



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

The GEF and Climate Change Catalyzing Transformation





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We are at a defining moment in time.

The recent IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C confirmed unequivocally that we are already seeing negative impacts of climate change: sea level rise and more extreme droughts and storms. The negative impacts often hit the poor and vulnerable the most—exactly those who have contributed the least to the problem in the first place.

The IPCC Report also illustrates that unfortunately we are not even close to being on track to limit warming to 1.5° C. Neither are we on track to deliver on the landmark 2015 Paris Agreement.

However, the IPCC Report also provides hope by illustrating that it is possible for us to limit warming to 1.5°C.

We must recognize that doing so will require an urgent and unprecedented transformation in all aspects of our economies between now and 2030, a transformation that enables us to cut current greenhouse gas emissions in half by 2030.

The challenge is compounded by the fact that in the same timespan we will see another one billion people added to the global population, more than 1.5 billion additional middle-class consumers, and a 50% increase in global economic output.

Our only chance is to shift the world to a different investment and growth path. We need a new growth story for the 21st century, and for that we must fundamentally transform our food, urban, and energy systems, and move to a circular economy.

To help catalyze this transformation, the strategy for our new four-year investment cycle (known as GEF-7) is explicitly focused on these key systems. The single largest program in GEF-7 focuses on food and land-use transformation, where there is enormous potential for both climate mitigation and adaptation, as well as for safeguarding other elements of the global commons, like land, water, forests, and biodiversity.

We are also enhancing our support for sustainable cities, recognizing that urban planning decisions today have huge implications for low-carbon and resilient development tomorrow. More broadly, we will deploy the GEF's scarce financial resources where they can be most helpful all stakeholders—governments, businesses, communities, researchers—to accelerate climate action.

Only by building the broadest possible coalition can we hope to achieve our ambitions to safeguard the global commons.

From Science to Action

Scientists warn that the “planetary boundaries” that have served as the foundation for an ecologically-stable planet for the last 10,000 years are being strained, and in some cases, transgressed. The planetary boundaries that have already been breached include the global climate, which, driven by human activities, is rapidly moving out of the stable band upon which civilizations have been born and prospered.

According to the 2018 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Warming of 1.5°C, climate change is already affecting people, ecosystems and livelihoods all around the world.

The world has already warmed by 1°C, and this has changed many land and ocean ecosystems and the services they provide, and some impacts may be long-lasting or irreversible.

The longer we delay in tackling climate change, the less likely we are to limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100—and the higher the risks and costs.

According to the IPCC report, limiting warming to 1.5°C is not impossible, but would require unprecedented transitions in all aspects of society. The actions we take over the next ten years are critical.

We urgently need integrated solutions that capture the interconnections across environmental dimensions at the local, regional, and global levels.

Proven mitigation actions that can reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations include, for example, promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable transport, integrated urban management, and forestry and improved land use.

However successful we will be on pushing the proper mitigation actions, resilience measures will still be needed to cope with the impacts of climate change and variability which are already with us. Climate extremes are posing risks to health, livelihoods, food security, and water supply, and affecting disproportionately dryland regions, Small Island Developing States, and Least Developed Countries.

We need multi-disciplinary solutions to deal with the threats our planet is facing.

We need new ways of thinking and acting to promote the stable conditions on Earth required for growth, poverty eradication, health, peace, and security.

Business as usual will guarantee disaster.

To help confront climate change, we need to transform the systems that support how we live, how we eat, how we move, and how we produce and consume.

With its unique mandate across multiple Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including as a financial mechanism to the UNFCCC, the GEF is well placed to help catalyze the required transformation.

Energy

Consumption of fossil fuels for power, heating, and transport has contributed 80% of increased greenhouse gas emissions since 1970. Moreover, between now and 2040, global energy demand is projected to grow by 30%, and even faster in developing countries. Meanwhile, almost one billion people globally still lack adequate energy services and rely on traditional biomass to meet their basic energy needs, leading to environmental degradation and premature deaths for millions of people, especially women and children.

Decarbonization of the global energy system is critically important for a future global temperature increase that is in line with the ambition built within the Paris Agreement.

Thanks to technology advancements and cost-reductions, some long-standing barriers to the adoption of environmentally sound technologies are disappearing quickly. Nevertheless, much more needs to be done to accelerate this transition.

Key priorities in the transformation of global energy systems include (i) creating enabling policy and regulatory environments that promote sustainable energy and energy access; (ii) ensuring adequate financing and risk mitigation for innovative investments and business models; and (iii) providing capacity building for both public and private sectors to accelerate the shift to a low-carbon trajectory.

The GEF has provided \$2.5 billion and leveraged \$25 billion from other financing sources in support of expansion of renewable energy supply and improvements in energy efficiency. The GEF's new investments will help shift countries towards a low-carbon future.

In renewable energy, the GEF supported the demonstration of pre-commercial technologies, such as concentrating solar power and geothermal energy, as well as increased energy access through decentralized

renewable energy systems. In terms of enhancing policies and the enabling environment for renewable energy development, the GEF has helped introduce feed-in tariffs, reverse auctions, and other innovative market-based mechanisms and financial instruments to accelerate renewable energy investments.

In energy efficiency, the GEF has helped introduce standards for consumer appliances and equipment, such as lighting, air conditioners and motors, and energy-efficient buildings. The GEF has also helped transform national energy systems through the introduction of energy service companies and has enhanced the capacity of thousands of small- and medium-sized enterprises to adopt energy efficient practices. In the transport sector, the GEF's catalytic investments in low carbon transport and urban systems has helped increase overall energy efficiency.

Also, countries are increasingly recognizing the risks posed by climate change on their energy sector, particularly hydropower and biomass-based renewable energy. In addition to diversifying their energy systems, such as by expanding geothermal, solar, and biogas production, there is a need to ensure that proposed energy solutions integrate climate resilience considerations.

GEF's new adaptation strategy recognizes this need and supports enhancement of climate resilience of critical infrastructure through technical analysis and piloting of resilient energy technologies. Such support complements the ongoing adaptation-oriented energy investments by the GEF, such as community power projects, introduction of solar irrigation pumps to enhance agricultural productivity, and piloting of biogas and non-biogas renewable energy technologies for smallholder farmers.

Overall, the GEF's energy investments to date are expected to contribute to the reduction of 4 billion metric tons of GHG emissions.

Sustainable Cities

If managed well, compact, resilient, inclusive, and resource-efficient cities could become key drivers toward global sustainability. If managed poorly, sprawling urban areas will exacerbate climate change, land degradation, and air and water pollution.

Urban areas offer large opportunities to cut greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, many of the low-carbon measures that could be deployed in cities could generate significant benefits ranging from new jobs to cleaner air. Increasingly, city networks, technology providers, businesses, and international financing institutions, are joining forces to help cities harness innovative planning tools, financing opportunities, and best practices for promoting sustainable urban growth.

The GEF has adopted an integrated and systems-based approach to catalyze transformational shift towards sustainable urban growth under its flagship Sustainable Cities Impact Program. The Program is just one example of how we must integrate sustainability interventions at city level and promote the generation of multiple global environmental benefits across all GEF focal areas, if we are to create the kinds of transformational changes that will be needed over the coming years to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

The Sustainable Cities Impact Program helps cities adopt integrated approaches to invest in cross-sectoral and spatially integrated solutions for large-scale decarbonization and enhanced climate resilience of cities. It is facilitating improved land use planning, infrastructure integration, circular economy approaches, and resilient urban design in this regard. The program also aims to create enabling conditions through stronger local governance and cascade sustainable finance at municipal

levels with a focus on innovation, private sector and community engagement.

Climate vulnerability in unplanned and rapidly urbanizing LDCs continue to increase. Hence, in its new four-year investment cycle (GEF-7) the GEF's adaptation strategy for the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) programming also focuses on strengthening climate resilience at city level. As part of its adaptation mainstreaming approach, the GEF will strengthen the integration of its Sustainable Cities Impact Program with its climate change mitigation and adaptation programming.

From 2014-2018, the GEF-6 cycle provided \$150 million to 28 cities in 11 countries, with associated co-financing of \$1.5 billion to give impetus to efforts directed at low carbon and climate resilient urban growth. A key part of this support included the establishment of the Global Platform on Sustainable Cities, led by the World Bank. The platform is already helping multiple cities by expanding access to technical expertise and finance and facilitating knowledge sharing through existing global city networks, financial institutions and technology providers including C40, ICLEI, World Resources Institute, UN-Habitat, IFC, GEF Agencies, and the European Space Agency.

The GEF-6 projects are expected to contribute toward GHG emission reductions in the region of 100 million metric tons. In GEF-7, the Sustainable Cities Impact Program will build and expand onto the GEF-6 results, and will contribute to generating a wider set of environmental benefits including not only GHG emission reduction, but also improved management and protection of biodiversity and landscapes around cities, and enhanced resilience of climate-vulnerable citizens.

Food, Land Use and Restoration

Agriculture, forestry and other land use accounts for about a quarter of GHG emissions. While emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, which make up about 12% of total global emissions today, are on a declining trend, agricultural emissions, currently at 12% of the global total, are projected to grow through 2030, driven by population growth and changes in dietary preferences in developing economies.

Agriculture is also critical for adaptation: over 70 percent of national adaptation programs of action (NAPA) implementation projects supported by the LDCF as of 2016 addressed agriculture as a priority sector. Climate change will continue to have serious and unequal effects on food security, both directly through lower yields and indirectly through higher food prices.

Therefore, how the world's food system and land use evolve will have major implications for the health of the planet and for the Paris Agreement. The world needs a more sustainable food system that embeds sustainability from farm to fork, generates agricultural commodities without deforestation and habitat conversion, and restores soils and degraded areas. Transformational change in food systems and land use requires a system-wide approach that brings together both horizontal (interventions with actors within landscapes, policy reform, governance strengthening, etc.) and vertical (private sector food value and supply chain commitments and financing) dimensions.

This will necessitate engagement of multiple actors across the full spectrum of the food system, linking actors and

actions at the national, subnational, and jurisdictional scales to downstream demand and finance sector private sector players. Through such an approach, sustainability is sought at all steps of the supply chain, which drives the generation of climate and other environmental benefits within landscapes important for both food production and ecosystem values.

GEF's new Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program promotes such a holistic approach and help countries reconcile competing social, economic, and environmental objectives of land management. supporting

The FOLUR Impact Program seeks to transform food and land use systems by moving away from unsustainable sectoral approaches and tackling sustainable land use in a comprehensive way. Three interrelated priorities will be sought through implementation of the FOLUR program within key landscapes globally: i) promoting sustainable food systems to tackle negative externalities in entire value chains; ii) removing deforestation from commercial commodity supply chains; and iii) large-scale restoration of degraded landscapes for sustainable production and ecosystem services.

Financing through this program is expected to contribute directly toward restoration of 6 million hectares of land; 123 million hectares of landscapes under improved management practices; and mitigation of 355 million metric tons of GHG emissions.

Sustainable Forest Management

Forests provide vital ecosystem services for the biosphere. These include climate regulation, watershed protection, biodiversity, land productivity as well as food, fuel and fiber for hundreds of millions of people. They are a key carbon sink and play a vital role in regulating weather and precipitation patterns. However, forest loss now accounts for about 12% of annual, global greenhouse gas emissions, making forests the third-largest source of emissions. About 7.6 million hectares (ha) of forests are lost every year due to expansion of agricultural lands, illegal logging, mining, and infrastructure development.

For more than 25 years the GEF promoted interventions aimed at preserving the capacity of the world's forests to provide the wide range of environmental services that the livelihood of so many forest-dependent people depends on. Through its portfolio of initiatives, the GEF positioned itself as a key supporter of developing countries' efforts to sustainably manage their forests. Since its inception in 1991, the GEF has supported 432 forest projects and programs totaling more than \$2.8 billion in GEF grant support, leveraging \$14 billion from other sources.

Responding to an invitation by the United Nations Forum on Forests to support Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and help countries implement the Paris Agreement, the GEF-6 (2014-2018) provided a \$250 million incentive mechanism, which mobilized a total \$825 million of GEF grants, to promote the sustainable management of all types of forests in 63 countries through 53 national projects and 5 regional or global programs. All these projects are expected to lock-in or avoid approximately 844 million metric tons of GHG emissions.

Looking ahead, in GEF-7 (2018-2022) a new dedicated impact program on SFM will invest approximately \$750 million over the next 4 years. This Program will focus on

the ecological integrity of the Amazon and the Congo Basins, and will extend much needed attention to the world's Drylands. These key transboundary biomes are major integrated ecosystems and perhaps the last places where a concerted SFM approach focusing on their ecological integrity and functioning can truly transform the course of development and produce multiple benefits for biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation.

The Program's interventions will focus on designing and implementing collaborative approaches to productive and conservation land uses that provide for livelihoods while preserving the ecological integrity and global environmental value of ecosystems. Taking a comprehensive, sustainable approach to restoring forests and landscapes can help address interlinked issues, strengthen food security for a rapidly growing population, and improve millions of livelihoods of those who are particularly dependent on agriculture.

The Amazon plays a critical role in regional and global climate regulation. It helps regulate temperature and humidity and is linked to regional climate patterns through hydrological cycles. Land conversion and deforestation in the Amazon release up to 0.5 billion metric tons of carbon per year, not including emissions from forest fires, thus making the Amazon an important factor in regulating global climate. The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program aims at generating scalable results in reducing deforestation and the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats, as well as preventing the extinction of threatened species and improving their conservation status.

Sharing similar objectives with the Amazon Program, the Congo Basin Program will focus on the dense rainforests shared by Cameroon, Central Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Republic of



Congo. Pursuing cross cutting interventions that can generate multiple global environmental benefits, the Congo Basin Program will cover areas with significant carbon sequestration and biodiversity value, promoting the involvement of local communities and forest dependent people—the basin is home to 150 distinct ethnic groups—and supporting the process of establishing and securing ecological corridors.

Finally, through the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Program, GEF-7 will look to avoid, reduce, and reverse further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands. This will be done by promoting the sustainable management of production landscapes, addressing the complex nexus of local livelihoods, land degradation, climate change, and environmental security. The World's drylands encompass critical landscapes for potential generation of global environmental benefits. With this Program, the GEF aims to generate at least 75 million metric tons in GHG emissions reductions, while promoting resilience of watersheds and protecting rare and threatened biodiversity.

Building Resilience

Healthy systems that are resilient to disruptions, shocks, and stressors are critical in achieving not only environmental benefits but also serving as a foundation for economic and human development. Climate resilience is a key component of any healthy system, and is particularly important for vulnerable countries that depend heavily on climate-sensitive natural resources and traditional agricultural practices for subsistence and livelihoods.

Even with immediate, ambitious mitigation efforts, the global climate will change and introduce additional risk to human well-being, food and water security, public health and global ecosystems. The impacts on weather patterns, water resources, crop yields, and marine ecosystems are already disproportionately affecting the poor.

Achieving our collective development goals requires concerted efforts to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate variability and projected changes, reduce vulnerability, and dramatically accelerate and scale-up adaptation. It also requires significantly improved capacity at all levels of decision-making to monitor, review, and strengthen adaptation strategies and measures as circumstances change.

GEF's approach to climate resilience recognizes the need for system transformation and is aligned with climate-resilient development pathways articulated by the IPCC: to strengthen sustainable development at multiple scales and efforts to eradicate poverty through equitable societal and systemic transitions and transformations, while reducing the threat of climate change through ambitious mitigation, adaptation, and climate resilience.

Building on this approach, GEF's new strategy aims to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through

innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation; mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact; and foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated adaptation. The new strategy also facilitates partnership among financing entities, including the Green Climate Fund, to mutually enhance effectiveness and impact, and ultimately offer more sustainable solutions to countries.

Since 2001, the GEF—through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Strategic Priority on Adaptation program—more than \$1.6 billion in grant financing and mobilized \$7.7 billion from other sources for 343 adaptation projects in more than 130 countries, including all Least Developed Countries and 33 Small Island Developing States. These projects are expected to directly reduce the vulnerability of more than 27 million people.

The GEF is well placed to finance cost-effective, ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation that also contribute to mitigation and other global environmental benefits. In Colombia, for example, a SCCF project is restoring 4,250 ha of upper watersheds to directly reduce the vulnerability of some 22,000 households and contribute toward a more stable water supply for 7 million people in the Bogota metropolitan area.

The GEF also has a global portfolio of investments in improved climate services and early-warning systems, totaling some 90 projects in 66 countries. With the \$6 million LDCF support approved in 2018, Sao Tome and Principe has joined the West Africa Coastal Area (WACA) Resilience Investment Program. Activities envisaged include "Safety at sea," for fishermen to address major concerns of stronger and more unpredictable storm

surges that have been observed in recent years, as well as intense squalls and dry fog at sea. Training of marine meteorologists on storm surge modeling will be supported, along with establishment of a marine meteorological station, or system of buoys, to improve monitoring and modeling. The LDCF support is also an example of mainstreaming resilience for systemic impacts: it complements the US\$20 million GEF Trust Fund contribution to WACA, which was recognized at the 2017 One Planet Summit as an innovative initiative to support resilience.



Private Sector Engagement

Transforming the world's energy systems, cities, and land-use practices toward a low-carbon and resilient pathway will require large-scale change in global finance flows. The overall volume of relevant financing is in the order of trillions of dollars per year, mostly coming from the private sector. It is therefore critical that scarce public resources are deployed in a way that helps catalyze the required change in financing flows.

Rooted in its role as financing mechanism for the UNFCCC and other international conventions, the GEF has engaged with the private sector in a number of ways, including (i) improving policy frameworks to de-risk and attract low-carbon investments at scale; (ii) supporting technology innovation, demonstration and transfer; and (iii) mobilizing private sector finance. Going forward, the GEF will expand the use of non-grant instruments, including through the increased use of blended finance structures to de-risk private sector participation to initiatives with clear potential to generate climate change benefits. In addition, it will aim at promoting and expand private sector engagement in GEF projects, recognizing its key role as the agent for market transformation.

The GEF's recent experiences suggest that deployment of targeted, innovative financial instruments has a significant potential for mobilizing private finance. With the growing opportunities for public and private partnerships through the use of blended finance, GEF-7 will place greater emphasis on facilities, initiatives, and structural approaches with potential to deliver systemic change while tackling the root causes of climate change and global environmental degradation.

Since its inception, the GEF has co-financed more than 450 projects involving the private sector, more than 90 of which with equity, loans, or risk-mitigation instruments, leveraging an average co-financing ratio of 1:8. In the energy efficiency sector, for example, GEF investments have supported market transformations in high efficiency lighting and appliances, such as refrigerators and air conditioners, through the introduction of minimum energy performance and labelling standards in partnership with private sector

actors such as ABB, Electrolux, Mabe, Philips, Osram, Whirlpool and the International Copper Association.

The GEF is also increasingly experiencing demand for catalytic funding in land-based sectors such as agroforestry and land restoration. In another recently approved project, for instance, the GEF is taking an equity position in the Moringa Agroforestry Fund, which promotes sustainable land management in seven African countries. The project will deliver a range of ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration of about 9.5 million metric tons of GHG emissions.

The GEF has also invested in the Climate Resilience and Adaptation Finance & Technology Transfer Facility (CRAFT). This first-of-its-kind fund will invest in companies providing climate resilience intelligence or solutions in areas like water and agriculture. This may include development and marketing of solutions ranging from drip irrigation to drought tolerant tree crops, and from coastal protection models to disaster recovery. Resources from the GEF will be used during the early stages of the Fund's lifecycle to support the development of the Fund's pipeline, including identification, screening, and full due diligence of viable investment opportunities.

Beyond blended finance, the GEF will expand its efforts to unlock the power of the private sector as an agent for market transformation. For example, the GEF has enlisted the support of major palm oil producers who have committed to "zero-deforestation" palm oil production, facilitating training and capacity building for small-holders that form the foundation of the supply chain. The Sustainable Cities Impact Program will continue to create opportunities for multistakeholder platforms, for example through the Energy Efficiency Building Coalition, which brings together cities as regulators of building codes, businesses as providers of expertise and technology, and the banking sector as financiers, with the GEF acting as a catalyst. Cities also offer valuable space to test new ideas of improved approaches to material and chemical production and consumption, such as the circular economy, which involves various business sectors including transport and food systems.

Transparency and Reporting

Transparency is the foundation for the Paris Agreement—it is a precondition to raising climate ambition, it is essential to inform each country's contribution to the Paris Agreement, and it helps build collective trust by holding countries accountable for their actions and obligations. As part of the Paris Agreement, Parties agreed to an enhanced transparency framework for action and support. Many developing countries, however, still lack the capacity to effectively monitor and report progress towards their NDC commitments.

At COP 21, Parties requested that the GEF support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), both pre- and post-2020, as a priority reporting-related need, including through voluntary contributions during GEF-6 (2016-2018) and future replenishment cycles. As of October 31, 2018, the CBIT had invested \$58 million in 40 national projects in Africa, Asia, Eastern and Central Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and four global projects.

National CBIT projects are addressing priority needs to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement including developing methods and arrangements for transparency of NDCs, adaptation actions and climate finance; strengthening institutional arrangements; supporting MRV systems and improving greenhouse gas inventories; and capacity-building, knowledge sharing, and training on transparency.

Supporting the CBIT, the CBIT Global Coordination Platform is a web-based platform that brings together practitioners from countries and agencies in order to enable coordination of transparency actions, identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems, share lessons

learned through regional and global meetings, and to facilitate access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action.

The CBIT builds on the GEF's long-standing support for enabling activities, including Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), and Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs).

Since its inception, the GEF has supported over 370 enabling activities, including more than 460 National Communications (NCs), 160 BURs, and 85 TNAs with \$467 million in resources. Ahead of COP 21, the GEF also helped countries initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their INDCs through support to 46 countries and the addition of an INDC support element to the Global Support Program for NCs and BURs, including guidance materials, methodologies, tools and technical backstopping. The Least Developed Countries Fund has supported the preparation for National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPA) in 51 countries and the NAP process in least developed countries (LDCs).

The GEF continues to provide support to developing country Parties in assessing their needs and priorities, in a country-driven manner, including technology and capacity-building needs, and in translating these into action. In addition, the GEF continues to encourage countries to align their GEF programming with national priorities as identified in their policies and plans, their (intended) Nationally Determined Contributions, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, and Technology Needs Assessments, where they exist, and to continue to promote synergies across the different GEF focal areas.

The GEF in Action

Nearly **1,000 climate change mitigation projects**, worth **\$5.6 billion**, programmed jointly with **\$47 billion** from other partners contributing to over **8 billion tCO_{2e}** of GHG emission reductions

More than \$1.6 billion in adaptation finance to reduce the vulnerability of more than **27 million people** in more than **130 countries**

\$2.5 billion for **489 renewable energy and energy efficiency projects**, contributing to **4 billion tCO_{2e}** of GHG reductions

432 projects supporting sustainable forest management

Over **103 million hectares** under sustainable land management, benefitting more than 50 million smallholders

Protecting carbon sinks and biodiversity in **3,300 protected areas** covering **860 million hectares**

More than **450 projects** involving the **private sector**, more than 90 of which with equity, loans or risk-mitigation instruments, leveraging an average **co-financing ratio of 1:8**

Support for over **45 INDCs**, 160 Biennial Update reports, and **460 National Communications** covering **150 countries**

Support to **40 countries** to build institutional and technical capacity for enhanced transparency with **\$58 million** through the CBIT



About the GEF

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided \$17.9 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$93.2 billion in financing for more than 4,500 projects in 170 countries. Today, the GEF is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector that addresses global environmental issues.

The GEF's 18 implementing partners are Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Conservation International (CI), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Foreign Economic Cooperation Office—Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), West African Development Bank (BOAD), World Bank Group (WBG) and World Wildlife Fund U.S. (WWF-US).

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