

2009
ANNUAL REPORT



gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

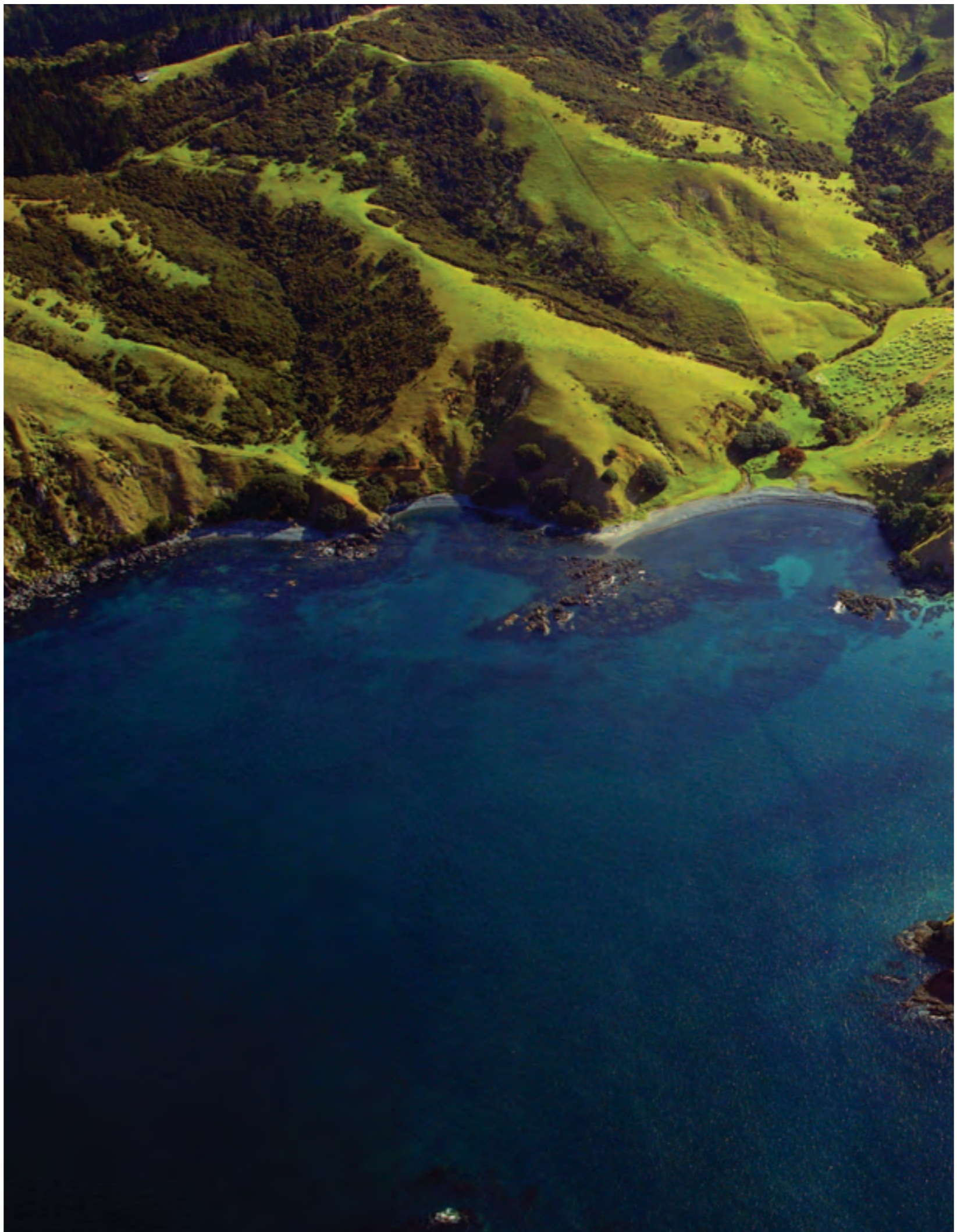


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For a small community in Tilonia, India, located in Rajasthan in the northwestern part of the country, this past year has been filled with change and innovation such as it has never seen before. Here, 30 women, previously poor and illiterate, have undergone a six-month training program, empowering them with skills and knowledge previously unattainable. Thanks to the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Small Grants Programme in conjunction with Barefoot College, women have learned to install, maintain, and repair solar panels and batteries, which has resulted in 1,728 households now benefiting from solar electricity.

But this is just one example of the wide-ranging activities that have kept the GEF busy from June 2008 to July 2009. The GEF has been dedicated to making reforms and improvements to strengthen the impact of its funding such that thousands of individual communities, countries, and international regions can strive towards environmental sustainability. From contributions to small communities to financing global environmental programs worth hundreds of millions of dollars, the GEF can use its comparative advantage at all levels.

This report offers a glimpse of some of the achievements of the GEF, including developments in internal operations, reforms to evaluation and monitoring processes, new projects and publications, expanded outreach to GEF agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs), and progress made in each of the GEF's six areas of concern: climate change, biodiversity, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), land degradation, international waters, and ozone depletion.

Also, the GEF has implemented a new monitoring system to measure GEF projects, to ensure that all projects, ranging from large global efforts to small local initiatives, are striving towards achieving their projected environmental benefits. This Results-Based Management (RBM) strategy is tracking projects by using proven indicators to measure specific objectives.

In addition to the reforms to internal processes, the GEF has expanded its outreach to CSOs. To do this, the GEF strengthened the capacity of the NGO Network to facilitate

coordination between CSOs and the GEF. By creating a NGO Network Web site, holding consultation meetings, and initiating dialogue at GEF Council meetings, the GEF has been able to incorporate a higher level of involvement of CSOs in many areas of GEF work.

Other changes include reforms to the Country Support Programme, a capacity enhancement program for GEF's focal points aimed at assisting improvements in country capacities to fulfill national obligations in accordance with global conventions. By implementing measures such as regional workshops and one-day site visits, the GEF has devoted itself towards assisting countries with their roles and responsibilities in view of national development goals.

Aside from the successful reforms of GEF procedures, the real accomplishments can be seen in the various projects of 2009, such as the achievements of the Indian women in the community of Tilonia. The two largest focal areas have been biodiversity conservation and climate change (mitigation and adaption), constituting 33 percent and 32 percent of all GEF funds, respectively. From efforts such as Guinea-Bissau's Coastal and Biodiversity Management Project (CBMP), which supports coastal protected areas, to a proposed climate change mitigation initiative to build a "Zero-Emission Town" in Algeria, the GEF continues to show its support for local initiatives while addressing global environmental challenges.

Other aspects of last year's work program include increased emphasis on other areas of GEF concern. For example, funding for projects combating land degradation in the fiscal year 2009 accounted for \$91.84 million in grants for 20 new projects. This funding went to projects generating responsible land management, such as sustainable forest management in the Congo Basin under the Reduced Emissions for Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) program. Similarly, 14 new projects were approved to promote international waters, including the expansion of the Coral Triangle Initiative, an effort to promote improved food security, long-term coral reef conservation, and climate adaption in the Pacific and East Asian waters.

Though the GEF's successes have been many, 2009 has taught us that if we want to push forward with combative energy fighting today's environmental problems, further increases in operational efficiency and GEF funding are necessary. Whether it's educating women about solar electricity in India or mounting an international effort to preserve diversity of life on Earth, the GEF, with support from its agencies, CSOs, and donors, will be able to continue investing in our planet and further its role as a leader in promoting environmental sustainability, charging into the future with full speed ahead.

Monique Barbut, CEO and Chairperson, GEF

MESSAGE FROM MONIQUE BARBUT





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RESOURCE ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK— (RAF)

THE GEF CONTINUED TO USE THE RESOURCE ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK (RAF) WITH THE OBJECTIVE TO ENSURE FAIR, TRANSPARENT AND EFFECTIVE USE OF GEF RESOURCES IN FISCAL YEAR 2009. WHEN APPROVING THE RAF, THE GEF COUNCIL COMMISSIONED THE GEF EVALUATION OFFICE TO CONDUCT A FULL REVIEW OF THIS INSTRUMENT.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW WAS TO “EVALUATE THE DEGREE TO WHICH RESOURCES HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED TO COUNTRIES IN A TRANSPARENT AND COST-EFFECTIVE MANNER BASED ON GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS AND COUNTRY PERFORMANCE”.

The GEF Evaluation Office presented a mid-term review of the RAF in November 2008. The objective of the mid-term review was to “evaluate the degree to which resources have been allocated to countries in a transparent and cost-effective manner based on global environmental benefits and country performance”. The review assessed the design and implementation of the RAF and compared the RAF framework with that of other multilateral agencies.

The evaluation reached the following conclusions :

- a. The GEF is operating in circumstances which increase the need to purposefully allocate scarce resources.
- b. Data and indicators for assessing global environmental benefits used in the RAF reflect the best available information today, with some gaps which should be addressed over time.
- c. The RAF does not provide effective incentives to improve performance.
- d. Unclear guidelines for the Group Allocation system in the RAF have limited the access for countries with a group allocation in the first period of the RAF.
- e. Complexity of implementation rules in the RAF does not provide encouragement for flexible and dynamic use of resources for a relatively small GEF-4 funding.
- f. The design and rules of the RAF are too complex for a network partnership like the GEF, and guidelines and support have not succeeded in making the RAF transparent and accessible.
- g. The RAF has increased country ownership in countries with an individual allocation and has had a neutral or detrimental effect on country ownership in countries with a group allocation.
- h. The exclusions did not function well and may have diminished the effectiveness of the GEF in delivery of global and regional environmental benefits.

The evaluation also found that of the organizations with a performance-based allocation system, the GEF is working in the largest number of countries with the smallest amount of funds, and the only donor with two complex allocation systems: one for biodiversity and one for climate change.

While it was too early to assess the cost effectiveness of the RAF regarding GEF's impact, the trends for continuing the existing RAF were not favorable. Therefore, the review provided the following recommendations :

- a. Reallocation of unused funds should be allowed in the last year of GEF-4
- b. The last phase of GEF-4, including reallocation of funds, should be implemented with full public disclosure, transparency, participation and clear responsibilities
- c. Implementation rules should be simplified.
- d. Steps to improve RAF design and indices for GEF-5 should be taken as of now.

The evaluation also highlighted the following issues to be considered:

1. Improvement of the global benefits indices and their weights
2. Increase of weight of the environmental portfolio performance
3. Improvement of predictability and cost-benefits for the group allocation, or discontinuation of the group allocation
4. Reconsideration of ceilings, floors and the 50% rule
5. Recognition of transboundary global environmental problems
6. Expanding the RAF to one integrated allocation for all focal areas.

Based on these recommendations, the GEF Secretariat, working closely with the STAP, developed various options and scenarios for a new and improved resource allocation system. They were first presented to the GEF Council at its June 2009 meeting. The discussions led to the request by the council to the GEF secretariat for further refinements. As of June 30, 2009, countries have utilized a total of \$724,191,056 in biodiversity and \$598,192,408 in climate change.





GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITIES



GEF PORTFOLIO

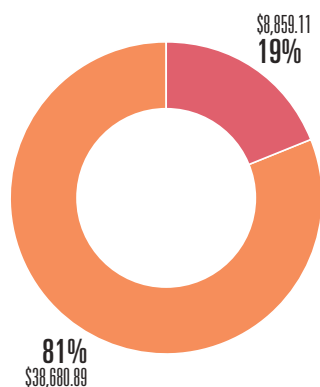
DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2008, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2009, THE GEF FINANCED 234 PROJECTS FOR A TOTAL OF \$5.97 BILLION, INVESTING \$877 MILLION IN GEF RESOURCES AND MOBILIZING AN ADDITIONAL \$5.095 BILLION IN COFINANCING FROM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS. OUT OF THESE 234 PROJECTS, BIODIVERSITY ACCOUNTS FOR 84 PROJECTS, CLIMATE CHANGE FOR 57, POPS FOR 29, INTERNATIONAL WATERS FOR 22, AND LAND DEGRADATION FOR 5. APPROVAL WAS GIVEN TO 37 MULTI-FOCAL AREA PROJECTS, WHICH TAKE ADVANTAGE OF PARTICULAR STRENGTHS WITHIN EACH FOCAL AREA, AND ARE AIMED AT CREATING THE BEST SYNERGIES POSSIBLE BY COMBINING TWO OR MORE FOCAL AREAS.



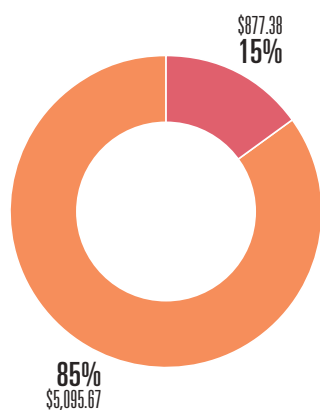
THE GEF PORTFOLIO ALLOCATIONS AND COFINANCING

All amounts in millions of dollars. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

THE LEVERAGING EFFECT OF GEF SUPPORT

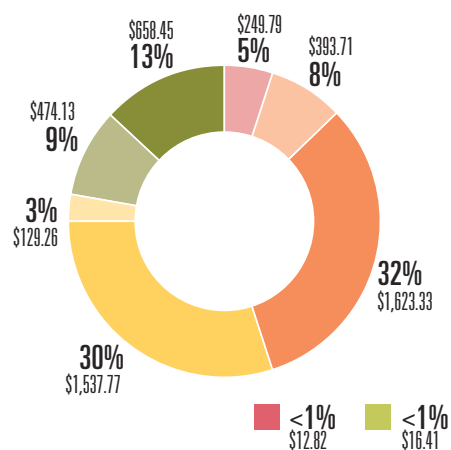
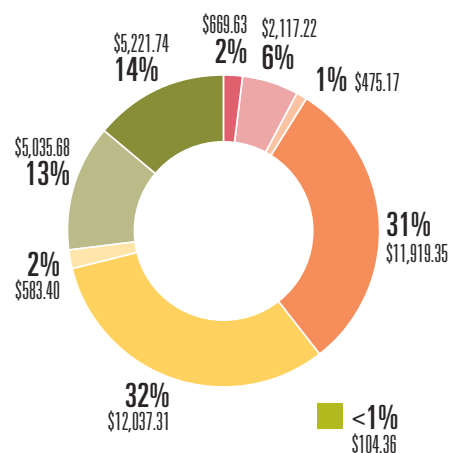


1991-2009



2009

SOURCES OF GEF COFINANCING



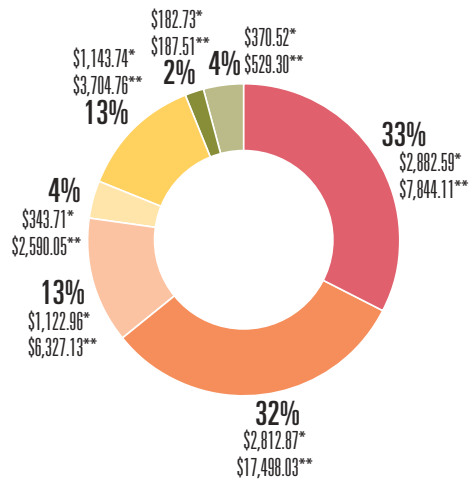
GEF Allocation Cofinancing Amount

Beneficiaries GEF Agency NGOs
Bilateral Governments Others
Foundations Multilateral Private Sector

THE GEF PORTFOLIO FOCAL AREAS AND REGIONS

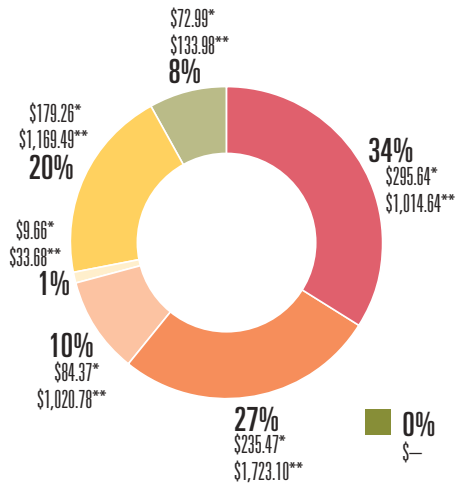
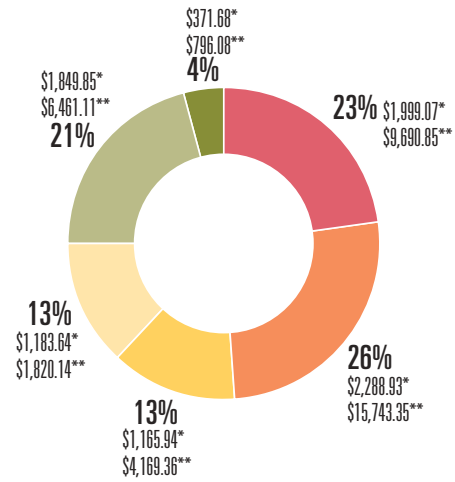
All amounts in millions of dollars. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

TOTAL GEF ALLOCATION BY FOCAL AREA

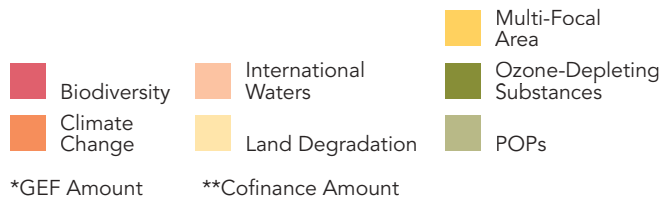
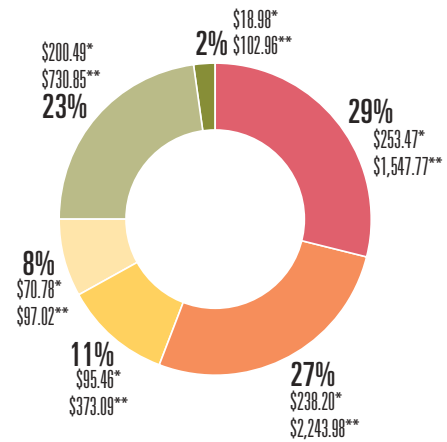


1991-2009

TOTAL GEF ALLOCATION BY REGION INCLUDING GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS



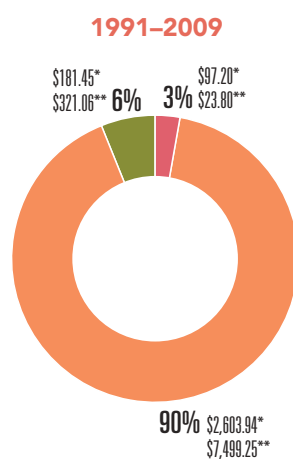
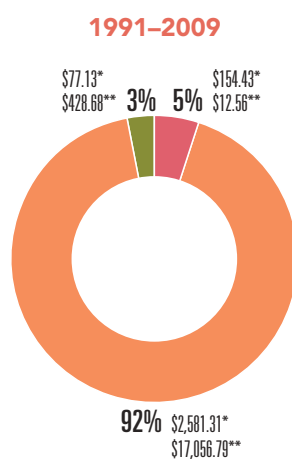
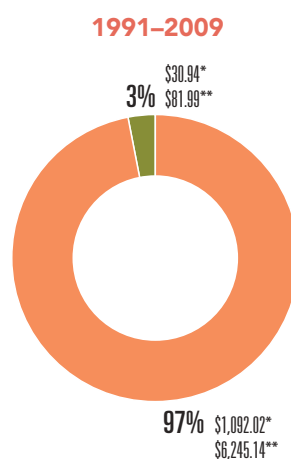
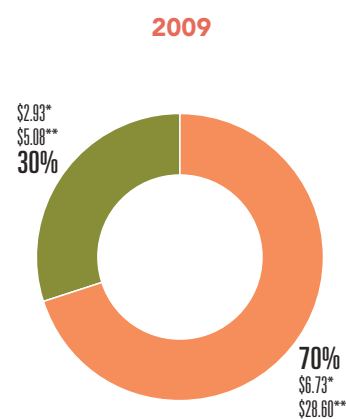
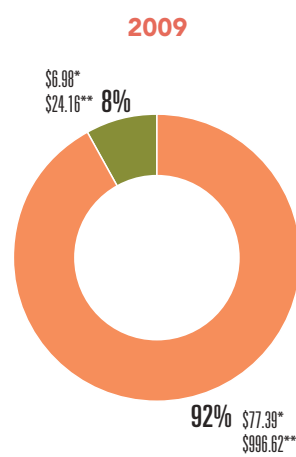
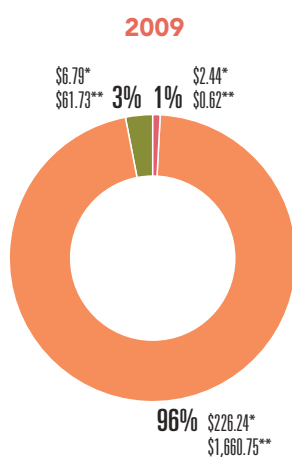
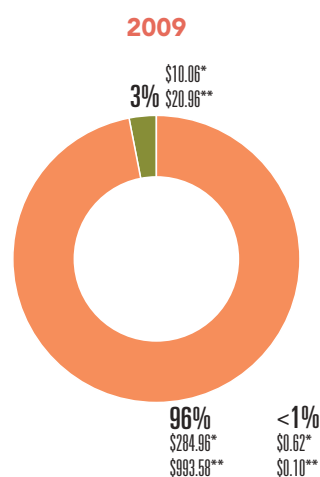
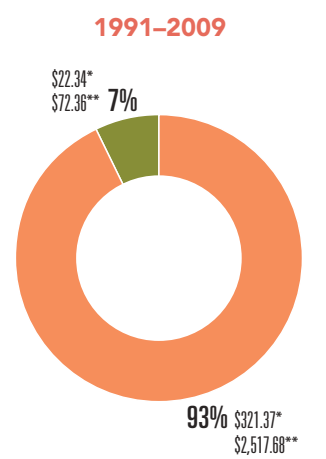
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THE GEF PORTFOLIO PROJECT TYPES

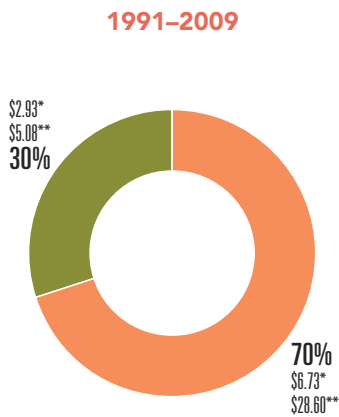
All amounts in millions of dollars. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

GEF ALLOCATIONS
BIODIVERSITYGEF ALLOCATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGEGEF ALLOCATIONS
INTERNATIONAL
WATERSGEF ALLOCATIONS
LAND DEGRADATION

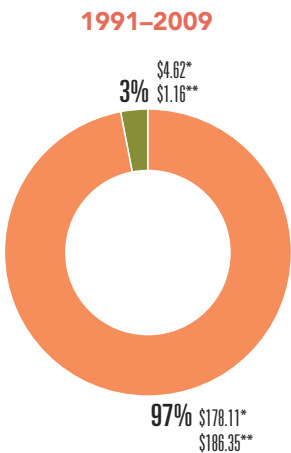
■ Enabling Activities ■ Full-Sized Projects ■ Medium-Sized Projects

*GEF Amount **Cofinance Amount

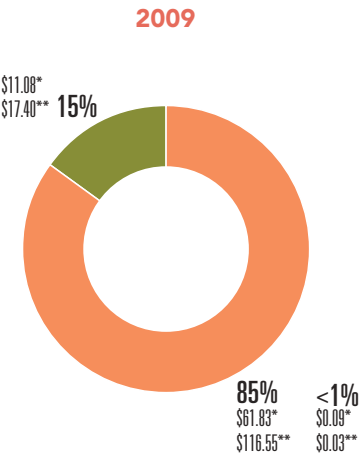
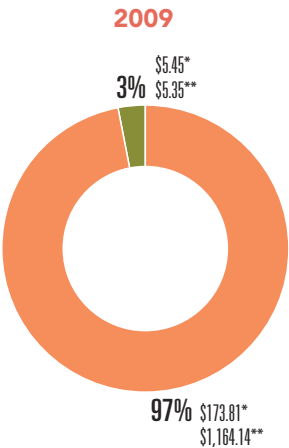
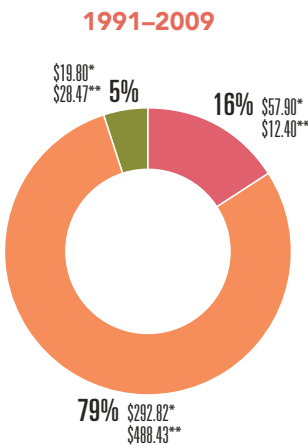
GEF ALLOCATIONS
MULTIFOCAL AREA



GEF ALLOCATIONS
OZONE DEPLETION



GEF ALLOCATIONS
POPS





GLOBAL ENVIROMENT FACILITIES



FOCAL AREA: CLIMATE CHANGE

BETWEEN JULY 1, 2008 AND JUNE 30, 2009, THE GEF APPROVED 57 NEW INVESTMENTS IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE FOCAL AREA. THE TOTAL GEF ALLOCATION IN THE FOCAL AREA DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD WAS APPROXIMATELY \$235.47 MILLION, AND WAS SIGNIFICANTLY SUPPLEMENTED WITH AN ADDITIONAL \$1.72 BILLION GENERATED IN COFINANCING FROM PARTNERS, INCLUDING THE GEF AGENCIES, BILATERAL AGENCIES, RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, NGOS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.



SINCE THEIR INCEPTION, THESE FUNDS HAVE PROVIDED MORE THAN \$250 MILLION IN SUPPORT TO MORE THAN 80 INNOVATIVE ADAPTATION PROJECTS COVERING MORE THAN 70 COUNTRIES WORLDWIDE.

ADAPTATION CLUSTER

The GEF supports vulnerable communities and ecosystems to adapt to the impacts of climate change through three main funding windows: 1. The Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA) — a \$50 million pilot under the GEF Trust Fund, which has been implemented through GEF-3 and GEF-4 to pilot the mainstreaming of adaptation into the work of the GEF focal areas; 2. The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) — a special fund created under the UNFCCC in 2001, and managed by the GEF, to support the special needs of the LDCs under the Climate Convention with the priority of preparing and implementing National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs); and 3. The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) — another GEF-managed UNFCCC special fund aimed at addressing the special needs of developing countries under the climate regime, with special priority given to adaptation needs.

Between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009, the GEF approved \$3.5 million of new investments in the SPA (five projects in four countries), \$73 million of new investments in the LDCF (21 projects in 21 countries), and \$36 million of new investments in the SCCF (10 projects in 15 countries). The total GEF, LDCF, and SCCF allocation for adaptation during the reporting period was approximately \$112.5 million, with an additional \$931 million generated in cofinancing from partners, including the GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, recipient countries, NGOs, and the private sector.

Since their inception, these funds have provided more than \$250 million in support to more than 80 innovative adaptation projects covering more than 70 countries worldwide. These projects are some of the first in the world tackling the actual impacts of climate change across development sectors such as agriculture and food security, water management, disaster risk management, coastal zone management, health, and the sustainable management of ecosystems. Thanks to these early projects, developing countries are now gaining their first experiences on how to address the impacts of climate change, and are already actively working to reduce the exposure of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities. From FY10 and forward, the activities under the LDCF and SCCF will be reported in a separate annual publication.



MITIGATION CLUSTER

The GEF's investments to reduce or avoid greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions include renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable urban transport. The deployment and transfer of new technologies lie at the heart of the GEF's work in this area, and GEF climate change projects are catalysts for this technology transfer.

Enhancing Technology Transfer Activities

The Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC at its fourteenth session (COP14) welcomed the GEF's Strategic Program on Technology Transfer (renaming it the Poznan) as a step towards increasing investment in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. In September 2009, the GEF Chief Executive Officer endorsed the global technology needs assessments (TNA) project, funded by SCCF with \$9 million to provide targeted financial and technical support to 35 to 45 developing countries for developing or updating their TNAs within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC. The project will use methodologies in the updated TNA Handbook. The outcomes of this new round of TNAs will be robust and concrete, and go beyond narrowly identifying technology needs. They will lead to the development of national technology action plans for prioritized technologies and will facilitate identification of technology transfer projects that can be linked to relevant financing sources.

To expedite the implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program in its entirety, the GEF is concurrently supporting a technology transfer pilot program. Under this technology transfer pilot program, in March 2009 the GEF announced a call for proposals for pilot projects. A total of 39 proposals were submitted to the GEF Secretariat, which far exceeded the amount of GEF funding available for technology transfer pilot projects. Fourteen proposals were prioritized for GEF funding at a cost of \$58 million. These pilot projects include innovative elements and diverse technologies: renewable energy technologies (solar, biomass, wind, hydrogen storage of renewable energy), energy efficiency technologies (insulation materials, efficient and hydrofluorocarbon-free refrigerators and air-conditioners), transport technology (green trucks), and composting technologies. Finally, in keeping with the COP14 decision that requested the GEF consider the long-term implementation of the strategic

program on technology transfer, the GEF has identified technology transfer as a long-term priority in the climate change focal area. Drawing on the experience of implementing the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer and on the response to the call for proposals for pilot projects, the draft climate change strategy for the fifth replenishment of the GEF from 2010 to 2014 prominently features support for technology transfer at various stages of the technology development cycle, from demonstration of innovative, emerging low-carbon technologies to diffusion of commercially proven, environmentally sound technologies and practices.

Investing in the Conservation of Carbon Stocks Through Sustainable Management of LULUCF

GEF invests in the sustainable management of land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF). Its objective is to conserve, restore, enhance, and manage the carbon stocks in forest and non-forest lands, and prevent emissions of the carbon stocks to the atmosphere through the reduction of the pressure on these lands in the wider landscape. GEF support involves a combination of technical assistance for policy formulation, building institutional and technical capacity to implement strategies and policies, monitoring and measuring of the carbon stocks and emissions, developing and testing policy frameworks to slow the drivers of undesirable land-use changes, and working with local communities to develop alternative livelihood methods to reduce emissions and sequester carbon. GEF also supports investment programs and financing mechanisms designed to reduce net emissions from LULUCF and to enhance carbon stocks. For example, GEF invests \$3.6 million for the promotion of sustainable and climate-compatible rural development in the Lara and Falcon states of Venezuela. This project aims at increasing the carbon stock potential in these rural areas by implementing community-based forest management plans, raising awareness of biocarbon stock among the communities, building capacity at the national level for monitoring and reporting of carbon stocks, and disseminating of the results to ensure replication. It will lead to the sequestration of 484,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide through the reforestation of 3,000 hectares.

Promoting Renewable Energy Mini-Grids in West Africa

The climate change component of the West Africa Program is a GEF initiative that covers a total of 18 countries in the region: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The GEF has allocated \$45 million for the climate change and energy component of this program, and the selected projects focus mainly on developing renewable energy-based mini-grids for rural electrification and productive uses, energy-efficient lighting and appliances, and energy-efficient technologies and practices in industry and urban transport.

Exploiting Synergies with Phasing Out Ozone-Depleting Substances

Through its energy efficiency interventions, the GEF is seeking co-benefits from phasing out ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Especially where it makes sense to do so to reduce GHG emissions, GEF projects on energy efficiency can support the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons used in chillers, air-conditioners, refrigerators, and other equipment, even before the required phase-out dates under the Montreal Protocol. The GEF supported four projects of this kind in 2009, in partnership with the Multilateral Fund: "Chiller Energy Efficiency Project" in India and in the Philippines with the World Bank; "Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency in Buildings" in Brazil with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Inter-American Development Bank; and "Co-efficiency: Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Colombia through Synergies between Environmental Conventions" in Colombia with UNDP.

Generating Power from Agricultural Waste in China

This project funded by a GEF grant of \$9.4 million will generate global environmental benefits by providing about 50 percent of the additional investment costs required to enable agro-enterprises to supply power generated from agricultural waste to the electricity grid and to upgrade their facilities to establish biogas plants. The project will also address administrative, policy, and other barriers for the further development of centralized biogas power plants. The emissions avoided annually due to this project are expected to reach 220,000 metric tons of equivalent carbon dioxide.

Promoting Small Hydropower in Kyrgyzstan

The project will create favorable legal, regulatory, and market environments and build institutional and administrative capacities to promote development of Kyrgyzstan's abundant small hydropower potential for grid-connected electricity generation. The objective is to help the government achieve a significant increase in the order of 20 megawatts in new small hydropower generating capacity by the project's end. The implementation of the project will directly contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions by one million metric tons of equivalent carbon dioxide during the lifetime of the small hydro power plants supported.

Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Clusters in India

The objective of this project is to introduce end-use and supply-side energy efficiency interventions and measures, including Energy Management Standards, in process applications in energy-intensive micro, small, and medium enterprises in India (such as foundries, ceramics, tiles, glass, bakeries, and forging businesses). It is expected to result in a reduction of 2.3 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions over 15 years. GEF's \$7 million of funding will be leveraged by four times its contribution, thus mainstreaming energy efficiency and renewable energy into national programs and policies concerning the development of these enterprises.

Building a Zero-Emission Town in Algeria

The project aims at developing a "zero-emission town" in the new city of Bougezel. It proposes a comprehensive approach to land-use planning, transport planning, energy efficiency in buildings, and renewable energy. New architectural standards are expected to be defined for energy-efficient buildings, and a new policy framework for urban planning will be developed to be expanded and applied in the rest of the country. The project is expected to result in a reduction of 1.7 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions.





FOCAL AREA: BIODIVERSITY

BIODIVERSITY IS DEFINED AS "THE VARIABILITY AMONG LIVING ORGANISMS FROM ALL SOURCES INCLUDING, INTER ALIA, TERRESTRIAL, MARINE, AND OTHER AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS AND THE ECOLOGICAL COMPLEXES OF WHICH THEY ARE PART; THIS INCLUDES DIVERSITY WITHIN SPECIES, BETWEEN SPECIES, AND OF ECOSYSTEMS."¹

¹ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal, Canada: Convention on Biological Diversity, 1993).

As such, biodiversity is life itself, but it also supports all life on the planet, and its functions are responsible for maintaining the ecosystem processes that provide food, water, and materials to human societies.

Biodiversity is under heavy threat and its loss is considered one of the most critical challenges to humankind. Current rates of extinction exceed rates in the fossil record by a factor of up to a thousand times. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment identified the most important direct drivers of biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem goods and services as habitat change, climate change, invasive alien species, overexploitation, and pollution. These drivers are influenced by a series of indirect drivers of change, including demographics, global economic trends, governance, institutions and legal frameworks, science and technology, and cultural and religious values. The interim report of the global study, "The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity" reinforces the conclusion of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment that most ecosystem services are being degraded or used unsustainably with severe socioeconomic consequences for human societies and for the future of all life on the planet.²

The GEF's strategy to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity focuses on some of the key direct drivers (habitat change, overexploitation, and invasive alien species) and indirect drivers (policy and regulatory frameworks, institutions, and governance) of biodiversity loss and provides support to the highest leverage opportunities to achieve lasting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The goal of the GEF's biodiversity program is the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. To achieve this goal, the GEF strategy encompasses four objectives:

- Improve the sustainability of protected-area systems;
- Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors;

- Build capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; and
- Build capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing.

The three project examples of good practice in conservation and sustainable use highlighted below demonstrate GEF's strategy in action. Each project shows the contributions that biodiversity makes to local and national economies, and demonstrates that halting the loss of biodiversity is indeed possible.

Maintaining Coastal Biodiversity and Natural Resources as Mainstays of Guinea-Bissau's Economy

Guinea-Bissau houses a wealth of biodiversity that has local, national, and global significance, particularly in its vibrant coastal zone. The coastal zone is a regionally important breeding and nursery zone for fish and crustaceans, and shelters regionally important stocks of five turtle species, marine mammals such as the bottlenose and the Atlantic humpback dolphin, sharks, crocodiles, the largest population of manatees in West Africa, and a population of seagoing hippopotami. Approximately 80 percent of the population lives in the coastal zone, where most economic activity occurs. The major threats to coastal and marine biodiversity are shifting agriculture, rice production, artisanal fishing, and the extraction of fuel wood from forests and mangroves for the production of charcoal and the smoking of fish.

The GEF is helping Guinea-Bissau address these threats through the Coastal and Biodiversity Management Project (CBMP) (GEF project grant: \$4.8 million; cofinancing: \$6.31 million; duration: 2005–2010). Under the project, the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) developed a long-term strategy for protected areas and biodiversity conservation, consolidated its presence in the terrestrial and marine protected areas, and further expanded the protected-area network. As a result, management effectiveness has been improved in at least 3,500 square kilometers of terrestrial and marine protected areas. In addition, more than 70,000 people who live in and around the five national parks benefit directly from grants that have been disbursed through the Fund for Local Environmental Initiatives (FIAL), which supports environmentally friendly development in communities in and around the parks,

² World Bank and UN University Institute of Advanced Studies, Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Synthesis (Washington, DC: Island Press, 2005).

thereby decreasing pressure on globally significant biodiversity and helping increase local incomes. Community income-generating activities, such as sustainable wetland rice production and fish processing, have generated an internal rate of return of more than 20 percent. Joint IBAP and FIAL efforts have improved relationships with local communities and enhanced their commitment to conservation, thereby ensuring post-project sustainability.

Protected Areas Pay in Namibia

All countries are challenged to find creative ways to finance the management and administration of protected areas so that these “cornerstones” of conservation can actually meet the countries’ conservation objectives. In Namibia, the GEF is funding a protected-area project, Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems: Strengthening the Protected Area Network (GEF grant: \$8.550 million; cofinancing \$33.677 million; duration: 2006–2012). It is designed to maximize the full potential of the protected-area system by 1) improving the policy framework for financial support for protected areas, 2) increasing management capacity, and 3) implementing new protected-area management partnerships.

Namibia lies at the heart of the species-rich Namib-Karoo-Kaokoveld Desert, one of the World Wildlife Federation’s (WWF) Global 200 Ecoregions. The country has a high level of endemism, and Namibia’s conservation efforts have also made the country a stronghold for populations of large animals, such as black rhinoceros (almost a third of the world’s population) and cheetah.

The project has achieved impressive results to date, none more so than the advances in protected-area financing. A comprehensive analysis of the protected-area system indicated that protected areas contributed 3.1 to 6.3 percent of the GDP through park-based tourism only, without including other ecosystem services values, and the economic rate of return on the government investment over 20 years was as much as 23 percent if the tourism concession potential is fully realized. Using these study results, the government increased the annual budget for park management and development by 300 percent in the past four years. The Ministry of Finance also agreed to earmark 25 percent of the park entrance revenue to be reinvested in park and wildlife management through a trust fund, providing up to \$2 million

THE MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT IDENTIFIED THE MOST IMPORTANT DIRECT DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND DEGRADATION OF ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES AS HABITAT CHANGE, CLIMATE CHANGE, INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES, OVEREXPLOITATION, AND POLLUTION.





GLOBAL ENHANCEMENT FACILITY



in additional sustainable financing per year. In addition, the National Policy on Tourism and Wildlife Concessions on State Land was approved by the cabinet in 2007 to maximize the economic potential of protected areas. In the past two years since the policy has been implemented, more than 20 new tourism and hunting concessions were approved, generating more than \$1 million per year in fees payable to the government. A majority of these concession rights in protected areas were granted to communities neighboring these areas, thus directly benefiting local people from revenue and jobs created from the concessions.

Forgotten Agricultural Biodiversity Makes a Comeback in Georgia

The direct-use value of biodiversity often goes overlooked when evaluating the importance of biodiversity. With support from the GEF project, Recovery, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Georgia's Agrobiodiversity (GEF grant: \$0.98 million; cofinancing: \$1.72 million; duration: 2004–2010), Georgian farmers are reclaiming forgotten crop varieties and landraces while they diversify their agricultural production. The project aims to revive the country's agrobiodiversity by promoting the reintroduction and sustainable use of the country's agrobiodiversity through improving access to seed stock and planting material, providing extension services to farmers, and facilitating experience-sharing among farmers, research stations, and other stakeholders.

Georgia covers a relatively small area of 69,700 square kilometers, and is home to more than 350 local species of grain crops; more than 100 species of seed and stone fruit trees, nuts, and wild berries; and 500 local varieties of grapes. Before the early 20th century, Georgia's agricultural production was diversified. During the Soviet era, most families and collective farms grew introduced varieties, while agricultural research centers cultivated local landraces. When financial support from the Soviet Union ceased, the loss of agrobiodiversity intensified as agricultural research centers and extension services collapsed. Agricultural production was marked by an increased use of introduced varieties and the application of agrochemicals. By the mid-1990s, local varieties were simply unavailable for planting and research centers lacked the capacity to assist farmers to reintroduce them.

The project has established a seed multiplication system to encourage local farmers to use and sow local landraces. As a result, 28 landraces and varieties (52 percent of all known for Georgia) are now used for subsistence production; seven landraces (13 percent of all landraces) are in commercial use. More than 80 percent of the households that are cultivating landraces and local varieties are reporting higher pulse diversity, diversification of the family diet, and improved nutrition levels. The revived landraces and local varieties have demonstrated a much higher resistance to drought, pests, and harsh winters. Three farmer cooperatives confirmed higher incomes from trading their harvests and seeds. The six revived native legume crops are now being sold to retailers in local markets at a 10 percent premium compared with the imported common beans widely available in Georgia. For the past three years, the volume of sales has been growing at almost 100 percent each year.



FOCAL AREA: POPS

BETWEEN JULY 1, 2008 AND JUNE 30, 2009, THE GEF APPROVED 29 NEW PROJECTS IN THE PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS) FOCAL AREA. THE TOTAL GEF ALLOCATION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD WAS APPROXIMATELY \$72.99 MILLION, SIGNIFICANTLY SUPPLEMENTED BY AN ADDITIONAL \$133.98 MILLION GENERATED IN COFINANCING FROM PARTNERS, INCLUDING THE GEF AGENCIES, BILATERAL AGENCIES, RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, NGOS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

The POPs focal area has shifted from helping countries prepare National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention to helping them carry out projects to comply with the treaty. The shift from NIP preparation to NIP implementation has materialized through implementation and elaboration of a wide range of projects, based on the priority activities identified in the countries' NIPs. These projects include innovative projects on integrated POPs management and introduction of Best Available Technologies and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) in selected industrial sectors and for the reduction of unintentional POPs releases from open burning of municipal wastes. Management and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) projects remain the largest part of the POPs portfolio. Projects also include capacity strengthening, monitoring, and reporting to help countries comply with their obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance

The Rapid Assessment of Chemical Contamination of the Wenchuan Earthquake project was developed in response to the earthquake that devastated the Sichuan province of China in May 2008. It examines the risks of further health and environmental impacts from POPs and related contaminants. Given the emergency nature of this project, the GEF has demonstrated efficiency and responsiveness by reviewing and approving the project with simplified procedures in only two weeks. The project supported the identification of potential sources of POPs and other hazardous chemicals and wastes, rapid assessment of the highest priority sources, and recommendations for risk mitigation. The project budget includes a GEF contribution of \$1 million.

The Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) program is based on the priorities identified in the NIPs of the participating countries. It places a strong emphasis on the development of regulatory and enforcement measures, awareness raising, and development and promotion of BAT/BEP in textile and leather dyeing and finishing, and in waste oil refinery. The focus will be on SMEs and the informal sector dealing with management practices of PCBs, solid

and liquid wastes, plastic wastes, used paper, and e-wastes. The GEF has allocated \$18 million for this program covering all LDCs in Africa (30 countries) that were parties to the Stockholm Convention.

Strengthening the Monitoring and Reporting Capacity of Developing Countries

The program Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs will build regional capacity for analysis and data generation of POPs levels in core matrices—such as human milk, human blood, and air—in the participating countries and will contribute to the efforts by the international community to establish an effective global system for monitoring of the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention. The program currently covers Eastern and Southern African countries, West Africa, Latin America and Caribbean countries, and the Pacific Region, and could extend to other regions. Total GEF contribution for this program now stands at \$2.5 million.

The POPs Monitoring, Reporting, and Information Dissemination Using Pollutant Release and Transfer Register global project is designed to help participating countries meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention regarding reporting, information exchange, and progress monitoring using environmental management tools such as Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers. The project is well aligned with the fourth replenishment of GEF (GEF-4) cross-cutting sound chemicals management strategy, and will also enhance country and regional levels' response to the framework Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

PCB Disposal and Management

The project Demonstration of a Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of PCB Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs, implemented in 16 francophone countries, will rely on the principles of ESM of PCBs as developed in the Basel and Stockholm Conventions. It aims at demonstrating the benefits of a regional approach for the management of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment in participating countries. This will be achieved through the development of laws, regulations, and guidelines to be incorporated in national policies and through removal from current use and environmentally sound

disposal of PCBs. To build capacity in PCB disposal, the project will establish a regional facility for the decontamination of 3,000 tons of PCB-containing equipment. GEF will allocate \$5.6 million, and cofinancing from private sector and other stakeholders is estimated at \$9.6 million.

Other PCB projects include a demonstration project for phasing out and elimination of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment in Macedonia and ESM and disposal of PCBs in Argentina, Armenia, India, and Peru. It is expected that these projects will allow the destruction of more than 10,000 tons of PCB oils and PCB-containing equipment, with a total GEF contribution of \$20 million and cofinancing reaching \$43 million.

Obsolete Pesticides' Disposal and Prevention

The objective of the Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides in Syria project is to ensure the sound disposal of pesticides stocks, estimated at 600 tons. The project will also address institutional strengthening and development of legal and regulatory capacities to prevent future accumulation of unwanted pesticides stockpiles, including POPs. The GEF will allocate \$975,000, and cofinancing from private sector, bilateral agencies, and government sources is estimated at \$1.6 million.

The Improved Management and Release Containment of POPs Pesticides Project in Nicaragua aims at minimizing risks to humans and the environment from exposure to POPs pesticides through strengthened governmental, institutional, and stakeholder capacity and lifecycle management of chemicals, including POPs. A strong private sector involvement is noted in the project through Shell Nicaragua, which will undertake remediation activities with a cash contribution of \$1,524,000.

Supporting Sound Decisions for Vector Control Management

The overall objective of the Malaria Decision Analysis Support Tool project is to reduce DDT and pesticides use through developing and promoting malaria control policy-making in three African countries (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda) through the development and the use of a comprehensive framework for assessing the full range of health, social, and environmental risks and benefits associated with alternative malaria strategies. No such tool exists at present. GEF is

contributing \$999,000, and cofinancing from participating governments and the World Health Organization (WHO) stands at \$1,013,888.

Introducing Best-Available Technologies and Best Environmental Practices

The Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel-Fired Utility and Industrial Boilers in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia project targets the identification of possible options for the simultaneous reduction of dioxins and carbon dioxide from fossil fuel-fired utility and industrial boilers. While it focuses on the introduction of BAT/BEP measures, it also considers cobenefits for the climate regime from increasing energy efficiency. The project will promote technology transfer and investments by identification and implementation of innovative mechanisms for public-private partnership. GEF will allocate \$ 4.4 million, and cofinancing from participating countries is estimated at \$9.1 million.

The Less Burnt for a Clean Earth: Minimization of Dioxin Emission from Open Burning Sources in Nigeria project addresses the release of unintentional POPs in large quantities in Nigeria. According to the POPs NIP inventory, total unintentional POPs releases in Nigeria are approximately 5,400 g (toxic equivalent) annually. The project will enhance human health and environmental quality by reducing releases and exposure to unintentional POPs from the open burning of municipal waste and from agricultural land-clearing activities, which represent the bulk of releases. GEF will allocate \$4.8 million, and cofinancing from the central government and municipalities is expected to reach \$10 million. This project is the first of this kind to address reduction of dioxin emissions from open burning sources in the region.



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITIES



FOCAL AREA: LAND DEGRADATION

THE GOAL OF THE LAND DEGRADATION FOCAL AREA IS TO CONTRIBUTE TO ARRESTING AND REVERSING CURRENT GLOBAL TRENDS IN LAND DEGRADATION, SPECIFICALLY DESERTIFICATION AND DEFORESTATION. GEF FINANCING IN THIS FOCAL AREA EMPHASIZES CREATING CATALYTIC EFFECTS THAT PROMOTE SYSTEM-WIDE CHANGE NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE INCREASING SEVERITY AND EXTENT OF LAND DEGRADATION.



THE COHORT OF PROJECTS
APPROVED DURING THE PERIOD
FURTHER REFLECTS A GROWING
RECOGNITION OF THE CRUCIAL
IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE LAND
MANAGEMENT IN SAFEGUARDING
THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT.

Investing in sustainable land management (SLM) to control and prevent land degradation in the wider landscape is an essential and cost-effective way to deliver multiple global environmental benefits related to ecosystem functions. In particular, GEF financing to combat land degradation takes into account emerging issues for SLM in rural production landscapes, such as:

- management of competing land uses and resulting changes to secure ecosystem services,
- management of the exploitation of natural resources to balance short-term economic gains with the need for ecological and social sustainability, and
- adaptation to climate change and potential for mitigation through reduced emissions and carbon sequestration.

As a result, the projects also embody integrated natural resource management principles to maximize global environmental and development benefits.

During the period from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, 20 new projects were approved with financing under land degradation. The total GEF grant for these projects was \$91.84 million, leveraging \$797.09 million in cofinancing from GEF agencies, governments, bilateral donors, and a host of other partners. Of the total GEF grant, \$42.6 million was contributed from the land degradation focal area allocation, with the remainder coming from the biodiversity (\$25.11 million), international waters (\$5.89 million), and climate change (\$18.23 million) focal areas for investment in multifocal-area projects.

The cohort of projects approved during the period further reflects a growing recognition of the crucial importance of sustainable land management in safeguarding the global environment. Four of the projects were focused exclusively on combating land degradation in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes), while the other 16 projects were designed to address land degradation problems in connection with other focal area priorities (see Table 1.1). More than half of all projects were based on the need for integrated management of wider landscapes to maximize potential for sustaining ecosystem services. This trend reinforces the importance of sustainable land

management for generating multiple global environmental benefits in the context of improving natural resource (forests, biomass, biodiversity, soils, and water) use by people, and mitigation of climate change.

With regard to regional distribution of projects, the trend was similar to the previous year. Nine of all approved projects were from Asia, five from Latin America and the Caribbean, and two each from Europe, Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. Only one project was approved for Sub-Saharan Africa, which is a multifocal-area initiative (land degradation and climate change) to enhance institutional capacities on reduced emissions for deforestation and degradation (REDD) issues for sustainable forest management in the Congo Basin. Highlights of this project and three others are presented in the following paragraphs.

Strengthening REDD-Readiness in Congo Basin Countries

The Congo Basin forest, located within the boundaries of Cameroon, the Central Africa Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo, is the world's second largest contiguous block of tropical forest on the planet, harboring extraordinary biodiversity. It is also home to more than 24 million people, including a significant proportion that rely on forests and forest products to some extent for their livelihoods. The forests of the Congo Basin are estimated to be a carbon sink of 24–39 gigatons of carbon. Yet the ecosystem is under increasing pressure from a variety of forces, including mineral extraction, multiplier effects of road development, population growth, and associated agriculture expansion for subsistence. Curbing deforestation and reducing forest degradation in the Congo Basin is a highly cost-effective way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions while also preserving other global environmental goods and services that sustain human livelihoods.

The prospect of new markets for ecosystem services, and in particular the possibility of REDD being eligible for carbon credits, creates new opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources and other development benefits. The development of a REDD mechanism, as called for in the Bali Action Plan of the UNFCCC, [define]has potential to generate significant sustainable development

benefits for millions of people worldwide. It also provides an incentive mechanism to sustain ecosystem health and services, thus contributing to global environmental benefits. REDD activities, if put into the context of sustainable forest management (SFM) schemes, can protect biodiversity, enhance soil and water conditions, and help sustain and improve livelihood and food security for local communities, including indigenous people who maintain traditional cultural practices. Strengthening basic forest-management practices and increasing knowledge of potential benefits and obligations of a REDD mechanism will play an important role in positioning the Congo Basin countries to harness this important opportunity.

The GEF-financed multifocal-area (land degradation and climate change) project on Enhancing Institutional Capacities on REDD Issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin, with a GEF grant of \$13 million and cofinancing of \$13.18 million for a total grant of \$23.18 million (GEF Agency: World Bank), is part of the GEF Council approved Strategic Program on fostering sustainable management and use of forest and water resource in the larger productive landscape of the Congo Basin. The project is designed specifically to integrate the REDD concept into a wider framework of sustainable forest management, encompassing human livelihoods with conservation of biodiversity and other global environmental benefits. The project will strengthen national capacities to develop sound policies for SFM in consultation with all stakeholders. It will contribute methodologies and capacity to reliably measure carbon stored in forests and emitted from deforestation or forest degradation. The regional approach taken by the project will foster coordination and real-time knowledge sharing and dissemination among Congo Basin countries, which will enable collective engagement in the current international debates on REDD issues. The project will also pilot SFM projects in hot spots of deforestation to evaluate models that can be scaled up.

Catalyzing Sustainable Rangeland Management in Kazakhstan

Rangelands cover 70 percent of Kazakhstan's land area, nearly 188 million hectares. Historically, rangelands were a driving force in the country's economy as a source of fodder, food, fuel, and medicinal plants, among other things. Most

of these lands are drylands, of which an estimated 99.2 percent are prone to desertification. Decades of poor livestock management practices have resulted in vast areas of degradation. Degraded rangelands cover more than 48 million hectares across the country. The main driving forces of rangeland degradation are policy, regulatory, institutional, socio-economic, financial, and knowledge barriers. The total annual economic loss due to a mixture of desertification and poor agricultural management in Kazakhstan is estimated at approximately \$700 million. Land degradation particularly affects poor households.

Kazakhstan is part of Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM), a regional partnership dedicated to combating land degradation and improving rural livelihoods. The CACILM countries and development partners (including Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), German Technical Cooperation, and other bilateral and multilateral donors) have developed a 10-year program of country-driven action and resource mobilization (2006–2016) for sustainable land management. Under the auspices of this program, the Kazakhstan government identified rangelands as a major focus for combating land degradation. The overall focus is to remove barriers to sustainable rangeland management (SRM) by creating an enabling environment and capacities at local (or rayon) and provincial (or oblast) levels to create models that are also appropriate in the wider context of CACILM.

The specific objective of the GEF-financed medium-sized project on Sustainable Rangeland Management for Rural Livelihood and Environmental Integrity, with a GEF grant of \$950,000 and cofinancing of \$2,899,200 for a total project cost of \$3,849,200 (GEF Agency: UNDP), is to demonstrate good practices in rangeland and livestock management that promote both the ecological integrity of natural grasslands and rural livelihood. The project will strengthen capacities at the systemic, institutional, and individual levels, promote an enabling environment at the policy and regulatory levels, and implement demonstration activities to catalyze innovation in production processes as models for up-scaling. Innovations in rangeland management will be evaluated, including approaches to seasonal mobility that combine traditional Kazakh nomadic and transhumant systems with

new methods for pasture management. These practices will improve and safeguard ecosystem services, while at the same time generating economic benefits for rural communities and the national economy.

Reducing Conflicting Water Uses on the Island of Hispaniola

The Artibonite watershed, a physically, culturally, and biologically diverse binational watershed system spanning 9,550 square kilometers, is the longest on the Island of Hispaniola, and provides vital ecosystem services that benefit the poorest areas of the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The Artibonite watershed is the source of 30 to 50 percent of Haiti's energy needs, and the downstream valley is the main rice-growing area in Haiti, with more than 34,500 hectares of irrigated land. In both nations, the Artibonite provides fertile soil to support coffee production in the uplands and small areas of deep soils in the valleys that support agriculture and grazing. Yet these critical ecosystem services and functions are threatened by severe land degradation, growing demands on water resources, and the absence of an integrated management framework. The provision of long-term ecosystem services is curtailed by persistent threats to ecosystem function, stability, and integrity in the form of:

- conversion of diverse forested ecosystems into other simplified modes of production;
- inappropriate land use with respect to the biophysical characteristics and ecosystem functionality; and
- damaging agricultural practices, especially in the upper watersheds, in the form of migratory agriculture, clear-cutting of tree stands, little or no crop regulation or rotation, and hillside tillage.

Both Haiti and the Dominican Republic recognize that joint efforts to address policy, institutional, economic, and social drivers of these threats are crucial to the island's long-term socioeconomic stability. To meet increased water demand, including for the domestic needs of a much larger population, both nations have plans to explore and extract increasing amounts of groundwater, as well as to improve surface water capture and infrastructure. There are more than \$30 million in baseline investments to improve natural resource management in the area. Although very significant

in their targeted areas, there is widespread agreement among donors and partners on the need for an overarching binational Integrated Watershed Management Plan. The GEF-financed multifocal-area (land degradation and international waters) project on Reducing Conflicting Water Uses in the Artibonite River Basin through Development and Adoption of a Multifocal Area Strategic Action Program, with a GEF grant of \$3.08 million and cofinancing of \$7.1 million for a total project cost of \$10.18 million (GEF Agency: UNDP), responds to this critical need.

The project aims to remove the major barriers and constraints to sustainable-land and water-resource management and generate national, regional, and global benefits by stimulating political commitment to collective action and then scaling up with innovative policy, legal, and institutional reforms; demonstrations; and sustainable financing. It is structured around cross-focal-area synergies and has a landscape (watershed) focus that recognizes the indelible linkages between sustainable management of both water and land resources, and that will focus on restoration and maintenance of ecosystem integrity, services, and functions. The project will establish and strengthen national and regional frameworks for land and water governance, applying integrated water resource management principles and sustainable land management approaches. At the global level, it will result in improved ecosystem resilience and productivity, and enhance ecosystem services, including flood regulation. Coastal and marine ecosystems will benefit from reduced sedimentation and pollution loads.



Table 1.1 Leveraging Global Benefits in Production Systems: Land Degradation Financing for Stand-Alone Land Degradation Projects and Multifocal-Area Projects Approved in FY 2009 (millions of US\$)

Production System	Land Degradation (LD) Projects		Multifocal-Area Projects with LD Funding		Totals	
	# of Projects	GEF Amount	# of Projects	GEF Amount	# of Projects	GEF Amount
Agriculture	1	4.0	0	–	1	4.0
Rangelands	1	0.95	1	2.0	2	2.95
Forestry	0	–	5	4.84	5	4.84
Mixed land uses	2	3.71	10	27.09	12	30.8
Totals	4	8.66	16	33.93	20	42.60

Table 1.2 Regional Distribution of All Projects with Land Degradation Financing Approved in FY 2009 (millions of US\$)

Region	# of Projects	Land Degradation	Biodiversity	Climate Change	International Waters
Asia	9	19.58	11.23	4.75	–
Europe and Central Asia	2	4.95	–	–	–
Middle East and North Africa	2	6.54	3.38	0.64	4.54
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	2.2	0	10.80	0
Latin America and Caribbean	5	5.98	7.16	1.72	1.35
Global	1	0.33	0.33	0.33	–
Totals	20	42.60	21.73	18.23	5.89

Table 1.3 List of Approved FY 2009 Stand-Alone Land Degradation Projects (millions of US\$)

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	GEF Agency	GEF Grant	Cofinancing Total	Total Project Cost
3484	China	PRC-GEF Partnership—Capacity and Management Support for Combating Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems	ADB	2,728,000	6,200,000	8,928,000
3468	India	SLEM/CPP—Institutional Coordination, Policy Outreach, and M&E Project under Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Partnership Program	IBRD	990,000	1,000,000	1,990,000
3235	Kazakhstan	CACILM Rangeland Ecosystem Management under CACILM Partnership Framework, Phase 1	UNDP	950,000	2,899,200	3,849,200
3774	Montenegro	Montenegro Institutional Development and Agriculture Strengthening (MIDAS)	IBRD	4,000,000	22,400,000	26,400,000
2184	Regional	SIP-Stimulating Community Initiatives in Sustainable Land Management (SCI-SLM)	UNEP	912,391	1,182,181	2,094,572

Table 1.4 List of FY 2009 Approved Multifocal-Area Projects with Financing from Land Degradation and Other Focal Areas

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	GEF Agency	GEF Grant Total	Cofinancing Total	Total Project Cost
3952	Algeria	MENARID Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services in Algeria's Cultural Parks	UNDP	5,387,142	10,022,858	15,410,000
3831	Bolivia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Land in Andean Vertical Ecosystems	IADB	6,000,000	8,050,000	14,050,000
3483	China	PRC-GEF Partnership: Silk Road Ecosystem Restoration Project	ADB	5,120,000	195,200,000	200,320,000
3608	China	PRC-GEF Partnership: Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas	IBRD	4,265,000	143,400,000	147,665,000
3611	China	PRC-GEF Partnership: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Protection within the Production Landscapes and Protected Areas of the Lake Aibi Basin	IBRD	2,976,000	8,935,000	11,911,000
3574	Colombia	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching	IBRD	7,000,000	33,000,000	40,000,000
3363	Comoros	SIP-Integrated Ecological Planning and Sustainable Land Management in Coastal Ecosystems in the Comoros in the Three Island of (Grand Comore, Anjouan, and Moheli)	IFAD	1,000,000	1,872,000	2,872,000
3717	Ecuador	SFM Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Water Resources in the Ibarra-San Lorenzo Corridor	IFAD	2,700,000	10,984,000	13,684,000
3132	Haiti	SFM Sustainable Land Management of the Upper Watersheds of South Western Haiti	IADB	3,436,364	18,100,000	21,536,364
3471	India	SLEM Sustainable Land Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	IBRD	7,000,000	83,000,000	90,000,000

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	GEF Agency	GEF Grant Total	Cofinancing Total	Total Project Cost
3472	India	SLEM-CPP-Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madja Pradesh	UNDP	5,763,000	95,523,750	101,286,750
3435	Indonesia	SFM Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo	ADB	2,527,273	10,000,000	12,527,273
3390	Swaziland	SIP Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)	IFAD	1,972,820	12,273,897	14,246,717
3669	Tunisia	MENARID Land and Water Optimization Project	IBRD	9,726,000	75,700,000	85,426,000
3665	Vietnam	SFM Sustainable Forest Land Management - under the Country Program Framework for Sustainable Forest Land Management	IBRD	4,195,000	50,000,000	54,195,000
3779	Regional	CBSP Enhancing Institutional Capacities on REDD Issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin	IBRD	13,000,000	13,180,000	26,180,000
2929	Regional	Reducing Conflicting Water Uses in the Artibonite River Basin through Development and Adoption of a Multi-focal Area Strategic Action Programme	UNDP	3,080,000	7,100,000	10,180,000
3398	Regional	SIP-Eastern Nile Transboundary Watershed Management in Support of ENSAP Implementation	IBRD	8,700,000	19,334,000	28,034,000
3399	Regional	SIP-Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II	IBRD	6,800,000	133,340,800	140,140,800
3818	Global	SFM Capacity Development for Climate Change Mitigation through Sustainable Forest Management in Non-Annex I Countries	IBRD	1,000,000	2,400,000	3,400,000



FOCAL AREA: INTERNATIONAL WATERS

BETWEEN JULY 1, 2008 AND JUNE 30, 2009, THE GEF COUNCIL APPROVED 14 NEW PROJECTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL WATERS FOCAL AREA. THE TOTAL ALLOCATION APPROVED BY COUNCIL IN THE REPORTING PERIOD WAS \$84.37 MILLION SUPPLEMENTED BY AN ADDITIONAL \$1.02 BILLION GENERATED IN COFINANCING FROM PARTNERS SUCH AS GEF AGENCIES, RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, BILATERAL AGENCIES, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR. IN ADDITION, THE GEF COUNCIL ALSO APPROVED EIGHT MULTIFOCAI PROJECTS WITH STRONG INTERNATIONAL WATERS COMPONENTS. SIX DIFFERENT GEF AGENCIES PRESENTED INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS TO THE COUNCIL THIS YEAR.



BACKGROUND ON INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Fresh water, salt water, and their living resources know no borders. With 70 percent of the Earth being ocean and 60 percent of the land mass lying in cross-border surface and groundwater basins, transboundary water systems dominate the planet. These water systems produce food for global trade and domestic use, power industry and economies, quench thirst, and nourish ecosystems that support life. Globally, transboundary waters are overused and overpolluted and suffer from serious multicountry and national governance failures. Conflicting uses among states create tensions as degradation and depletion expand — and increased climatic variability and change just make matters worse.

The GEF International Waters (IW) focal area addresses the very complex sustainable development challenges faced by states sharing transboundary surface, groundwater, and marine systems. Challenges range from pollution, loss of habitat, and ship waste, to overuse and conflicting uses of surface and groundwater, over-harvesting of fisheries, and adaptation to climatic fluctuations. The GEF IW focal area serves a unique role in building trust and confidence among states for catalyzing collective management of these large water systems while providing benefits for water, environment, health, community security, and regional stability.

Through the end of 2009, the GEF has generated more than \$6 billion in assistance in the international waters focal area; \$1.12 billion in GEF investments and \$6.327 billion in cofinancing from GEF partners worldwide.

This year has seen Council approval for the remaining international waters projects in the Marine Coral Triangle Initiative and the program on Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENARID). The Council approved a new programmatic approach for the Mediterranean that has the potential to significantly improve surface and groundwater management in the coastal regions of its countries and contribute to reduced pollution of the sea. Additionally, four international waters projects have been approved for groups of SIDS to continue the emphasis this focal area has given to the special water and coastal-related concerns faced by SIDS countries.

Sustainable Mediterranean Programmatic Approach

The Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program (Sustainable MED) is a programmatic approach the Council approved in June 2009 that addresses the pressing water-related challenges facing the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts. Communities and activities on land have critical effects on the coast, on the linked groundwater and freshwater basins, and on interaction with the coast and biodiversity of the sea. The Sustainable MED program is a continuation of the previously approved Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem approved by the GEF Council in 2006.

Sustainable MED is aimed at improving on-the-ground sustainability for freshwater, coastal, and marine resources. Six out of 10 proposed full-size projects were approved in the international waters focal area, focusing on priority investments that address integrated surface and groundwater management in selected watersheds, domestic and industrial wastewater treatment and reuse in priority hotspots, and coastal ecosystem management. In the context of Integrated Water Resources Management, the program supports projects that address droughts and floods as a result of climatic variability. Additionally, the program gives priority to projects that assist countries in meeting their obligations towards the new Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol under the Barcelona Convention.



Marine Coral Triangle Initiative

The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) is a programmatic approach approved by the GEF Council in 2008 that covers marine waters of East Asia and the Pacific, which are the most biodiverse on the planet. The multiagency and multifocal-area program is led by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It aims to reduce habitat degradation caused by pollution, coastal erosion, and sedimentation, and reorient the social and economic drivers of excessive and destructive fisheries and marine resources extraction to address the goals of improved food security, long-term coral reef conservation, and climate adaptation.

The Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, and Vanuatu are working together in the CTI to support regional, national, and local governance improvements in the Coral Triangle, along with GEF agency partners and NGOs. The remaining three international waters projects under the CTI were approved by the Council during the year.

Continued Focus on SIDS

Since the adoption of the 1995 GEF Operational Strategy, the international waters focal area has particularly emphasized special water- and coastal-related needs of SIDS consistent with the Barbados Programme of Action and the more recent Mauritius Strategy. Projects related to integrated water resources and coastal management were previously approved for Caribbean and Pacific clusters of SIDS. During 2008, a similar project for integrated water resources management was brought to the Council and approved for Atlantic and Indian Ocean African SIDS. This has resulted in GEF water-related assistance being provided to virtually all GEF-recipient SIDS—33 in total for this approach. In addition, other projects related to several Caribbean and Pacific SIDS with the Inter-American Development Bank and ADB were also approved to help foster pollution reduction and water-related investments.

Fifth World Water Forum, Istanbul, Turkey, March 2009

Approximately 16,000 water-related professionals and 30,000 people in total participated at the Fifth World Water Forum. Participants from 182 countries—90 ministers, 19 undersecretaries, 250 parliamentarians, 300 mayors, and 1,300 political process participants—were actively engaged. The World Water Council organizes this meeting every three years to bring representatives from the water, agriculture, and energy sectors together to reflect on rising demands for water. The Water Forum was in many ways a groundbreaking event in examining climate impacts on water, as well as moving from sector-based production of water to eco-oriented management. GEF has advocated this movement at each of the Water Forums and was active at this one.

GEF produced its new international waters publication as a dissemination vehicle for the Water Forum. GEF and agency staff organized sessions with country officials from GEF projects so they could share their experiences on transboundary waters with participants. GEF staff spoke in sessions, chaired large discussion sessions, spoke at side events, and participated on special high-level panels. The Water Forum brings the global water community together to advance sustainable water resources management in the absence of commitments in a global convention.



GLOBAL ENHANCEMENT FACILITIES



FOCAL AREA: OZONE DEPLETION

IN SEPTEMBER 2007, THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TO ACCELERATE THE PHASE OUT OF HYDROCHLOROFUOROCARBONS (HCFCs). IN RESPONSE, THE GEF APPROVED DURING THE PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIOD A JOINT EFFORT BY UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, AND THE WORLD BANK ON PREPARING FOR HCFC PHASE-OUT IN COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION: NEEDS, BENEFITS, AND POTENTIAL SYNERGIES WITH OTHER MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS. THE PROJECT IS EXAMINING WAYS NOT ONLY TO REDUCE HCFCs, BUT ALSO HOW DOING SO WILL HELP MEET GOALS UNDER THE CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION IN PARTICULAR.

These assessments show that overall HCFC consumption is increasing in most, if not all, CEITs countries. This increase is attributable to rapidly growing refrigeration servicing demand, driven by creation of a relatively new and expanding inventory of HCFC-based primary imported equipment. As a result, it is expected that most countries will have difficulty meeting the 2015 phase-out obligations in the absence of GEF-supported rapid action to control HCFC and HCFC-containing equipment imports.

Following this assessment and planning effort, the Russian Federation has already submitted an HCFC phase-out project for funding that brings together protection of the ozone layer, climate mitigation, and technology transfer. The other eligible countries in the region have developed project concepts for future GEF funding as well.







RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

THE GEF PLAYS A CATALYTIC ROLE TO ACHIEVE RESULTS AT THE PROJECT, PORTFOLIO, AND TRUST FUND LEVELS. THE GEF'S NEW MONITORING SYSTEM HELPS TO DEMONSTRATE THIS ROLE AND ENSURE THAT PROJECTS, FOCAL AREAS, AND THE INSTITUTION AS A WHOLE MEASURE PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS AND OTHER ALIGNED RESULTS. THE GEF HAS A STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK THAT OUTLINES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MEASURABLE INDICATORS IN EACH FOCAL AREA FOR EVERY NEW PROJECT APPROVED.

IN 2009, 89 PERCENT OF THE
ACTIVE PORTFOLIO REPORTED
SATISFACTORILY IN TERMS OF
ACHIEVING ITS DEVELOPMENT AND
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL
OBJECTIVES..

Based on project-level reports, the overall GEF portfolio in 2009 performed satisfactorily in both implementation progress and development objectives across all focal areas. In 2009, 89 percent of the active portfolio reported satisfactorily in terms of achieving its development and global environmental objectives. This includes 27 percent of the projects that are moderately satisfactory (MS) and have room for improvement. About nine percent of the portfolio received a moderately unsatisfactory or lower rating, up by two percent from 2008. However, the percentage of projects that received no rating has decreased from seven percent of the 2008 portfolio to two percent of the portfolio for fiscal year 2009.

While it is encouraging that the majority of GEF-funded projects appear to be performing satisfactorily, with the overwhelming majority being rated MS or higher, it would be useful to reassess how each agency determines its ratings.

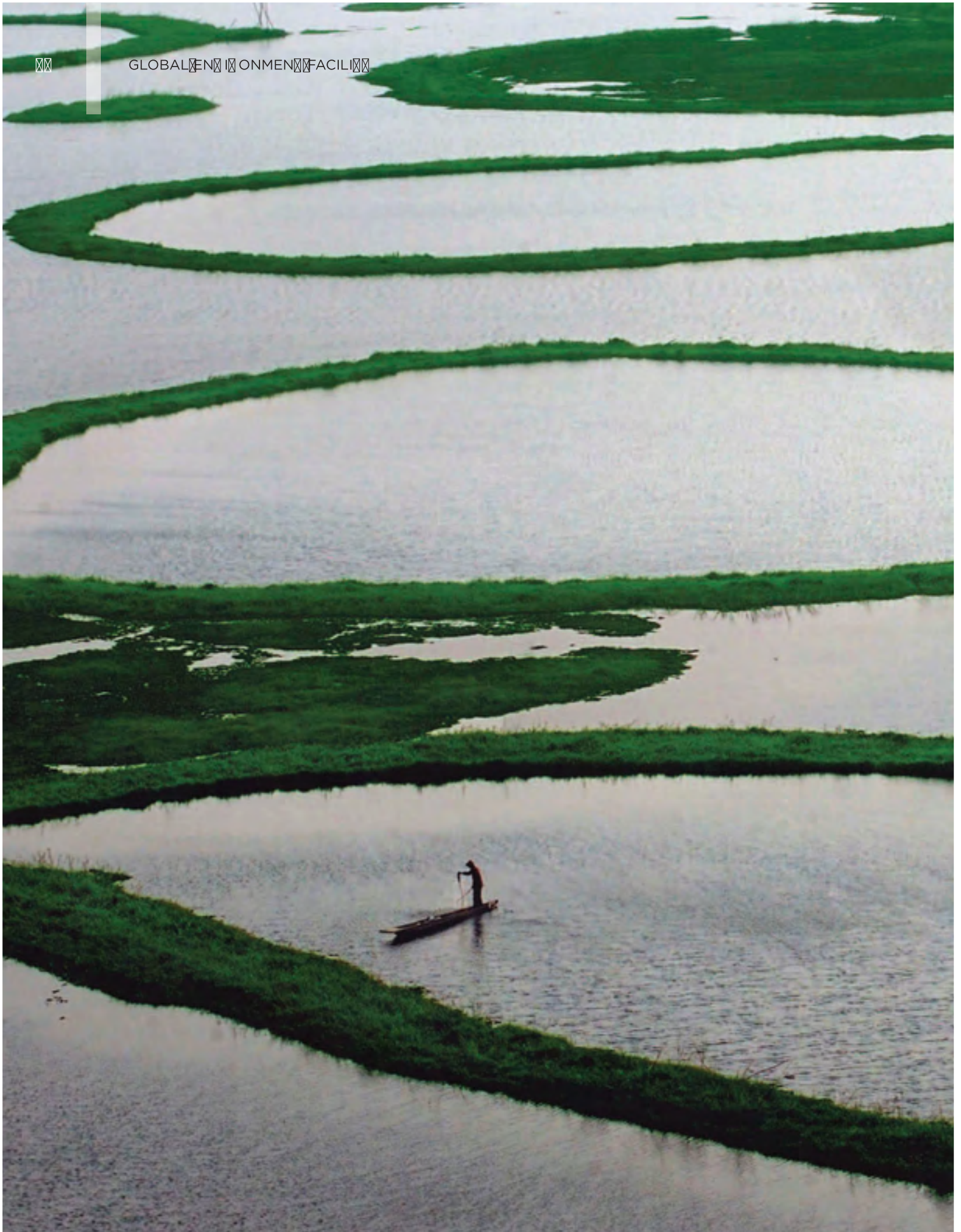
The GEF results-based management (RBM) strategy measures results at three levels: Portfolio Outcome Monitoring, Portfolio Process Monitoring, and Knowledge Management.

- Portfolio Outcome Monitoring operates at both the focal area and corporate levels, based on indicators and targets set out in each focal area results framework and the GEF Strategic Results Framework. Portfolio outcome monitoring occurs on an annual basis to track progress in reaching intended outcomes, measured against targets.
- Portfolio Process Monitoring tracks GEF efficiency and effectiveness based on GEF corporate indicators and targets. Process monitoring is a useful management tool and tracks, on an ongoing basis, whether the portfolio is being implemented as intended, standards are being met, and resources are being used efficiently.
- Knowledge Management, learning, and feedback of results in strategy, policy, and project development is an important part of the GEF RBM strategy. The GEF is working to strengthen knowledge creation, sharing, and use. Each focal area has developed learning objectives, and progress towards these objectives will be tracked throughout the fifth replenishment of GEF.





GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITIES



THE GEF NGO NETWORK

DURING 2008–2009, EFFORTS TO ENGAGE CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE WORK OF THE GEF WERE ENHANCED. AT THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS, THIS WAS FACILITATED BY THE WORK OF THE GEF NGO NETWORK THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF A RANGE OF EVENTS AND DIALOGUES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW OUTREACH MECHANISMS. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS ALSO GAVE ENHANCED INPUT TO THE WORK OF GEF THROUGH WORK WITH THE GEF COUNCIL, REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS, AND MEETINGS RELATED TO THE GEF REPLENISHMENT, AS WELL AS DIRECTLY AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS.

The GEF NGO Network, which was established in 1995 to link together organizations accredited to GEF and which facilitates input to GEF policy-making, was further strengthened in 2009. The network developed a strategic plan, with inputs from member organizations, the GEF Secretariat, and the Small Grants Programme (SGP), to guide the action of the network and its members from 2009 to 2012. Three key objectives were set for the network:

- To enhance the role of civil society in safeguarding the global environment;
- To strengthen global environmental policy development through enhanced partnership between civil society and the GEF; and
- To strengthen the GEF NGO network capacity.

Each objective is to be achieved by way of a set of strategies and actions to be undertaken by the network in partnership with its members and various GEF-related partners. An operational plan was also developed to guide the initial implementation of the strategy with priorities and indicative resource requirements identified. A small grant was provided by the government of Norway to support consultations and meetings to assist strategy development. The government of Switzerland also contributed to communication and outreach activities including Web site development. Options were identified to generate resources to support the implementation of the strategy, which is envisaged to be undertaken starting in 2010.

The outreach capability of the GEF NGO Network was significantly enhanced by the establishment of the network's Web site, www.gefngo.org, which was launched at the time of the GEF Council in November 2008. The Web site acts as both an information source and a communication tool—with information on all network member organizations and activities, as well as interactive workspaces and e-groups for different regions.

The network continued to provide strategic input into GEF Council deliberations in 2009. GEF civil society consultations were organized by the network immediately prior to the GEF Council meetings in November 2008 and June 2009. The consultation meetings were attended by GEF NGO Network members, GEF Secretariat and agency representatives, and

GEF Council members. The focus in November 2008 was on highlighting the role of civil society in the implementation of GEF programs, as well as showcasing the strategy and outreach capability of the network. In June 2009, the consultation focused on the fifth GEF replenishment (GEF-5) and future implementation—especially on governance, focal area strategies, and allocation of resources and partnership with civil society.

During the Council meetings in 2009, the network focused on key issues related to the replenishment and reform of GEF including a review of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) and the SGP. A review of the impact of the RAF on fund flows to civil society, which was prepared by some network members and published in June 2009, was a strategic tool to enhance understanding of the negative impact of the RAF on civil society organizations (CSOs).

One of the most important decisions of GEF Council in 2009 directly related to civil society was the decision in November 2008 on “Enhancing Civil Society Engagement and Partnership with the GEF” (GEF/C.34/9). The working paper for this item was developed jointly by the network and the GEF Secretariat. The paper reviewed the recent progress and achievements of the network and the importance of civil society to the achievement of GEF's goals. It introduced a new strategy for enhancing civil society participation in GEF activities and broader partnerships.

In endorsing the paper, the Council in its November 2008 decision reiterated the important role of civil society as a key partner in safeguarding the global environment and recognized that resources need to be allocated for civil society engagement and capacity building. The GEF Council welcomed the steps taken by the GEF Secretariat and the GEF NGO Network to strengthen the GEF's partnership and engagement with CSOs. The Council welcomed the efforts of the GEF NGO Network in developing the Strategic Operational Plan for 2008–2010, encouraged donors to support it, and called on the GEF Secretariat, GEF agencies, and GEF focal points to support its implementation. To this effect, the Council approved reviving the Voluntary NGO Trust Fund to act as a funding mechanism to support the network. The Council also approved the replacement of the

NGO accreditation to the GEF with membership in the network. This latter decision is very important as it gives the network the full authority to manage itself and its members.

To start implementing this decision, the network and the GEF Secretariat organized a working meeting in April 2009, hosted by the Network Regional Focal Point (RFP) for Europe, at the German Forum for Environment and Development in Berlin. During this meeting, the network developed a new framework for cooperation and coordination between the network and the GEF Secretariat, reviewed the network guidelines to improve governance and enhance its efficiency, and initiated preparation of a membership procedure.

Last year marked a key step in enhancing the engagement of civil society in the replenishment of the GEF. From its inception until 2009, replenishment meetings that discuss the level of fund contributions from donor countries and associated policies and priorities have been closed meetings, limited to only official donor countries. As a result of active consultation among the network, donors, GEF Council members, the Secretariat, and the GEF Trustee, it was agreed that starting in June 2009, two representatives of civil society would be permitted to attend and contribute to all the GEF replenishment meetings. This was the first such occasion in the history of the international finance institutes (IFIs). This is indicative of the strong relationship that civil society and GEF have developed. Partly as a consequence of this, representatives from recipient countries have also been invited to these meetings for the first time. The GEF NGO Network and its members provided active input into the replenishment process, especially in setting policies and priorities for GEF-5, as well as advocating for a high replenishment and more effective engagement of civil society in GEF implementation.

In 2010, the first structured dialogues were organized between GEF and CSOs attending key UNFCCC meetings. The GEF NGO Network and the GEF Secretariat organized face-to-face, interactive dialogues between the GEF CEO and senior CSO representatives facilitated by the network. These dialogues were held at the UNFCCC COP14 in Poznan in December 2008 and the UNFCCC subsidiary body meetings in Bonn in June 2009. This provided an opportunity for CSOs to learn more of the role of GEF as a

key operating entity of the convention's financing mechanism as well as options and scenarios for enhancement of funding levels for climate mitigation and adaptation to be channeled through GEF and the other funds managed by GEF, such as the Least Developed Country Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund.

Regional focal points of the network were also active in the year liaising and gathering feedback from members in the regions and attending regional meetings with GEF focal points. These regional meetings enabled enhanced sharing of perspectives between government and civil society representatives, which in turn contributed towards better engagement of civil society in GEF implementation and policy development. The network also worked with the GEF Evaluation Office to facilitate civil society representatives' attendance at a series of regional meetings to contribute to the Fourth Overall Performance Study.



COUNTRY SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR GEF FOCAL POINTS

THE COUNTRY SUPPORT PROGRAMME (CSP) FOR GEF FOCAL POINTS IS A \$12 MILLION, FOUR-YEAR MULTIFOCAL GLOBAL PROJECT. THIS CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM BECAME OPERATIONAL IN JUNE 2006 AND IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF 2010.

The primary purpose of the CSP is to provide tools and resources to GEF focal points from recipient countries to allow them to better fulfill their roles and responsibilities. This includes national obligations under the global conventions for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism (biodiversity, climate change, desertification, and POPs).

The CSP provides support to GEF focal points for activities related to training, outreach, and information sharing; strengthening country-level coordination to promote genuine country ownership; and facilitating active involvement of recipient countries and interested government and civil society stakeholders in global environmental activities.

Historical Background

The project is comprised of three components with the overall objective of enhancing the capacity of GEF focal points to better prioritize, design, implement, coordinate, and monitor GEF projects and portfolios:

- Component 1: Direct Support for Focal Points
- Component 2: Knowledge Management Framework
- Component 3: Subregional Training and Exchange Workshops

Working closely with the GEF secretariat, component 1 is implemented by UNEP, and components 2 and 3 are implemented by UNDP

The need for a comprehensive approach to capacity building for focal points became more critical in the fourth replenishment of the GEF (GEF-4) with the implementation of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) and its emphasis on new and central roles for GEF focal points in national priority-setting and coordination.

Direct Support for Focal Points (Component 1)

This component commenced in February 2006 and concluded in December 2009. Under this component, each eligible country received financial support to conduct activities as contained in national work plans, for a maximum of \$8,000 per year per country. Focal points prepared, with the guidance of the GEF Secretariat, an annual work plan outlining the activities they expected to conduct and their anticipated costs.

Activities funded under this component focused on increasing awareness of GEF issues, creating institutional memory within relevant government agencies, supporting the establishment of coordination mechanisms to facilitate communications and linkages among agencies and ministries, keeping track of global environmental activities, and promoting mainstreaming and integration as well as strengthening stakeholder involvement.

At the end of each year of activities, the focal point submitted a report to the GEF Secretariat on the activities carried out and expenditures. The GEF Secretariat reviewed the substantive report, while UNEP reviewed the financial report. Disbursement of funds for the next year followed the approval of the substantive and financial reports.

At the end of the fiscal year 09, 84 countries had accessed CSP direct-support funding, while several countries had accessed multiple tranches of funding.

Knowledge Management Framework (Component 2)

The Country Support Programme's Knowledge Facility for GEF focal points (www.gefcountrysupport.org) aims to address the potential knowledge needs of focal points to assist them in their roles and responsibilities with respect to managing global environmental issues within their national development contexts.

The design of the knowledge facility is based primarily on the needs and priorities identified by focal points themselves, in the course of subregional consultations, as well as through written requests and surveys conducted by the CSP. The knowledge facility has been designed in close collaboration with the GEF Secretariat and agencies, taking advantage of, and ensuring integration with, existing knowledge management structures and available information and data.

The knowledge facility is meant to serve as a constantly accessible resource for acquisition of knowledge, experience, and best practice targeted to meeting focal points' needs and to facilitating focal point learning through exchange, discussion, research, and action.

The knowledge facility includes a GEF information section, targeted knowledge materials for focal points, discussion forums, interactive tools such as dedicated country and constituency pages, an advanced search facility for targeted searches on key topics of interest, and partnership links, which provide information on and links to a number of related organizations and Web sites.

During fiscal year 09 the online knowledge facility has been updated with information about all new national dialogues and subregional workshops conducted to date. In addition, it has been expanded to provide new guidance materials in multiple languages developed in collaboration with the GEF Evaluation Office on key topics of interest to GEF focal points, such as Tracking GEF Portfolios, Conducting Country Portfolio Evaluations, and M&E Guidelines. The knowledge facility continues to be used by the focal points to stay abreast of the developments in the GEF and share knowledge among countries and constituencies, and is constantly being updated with new information and materials.

Subregional Workshops for GEF Focal Points (Component 3)

Beginning in 2007, the CSP has organized a series of annual subregional workshops for GEF focal points. These workshops provide an opportunity for focal points to exchange information and share their experiences, to be updated on evolving GEF policies and procedures, and to interact with the GEF Secretariat and GEF agency staff to discuss priority issues.

The design and content of the 2008 subregional workshops were based on the requests and needs expressed by GEF focal points during earlier consultations. The CSP also conducted a survey prior to each workshop to identify the priority topics of interest to focal points and specific experiences they would like to present. The survey results indicated that the following were the main topics of interest to focal points:

- Discussing and being updated on GEF policies and procedures;
- Establishing national GEF coordination mechanisms;
- Developing national GEF strategies and setting priorities;
- Integrating GEF into national plans and programs;

- Tracking national GEF portfolios and assessing results;
- Taking stock of successful project experiences and results;
- Improving communications and outreach to key stakeholders;
- Developing regional strategies and projects; and
- Providing country views and feedback to important GEF evaluations such as the RAF midterm review.

During the workshops, focal points, agencies, and the GEF Secretariat had the opportunity to exchange opinions, concerns, and points of view in relation to the GEF policies and procedures.

Starting in 2009, in response to interest expressed by focal points the CSP has also introduced one-day site visits to GEF projects as a feature of subregional workshops, to learn from project experiences on the ground. The majority of subregional workshops developed during 2009 have included optional project site visits that have been highly valued by focal points in terms of the learning and exposure offered to them. In organizing these project site visits, the CSP has tried to target different focal area and agency projects as well as considering a range of full, medium, and small grants projects. In addition to many of the topics identified by focal points in 2008, workshops in 2009 have also focused on the OPS4 evaluation, briefings on the GEF replenishment, proposals for STAR, and other emerging GEF issues.

During the fiscal year 09, eight subregional workshops for GEF focal points were conducted, including: the Caribbean (Havana, Cuba, July 8–10, 2008); the Pacific (Auckland, New Zealand, September 18–19, 2008); Latin America (Mexico City, Mexico, October 1–2, 2008); Middle East and North Africa (Casablanca, Morocco, November 24–25, 2008); Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (Dubrovnik, Croatia, February 11–13, 2009); Asia (Bangkok, Thailand, April 7–9, 2009); East and Southern Africa (Nairobi, Kenya, May 19–21, 2009); and the Caribbean (Bridgetown, Barbados, June 16–18, 2009).



Council Member Support Program

This program is designed to help the Council members of recipient countries convene meetings of their constituency partners to discuss matters of common interest and principally to define constituency positions for the Council meetings.

GEF member countries have been grouped into 32 constituencies, with 18 constituencies composed of recipient countries. Each constituency appoints a Council member to represent the constituency at GEF Council meetings. One of the responsibilities of the Council member is to hold a constituency meeting twice a year with focal points from all constituency countries. Constituency meetings provide an opportunity to develop constituency positions on specific Council issues, share information and obtain feedback on the outcome of Council meetings and decisions, review country and constituency coordination issues to enhance communication and outreach efforts, decide upon constituency governance issues such as the order that countries will assume Council member and alternate seats (rotation agreements), and discuss implementation of GEF projects and share lessons learned.

Constituency meetings can be held prior to or after a GEF Council meeting—sometimes these may be back-to-back with a subregional workshop. Focal points can receive an airline ticket and a daily support allowance to enable the participation of both operational and political focal points or their representatives. The Council member can request funds to cover the logistic costs of organizing the meeting, according to the terms and conditions as agreed under the Small-Scale Funding Agreement signed between UNEP and the government. During the fiscal year 09, 18 constituency meetings were held.

GEF National Dialogue Initiative

The GEF National Dialogue Initiative, launched in 2004 and implemented by UNDP, has formed an integral component of country support activities provided by the GEF Secretariat and GEF partner agencies. The global objective of the national dialogues in GEF-4 has been congruent with the new GEF vision and strategic guidance provided by the Inter-Agency Steering Committee: to provide targeted and flexible support for country-level multi-stakeholder dialogue and sharing of information and experiences, leading to action on national GEF matters through strategic national priority-setting and strengthened coordination and partnerships. More than 100 dialogues have been held since 2000 through the end of fiscal year 09—with 52 under the

ongoing National Dialogue Initiative and 49 under a previous program, the Country Dialogue Workshops from 2000 to 2004.

National dialogues have provided unique country-level forums for broad, multi-stakeholder dialogue on GEF-related issues, involving a variety of government ministries and agencies at the national and local levels, NGOs, community-based organizations, academic and research institutions, the private sector, and media, as well as other partners and donors in the country.

The facilitation of country-level multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on GEF and related topics by the National Dialogue Initiative has enabled the GEF partners to respond to new country concerns and challenges associated with the RAF. It addresses the need for national priority-setting and coordinated programming, as well as helping countries understand and implement new GEF policies in GEF-4, such as the revised project cycle, focal areas, and cross-cutting strategies.

Six national dialogues were held during fiscal year 09 as follows: Colombia GEF National Dialogue, Anapoima, July 16–18, 2008; Ecuador GEF National Dialogue, Quito, September 10–12, 2008; Liberia GEF National Dialogue, Monrovia, November 20–21, 2008; Egypt GEF National Dialogue, Cairo, December 14–15, 2008; Pakistan GEF National Dialogue, Lahore, January 27–28, 2009; and Turkey GEF National Dialogue, Ankara, May 25–26, 2009. Some examples of the key results and follow-up actions achieved through these dialogues include strengthening GEF coordination issues in Colombia, promoting public participation in environmental management in Liberia and enlisting support of high-level decision makers and key sectors on environmental priority issues, sharing lessons and promoting synergies among GEF projects in Egypt and developing a strategy on energy efficiency, raising awareness about lessons learned and discussion of future national priorities in Pakistan, and reviewing the GEF-4 outcomes and planning for GEF-5 in Turkey.

In addition, an independent evaluation of the GEF National Dialogue Initiative covering 2004 to 2008 was conducted in the first half of 2009. The evaluation report was shared with the NDI's Inter-Agency Steering Committee and provided as an Information Document to the November 2009 GEF Council meeting.



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

BETWEEN JULY 1, 2008 AND JUNE 30, 2009, THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (SGP) SUPPORTED 1,262 COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS, REACHING A LANDMARK OF MORE THAN 12,000 PROJECTS SUPPORTED IN 122 PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES, WITH MORE THAN 9,000 ALREADY COMPLETED SINCE THE PROGRAM'S INCEPTION IN 1992.

BACKGROUND ON THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

Many global environmental challenges—in particular the increasing convergence of the problems of climate change, drivers of biodiversity loss, and water scarcity—continue to be most damaging at the community level. Local communities are directly affected by environmental effects on traditional sources of food, water, fuel, and other forms of sustaining ecosystem services. In addition, these communities also play an important role in safeguarding vital regulating functions of ecosystems, such as in the management of the watershed, the protection of mangroves, and the responsible stewardship of coral reefs and sea grass beds. In this regard, many communities actively need political support, financial resources, and other forms of recognition to strengthen their governance role in land use and land-use change options, which contribute to sustainable development and the achievement of the MDGs.

With this fact in mind, the GEF is in the process of extending and strengthening the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) to work with and complement each relevant focal area. With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Implementing Agency, the SGP reaches out to identify poor and vulnerable communities—through a demand-driven process owned and managed by a decentralized national decision-making and governance body, the SGP National Steering Committee. SGP actively helps these communities and their local NGO partners to develop and implement small, highly targeted projects to address specific local challenges linked to GEF focal areas with grant support of up to \$50,000 per Operational Phase.



The total new GEF grant allocation for the SGP Country Programmes during this reporting period was approximately \$35.36 million, significantly supplemented by cash and in-kind cofinancing from partner NGOs and community grantees as well as GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, recipient countries, local governments, and the private sector. From inception to this reporting period, SGP has generated cofinancing of more than \$407 million (with some \$224 million in cash and \$183 million in-kind) to meet its one-to-one ratio cofinancing target.

Start Up of New Countries

The reporting period for SGP coincided with the rapid expansion of the majority of the 23 new participating countries entering during GEF-4. Start-up missions were organized by SGP with the United Nations Development Programme Country Offices for appraisal and briefing meetings with government officials, NGOs, indigenous leaders, donors, and other national partners. By June 2009, approximately 12 of the new OP4 countries had started, with most of the others in the advanced stages of program entry.

Alignment with the GEF Resource Allocation Framework Policy

During the reporting period, a significant portion of SGP funding was sourced from GEF-4 RAF funds committed by countries with individual Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) allocations. SGP national coordinators and the Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) undertook intensive communications and coordination with governments as well as with relevant GEF agencies on the RAF country allocation process. In certain countries, SGP staff was instrumental in keeping governments regularly informed about RAF processes and policies. In total, 59 SGP Country Programmes accessed RAF resources through the endorsement of some \$45.2 million in RAF funds for the second half of the fourth replenishment of GEF (GEF-4): a good measure of the strong support enjoyed by the program from governments and from across a range of country stakeholders in the GEF.

SGP PROJECTS IN GEF FOCAL AREAS

Biodiversity and Cross-Cutting Support to Indigenous Peoples

Biodiversity projects in SGP represent approximately half of the total portfolio of 12,000 projects worldwide. Since its inception, the SGP has provided more than 6,800 small grants, averaging \$23,000 to local NGOs, CBOs, and indigenous peoples to safeguard the ecosystems and natural resources on which they depend. The SGP has engaged in literally thousands of partnerships to build a remarkable global constituency of civil society stakeholders in pursuit of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

During the reporting period, SGP has pursued its ongoing work on the comanagement of formal protected areas through the formation of Local Consultative Bodies and collaborative governance arrangements. In addition, some 619 community-based projects on the comanagement of protected areas and sustainable use of biodiversity have been supported, representing approximately \$16.2 million in GEF funds, combined with \$16.67 million in third-party cofinancing.

Given that many important biodiversity areas are under the effective management of indigenous peoples and local communities, SGP has focused its efforts during GEF-4 towards supporting the appropriate recognition for Indigenous and Community Conserve Areas (ICCAs), natural sacred sites, and ancestral domains.

ICCAs encompass the conservation practices of indigenous peoples and local communities throughout the world, intertwined with local strategies for livelihoods, the spiritual and material values of local cultures, and a variety of customary or legal common rights over land and natural resources. Although still poorly known and acknowledged, ICCAs are responsible for conserving an enormous part of the Earth's beleaguered biodiversity and ecological functions, supporting the livelihoods of millions of people, and helping maintain their culture and sense of identity.

An initiative to consolidate international efforts to promote ICCAs has also gathered increasing momentum through the formation of a global consortium on ICCAs at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Congress in Barcelona in October 2008, which

included a range of partner IUCN Commissions, international and national NGOs, indigenous networks, and organizations. SGP hosted a daylong meeting of the ICCA consortium and related side events during the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in May 2009.

UNEP (World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and SGP also signed an agreement to pilot a global registry of ICCAs linked to the World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA). A data sheet for entering ICCA information into the registry has been expanded based on the existing ICCA database at www.ICCAforum.org, with a Web interface to follow shortly. The registry will be piloted for a sample of countries where good data about ICCAs are already available, leading to recommendations on the draft process regarding the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to incorporate ICCAs into the registry at the global level.

Climate Change

SGP continued to consolidate its portfolio of projects and national-level networks in the climate change focal area. In West Africa, a number of small-scale renewable energy projects, such as demonstrated designs for improved cooking stoves and solar electrification, have been scaled up in partnership with other donors and partners in Mauritania, Senegal, and Burkina Faso.

SGP has also promoted gender mainstreaming through a partnership with the Barefoot College to empower women in Africa in solar engineering. So far, the Barefoot College has cofinanced projects in nine SGP Country Programmes by covering the costs of training a total of 30 very poor and illiterate women involved in SGP projects in Tilonia, India. The women were trained for six months and each equipped as "Barefoot Solar Engineers" ready to install, maintain, and repair solar panels and batteries. As a result, 1,728 households have benefited from solar electricity. Barefoot College cofinancing represented 52 percent of the total funding. The first women trained will in turn train other women in their communities in the maintenance of the solar panels.

In partnership with UNDP and with support from the GEF Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA), SGP has been acting as the delivery mechanism for the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) program, a \$5-million pilot effort to help promote adaptation at the community level and disseminate

best practices worldwide. The participation of nine pilot countries representing ecosystem types such as highlands, lowlands, and arid and seaside topographies started with project and grant-delivery support from SGP Country Programmes in Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Samoa, and Vietnam.

International Waters

In the international waters focal area, SGP implemented the strategy to collaborate with GEF full-sized projects and other regional programs and projects to support the implementation of the regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP) or equivalent regional agreements. SGP bridges the gap between large, strategic transboundary efforts with the need for practical on-ground work, by closely working with GEF's ongoing initiatives in the East Asian seas, South China Sea, and the Nile River and Niger River basins. An interagency agreement was signed between UNDP and UNEP in September 2008 for SAP implementation in the South China Sea, with 15 projects developed under this partnership. Capacity building and training were provided to the SGP network to enhance local capacity in implementing SAP at the community level. A strategic-partnership workshop was funded by the Nile Basin Initiative to develop strategies of enhancing linkages and synergies between interventions at the regional and local levels.

During the reporting period, a global systematic portfolio review was conducted to review the international waters portfolio of more than 600 projects and promote a regional approach to develop SGP's international waters portfolio. Based on the review, a further study was undertaken to examine the adaptation benefits of community-based international waters management.

Land Degradation

During the GEF-4, land degradation has been the fastest growing focal area. A global review of the land degradation portfolio was conducted, resulting in more than 30 case studies and three reports on sustainable grassland, forestry, and agriculture management, respectively. The collaboration with the global mechanism has been implemented in Ghana, Mali, and Jordan.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

In the persistent organic pollutants (POPs) focal area, SGP has focused much of its effort on building capacity in

implementing the Stockholm Convention and developing effective community-based actions in preventing, reducing, and phasing out of POPs, and identifying good practices and promoting the replication and up-scaling of these practices. An online POPs training module was developed to train SGP national coordinators, national steering committee members, and potential grantee organizations. The training module has five language versions online: English, French, Spanish, Russian, and Arabic. It has also been translated into some other national languages for local use. There are more than 500 registered online users for the training module.

SGP Awards

In this reporting period, 15 SGP projects received prestigious national and global awards. Four of these awards were related to water resource management in Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, and India. Three SGP projects received awards for their biodiversity conservation efforts in Nepal, Brazil, and Morocco. In addition, eight other SGP projects received awards for their general contribution to the environment in Brazil, India, Mauritius, and Morocco.

SGP in Women's Empowerment

Gender equality and women's empowerment continues to be a cross-cutting emphasis throughout the SGP programming. In 2009, the focus was on energy and climate change adaptation. Given the importance of capacity building to function as knowledge resource, the SGP national coordinators, as well as UN volunteers who are currently leading the pilot country activities for the GEF-funded UNDP-CBA project, received training in mainstreaming gender considerations in project design and implementation. In addition, SGP also promotes gender mainstreaming through partnerships, like the one mentioned earlier with Barefoot College to train women in Africa in solar engineering.

Women's accomplishments through SGP projects were also featured in numerous local newspapers: in Honduras, *TierraAmérica* profiled women's role in the protection of mangroves; in Cameroon, the UNDP newsletter examined how to remove gender barriers in an ethno-veterinary medicine project cycle involving indigenous peoples; in Peru, *El Peruano* and *Redhum* documented the transformation of a dumpster into a garden and the production of organic honey.





GLOBAL ENHANCEMENT FACILITY



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE GEF AGENCIES

MORE THAN 120 COUNTRIES ARE WORKING WITH UNDP, THROUGH PROJECTS FINANCIALLY SUPPORTED BY THE GEF, TO ESTABLISH THE POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL, AND FINANCIAL FRAMEWORKS THAT WILL HELP DRIVE PRIVATE INVESTMENT FLOWS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS. BY DOING SO, THESE COUNTRIES ARE MAKING PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS SUPPORTED BY GEF, AS WELL AS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES OUTLINED IN THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN. AS OF FEBRUARY 2010, A COMBINED TOTAL VALUE OF \$12.7 BILLION—INCLUDING \$3.4 BILLION IN GEF GRANTS—HAS BEEN INVESTED IN DELIVERING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS.

AS NOTED IN THE GEF OPS4 EVALUATION, UNDP REMAINS THE LEADING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (IA) IN QUALITY OF PROJECT SUPERVISION DUE TO THE SHARED OVERSIGHT AT COUNTRY AND REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS, AS WELL AS THE INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO SUPPORT SUSTAINED SUPERVISION.

UNDP

UNDP's support to these country-led projects is based on a strong commitment to results management, continuous improvement, and the sharing of knowledge and learning. As noted in the GEF OPS4 evaluation, UNDP remains the leading Implementing Agency (IA) in quality of project supervision due to the shared oversight at country and regional and global levels, as well as the institutional systems in place to support sustained supervision. This allows for comprehensive annual results monitoring and reporting as outlined in the 2009 UNDP GEF Annual Performance Report.

In 2009, 242 UNDP-supported GEF-funded projects have been under implementation for more than a year. Eighty-eight percent of these projects address biodiversity, climate change mitigation, international waters, and land degradation, and the remainder address climate change adaptation, POPs, integrated ecosystem management, and multifocal-area projects. These country-led projects are active in 88 countries, in addition to those countries involved in 18 regional and 14 global projects, where UNDP delivers approximately \$250 million a year in GEF funds. Progress has been made in delivering environmental and sustainable development results since these projects started. This includes for example, the establishment of 128 new protected areas (PAs) covering 11.1 million hectares, and an additional 197 new PAs covering 4.2 million hectares that are in the process of being established. The economic potential of PAs is being harnessed by promoting sustainable tourism and the sustainable harvest of natural resources, and by developing markets for ecosystem services. In Cambodia,¹ farmers who follow land use plans within protected areas sell rice at preferential prices to a marketing association supported by the project, which sells directly to national markets and hotels. The association also provides start-up capital and training. Because women make up the majority of small-scale farmers, improving community land tenure directly contributes to their empowerment by giving them control over the land they need to feed their families.

¹ See UNDP PIMS#2177.

Twelve countries reported in 2009 that approximately 5 million hectares of agricultural land was applying sustainable land management techniques and approaches. This is a considerable amount given that approximately 6 million hectares of global agricultural land is lost each year. In Senegal,² a cumulative total of 333 micro-projects on alternative options of income generation and the sustainable use of natural resources directly benefit 7,435 people living in 108 villages. Among the beneficiaries in these villages, more than 53 percent are women.

Across 44 countries, approximately 25.9 million metric tons (Mt) of carbon dioxide were avoided in 2009 through market transformations in 93 different sectors. In India, for example, the commercial feasibility of using methane recovered during coal mining activities has been successfully demonstrated. The recovered gas at one location in India—Moonidih—has been generating power since June 2008. Methane is a very potent greenhouse gas, and controlling its emission to the atmosphere and instead using it as fuel could be of major relevance to climate change. The final evaluation of the project reported that in one year of operation about 14,290 Mt of carbon dioxide a year have been avoided. If this was converted to carbon credits at a value of \$20 per ton of carbon dioxide, it could represent earnings of approximately quarter of a million US dollars. In another example, Croatia has revolutionized its approach to energy efficiency in the residential and service sectors where 74 out of 127 cities, 19 out of 20 counties, and 13 out of 16 ministries are actively included in two energy savings programs. According to two public opinion surveys conducted to measure project results, 91.5 percent of households were now aware of the availability and the benefits of energy-efficient home appliances, representing a 67 percent increase from project start, and a 15.1 percent increase in the number of households using energy-efficient lighting was noted in 2008. The approach used by the project in Croatia is now being replicated in Montenegro.

For more information, see www.undp.org/gef.

2 UNDP PIMS#2935.



UNEP

UNEP is an Implementing Agency of the GEF with the World Bank and the UNDP, and is the only GEF agency whose core business is the environment. UNEP plays a key role in supporting countries to develop and execute GEF projects that fit within its comparative advantages. UNEP's comparative advantages within the GEF are:

- Scientific assessments, monitoring, early warning;
- Linking science to policy (capacity building, enabling activities) at national, regional, and global levels;
- Innovation, technology transfer, and lifting barriers;
- Regional and global cooperation; and
- Awareness raising, advocacy, and knowledge management.

The six GEF focal areas are complementary to and have been closely aligned with UNEP's six thematic areas as mandated by its Medium Term Strategy (2010–2013). The purpose of this is to build greater synergies, enhance impacts and their sustainability, and leverage additional grant financing for global environment benefits.

UNEP is implementing projects for the GEF in all six GEF focal areas. Examples can be given from each focal area. In the area of POPs, a joint UNEP-World Health Organization initiative funded by the GEF seeks to scale up sustainable, DDT-free alternatives for malaria control, reducing the yearly application of DDT by 80 percent (4,000 out of 5,000 metric tons) by 2015, and eventually eliminating its use altogether by 2024.

The recently concluded Siberian Crane Wetland Project (SCWP), which began in 2003 with funding from the GEF and was implemented through UNEP, focused on the chain of wetlands along the major migration path of the Siberian crane in Russia, China, Iran, and Kazakhstan. In its six years, the project successfully directed conservation efforts to these threatened wetland ecosystems, benefiting hundreds of plant and animal species as well as human communities that depend on wetlands for water and natural resources. Kazakhstan has expanded and strengthened its protected areas and conducted a nationwide education program; Russia has created a new protected-area system around the Kunovat

River and removed oil wells from existing nature reserves; and China has taken steps to secure long-term water supply to key wetlands, including payment for the release of the so-called "environmental flows" in the Momoge Reserve. All four project sites were designated as Wetlands of International Importance by the Ramsar Convention.

The UNEP-GEF Kichungwani-Msingini-Mtoni Wastewater management demonstration project addresses the question of pollution and wastewater management in Chake Chake, one of the largest towns in Pemba, Tanzania (about 4,000 households). The project aims at demonstrating sustainable approaches for wastewater management through application of a condominium system for collecting wastewater from three wards in the town and conveying the water to anaerobic ponds and constructed wetland for treatment before discharge into the mangrove-fringed creek.

Through implementation of this demonstration project, the extent of pollution and discharge of the municipal wastewater in Pemba has been assessed to also establish the extent to which streams passing through the town have been contaminated and the extent to which the wastewater management system will reduce this contamination. The project employs methods for separation of domestic wastewater and stream water through construction of a stormwater drainage system that will also help in preventing flooding in settlement areas. In the long run, this will reduce the contamination of the streams and hence pollution of the marine environment. The system foresees a wastewater treatment system based on an innovative coupled anaerobic ponds-constructed wetland system, which has proved to be effective and sustainable in other parts of Tanzania such as Moshi and Iringa.

A lightbulb is a well-known image for a bright idea. It is also fast becoming an iconic image for green technology in the fight against climate change. Thanks to the new partnership between UNEP-GEF and the private sector, developing countries will soon be able to leapfrog towards energy-efficient lighting markets. The Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting project aims to phase out incandescent bulbs and replace them with modern, energy-saving ones known as compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and cut the world's electricity demand for lighting by an estimated 18

percent. This will be done by harmonizing the standards of quality, efficiency, and environmental impact of new lightbulbs through the creation of a dialogue platform for the stakeholders and the establishment of a technical center of excellence on lighting within UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics.

Investing in adaptation measures today could deliver economic and environmental benefits that far outweigh the costs. Adaptation measures on average cost less than half of the economic loss avoided in the future, according to the report, "Shaping Climate-Resilient Development," produced by the McKinsey Project in collaboration with UNEP, with GEF funding.

Calculating concrete benefits from different types of land use—which, together with land use change, account for 30 percent of global carbon emissions—is the focus of Carbon Benefits Project launched by UNEP and partners including the World Agroforestry Centre, WWF, and Colorado State University with support from the GEF.

Since the GEF was established in 1991, through to the third quarter of 2009, it has approved 464 projects to be implemented by UNEP with a total value of approximately \$922 million, which in turn has generated \$2.1 billion in cofinancing.





THE WORLD BANK GROUP

The World Bank Group-GEF partnership, which spans the globe, is founded on a mutually shared commitment: to help countries promote an improved global environment as the bedrock of environmentally sound and sustainable economic development. As one of the original GEF implementing agencies, the World Bank Group's (WBG) comparative advantage lies in its role as a leading international development institution with proven experience in investment lending across all six GEF focal areas.

Countries throughout the developing world have partnered with the Bank to implement 642 GEF-funded projects critical to global ecosystem health and sustainable development. By the end of 2009, the cumulative total value of the WBG's GEF portfolio stood at \$4.3 billion, to which the WBG has been able to leverage an additional amount of \$23.1 billion in cofinancing, nearly one third of which has stemmed from Bank lending programs, demonstrating average leveraging potential of 1:5:4.

Through its GEF portfolio, the WBG has helped countries breathe life into the "triple bottom line" of economic, environmental, and social sustainability. To scale up the impact of GEF-funded initiatives, the WBG has sought to integrate issues central to the global environmental agenda into its country partnership strategies and lending programs, and to increase short and long-term effectiveness by scaling up investments through an array of financing instruments.

During FY 2009, the WBG's GEF-funded portfolio was composed of 208 active projects, across all regions, of which 178 are full-size projects and 30 are medium-size projects, with combined total GEF commitments of \$1.65 billion. Thirty-two percent of these active projects seek to support countries with regard to climate change mitigation.

Climate change has become a critical driver of development constraints in many developing countries, and GEF funding has been instrumental in supporting the World Bank's efforts to mainstream energy efficiency and renewable energy, effectively helping to lay the foundation for low carbon development in many countries. To date, the GEF, in cooperation with the World Bank Group, has provided grants

and investments of nearly \$2 billion, complemented by World Bank Group and client financing worth \$14 billion for climate change mitigation projects. These projects have provided significant impacts. The 69 completed climate change mitigation projects supported by the GEF through the WBG have been estimated to have reduced global GHG emissions by a total of 250 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, and in the process, have played a critical role in mainstreaming low-carbon development into country partnership strategies and lending programs. In Uganda, less than 15 percent of the population has access to modern energy sources. The Energy for Rural Transformation Project is working to stimulate the market for renewable energy, with particular attention to off-grid applications in support of health services, education, and access to clean water. Its first phase stimulated 15 MW of renewable energy generation on the grid and more than 1.2 MW of solar photovoltaic electricity capacity. Now in its second phase, the project aims to double solar-installed capacity from its existing level.

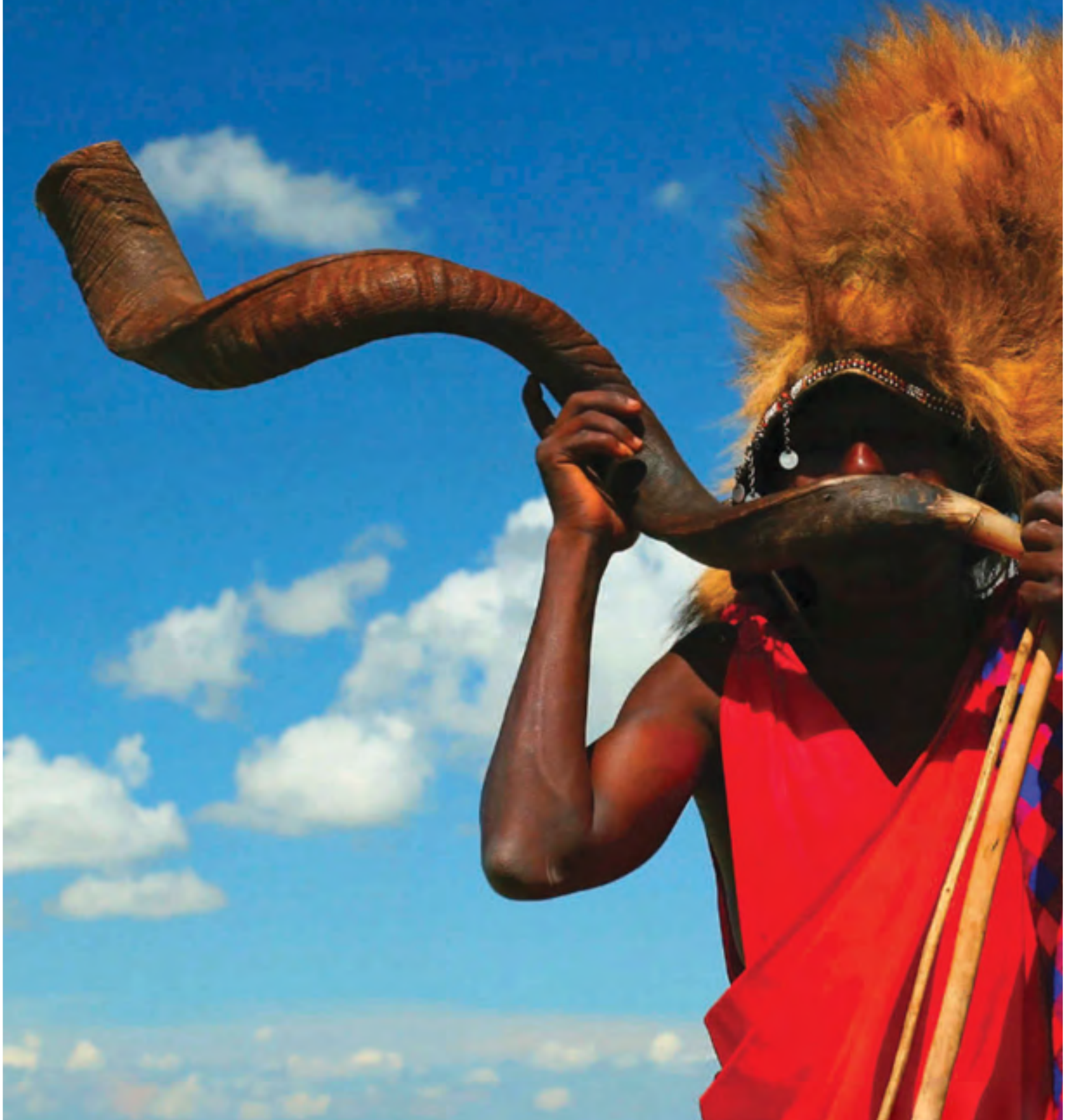
For more than two decades, safeguarding natural ecosystems and biodiversity has been an important part of the WBG's operations, with in the order of \$2 billion in loans used to support implementation of 624 projects in more than 60 countries. The WBG's GEF portfolio alone has directed more than \$1.4 billion, with an impressive \$2.9 billion in cofinancing leveraged, to healing the global commons by supporting countries' efforts to conserve, protect, and sustainably use their natural resources. Forty percent of active WBG-GEF projects support activities in the biodiversity focal area. Currently, of these active projects, 37 percent are blended with Bank lending projects.

One area in which the WBG has been a leader has been in piloting the payments for ecosystem services (PES) approach. In Mexico, WBG-GEF projects have helped to establish PES systems for compensation to forest owners to reduce logging in the Monarch Butterfly Reserve, a biologically important sanctuary, which is also a major watershed that ensures the water supply for Mexico City. With support from the Mexican Nature Conservation Fund, an endowment fund has been established to support activities that protect the area's ecosystem services, especially water production. In Costa Rica, the WBG-GEF Ecomarkets Project has proven innovative in enlisting private

landholders to voluntarily maintain and protect their forests, resulting in protection and sustainable use of more than 130,000 hectares of priority biodiversity areas in the Costa Rican portion of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC). In addition, greater involvement of women landholders and indigenous communities has been encouraged. In 2000, 2,850 hectares of indigenous-community-owned lands were included in the program; by 2005, this figure had risen to 25,125 hectares, an eight-fold increase. And lastly, in order to curb the large-scale conversion of forests to pastures in Central America, which has resulted in loss of biodiversity and the disruption of ecological processes, the WBG-GEF Regional Integrated Silvopastoral Approaches to Ecosystem Management project introduces PES to farmers to promote integrated silvopastoral farming systems. Cattle production, when combined with silviculture, provides an interesting alternative to current livestock production practices, generating substantial benefits for biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, and water services, and demonstrating that PES can induce beneficial land use changes. This regional project is being used as a model to scale up and adopt biodiversity-friendly SPS in other countries in the region.

Through 29 active projects the WBG is also assisting countries to deal with international waters-related issues. In Africa, the Senegal River, the second longest in West Africa, extends across four riparian countries — Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. Approximately 12 million people live in its basin, 85 percent of which live near the river. The WBG-GEF Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project has brought the four nations together to launch a joint initiative that promotes adoption of an integrated approach to ecosystem management, where biodiversity, natural resource, and climate change considerations are balanced. Project aims include: abate land degradation and its related impacts; improve data collection and sharing; reduce pollution; enhance food security; sustain efficient hydropower production; conserve biodiversity and improve wetland management practices; and strengthen institutional capacity. WBG-GEF support has allowed for the installation of environment, water, and land specialists in relevant government institutions in each country to encourage ongoing and sustainable participatory practices.

The WBG's GEF land degradation portfolio strives to reduce and prevent land degradation and its impacts, providing assistance to pilot activities that hold good future replication potential, fostering the scale-up of good practices, sustaining agro-ecosystems that enable local producers to farm more efficiently, and supporting efforts to decrease migration by increasing self-sufficiency and sustainable management of natural resources. The Bhutan Sustainable Land Management Project has strengthened institutional and community capacity to anticipate and manage land degradation in the country by demonstrating successful sustainable land management practices in pilot areas, providing lessons and experiences to guide policy development, and enabling the mainstreaming of such approaches countrywide. The sustainable land management approach is guided by bottom-up planning at the village level with the participation of local farmers and other stakeholders, including resource mapping of village lands as a basis for planning on-the-ground investments, in consultation with local farmers.







COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
BIODIVERSITY					
Global	Support to GEF-Eligible CBD Parties for Carrying out 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessments- Phase II	UNDP/ UNEP	1.00	0.71	1.71
Global	Communities of Conservation: Safeguarding the World's Most Threatened Species	UNEP	1.83	1.78	3.60
Global	Save Our Species	World Bank	5.10	8.89	13.99
Global	Tiger Futures: Mainstreaming Conservation in Large Landscapes	World Bank	0.95	1.85	2.80
Global	Project for Ecosystem Services (ProEcoServ)	UNEP	6.36	14.05	20.41
Global	Support to GEF-Eligible CBD Parties for Carrying out 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessments- Phase II	UNDP/ UNEP	1.00	0.75	1.75
Global	International Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems	UNEP	1.00	1.00	2.00
Regional	SPWA-BD: GEF Program in West Africa: Sub-Component on Biodiversity	World Bank UNDP, UNEP, FAO	—	—	—
Regional	SPWA Evolution of PA Systems with Regard to Climatic, Institutional, Social, and Economic Conditions in the West Africa Region	UNEP	3.74	10.00	13.74
Regional	CBSP Sustainable Management of the Wildlife and Bushmeat Sector in Central Africa	FAO	4.53	6.00	10.53
Regional	PAS Forestry and Protected Area Management	FAO	6.64	9.88	16.52
Regional	CBSP Catalyzing Sustainable Forest Management in the Lake Tele-Lake Tumba (LTLT) Transboundary Wetland Landscape	UNDP	2.27	6.60	8.87
Regional	Tien Shan Ecosystem Development Project	World Bank	3.35	11.20	14.55
Regional	CBSP Sustainable Financing of Protected Area Systems in the Congo Basin	UNDP	8.52	50.60	59.12
Regional	Supporting the Development and Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing Policies in Africa	UNEP	1.18	0.80	1.97
Regional	BS Implementation of National Biosafety Frameworks in Caribbean Sub Region Countries of Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, and Suriname in the Context of a Regional Project	UNEP	2.63	3.15	5.78
Regional	PAS Prevention, Control, and Management of Invasive Alien Species in the Pacific Islands	UNEP	3.18	4.43	7.61
Regional	Facilitation of Financing for Biodiversity-Based Businesses and Support of Market Development Activities in the Andean Region	UNEP	6.76	7.90	14.66
Regional	Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystems	World Bank	9.00	14.80	23.80
Regional	Sustainable Management of Nyika Transfrontier Conservation Area	World Bank	5.15	8.30	13.45
Argentina	Inter-Jurisdictional System of Coastal-Marine Protected Areas (ISCOMPA)	UNDP	2.27	10.73	13.00
Argentina	Strengthening Fisheries Governance to Protect Freshwater and Wetland Biodiversity	UNDP	2.45	4.84	7.29

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Bahamas	Building a Sustainable National Marine Protected Area Network	UNEP	2.25	6.76	9.01
Bolivia	SFM Biodiversity Conservation through Sustainable Forest Management by Local Communities	UNDP	5.60	10.50	16.10
Botswana	Strategic Partnerships to Improve the Financial and Operational Sustainability of Protected Areas	UNDP	1.00	5.18	6.18
Brazil	Improving Brazilian Capacity to Conserve and Use Biodiversity through Information Management and Use	UNEP	8.27	20.10	28.37
Brazil	Integrated Management of the Ilha Grande Bay Ecosystem	FAO	2.50	7.40	9.90
Cameroon	CBSP Sustainable Community-Based Management and Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem in Cameroon	FAO	1.82	3.70	5.52
Cape Verde	SPWA-BD Consolidation of Cape Verde's Protected Areas System	UNDP	3.39	14.25	17.63
Central African Republic	CBSP Strengthened Management of the National Protected Areas System through Involvement of Local Communities	UNDP	1.83	2.35	4.18
China	CBPF Integrated Ecosystem and Water Resources Management in the Baiyangdian Basin	ADB	3.18	276.12	279.30
China	CBPF — Emergency Biodiversity Conservation Measures for the Recovery and Reconstruction of Wenchuan Earthquake-Hit Regions in Sichuan Province	UNDP	0.91	1.93	2.84
Colombia	Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund – Additional financing for the Sustainability of the Macizo Regional Protected Area System (SIRAPM)	World Bank	4.00	13.80	17.80
Colombia	Designing and Implementing a National Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas (SMPA)	UNDP	5.00	7.50	12.50
Congo DR	CBSP Forest and Nature Conservation Project	World Bank	6.00	62.00	68.00
Costa Rica	Consolidating Costa Rica's Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	UNDP	1.29	17.86	19.15
Cote d'Ivoire	Protected Area Project (Projet d'Appui à la Relance de la Conservation des Parcs et Reserves, PARC-CI)	World Bank	2.54	19.54	22.08
Cuba	Enhancing the Prevention, Control, and Management of Invasive Alien Species in Vulnerable Ecosystems	UNDP	5.09	10.00	15.09
Dominican Republic	Re-engineering the National Protected Area System in Order to Achieve Financial Sustainability	UNDP	3.36	8.13	11.49
Ecuador	Sustainable Financing of Ecuador's National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) and Associated Private and Community-Managed PA Subsystems	UNDP	6.50	9.00	15.50
Egypt	Strengthening Protected Area Financing and Management Systems	UNDP	3.71	13.80	17.51
El Salvador	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Fisheries and Tourism Activities Carried Out in Coastal /Marine Ecosystems	UNDP	2.45	6.05	8.51
Equatorial Guinea	CBSP Strengthening the National System of protected areas in Equatorial Guinea for the Effective Conservation of Representative Ecosystems and Globally Significant Biodiversity	UNDP	1.82	4.45	6.27

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Ethiopia	Mainstreaming Agro-Biodiversity Conservation in the Farming Systems of Ethiopia	UNDP	4.01	4.70	8.71
Georgia	Catalyzing Financial Sustainability of Georgia's Protected Area System	UNDP	0.73	5.89	6.61
Ghana	Review of the National Biodiversity Strategy, Development of the Action Plan, and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism	UNEP	0.43	0.08	0.51
Haiti	Establishing a Financially Sustainable National Protected Areas System	UNDP	2.73	6.45	9.18
India	BS Capacity Building on Biosafety for Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol - Phase II under the Biosafety Program	UNEP	2.73	6.00	8.73
India	Strengthening the Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules with Focus on its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions	UNEP	3.61	6.23	9.84
India	IND-BD: GEF Coastal and Marine Program (IGCMP)	UNDP	—	—	—
India	IND-BD: Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary in Andhra Pradesh State	UNDP	6.12	17.70	23.82
Indonesia	Promoting Sustainable Production Forest Management to Secure Globally Important Biodiversity	World Bank	3.50	8.00	11.50
Jamaica	Strengthening the Operational and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System	UNDP	2.89	7.61	10.50
Jordan	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Silvopastoral and Rangeland Landscapes in the Pockets of Poverty of Jordan	IFAD	0.73	1.60	2.33
Kenya	Strengthening the Protected Area Network within the Eastern Montane Forest Hotspot of Kenya	UNDP	4.65	11.00	15.65
Kenya	Wildlife Conservation Leasing Demonstration	World Bank	0.75	0.51	1.26
Lao PDR	Mainstreaming Biodiversity In Lao PDR's Agricultural and Land Management Policies, Plans, and Programmes	UNDP/FAO	2.38	4.81	7.19
Lao PDR	BS Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of LAO PDR	UNEP	1.00	0.51	1.50
Liberia	Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of Liberia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country-Driven CHM Support	UNDP	0.19	0.02	0.21
Madagascar	Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas	UNDP	6.15	9.08	15.23
Madagascar	Support to the Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity	World Bank	10.00	34.30	44.30
Mali	SPWA-BD Expansion and Strengthening of Mali's PA System	UNDP	1.83	3.95	5.78
Mexico	Integrating Trade Offs between Supply of Ecosystem Services and Land Use Options into Poverty Alleviation Efforts and Development Planning	UNEP	6.00	9.53	15.53
Mexico	Mainstreaming the Conservation of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity at the Micro-watershed Scale in Chiapas	UNEP	1.56	4.85	6.41
Mexico	Consolidation of the Protected Area System (SINAP II) - Fourth Tranche	World Bank	5.44	5.44	10.88
Moldova	Improving Coverage and Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area System in Moldova	UNDP	1.00	1.04	2.04

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Mongolia	Strengthening of the Protected Area Networking System in Mongolia (SPAN)	UNDP	1.36	4.80	6.16
Morocco	MENARID: A Circular Economy Approach to Agro-Biodiversity Conservation in the Souss Massa Draa Region of Morocco	IFAD	2.73	5.50	8.23
Mozambique	Sustainable Financing of the Protected Area System in Mozambique	UNDP	5.00	15.00	20.00
Namibia	Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM PLACE)	UNDP	4.60	13.10	17.70
Niger	SPWA-BD Integrating the Sustainable Management of Faunal Corridors into Niger's Protected Area System	UNDP	1.84	5.20	7.04
Pakistan	Mountains and Markets: Biodiversity and Business in Northern Pakistan	UNDP	1.82	6.19	8.00
Panama	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Operation of the Tourism and Fisheries Sectors in the Archipelagos of Panama	UNDP	1.86	2.68	4.53
Panama	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation through Low-Impact Ecotourism in the SINAP	IADB	4.10	8.50	12.60
Papua New Guinea	PAS Community-Based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG	UNDP	7.12	12.00	19.12
Philippines	Partnerships for Biodiversity Conservation: Mainstreaming in Local Agricultural Landscapes	UNDP	4.59	9.10	13.69
Philippines	Expanding and Diversifying the National System of Terrestrial Protected Areas	UNDP	3.50	3.86	7.36
Russian Federation	Improving the Coverage and Management Efficiency of Protected Areas in the Steppe Biome of Russia	UNDP	5.45	15.30	20.75
South Africa	Development, Empowerment, and Conservation in the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park and Surrounding Region	World Bank	9.31	15.00	24.31
Sri Lanka	Strengthening Capacity to Control the Introduction and Spread of Alien Invasive Species	UNDP	1.96	3.42	5.37
Sudan	Launching Protected Area Network Management and Building Capacity in Post-conflict Southern Sudan	UNDP	3.92	4.40	8.32
Tanzania	Strengthening the Protected Area Network in Southern Tanzania: Improving the Effectiveness of National Parks in Addressing Threats to Biodiversity	UNDP	5.45	11.50	16.95
Venezuela	Strengthening the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas System	UNDP	7.55	16.00	23.55
Vietnam	Removing Barriers Hindering PA Management Effectiveness in Vietnam	UNDP	3.64	15.15	18.79
CLIMATE CHANGE					
Global	LGGE Framework for Promoting Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Buildings	UNDP/ UNEP	—	—	—
Global	Establishing Sustainable Liquid Biofuels Production Worldwide (a Targeted Research Project)	UNEP	0.97	1.39	2.36
Global	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia	UNDP	0.95	1.90	2.85

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Regional	CF Reducing Industry's Carbon Footprint In South East Asia Through Compliance with a Management System for Energy (ISO 50,000) (PROGRAM)	UNIDO	—	—	—
Regional	LGGE Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Eastern Africa	UNEP	2.93	6.40	9.33
Regional	SPWA-CC: GEF Strategic Program for West Africa: Energy Component (PROGRAM)	UNIDO	—	—	—
Algeria	Integrated Approach for Zero-Emission Project Development in the New Town of Boughzoul	UNEP	8.40	22.00	30.40
Argentina	Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	World Bank	2.44	0.62	3.05
Armenia	LGGE Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	UNDP	1.09	2.35	3.44
Benin	Benin Energy Efficiency Program	World Bank	1.82	76.60	78.42
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Biomass Energy for Employment and Energy Security Project	UNDP	0.97	1.62	2.59
Brazil	Sugarcane Renewable Electricity (SUCRE)	UNDP	8.00	62.80	70.80
Cambodia	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector	UNIDO	1.30	2.64	3.94
Chad	SPWA-CC Promoting Renewable Energy-Based Mini-Grids for Rural Electrification and Productive Uses	UNIDO	1.82	4.10	5.92
China	Provincial Energy Efficiency Scale-Up Program	World Bank	13.64	313.70	327.34
China	Integrated Renewable Biomass Energy Development Project	ADB	9.41	231.80	241.21
China	Phasing-out Incandescent Lamps & Energy Saving Lamps Promotion (PIESLAMP)	UNDP	14.25	70.00	84.25
China	Promoting Energy-Efficient Room Air Conditioners Project (PEERAC)	UNDP	6.36	19.03	25.39
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels in Colombia (S&L Colombia)	UNDP	2.50	7.50	10.00
Egypt	Improving the Energy Efficiency of Lighting and Building Appliances	UNDP	4.55	13.20	17.75
Egypt	Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE)	UNIDO	4.05	15.68	19.73
Gambia	SPWA-CC Promoting Renewable Energy-Based Mini-Grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas in The Gambia	UNIDO	1.82	5.85	7.67
Ghana	SPWA-CC Promoting of Appliance Energy Efficiency and Transformation of the Refrigerating Appliances Market in Ghana (under West Africa Energy Program: 3789)	UNDP	1.77	3.90	5.67
India	Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected Micro SME Clusters in India (under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency)	UNIDO	7.27	26.00	33.27
India	IND Energy Efficiency Improvements in Commercial Buildings (under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency)	UNDP	5.29	14.73	20.02
India	IND Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railway System (under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency)	UNDP	5.30	21.00	26.30

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
India	Financing Energy Efficiency at Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	UNDP/ World Bank	7,000,000	30,161,500	37,161,500
Indonesia	CF: Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Industries through System Optimization and Energy Management Standards	UNIDO	2.26	6.78	9.04
Jordan	Energy Efficiency Investment Support Framework	World Bank	1.00	44.30	45.30
Kazakhstan	Energy Efficient Design and Construction in the Residential Sector	UNDP	4.67	13.25	17.92
Kyrgyzstan	Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	UNDP	0.90	3.23	4.13
Liberia	SPWA-CC Installation of Multi-Purpose Mini-Hydro Infrastructure (for Energy & Irrigation)	UNIDO	1.82	3.94	5.76
Malaysia	CF Industrial Energy Efficiency for Malaysian Manufacturing Sector (IEEMMS)	UNIDO	4.28	17.60	21.88
Nigeria	Nigeria Urban Transport	World Bank	4.50	100.50	105.00
Nigeria	SPWA-CC Mini-Grids Based on Renewable Energy (Small-Hydro and Biomass): Sources to Augment Rural Electrification	UNIDO	2.68	7.30	9.98
Nigeria	SPWA-CC Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Residential and Public Sector in Nigeria	UNDP	2.73	5.00	7.73
Pakistan	Pakistan Sustainable Transport Project	UNDP	5.00	35.00	40.00
Palau	Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications (SEDREA)	UNDP	1.00	3.43	4.43
Peru	Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels in Peru	UNDP	2.00	5.15	7.15
Philippines	CF Industrial Energy Efficiency	UNIDO	3.25	13.20	16.46
Philippines	Chiller Energy Efficiency Project	World Bank	2.60	51.27	53.87
Russian Federation	RUS Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	UNDP	7.16	20.50	27.66
Russian Federation	RUS Building Energy Efficiency in the North West of Russia	UNDP	5.98	23.25	29.23
Russian Federation	RUS Standards and Labels for Promoting Energy Efficiency	UNDP	7.96	32.25	40.21
Russian Federation	RUS Market Transformation Programme on Energy Efficiency in GHG-Intensive Industries in Russia	EBRD/ UNIDO	15.61	135.75	151.36
Sierra Leone	SPWA-CC Promoting Mini-Grids Based on Small Hydropower for Productive Uses in Sierra Leone	UNIDO	1.82	3.94	5.76
South Africa	Market Transformation through Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling of Appliances in South Africa	UNDP	6.10	13.50	19.60
Tajikistan	Support to Sustainable Transport Management in Dushanbe	UNDP	1.00	5.86	6.86
Thailand	CF Industrial Energy Efficiency	UNIDO	3.72	12.93	16.65

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Togo	Togo Efficient Lighting Program (under West Africa Energy Program: 3789)	World Bank	1.82	5.29	7.11
Turkey	Improving Energy Efficiency in Industry	UNDP/ UNIDO	6.02	12.90	18.92
Ukraine	Energy Efficient Lighting in Residential and Public Buildings	UNDP	6.60	18.50	25.10
Ukraine	Improving Energy Efficiency and Promoting Renewable Energy in the Agro-Food and Other Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine	UNIDO	5.23	12.65	17.88
Venezuela	IMPROVE: Increase Product Efficiency in Venezuela (Resubmission)	UNDP	4.13	24.28	28.40
Vietnam	Phasing out Incandescent Lamps through Lighting Market Transformation in Vietnam	UNEP	3.08	7.75	10.83
Vietnam	Vietnam Clean Production and Energy Efficiency Project	World Bank	2.37	101.50	103.87

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Global	Enhancing the Use of Science in International Waters Projects to Improve Project Results	UNEP	1.00	1.03	2.03
Global	Applying an Ecosystem-Based Approach to Fisheries Management: Focus on Seamounts in the Southern Indian Ocean	UNDP	1.00	4.76	5.76
Global	Development of Methodologies for GEF Transboundary Waters Assessment	UNEP	0.99	1.31	2.29
Global	Sustainable MED Governance and Knowledge Generation	World Bank	3.00	6.60	9.60
Global	Groundwater Governance: A Global Framework for Country Action	FAO/World Bank	1.75	2.48	4.23
Regional	CTI West Pacific-East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (under the Coral Triangle Initiative)	UNDP	1.00	2.20	3.20
Regional	Red Sea-Dead Sea Water Conveyance Study Program	World Bank	3.50	11.50	15.00
Regional	MENARID Reducing Risks to the Sustainable Management of the North West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS)	UNEP	1.00	1.64	2.64
Regional	CTI Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Management	FAO	3.20	6.70	9.90
Regional	Restoration, Protection, and Sustainable Use of the Sistan Basin	UNDP	2.10	10.10	12.20
Regional	MED Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program (Sustainable MED)	World Bank	—	—	—
Regional	Reducing Transboundary Degradation in the Kura-Aras Basin	UNDP	3.62	10.35	13.97
Regional	Testing a Prototype Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CRoW)	IADB/UNEP	20.38	251.50	271.88
Regional	Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System	UNDP	2.36	3.05	5.41
Regional	Implementing Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS	UNEP/ UNDP	9.94	16.10	26.04

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Regional	Promoting Replication of Good Practices for Nutrient Reduction and Joint Collaboration in Central and Eastern Europe	UNDP	1.00	1.40	2.40
Regional	MED Regional Coordination on Natural Resources Management and Capacity Building (TA)	World Bank	5.64	82.04	87.68
Botswana	Accruing Multiple Global Benefits through Integrated Water Resources Management/ Water Use Efficiency Planning: A Demonstration Project for Sub-Saharan Africa	UNDP	1.00	11.82	12.82
Egypt	MED Enhanced Water Resources Management	World Bank	6.68	34.30	40.98
Madagascar	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Environmental Management	UNDP	0.23	0.02	0.25
Mexico	Regional Framework for Sustainable Use of the Rio Bravo	UNEP	4.16	9.95	14.11
Morocco	MENARID Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi-Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco	IFAD/ UNIDO	6.40	19.04	25.39
Paraguay	SFM Improving the Conservation of Biodiversity in Atlantic Forest of Eastern Paraguay	World Bank	4.81	15.50	20.31
Philippines	Mindanao Rural Development Program Phase II — Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Conservation Component	World Bank	6.62	123.83	130.45
Romania	Strengthening Capacity to Integrate Environment and Natural Resource Management for Global Environmental Benefits	UNDP	0.50	0.73	1.23
Russian Federation	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA)	UNEP	0.20	0.05	0.25
Senegal	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environment Management	UNDP	0.23	0.05	0.28
Syria	MED Coastal Rivers and Orontes River Basins Water Resources Management Project	World Bank	3.05	4.95	8.00
Tajikistan	Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change	UNDP	2.03	4.80	6.83
Thailand	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	UNDP	0.20	0.04	0.24
Tunisia	MED Greater Tunis Treated Wastewater Discharge in the Mediterranean Sea	World Bank	8.00	547.00	555.00
Tunisia	MENARID Support to Sustainable Land Management in the Siliana Governorate	IFAD	5.35	22.68	28.03
Turkey	National Capacity Self Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA)	UNEP	0.20	0.06	0.25
Vietnam	SFM Sustainable Forest Land Management — under the Country Program Framework for Sustainable Forest Land Management	World Bank	4.20	50.00	54.20
LAND DEGRADATION					
Regional	SIP-Stimulating Community Initiatives in Sustainable Land Management (SCI-SLM)	UNEP	0.94	1.18	2.12
China	PRC-GEF Partnership- Capacity and Management Support for Combating Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems	ADB	2.73	6.20	8.93
India	SLEM/CPP: Institutional Coordination, Policy Outreach, and M&E Project under Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Partnership Program	World Bank	0.99	1.00	1.99

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Kazakhstan	CACILM Rangeland Ecosystem Management (under CACILM Partnership Framework, Phase 1)	UNDP	1.00	2.90	3.90
Montenegro	Montenegro Institutional Development and Agriculture Strengthening (MIDAS)	World Bank	4.00	22.40	26.40
MULTI FOCAL AREA					
Global	Development Market Place 2009: Adaptation to Climate Change (DM 2009)	World Bank	2.00	4.30	6.30
Global	SFM Capacity Development for Climate Change Mitigation through Sustainable Forest Management in Non-Annex I Countries	World Bank	1.00	2.40	3.40
Global	4th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (RAF2)	UNDP	42.71	43.00	85.71
Regional	Reducing Conflicting Water Uses in the Artibonite River Basin through Development and Adoption of a Multi-Focal Area Strategic Action Programme	UNDP	3.78	7.10	10.88
Regional	SIP Eastern Nile Transboundary Watershed Management in Support of ENSAP Implementation	World Bank	8.70	19.33	28.03
Regional	SIP Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II	World Bank	7.00	133.34	140.34
Regional	CBSP Strategic Program for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin	World Bank	—	—	—
Regional	CBSP Enhancing Institutional Capacities on REDD Issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin	World Bank	13.40	13.18	26.58
Regional	Towards Ecosystem Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem	UNDP	7.00	25.19	32.19
Algeria	MENARID Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services in Algeria's Cultural Parks	UNDP	5.39	10.02	15.41
Argentina	Rural Corridors and Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	6.40	15.31	21.71
Argentina	Establishment of Incentives for the Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Global Significance	UNDP/ UNEP	3.00	6.90	9.90
Bolivia	Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity and Land in Andean Vertical Ecosystems	IADB	6.10	8.05	14.15
Brazil	SFM Strengthening National Policy and Knowledge Frameworks in Support of Sustainable Management of Brazil's Forest Resources	FAO	9.00	33.90	42.90
Cambodia	SFM Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and the Development of Bio-energy Markets to Promote Environmental Sustainability and to Reduce Green House Gas Emissions in Cambodia	UNDP	2.36	5.40	7.76
China	PRC-GEF Partnership: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Protection within the Production Landscapes and Protected Areas of the Lake Aibi Basin	World Bank	3.16	8.94	12.09
China	PRC-GEF Partnership: Silk Road Ecosystem Restoration Project	ADB	5.46	195.20	200.66
China	PRC-GEF Partnership: Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas	World Bank	4.55	143.40	147.95
Ecuador	SFM Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Water Resources in the Ibarra-San Lorenzo Corridor	IFAD	2.80	10.98	13.78

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Haiti	SFM Sustainable Land Management of the Upper Watersheds of South Western Haiti	IADB	3.64	18.10	21.74
India	SLEM-CPP-Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madja Pradesh	UNDP	6.10	95.52	101.63
India	SLEM Sustainable Land Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	World Bank	7.00	83.00	90.00
Indonesia	SFM Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo	ADB	2.53	10.00	12.53
Jamaica	Piloting Natural Resource Valuation within Environmental Impact Assessments	UNDP	0.50	0.13	0.63
Jordan	Developing Policy-Relevant Capacity for Implementation of the Global Environmental Conventions in Jordan	UNDP	0.50	0.50	1.00
Kyrgyzstan	Capacity Building for Improved National Financing of Global Environmental Management in Kyrgyzstan	UNDP	0.45	0.22	0.67
Lao PDR	Meeting the Primary Obligations of the Rio Conventions through Strengthening Capacity to Implement Natural Resources Legislation	UNDP	0.50	0.55	1.05
Namibia	Strengthening Capacity to Implement the Global Environmental Conventions in Namibia	UNDP	0.50	0.26	0.76
Nicaragua	Mainstreaming the Multilateral Environmental Agreements into the Country's Environmental Legislation	UNDP	0.50	0.13	0.63
Philippines	Agusan River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management	ADB	3.18	75.00	78.18
Philippines	Strengthening Coordination for Effective Environmental Management (STREEM)	UNDP	0.50	0.52	1.02
Philippines	CTI Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Sector	ADB	3.82	102.00	105.82
Swaziland	SIP Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)	IFAD	2.07	12.27	14.35
Tajikistan	Environmental Learning and Stakeholder Involvement as Tools for Global Environmental Benefits and Poverty Reduction	UNDP	0.50	0.47	0.97
Tanzania	SFM Sustainable Woodland Management in the Miombo Areas of Western Tanzania	UNDP/ World Bank	2.95	9.00	11.95
Tunisia	Second Natural Resources Management Project	World Bank	9.73	75.70	85.43
Uzbekistan	Strengthening National Capacity in Rio Convention Implementation through Targeted Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development	UNDP	0.50	0.17	0.67
POPS					
Global	POPs Monitoring, Reporting, and Information Dissemination Using Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	UNEP	0.95	2.50	3.45
Global	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin America and Caribbean States (GRULAC)	UNEP	0.89	1.07	1.96
Regional	Demonstration of a Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management of PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs	UNEP	5.59	9.64	15.23

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Regional	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in West Africa	UNEP	0.53	0.55	1.08
Regional	Promotion of Strategies to Reduce Unintentional Production of POPs in the PERSGA Coastal Zone	UNIDO	1.00	2.03	3.03
Regional	AFLDC Program: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS)	UNEP/ UNIDO	0.40	—	0.40
Regional	AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the COMESA Subregion	UNEP/ UNIDO	5.00	5.23	10.23
Regional	DSSA Malaria Decision Analysis Support Tool (MDAST): Evaluating Health Social and Environmental Impacts and Policy Tradeoffs	UNEP	1.00	1.01	2.01
Regional	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries	UNEP	0.44	0.46	0.90
Regional	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel-Fired Utility and Industrial Boilers in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs	UNIDO	4.40	7.80	12.20
Regional	Capacity Building on Obsolete Pesticides in EECCA Countries	FAO	1.00	1.40	2.40
Regional	PAS Supporting the POPs Global Monitoring Plan in the Pacific Islands Region	UNEP	0.52	0.53	1.05
Argentina	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs in Argentina	UNDP	3.50	6.90	10.40
Armenia	Technical Assistance for Environmentally Sustainable Management of PCBs and Other POPs Waste in the Republic of Armenia	UNIDO	0.83	1.85	2.68
Azerbaijan	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs	UNIDO	2.23	4.41	6.63
China	Rapid Assessment of Chemical Contamination of the Wenchuan Earthquake in Sichuan Province	World Bank	1.00	0.50	1.50
Egypt	Integrated and Sustainable POPs Management Project	World Bank	8.10	15.50	23.60
Eritrea	Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides	FAO	2.20	2.98	5.18
Honduras	Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras	UNDP	2.75	6.63	9.38
India	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs in India	UNIDO	14.45	29.00	43.45
Macedonia	Demonstration Project for Phasing-Out and Elimination of PCBs and PCB-Containing Equipment	UNIDO	1.00	1.79	2.79
Montenegro	Enabling Activities for the Development of a National Plan for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs add-on	UNEP	0.05	0.01	0.06
Mozambique	Disposal of POPs Wastes and Obsolete Pesticides	FAO	2.00	4.12	6.12
Nicaragua	Improved Management and Release Containment of POPs Pesticides in Nicaragua	UNDP	0.95	2.11	3.06
Nigeria	Less Burnt for a Clean Earth: Minimization of Dioxin Emissions from Open Burning Sources	UNDP	4.28	11.15	15.43

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Peru	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs	UNIDO	2.71	5.19	7.90
Serbia	Enabling Activities for the Development of a National Plan for Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs add-on	UNEP	0.04	0.02	0.06
Syria	Prevention and Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides in Syria	FAO	0.98	1.61	2.58
Tajikistan	POPs Pesticide Elimination, Mitigation, and Site Management Project	World Bank	4.22	8.02	12.24
			877.38	5,095.67	5,973.06



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INDEPENDENT BODIES: STAP

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL (STAP) TOOK AN EARLY LEAD IN 2008 IN CONSIDERING THE SCIENTIFIC CONTEXT THAT WOULD BE NEEDED TO INFORM THE FIFTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE GEF. IN A PERIOD OF UNPRECEDENTED ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE, WITH RECENT GLOBAL ASSESSMENTS (FOURTH IPCC ASSESSMENT, UNEP'S GEO-4, MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT, ETC.) CONFIRMING EXTREMELY RAPID RATES OF LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY, ACCELERATING CLIMATE CHANGE, DEGRADATION OF ECOSYSTEMS, NEED FOR ACCELERATED AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION AND CONSEQUENT IMPACTS UPON LIVELIHOODS. ACCORDINGLY, STAP PRESENTED ITS SCIENCE VISION FOR GEF-5 TO THE COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER 2008 AND PROPOSED PRIORITIES TO THE GEF PARTNERSHIP AS IT ENTERED THE DEBATE ABOUT REPLENISHMENT.

Work to draft the GEF-5 focal area strategies was also undertaken by the STAP, supported by a series of expert workshops. For example, STAP convened workshops on REDD, Forest Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management, Climate Change Science and Technology Advice, and Measuring the Success of GEF Investments and Catalyzing Change through Experimental Project Design. The Panel participated in the Technical Advisory Groups, which drafted the GEF-5 strategies and emphasized the need to:

- Link delivery of global environmental benefits with sustainable development;
- Respond to science advice from Conventions;
- Utilize synergies between global environmental benefits and being alert to trade-offs;
- Promote demonstration and learning;
- Employ a risk management approach in the delivery of global environmental benefits; and
- Remain cost-effective and impactful using limited resources and carefully selected interventions.

A new allocation system to replace the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) was formulated by the GEF Secretariat in 2008/2009 with the advice of STAP. The System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) extended the coverage of the GEF's allocation system from biodiversity and climate change to include, for the first time, land degradation in the focal areas subject to the STAR. STAP first reviewed the available global datasets and candidate indicators to make its recommendations for all focal areas, and on scientific grounds ruled out international waters and chemicals for inclusion in the STAR.

Continuing its screening work on the project cycle, the Panel and Secretariat of STAP screened 147 full-size projects and eight programs during GEF FY 2009, and further developed its range of advisory products, building upon the scientific advisory needs of earlier years in GEF-4 and further consolidating its advice. For example, the State of the Evidence Base: Payments for Environmental Services defined clearly the questions that countries and GEF agencies need to consider before embarking upon projects that address such payments.

STAP's, "Recommendations for improved science and technology guidance in the GEF" was approved by the GEF Council in June 2009, which represented one of the more significant policy discussions between STAP and the Council. The paper reaffirmed the central importance of global environmental benefits in GEF Trust Fund programming, including attention to a whole landscape approach regarding natural resource management, chemicals life cycle management and which critically applies risk assessment to its proposed actions in order to maximise resilience to climate change while also investing in mitigation.

In accordance with STAP's mandate, the September 2008 STAP meeting was asked to consider how the Science Panel could strengthen its ties to the scientific bodies of the four Conventions that receive support from the GEF. Visits were arranged in the period February-March 2009 to the secretariats of the UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Stockholm Convention, and related bodies resulting in much closer alignment of STAP's Work Program with convention guidance and participation in the work of their subsidiary bodies. For example the results of the STAP-commissioned study on benefits and trade-offs between energy conservation and release of unintended POPs were presented at the side event organized at the COP-4 meeting of the Stockholm Convention on May 6, 2009.

As was also the case in previous years, the challenge to the GEF and STAP's work remained the need to maximize the opportunities for cross-focal area investments. STAP's view is that GEF operations should take cross-focal area relationships into account and, when appropriate, ensure that relationships among focal area objectives are acted upon through cross-focal area coordination and investments to derive multiple Global Environmental Benefits in a cost-effective way





INDEPENDENT BODIES: GEF EVALUATION OFFICE

THE GEF EVALUATION OFFICE (WWW.GEFEO.ORG) CONTINUES TO IMPLEMENT THE GEF MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) POLICY AND THE WORK PROGRAM AGREED AND APPROVED BY THE GEF COUNCIL BY CONDUCTING THREE ANNUAL REPORTS AND ADDITIONAL EVALUATIONS AND STUDIES. IN ADDITION, FROM JULY 2008 TO JUNE 2009 (FISCAL 2009), THE EVALUATION OFFICE DEVELOPED AND BEGAN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE FOURTH OVERALL PERFORMANCE STUDY OF THE GEF, WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE GEF COUNCIL IN SEPTEMBER 2008.

During FY 2009, the GEF Evaluation Office:

- Produced and submitted the three annual reports to the GEF Council:
 - Annual Impact Report 2008, presented to the November 2008 Council meeting;
 - Annual Performance Report 2008, presented to the June 2009 Council meeting; and
 - Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2009, presented to the June 2009 Council meeting.
- Undertook the following evaluations and studies:
 - Country Portfolio Evaluations for Egypt and Syria, included in the Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2009;
 - Measuring the Social Impacts of Protected Areas, focused on Costa Rica, and Evaluating the Local Socioeconomic Impacts of Protected Areas, focused on Thailand, included in the Annual Impact Report 2008; Midterm Review of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), presented to the November 2008 Council meeting; and
 - Evaluation of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Fund, jointly with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Evaluation Department.
- Developed the terms of reference (TORs) for the Fourth Overall Performance Study (OPS4), which were reviewed and approved by the Council in September 2008. The implementation of OPS4 took place soon after. An interim report of the OPS4 was presented at the June 2009 GEF Council meeting and the first meeting of fifth replenishment process of the GEF the same month.

In the areas of knowledge management and learning, the GEF Evaluation Office designed knowledge products. One particular product was developed in response to demands from GEF focal points regarding how to track GEF portfolios. This product is published on the GEF Country Support Programme Web site. In addition, the Office started the establishment of a community of practice in climate change and development evaluation as an output of the May 2008 international conference on this subject, organized by the Office with partners in Alexandria, Egypt.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM GEF EVALUATION OFFICE

GEF Annual Performance Report 2008

The GEF Annual Performance Report (APR) 2008 is the fifth such presentation of assessment of project outcomes, project sustainability, project completion delays, materialization of cofinancing, and quality of monitoring prepared by the GEF Evaluation Office. The report, and its methodologies and findings, was a key input to the GEF Fourth Overall Performance Study.

The APR 2008 reviewed 210 projects—representing a total GEF investment of \$989 million—for which terminal evaluation reports had been submitted by the GEF agencies to the Evaluation Office since fiscal 2005. The report provides findings on several areas: results, processes, monitoring and evaluation, the Management Action Record, terminal evaluations, and performance matrix.

Findings

Regarding results from completed projects, the APR 2008 found that 80 percent of the 205 completed projects reviewed for OPS4 were rated in the satisfactory range in terms of outcome achievement; this is significantly higher than the 75 percent target specified in the GEF-4 replenishment agreement. In addition, the APR 2008 also reported that the sustainability of outcomes was rated moderately likely or above for more than half of the projects evaluated.

With respect to processes, the APR 2008 provided three findings. First, it found that, on average, the materialization of cofinancing reported by the GEF agencies is close to that promised at project approval. Of the 285 terminal evaluation reports submitted to the Evaluation Office since fiscal 2002, information on cofinancing is available for 210 projects. For these, the agencies promised an average of \$3.20 in cofinancing for every GEF dollar granted. Second, the report presented an assessment of the drivers of lower outcome performance for the completed projects reviewed for OPS4. Of the 210 projects reviewed, the outcome ratings of 40 projects were in the unsatisfactory range. For 30 projects, weaknesses in project design were reported to be the key driver of low outcome achievements. For 24 projects, lower outcome achievements were linked with

implementation- and execution-related problems. And third, projects ending during the period covered by OPS4 were completed after an average delay of 16 months; 22 percent were completed after a delay of at least two years.

As far as M&E, the APR 2008 found that there has been a significant improvement in the quality of M&E arrangements at the point of endorsement by the GEF chief executive officer (CEO), with 76 percent of the full-size projects endorsed by the CEO during fiscal 2008 meeting minimum M&E requirements in effect, compared with 58 percent in compliance with fiscal 2005 minimum requirements. There is a strong association between quality at entry of M&E arrangements and actual quality of monitoring during implementation. The APR 2008 also found that although there is a significant improvement in the overall quality of terminal evaluation reports, further improvement is needed regarding reporting on M&E and financial information.

In terms of the Management Action Records, the GEF system tends to achieve an overall high level of adoption of Council decisions, with slow progress in a few important cases.

For the first time, the APR provided an assessment of the independence of the terminal evaluations submitted by the GEF agencies. Finally, the performance matrix provides a summary of the performance of the GEF agencies and the GEF Secretariat on 13 parameters, covering results, processes affecting results, efficiency, M&E, and learning.

More information about the APR 2008 can be found at www.thegef.org/gef/node/786.

Annual Impact Report 2008

Two quasi-experimental evaluations were completed, addressing an important issue to GEF policy and practice, namely the socioeconomic impacts of protected-area projects in two countries. The conclusions from these two analyses show that the most effective evaluative perspective is gained by combining methodological approaches to ensure that both macro- and local-level impacts are accurately assessed.

Impact evaluation has become a high-profile topic in the international development arena and one subject to considerable debate. Much of the discussion has revolved

around the efficacy and acceptability of different methodological approaches. This means that the Evaluation Office is fully informed on current best practice trends in impact evaluation and that its experience and products are widely known.

The Annual Report on Impact 2007 concluded that, in its impact evaluation (IE) work, the Evaluation Office would pursue “a mixed-method approach, which includes macro-level statistical analysis... as well as case studies of projects.” This approach was pursued in 2008 through a number of inter-related activities.

Case Study of the Social Impacts of Protected Areas: North and Northeast Thailand

This IE approach developed and applied a new comparison group-based method for evaluating the socioeconomic effects of protected areas on local communities across a protected-area system. The project was designed to extend and complement program evaluation methods previously developed by the GEF Evaluation Office. The approach analyzed a protected-area system across a national or subnational area with respect to socioeconomic and environmental impacts at the community level. This method was applied using data at the subdistrict level from the North and Northeast regions of Thailand.

To measure socioeconomic outcomes, the method used data from new poverty mapping techniques that estimate community-level incomes and poverty rates. To assess impacts, the approach relied on evaluating differences between communities with protected land and comparison communities in the same province or district, with similar likelihood of protection and similar pre-protection development potential.

The results of this study indicate that protected forest areas in North and Northeast Thailand have prevented forest clearing that otherwise would have occurred and thus have imposed a constraint on land available for agricultural use. On average, at the community level, the gains from protection have been high enough to offset the costs of land use constraints. The most probable mechanism for the positive economic effect of national parks is increased income from tourism in and near the parks.

Case Study on the Social Impacts of Protected Areas: Costa Rica

The study applied the quasi-experimental approach to measure the impacts of Costa Rican protected areas established before 1980 on changes in socioeconomic outcomes between 1973 and 2000. It used matching methods to identify suitable counterfactuals for protected census segments to control for the overt bias from nonrandom placement of protection. It matched each segment affected by protection with similar unprotected segments based on relevant pre-protection variables that affect the likelihood of protection as well as changes in socioeconomic outcomes. It also estimated the spatial spillover effects of protection on unprotected segments located near protected areas, and assessed the sensitivity of the results to various changes in the sample or matching specification.

The study found no evidence that protected areas in Costa Rica have had harmful impacts on the aggregate livelihoods of local communities—on the contrary, protection has had positive effects on socioeconomic outcomes. Moreover, the establishment of protected areas is associated with a lower poverty index in local communities affected by protection. It was also found that protection led to better outcomes in terms of condition of housing and access to water supply, but found no significant differences in other indicators such as measures of access to electricity or telephones.

In addition, the case study in Costa Rica found that conventional statistical evaluation techniques (such as a difference in means test, or ordinary least squares regression) produced biased estimates when applied to its sample. In contrast to the results indicated above, those conventional methods erroneously implied that protection had negative impacts on the livelihoods of local communities.

For in-depth information about the GEF Evaluation Office work on impact evaluations, see www.thegef.org/gef/node/1560.

The Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2009

This second Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report (ACPER) is the synthesis of three country portfolio evaluations focused on Cameroon, Egypt, and Syria produced by the Evaluation Office. Using the country as the unit of analysis, these evaluations examine the totality of GEF support across all GEF agencies and programs.

Country portfolio evaluations are conducted fully and independently by the Evaluation Office and, when possible, in partnership with other evaluation offices of GEF agencies, governments, and NGOs.

Cameroon, Egypt, and Syria were selected as the countries to be evaluated based on several criteria, including their long history with the GEF, their importance as global biodiversity hotspots, one country's historically large and diverse portfolio, and individual country allocations under the Resource Allocation Framework.

The annual report provides feedback in three key areas:

- The relevance of support to the GEF mandate and national sustainable development policies and priorities,
- The efficiency of GEF support, and
- The results and sustainability of GEF support.

The original intention was to include the Cameroon evaluation in last year's annual report, but the final evaluation was not completed until after the April 2008 Council meeting.

Findings

In terms of results, it was found that GEF support to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use has been of strategic importance and has generated some impacts. In addition, it is difficult to quantify the direct greenhouse gas emissions reduction or avoidance stemming from GEF support in the climate change area, but the GEF has introduced the topic in these countries and has influenced markets, particularly regarding energy efficiency. Results in the other focal areas in Cameroon, Egypt, and Syria have been limited to establishing a foundation for national and regional action plans and policy development, and to enhancing national capacity. Notwithstanding that, long-term sustainability of achievements remains a challenge.

As far as relevance, the three country portfolio evaluations also found that GEF support is relevant to national environmental priorities and to the global conventions, even though there is no GEF framework or vision at the country level. Furthermore, country ownership of the GEF portfolio varies, with many project ideas driven by GEF agencies and other external factors, including global issues. This is particularly the case for regional and global projects.

With respect to efficiency, the potential benefits of the new project cycle have not yet reached the country level. The efficiency of the focal point mechanism is directly correlated to size of the GEF portfolio. Also, Syria has limited access to GEF investment agencies, since the World Bank and regional banks do not have programs in that country.

The recommendations from the evaluations were:

- The GEF should address the significant gap in available resources for combating land degradation to support key challenges facing countries such as Cameroon, Egypt, and Syria.
- The GEF should focus attention on countries in exceptional situations—such as Syria—concerning their limited access to international financial institutions.

Council Decisions

The GEF Council discussed the Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report in June 2009, and asked the Secretariat to explore within the GEF partnership modalities to address the significant gap of available resources for combating land degradation to support key challenges facing countries like Cameroon, Egypt, and Syria. The GEF Council also requested that the Secretariat conduct a survey of countries in exceptional situations, like Syria, concerning limited access to GEF partner international financial institutions. For more information on country portfolio evaluations, see www.thegef.org/gef/node/787.

CATALYTIC AND REPLICATION EFFECTS IN SYRIA

The project for Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management had a significant influence on the institutional setup among Syrian government institutions dealing with protected areas. It resulted in the creation of a coordinated arrangement between the Ministry of Agriculture and the former Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (which has proved to be effective in the current project on biodiversity conservation and protected-area management). Together, they produced a management plan that was later published and replicated for other protected areas around the country. Lessons learned from this project were crucial in the design of the current project on biodiversity conservation and protected-area management in terms of coordination between relevant government institutions. This latest project also benefited from the experience developed in the project on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Dryland Agro-Biodiversity in relation to the tools and methods for developing alternative livelihoods for local communities. Alternative land-use practices were also developed. These outcomes are currently being replicated to farmers and agricultural lands in other parts of the country.



Midterm Review of the Resource Allocation Framework

In 2006, the GEF launched a Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) that would allow for purposeful apportionment of scarce GEF funds while maximizing impact on the global environment. Under the RAF, for the 2006–2010 period, the GEF allocated \$1 billion to 150 countries in the biodiversity focal area and \$1 billion to 161 countries in the climate change focal area.

The Midterm Review of the RAF aimed to evaluate the transparency and cost-effectiveness of resources that have been allocated to countries under the RAF. The review comprised an assessment of the design and early implementation of the RAF as well as a comparison with the performance-based allocation systems of other organizations. It identified the early effects of the RAF through documentation review, electronic surveys, extensive stakeholder consultation, collaboration with NGOs, in-depth statistical analysis and simulation, and a portfolio and pipeline review. It presented findings on three areas—results, design, and implementation of the RAF—and conducted a comparison of this system to others.

Findings

As for results, it was found that the RAF has increased country ownership in countries with an individual allocation and has had a neutral or detrimental effect on country ownership in countries with a group allocation.

In terms of the design, it was found that the RAF formula channels resources to countries with high global environmental benefits as measured by the GEF Benefits Index; the GEF Performance Index is not as influential in determining allocations. With respect to its implementation, overall resource utilization stands at 31 percent of total focal area funds. This low level of allocation is partially due to the slow start of the fourth GEF replenishment (GEF-4) period and to other GEF reforms. However, unclear guidelines have limited the access by the majority of countries that may request funds from a common group allocation of resources.

As a comparison with other performance-based allocation systems, the GEF is working in the largest number of countries with the smallest amount of funds. Further, it is the only donor with two complex allocation systems (one for

biodiversity and one for climate change). This unfavorably influences the RAF's overall cost-effectiveness. The complexity of the RAF's implementation rules does not foster the flexible and dynamic use of resources for what is a relatively small level of funding; moreover, these rules are not fully in line with international practice.

The evaluation team made recommendations for GEF-4 and for GEF-5. For GEF-4, the team recommended to allow the reallocation of unused funds in the last year of GEF-4; implement the remainder of GEF-4, including the reallocation of funds, with full public disclosure, transparency, participation, and clear responsibilities; and simplify implementation rules. For GEF-5, the evaluators recommended to develop a consultation with all GEF stakeholders, and consider design and implementation aspects together to improve the RAF design and indices in GEF-5. The evaluators recommended taking steps now to improve the benefit indices and their weights, for example, in the areas of marine resources and for adaptation; increase the weight of the environmental portfolio performance; discontinue the group allocation to improve predictability and cost benefits; reconsider allocation ceilings and floors and the 50 percent rule; recognize transboundary global environmental problems; and if the RAF is expanded, create a single integrated allocation for all GEF focal areas. The creation of six separate allocation systems in GEF-5 for the six focal areas would result in an operationally unmanageable system.

Council Decisions

In November 2008, the GEF Council decided that unused funds will be reallocated in the last year of GEF-4, based on objective rules and a transparent and equitable procedure to be developed during the next months. The completion of GEF-4, including this funds reallocation, will be implemented with full public disclosure, transparency, participation, and clear responsibilities. For GEF-5, the Council asked for proposals on steps to improve RAF design and indices for the climate change and biodiversity focal areas, along with scenarios for expanding the RAF, if feasible, to all focal areas.

For further and more in-depth information of the Midterm Review of the RAF, see <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/2129>.

INNOVATIVE PRACTICE: COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN EGYPT

The Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) component, introduced by the Medicinal Plants project, is an innovative model in Egypt and the region. The driving force behind the CBNRM model is addressing the issues of tenure of and access to the medicinal and aromatic plant (MAP) resources, and striving to capitalize on the knowledge and capacities of the local community, while ensuring that the benefits are returned to those closest to the resources, which bear the costs of conservation management. The CBNRM component has to date achieved nine out of 13 targets set to evaluate its performance. Examples of these targets include identifying all the user groups of wild MAPs, including collectors, processors and traders; establishing lines of communication with these groups as well as other groups in the community; introducing community-based cultivation to reduce the pressure on wild medicinal plants; and pioneering good practices for sustainable wild medicinal plant collection.

The development of the CBNRM component is carried out through a participatory approach achieved by means of regular meetings with Bedouin community members from the Gebalya tribe in St. Katherine's Protectorate. The notion of adaptive management is given considerable attention by the CBNRM team, based on the understanding that it is not possible to identify every variable when dealing with the environment, society, and the economic drivers that impact biodiversity. To account for this fact, the adaptive management approach recurrently appraises whether the hypothesis developed at the beginning of the project still holds true in light of lessons learned.

The capacity and awareness of the local community has been significantly enhanced through the CBNRM approach, and the active participation of the local community has become an integral part of the project activities. This is evident through the creation of the Association for Collectors and Traders, which is being set up in collaboration with the Bedouin community, with its constitution, rules, and regulations in the process of being approved by the Nature Conservation Sector (NCS). Once this is accomplished, the transfer of responsibility and authority to protect the medicinal plants from the NCS to the Bedouin community will be possible. The success of the CBNRM approach to a large extent lies in this transfer of responsibility and authority.

Source: Annual Review of CBNRM in St. Katherine Protectorate, 2009; interview with Medicinal Plant Project Manager Dr. Omar Abdel Dayem.

EVIDENCE ON THE COHERENCE OF THE NAPA IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

In Bangladesh, coherence has emerged in terms of high-level policy statements. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) has 19 policy matrices, one of which focuses comprehensive disaster management targets on “factor vulnerability impacts, and adaptation to climate change into disaster management and risk reduction plans, programs, policies, and projects.” The Bangladesh National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) refers to PRSP policy matrices on “comprehensive disaster management” and “environment and sustainable development” in devising strategies to address climate change issues and raise awareness. However, apart from the case of the government’s water resources management department using NAPA findings in policy development and planning, the case study found little evidence of NAPA priorities being used in development planning either by government agencies or development partners. Civil society organizations consider their portfolios of climate-related interventions as overlapping with NAPA priorities. The issues of attributing cause and effect under such circumstances are too complicated to attend to here. Apart from disaster-management actions, the Bangladesh NAPA priority list shows little specific coherence with development partner interventions. Development partners have not adopted the NAPA priority list or provided resources to implement it. However, the implementing agency (IA) expects that the most relevant policy outputs of NAPA phase II may provide a revised urgent and immediate priority list that could attract development partner support.

Joint Evaluation of the Least Developed Countries Fund

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was one of the mechanisms established in 2001 to address climate change impacts under the UN Climate Change Convention. The evaluation of the LDCF was initiated in 2008 by the Evaluation Department (EVAL) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the request of the Environmental Secretariat in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was managed jointly with the GEF Evaluation Office (GEF EO).

The main purpose of the joint evaluation was to analyze and document the results and lessons learned from the operations of the LDCF in financing and promoting climate change adaptation. The main evaluation criteria included relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and—to the extent possible—impact issues. Issues of coherence, complementarity, and coordination were also dealt with when appropriate. The Evaluation focused on the processes related to the production of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and preparation and approval of NAPA priority projects. It also analyzed the relevance of LDCF-related outputs and the possible catalytic effects of the work done by the LDCF in terms of increasing awareness of and action on adaptation to climate change.

The Evaluation Team was drawn from the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Danish consultancy firm COWI, plus experts from each of the case study countries. The Evaluation Management Group included staff of Danida’s Evaluation Department and the GEF EO, and a national water resource management specialist from Zambia. An Evaluation Reference Group was convened from representatives of LDCs, GEF agencies, development partners, Danish and international NGOs, and other climate change adaptation experts.

The bulk of the work on the joint evaluation was conducted from November 2008 to June 2009. Methodologies applied included an assessment of the 41 NAPAs prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC by the end of May 2009; a review of documentary evidence related to the establishment and operation of the fund; consultations with the GEF Secretariat and other GEF staff; interviews with key LDC stakeholders, implementing agencies, and staff from the GEF Secretariat; an e-mail survey of stakeholders in all LDCs; five in-depth NAPA process case studies—Bangladesh, Malawi, Mali,



Sudan, and Vanuatu; a multi-stakeholder evidence analysis workshop; a review of various assessments of the NAPAs and NAPA processes; and interactions with the Evaluation Reference Group, including a presentation of the preliminary key findings and possible recommendations in June 2009. The final report was prepared during summer 2009.

Overall, the evaluation found that the LDCF had accomplished the main target of supporting preparation of NAPAs in the majority of the least developed countries eligible for support from the fund. Thus, by end of May 2009, the LDCF had supported 48 countries in their endeavors to prepare NAPAs, and 41 of these had already had their NAPAs published on the UNFCCC Web site. The evaluation found that the LDCF had been much less successful in providing funding for NAPA priority projects. This is a consequence of both insufficient and unreliable allocation of resources to the fund, as well as the complicated procedures used for preparation of priority projects, reflecting the involvement of multiple actors (GEF Secretariat, GEF agencies, and LDCs themselves). As a key recommendation, the evaluation calls for a reform of the LDCF and for a replenishment of the fund. The joint evaluation was presented to the LDCF/SCCF council at its November 2009 meeting.

For further information about this evaluation, see www.um.dk/en/menu/DevelopmentPolicy/Evaluations/OngoingEvaluations/EvaluationOfLDCF/.

Fourth Overall Performance of the GEF: Interim Report

The Fourth Overall Performance Study of the Global Environment Facility assesses the extent to which the GEF is achieving its objectives, and informs the fifth GEF replenishment negotiations. In September 2008, the Council reviewed and approved the TORs for this study. The Council requested the Evaluation Office manage and implement it, except for some substudies on issues that would pose a conflict of interest for the office.

An interim report of OPS4 was presented to the GEF Council at its June 2009 session and to the first replenishment meeting of the fifth replenishment negotiations. It contained an overview of the evidence emerging at the time. While most of the preliminary findings were not supposed to be considered final, they were brought to the attention of the

replenishment meeting in June 2009 to provide an indication of the content and direction of the final OPS4 report.

During the 2009 fiscal year, the office collected and analyzed data based on a variety of sources, methods of analyses, and meta-evaluation techniques to ensure that the findings were valid, credible, and legitimate. A mixed-methods and theory-based approach was followed, including literature and document reviews, desk studies, field visits and verifications, interviews, surveys, portfolio analysis, and stakeholder consultations.

In particular, OPS4 gathered evidence from:

- 2,389 completed, ongoing, and approved projects
- 215 terminal evaluation reports of all finished projects since OPS3
- 57 countries
- 24+ evaluation reports
- 28 case studies and technical documents.

The extensive development of impact evaluation approaches were incorporated into the methodology design for evaluating results in OPS4. The theory-based approach was adapted so that it can foster an improved understanding and reporting of results throughout the GEF portfolio. Moreover, theories of change were developed for the major areas of GEF activity. Early testing has shown that they enable an improved understanding of the sustainability and catalytic effects of GEF support after formal project closure.

OPS4 aimed at finding responses to the following clusters of questions:

- Cluster 1: Role and Added Value of the GEF
- Cluster 2: Results of the GEF
- Cluster 3: Relevance of the GEF
- Cluster 4: Performance Issues Affecting Results
- Cluster 5: Resource Mobilization and Financial Management.

The OPS4 Executive Summary and Full Report were presented to the second replenishment meeting in October 2009. All supporting documents and methodological and technical papers are available at www.thegef.org/gef/node/1558.

Knowledge Management and Learning

As outlined in the GEF M&E Policy, monitoring and evaluation in the GEF has as an overarching objective to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned among the GEF and its partners, as a basis for decision-making on policies, strategies, program management, and projects, and to improve knowledge and performance. Furthermore, monitoring and evaluation contributes to knowledge building and organizational improvement. In this regard, in fiscal 2009, the GEF Evaluation Office undertook new initiatives in knowledge management and learning: Web pages for focal points, the development of a community of practice in climate change and development evaluation, and new communication products.

Web Pages for Focal Points

The GEF Evaluation Office designed and published three Web interactive products that considered the focal points' needs and were published for their accessibility, on the GEF Country Support Programme Web site at www.gefcountrysupport.org. These pages were designed as part of a larger effort to systematize the gathering and sharing of knowledge and experiences from GEF projects and evaluations. They also responded to requests from the GEF focal points.

These pages aimed to (1) promote guidance and better understanding among GEF stakeholders, (2) share knowledge by documenting and disseminating experiences and practical findings, and (3) identify best practices.

In an initial phase, the GEF Evaluation Office applied the above knowledge management goals taking into account three Evaluation Office tasks:

- Tracking the GEF Portfolio
- Country Portfolio Evaluations
- Monitoring and Evaluation Policy.

It is expected that this knowledge tool will provide a framework for:

1. Clarifying the GEF evaluation process and the roles of its stakeholders;
2. Capturing knowledge gained through GEF projects and activities; and
3. Encouraging the exchange of information between GEF and its field-based agents, and among GEF partners in various countries, as an essential and dynamic part of the GEF partnership.

Development of a Community of Practice in Climate Change and Development Evaluation

The GEF Evaluation Office started the process of establishing an online community of practice for evaluators, practitioners, and researchers active in the fields of climate change and development. This effort aims to create, validate, and disseminate evaluation information and knowledge.

The added value of this initiative is to capture and validate innovative and best-evaluation practices related to climate change. The initiative was developed as a follow-up to the International Conference on Evaluating Climate Change and Development that was organized by GEF Evaluation Office and partners, hosted by the Bibliotheca Alexandrina in May 2008, and is supported by a range of stakeholder organizations.

It is expected that the products of this initiative will include:

- A book launch and publication of the international conference papers, "Evaluating Climate Change and Development" (published and available to order);
- An online forum for a community of practitioners in climate change and development;
- An electronic library of climate change evaluations; and
- Two mitigation and three adaptation evaluation studies.



Communication Products

In a continuing effort to create accessibility and ease dissemination of the GEF Evaluation Office's work, it developed a series of knowledge communication products:

- The Knowledge Management Plan
- A Web page and CD-ROM of all GEF EO's publications in 2008
- A two-page flyer containing main information about OPS4
- The GEF Evaluation Office's publications database: ASK ME—Applying and Sharing Knowledge on M&E
- An e-mail alert function promoting new studies produced by the office
- Improvement of the GEF EO Web site.

WHAT IS THE FOCAL POINT'S ROLE IN TRACKING COUNTRY PORTFOLIOS?

The operational focal point is the primary coordinator for GEF programs and projects, while the political focal point manages issues of GEF policies and communication with GEF and country constituencies.

The focal point's role is not predetermined, but depends on the context, resources, and GEF portfolio of each country.

A major part of the focal point's role should be as a contact person. Project stakeholders, including government implementing and executing agencies, should establish regular contact with the focal point.

As liaison between the member country and the GEF, the focal point is best positioned to obtain, track, and disseminate project information. The focal point also serves as a central information resource for country stakeholders, GEF constituencies, and government ministries who need information on the status, accomplishments, progress (or delays), and emerging lessons of the country portfolio and its component projects.



GLOBAL ENHANCEMENT FACILITY





ANNUAL REPORT

2023

GEF CONTACTS



GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES, 2008-09

COUNCIL MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	ALTERNATE MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Aboul Azm, Mawaheb (Egypt)	07/23/2007	Echirk, Djamel (Algeria)	06/30/2007	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia
Echirk, Djamel (Algeria)	01/29/2009	Aboul Azm, Mawaheb (Egypt)	01/29/2009	
Nieto, Alejandro (Spain)	10/13/2005	Mota Pinto, Nuno (Portugal)	11/06/2003	
Alvarez Franco, Vanesa (Spain)	09/29/2008			Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Jortikka-Laitinen, Tiina (Finland)	06/05/2007	Rabe, Patrick (Sweden)	10/25/2007	
Petra Ahman (Sweden)	11/07/2008	Jortikka-Laitinen, Tiina (Finland)	11/07/2008	
Asa Andrae (Sweden)	03/02/2009			Iran
Alhabib, Eshagh (Iran)	09/27/2006	Rahaghi, Massoud R. (Iran)	11/01/2006	
Babaei, Mahmoud (Iran)	10/14/2008	Golriz, Abbas (Iran)	01/03/2009	
Berardi, Gisella (Italy)	05/26/2008	Mordini, Claudia (Italy)	11/15/2006	Italy
Bjornebye, Erik (Norway)	10/17/2006	Andersen, Geert Aagaard (Denmark)	10/17/2006	
Buys, Jozef (Belgium)	03/17/2008	Ferjancic, Emil (Slovenia)	03/17/2008	
Kumar, Dhanendra (India)	11/28/2005	Ahmed Khan, Zakir (Bangladesh)	11/14/2005	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka
Chatterji, Pulok (India)	2/10/2009	Islam, Kazi M. Aminul (Bangladesh)	02/19/1009	
de Jong, Gerben (Netherlands)	09/02/2005	Sips, Herman (Netherlands)	10/05/2007	
Fass-Metz, Frank (Germany)	04/22/2008	von Kleist, Rudiger Wilhelm (Germany)	02/27/2007	Germany
Grayeb Bayata, Claudia (Mexico)	06/01/2005	Mendoza, Lamed (Panama)	03/19/2008	

COUNCIL MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	ALTERNATE MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Henderson, Jan (New Zealand)	02/12/2008	Fulton, Deborah (Australia)	02/12/2008	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Ivanov, Violeta (Moldova)	01/22/2007	Stoica, Silviu (Romania)	01/22/2007	Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Corneau, Helene (Canada)	11/01/2006	Guthrie, Tina (Canada)	08/30/2005	Canada
Johnson, Jill (Canada)	12/18/2008	Sheltinga, Jan (Canada)	08/04/2008	
Kolly, Thomas (Switzerland)	09/01/2006	Hilber, Anton (Switzerland)	04/07/2005	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Doungoube, Gustave (Central African Republic)	05/30/2006	Minga, Alexis (Congo, Republic of)	09/25/2007	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe
Minga, Alexis (Congo, Republic of)	09/23/2008	Kasulu Seya Makonga, Vincent (Congo, Dem. Rep. of)	09/23/2008	
Napica, Policarpo (Mozambique)	10/25/2007	Fakir, Zaheer (South Africa)	10/26/2007	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Odenbreit Carvalho, Andre (Brazil)	01/29/2008	Alban, Andrea (Colombia)	05/15/2007	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
		Salazar, Yadir (Colombia)	03/02/2009	
Oteng-Yeboah, Alfred (Ghana)	02/18/2008	Camara, Sekou Mohamed (Guinea)	12/18/2007	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo
		Barry, Nima Bah (Guinea)	10/30/2008	
Peel, Kenneth L. (United States)	03/20/2006	Reifsnyder, Daniel (United States)	05/25/2006	United States
		Pizer, William (United States)	08/25/2008	
Purnomo, Agus (Indonesia)	03/25/2008	Aisi, Robert G. (Papua New Guinea)	11/21/2008	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Aisi, Robert G (Papua New Guinea)	05/04/2009	Teh, Analiza Rebuelta (Philippines)	05/04/2009	
Rencki, Julien (France)	07/26/2007	Martin, Marc-Antoine (France)	09/01/2002	France



COUNCIL MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	ALTERNATE MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Bernales Alvarado, Manuel Ernesto (Peru)	10/01/2007	Sapag, Alvaro (Chile)	10/04/2007	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Sapag, Alvaro (Chile)	08/05/2008	Lopez, Carlos A (Paraguay)	08/05/2008	
Sarr, Momodou (Gambia)	12/13/2007	Raimundo Lopes, Joao (Guinea-Bissau)	12/13/2007	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Bakurin, Ndey Sireng (Gambia)	06/30/2009	Gomes Barbosa, Tomas (Guinea-Bissau)	10/22/2008	
Nguyen, Van Tai (Vietnam)	03/17/2008	Long, Rithirak (Cambodia)	03/19/2008	Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Onishi, Yasushi (Japan)	07/23/2007	Kato, Kikuko (Japan)	08/20/2007	Japan
		Takami, Hiroshi (Japan)	07/29/2008	
Shah, Shuja (Pakistan)	08/25/2005	Lutfi, Sultan (Jordan)	02/01/2001	Afghanistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen
		Talat, Javed (Pakistan)	09/30/2008	
Totskiy, Anatoly (Russian Federation)	09/21/2006	Davtyan, Ruzanna (Armenia)	08/17/2006	Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
Weech, Phillip (Bahamas)	02/27/2008	Ward, Rickardo (Barbados)	02/15/2007	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
Ward, Rickardo (Barbados)	04/01/2009	Alegria, Martin (Belize)	04/01/2009	
Wheatley, Josceline (United Kingdom)	03/08/2004	Whaley, Christopher (United Kingdom)	05/23/2006	United Kingdom
Woldeyohannes, Mogos (Eritrea)	03/14/2007	Gebre Egziabher, Tewolde Berhan (Ethiopia)	04/10/2007	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
Gebre Egziabher, Tewolde Berhan (Ethiopia)	06/03/2009	Ahamada Soilihi, Hassani (Comoros)	06/05/2009	
Zou, Jiayi (China)	03/09/2005	Yang, Yingming (China)	10/03/2007	China





GEF-NGO NETWORK REGIONAL
FOCAL POINTS (ORGANIZATIONS)
AND RELATED REPRESENTATIVES
COVERING THE PERIOD OF
JUNE 30, 2008 — JULY 1, 2009

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vacant

NE Asia

vacant



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Email: bensolang@gmail.com

Indigenous People's Representative—Africa

vacant

LIST OF STAP SECRETARIAT AND PANEL MEMBERS JULY 2008 TO JUNE 2009

Panel Members

Thomas E. Lovejoy, Chairperson
 Meryl Williams (International Waters)
 Michael Stocking (Land Degradation)
 Paul Ferraro (Biodiversity)
 N.H. Ravindranath (Climate Change)
 Bo Wahlström (Persistent Organic Pollutants and Ozone Depletion)

Secretariat

Douglas Taylor, STAP Secretary
 Lev Neretin, Programme Officer
 David Cunningham, Programme Officer
 Guadalupe Durón, Associate Programme Officer
 Robin Burgess, Programme Assistant
 Katherine Kinuthia, Administrative Assistant.





LIST OF NEW GEF PUBLICATIONS JUNE 2008-JUNE 2009

1. Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies:
The GEF Experience
In English, Chinese, French, Spanish, and Arabic
2. Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF
In English, French, and Spanish
3. GEF Engagement in the Mediterranean Region
In English, Arabic, and French
4. GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) Fact Sheets
In English
5. GEF Annual Report 2008
In English
6. From Ridge to Reef: Water, Environment, and Community
Security: GEF Action on Transboundary Water Resources
In English, French, and Spanish
7. A New Climate for Forests: GEF Action on
Sustainable Forest Management
In English, French, and Spanish
8. Behind the Numbers: A Closer Look at GEF Achievements
In English, Chinese, Japanese, French, Spanish,
and Russian
9. Cleaning Up: Ridding the World of Dangerous Chemicals
In English, French, and Spanish
10. Investing in Land Stewardship
In English, French, and Spanish
11. GEF Fact Sheets: About the GEF
In English, French, and Spanish

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Adaptation Fund
AMR	Annual Monitoring Review
BAT/BEP	Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency (India)
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
COMPACT	Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Support Programme
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ESCO	Energy Service Company
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IFC	International Finance Corporation
km ²	Square Kilometer
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MW	Megawatt
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
PA	Protected Area
PACC	Pacific Islands Adaptation to Climate Change
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SFM	Sustainable Forestry Management
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SLEM	Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management
SPA	Strategic Priority for Adaptation
SPAN	Strengthening the Protected Area Network
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TILCEPA	Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization



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The financial statements and audit opinions are on the enclosed CD, apart from this audit opinion which arrived after CD print deadline and therefore is added here below.



**Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors
(Audit opinion)**

**on the financial statements of the United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP)-Global Environment Trust Fund (GETF)**

for the year ended 31 December 2008

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - Global Environment Facility (GEF)¹ Trust Funds, which comprise statements of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balance, statements of assets, liabilities, reserves and fund balance, and statements of cash flows for the period then ended, and the explanatory notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the United Nations System Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management deems is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

¹ (a) Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for UNEP's implementation of the activities funded by the Global Environment Fund (GEF), (b) Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the management of UNEP GEF National Adaptation Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries (LDC), (c) Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the implementation of the Global Environmental Facility Fee-Based System for Funding Projects (FBL), (d) Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Management of UNEP's Special Climate Change Fund Programme (CCL), and (e) Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the UNEP GEF Strategic Partnership (SP).



Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

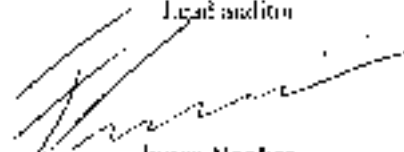
In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the UNEP-GEF Trust Funds as at 31 December 2008 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the United Nations system accounting standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

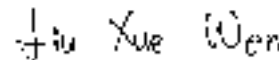
Furthermore, in our opinion, the transactions of the UNF-P-GTF that have come to our notice, or which we have tested as part of our audit, have in all significant respects been in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and legislative authority.



Olivier Myard
Director of External Audit (France)
United Nations Board of Auditors
Legal auditor



Inran Vanker
Director of External Audit (South Africa)
United Nations Board of Auditors



Xue Wen Hu
Director of External Audit (China)
United Nations Board of Auditors

8 February 2010



ABOUT THE GEF

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 178 member governments — in partnership with international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector — to address global environmental issues. An independent financial organization, the GEF provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. These projects benefit the global environment, linking local, national, and global environmental challenges, and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

Established in 1991, the GEF is today the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment. The GEF has allocated \$9 billion, supplemented by more than \$40 billion in cofinancing, for more than

2,600 projects in more than 165 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Through its Small Grants Programme (SGP), the GEF has also made more than 12,000 small grants directly to nongovernmental and community organizations.

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

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www.theGEF.org



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET