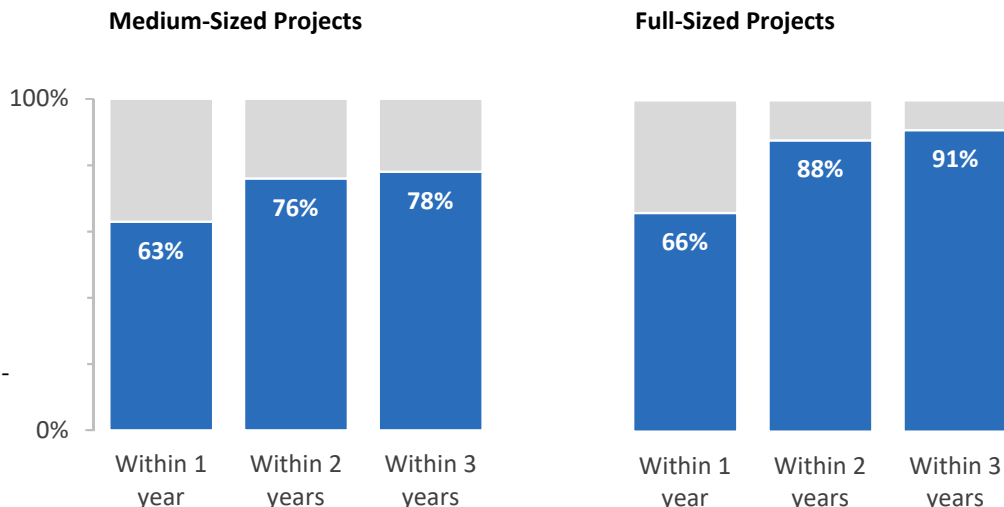
As nearly half of CEO approved MSPs and CEO endorsed FSPs in FY17 were GEF-5 overdue projects, the overall average duration of time exceeded both targets, as shown by the solid lines.



● First Disbursement

The percentage of projects that have had their first disbursement within 1, 2 and 3 years after CEO endorsement/ approval

The analysis is based on cohorts of GEF projects that were endorsed/ approved from FY11 to FY16. The analysis is based on 972 projects (661 full-sized projects and 311 mid-sized projects).



⁷ As suggested by the Council in June 2016, the Corporate Scorecard now applies a traffic light system to corporate efficiency and effectiveness indicators:

Traffic light

- Green light
- Yellow light
- Red light

Definition

- Indicator on track
- Indicator to watch
- Indicator off track

Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

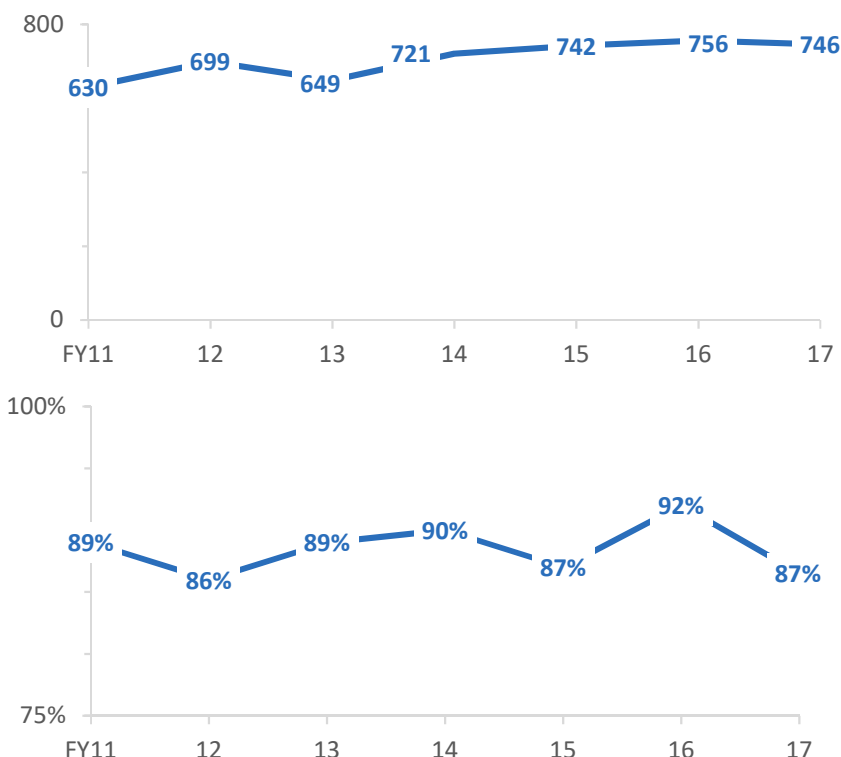
Results Driven Implementation

The GEF portfolio under implementation was self-rated by Agencies through annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs).

The graph shows the number of projects that were under implementation in the respective fiscal year. These projects were self-rated by agencies on their progress towards achieving their development objectives and progress towards implementation.

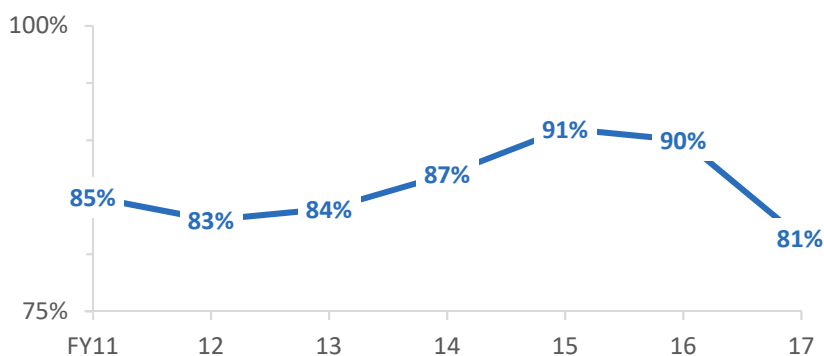
● **Percentage of projects that received 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ratings on progress towards achieving their development objectives (DO)**⁸

In FY17, 87% of 746 projects under implementation were rated 'moderately satisfactory' or higher.



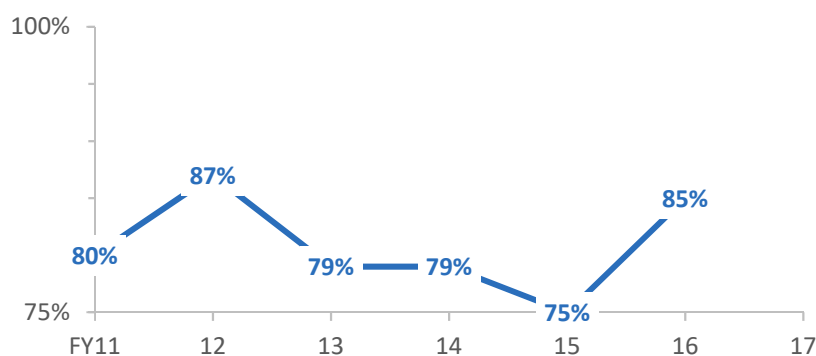
● **Percentage of projects that received 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ratings on progress towards implementation (IP)**⁸

In FY17, 81% of 746 projects under implementation were rated 'moderately satisfactory' or higher.



● **Percentage of completed projects with IEO outcome ratings of 'moderately satisfactory' or higher**⁹

The GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) provides these ratings after their review of the self-ratings by agencies in Annual Performance Reports (APRs). The cohort of projects is different from the above three graphs.



⁸ The decrease in DO and IP ratings is due to the fundamental changes to the UNDP DO and IP rating criteria and definitions. UNDP made substantial changes to its PIR methodology in 2017, and as a result the ratings cannot be reliably compared with 2016 and earlier ratings. In FY17, 31% of the projects under implementation with IP ratings were UNDP projects, of which 70% were rated 'moderately satisfactory' or higher. For details, please see "Annual Portfolio Monitoring Report 2017".

⁹ The FY17 outcome ratings will be presented in the May 2018 Corporate Scorecard.

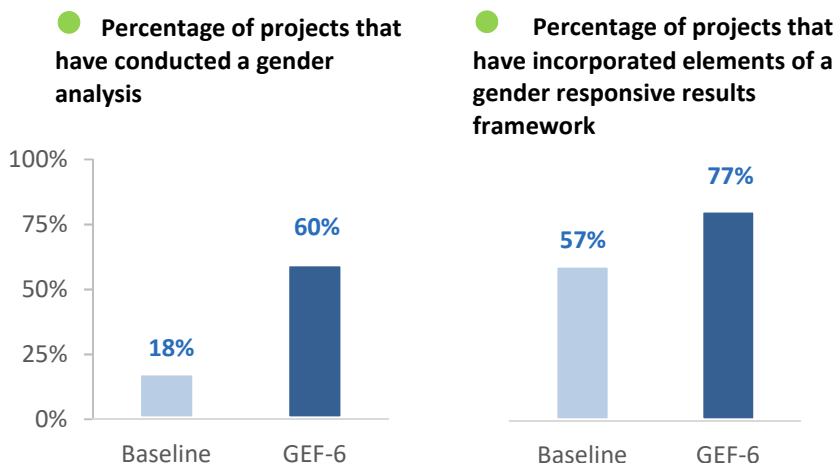
Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

Gender

This section covers the GEF-6 Core Gender Indicators that were agreed upon in the "GEF-6 Results Framework for Gender Mainstreaming" (GEF/C.47/09/Rev.01).¹⁰

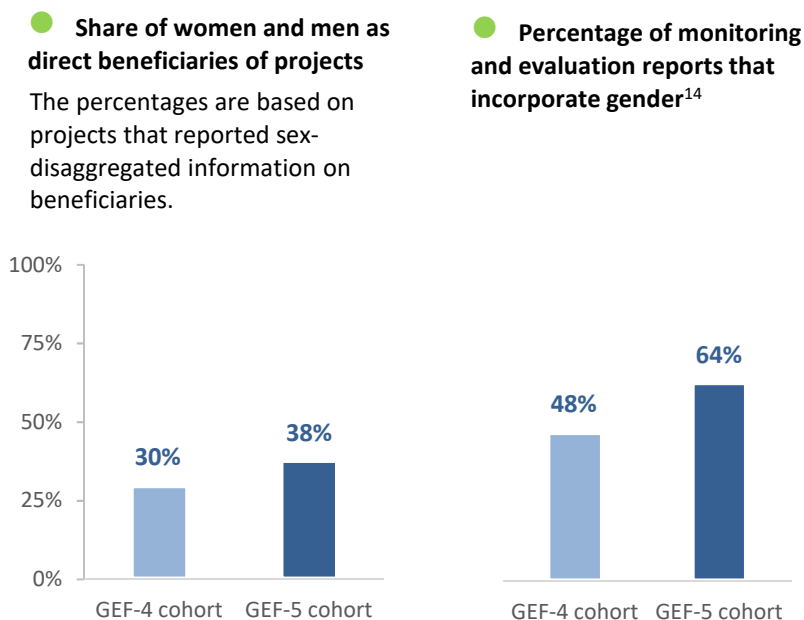
Quality at Entry: Gender in GEF-6 CEO Endorsed Full and Mid-Sized Projects^{11, 12}

The quality of entry analysis is based on a review of 200 GEF-6 projects. These are 129 full-sized and 71 mid-sized projects, endorsed/approved between July 2014 and October 2017.



Quality at Implementation: Review of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports¹³

The analysis is based on a review of 233 projects that submitted mid-term and terminal evaluation reports in FY15 and FY16. These were mainly GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. It is important to note that this analysis is limited to a cohort of projects received in the respective financial years. Graphs show trends by replenishment period. FY17 monitoring and evaluation reports are due by December 2017, therefore, the updated graphs will be presented in the next Corporate Scorecard.



¹⁰ Information on the core gender indicator 4, "share of convention related national reports that incorporate gender dimensions" will be compiled for the 2018 May Council.

¹¹ The baseline information and percentages are presented in the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEF/C.47/09/Rev.01).

¹² The decrease in the percentages from the numbers presented in previous scorecards is partly due to the slight revision in the criteria applied. Projects that were rated as having conducted a gender analysis in this review explicitly referred to having completed a gender analysis as part of project design or provided enough evidence, explicitly or otherwise, in the project documents to suggest that robust gender considerations were included as part of project design.

¹³ The analysis does not include projects implemented by the World Bank that have reached mid-term, because the structure and reporting format used by the World Bank is different from the other agencies.

¹⁴ The analysis of quality of implementation is based on the methodology and criteria introduced in the April 2016 Scorecard. For further information on methodology, criteria and findings please see progress report on the Gender Action Plan (GEF/C.52/inf.09).

Stakeholder Engagement

Quality at Entry: Stakeholder Engagement in GEF-6 CEO Endorsed Full and Mid-Sized Projects

The GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework includes the following two indicators: 1) Number of projects that engage indigenous peoples and local communities as key partners; 2) Percentage of projects that engage civil society organizations as partners.

Amongst the 200 projects that have been GEF CEO endorsed or approved since the start of GEF-6, **84 projects** engaged indigenous peoples and local communities. The total GEF grant towards these 84 projects is USD **664 million**. The relevance of indigenous peoples' engagement varies depending on the thematic and geographic focus of a project; therefore, many GEF projects will not engage indigenous peoples and local communities as players.

Amongst the 200 projects that have been GEF CEO endorsed or approved since the start of GEF-6, **190 projects (95%)** engaged civil society organizations as partners.

Quality at Implementation: Review of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports ¹⁵

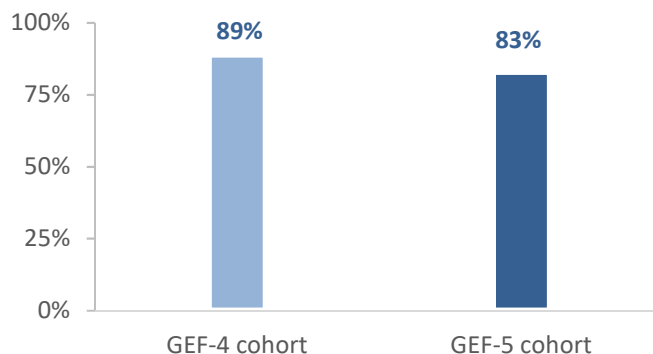
The following analyses are based on a review of 233 project that submitted mid-term and terminal evaluation reports in FY15 and FY16. These were mainly GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. It is important to note that these analyses are limited to a cohort of projects received in the respective financial years. FY17 monitoring and evaluation reports are due by December 2017, therefore, the updated numbers will be presented in the next Corporate Scorecard.

● Number of projects that engage indigenous peoples and local communities as partners

Amongst the 233 projects reviewed, 52 projects engaged indigenous peoples as key partners. The total GEF grant towards these **52 projects** is USD **213 million**.¹⁶

● Percentage of projects that engage civil society organizations (CSOs) as partners

Amongst the 233 projects reviewed, 205 projects engaged CSOs as partners. The total GEF grant towards these **205 projects** is USD **804 million**.



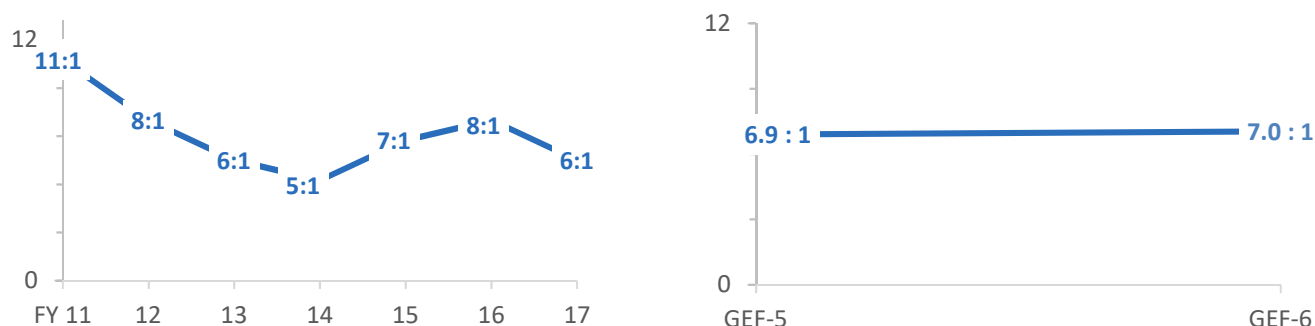
¹⁵ The analysis does not include projects implemented by the World Bank that have reached mid-term, because the structure and reporting format used by the World Bank is different from the other agencies.

¹⁶ Only select components of these projects engage indigenous peoples.

Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

Co-Financing Ratio ¹⁷

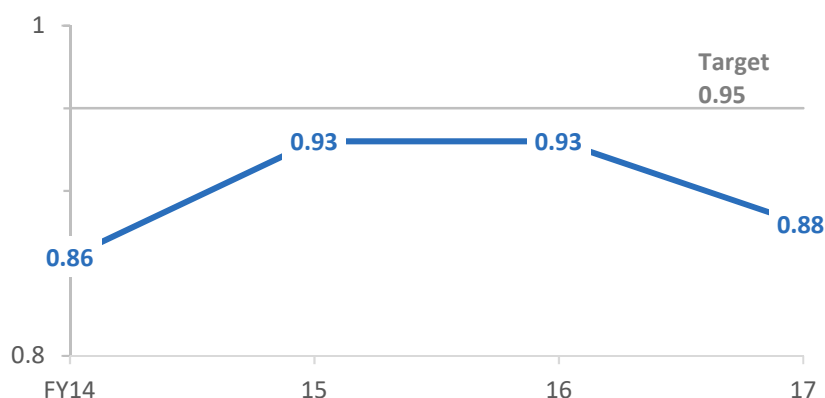
This section displays the ratio of the cumulative project co-financing for GEF grants in GEF-5 and GEF-6 through FY17. The overall GEF-6 portfolio encourages a co-financing ratio of 6:1.



Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness - GEF Secretariat

Diversity in the GEF Secretariat Staffing

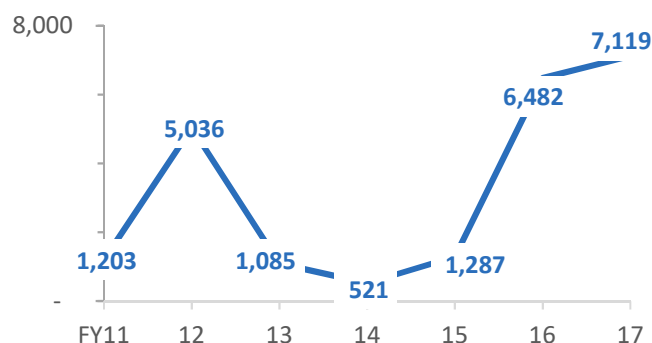
The Diversity Index follows the definition of the World Bank; it is a normalized, weighted average of several indicators. The Diversity Index = (0.4 x the share of staff from Sub-Saharan Africa) + (0.2 x the share of professional female staff) + (0.2 x the share of part II country managers) + (0.2 x the share of female managers). The World Bank target is to reach and maintain a staff diversity index of at least 0.95 by FY17.



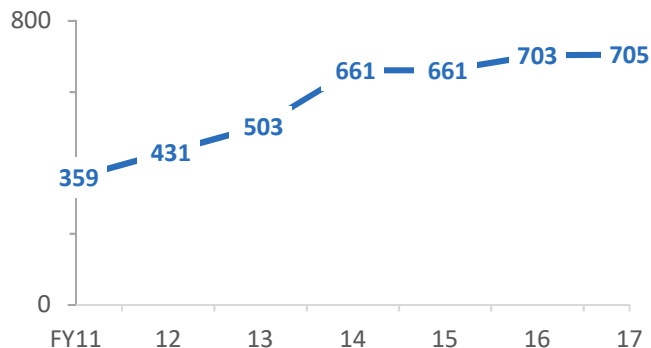
GEF Outreach

The graphs below display the number of GEF stories and mentions in the media, and the number of users of GEF online and social media platforms. The media mentions are the number of online articles (news, web stories, blogs, etc.) that mentioned the GEF, the CEO, or the LDCF/SCCF during FY17. The numbers also include new GEF content (stories, publications, videos, etc.) accessible from the GEF website. The number of online users is the sum of visitors to GEF online content and subscribers to GEF social media channels.

Number of GEF Stories and Media-mentions



Number of Users of GEF Electronic Media (thousands)



¹⁷ Compared with projects approved in previous years, in FY17 there are more projects in the least developed countries and small island developing states. Therefore, the co-financing ratio in FY17 is lower than the ratios in other years in GEF-6.

GEF Outreach in GEF-6

This analysis is based on data collected through the Country Support Program in GEF-6. The Country Support Program is the main tool for implementation of the Country Relations Strategy, which includes components such as Expanded Constituency Workshops and Constituency Meetings. The number of Constituency Meetings varies in different Constituencies, because they depend on the requests from Council members.

Country	Expanded Constituency Workshops		Constituency Meetings	
	Number of Workshops	Number of Participants	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants
Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia	3	246	8	88
Albania, <i>Bulgaria¹⁸</i> , Bosnia-Herzegovina, <i>Croatia¹⁸</i> , Georgia, Macedonia, <i>Austria¹⁸</i> , <i>Belgium¹⁸</i> , <i>Czech Republic¹⁸</i> , <i>Hungary¹⁸</i> , <i>Luxembourg¹⁸</i> , <i>Slovak Republic¹⁸</i> , <i>Slovenia¹⁸</i> , Turkey	3	195	3	30
Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	3	290	4	52
Antigua And Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	3	343	3	51
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador	3	277	8	65
Armenia, Belarus Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, <i>Switzerland¹⁸</i> , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	3	261	5	68
Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam China	3	270	7	78
Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	3	219	2	30
Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia	3	234	1	16
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	3	222	0	0
Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	3	260	2	107
Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	3	376	4	112
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela	3	237	2	22
Overall	39	3430	49	719

¹⁸ Non-recipient countries, which are part of constituencies, remain included in the list in italics.

