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FOREWORD



Monique Barbut
CEO and Chairperson
Global Environment Facility

From GEF-4 to GEF-5, closing another successful chapter, starting with new record replenishment

2010 was an eventful year for the GEF. The year began with excitement at the replenishment meetings as donors indicated that they were collectively gearing up for a large increase in their respective contributions to the GEF. The stage had been set with a successful set of reforms implemented during GEF-4, including the Council decision to improve the resource allocation system through a System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). A more ambitious set of GEF-5 reforms were close to agreement in early 2010. Also on the table was an ambitious programming strategy, reflecting guidances from the various conventions, and based on lessons learned from years of GEF programming. The GEF partnership was getting ready to move on to the next phase of its contribution to the international community.

In May 2010, the replenishment process came to a conclusion with 34 donors agreeing to provide \$4.34 billion dollars to cover GEF programming during the fiscal 2011-2014 period covering GEF-5. This agreement reflected a 55 percent increase in new resources provided to the GEF. A few weeks later, at the Fourth Assembly, hosted by Uruguay, the replenishment package, including all the proposed reforms, was endorsed.

Meanwhile, GEF-4 came to a successful conclusion on June 30, 2010. Grants totaling \$2.87 billion were provided during the four year period covering fiscal years 2007 – 2010. The resource allocation framework (RAF) was implemented and paved the way for its successor – STAR. Programmatic approaches were introduced as a means to focus on significant impacts and also to deliver resources at significant levels to countries that were hitherto neglected by Agencies in the programming process. The project cycle was streamlined from a three-step approval process to a two-step approval process. All in all, the GEF-4 reforms were critical in setting the stage for GEF-5.

THE 4TH GEF ASSEMBLY

The Fourth Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was convened in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on May 25-26, 2010 and was preceded on May 24, 2010 by a Civil Society Forum and a GEF Council meeting that took place in the same venue. The GEF Assembly gathered GEF stakeholders to review the policies and operations of the Facility. Over 1,000 participants attended the Assembly, representing the 181 States participating in the GEF, UN agencies, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector.

The Assembly featured plenary sessions and a series of roundtables in to discuss two broad areas of reform, namely: enhancing country ownership; and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the GEF. Alongside these, participants took part in numerous side events and in an exhibition area featuring the work of donors, recipients, civil society, international organizations, and implementing agencies. The host country also organized several visits to GEF project sites on May 27 and 28, 2010. A special event to celebrate the International Year of Biodiversity took place on May 27 in the Uruguayan Parliament.

H.E. Danilo Astori, Acting President of the Republic of Uruguay, the host Government for the Assembly, provided the welcoming address to open the meeting the morning of May 25, 2010. The Assembly elected H.E. Sra. Graciela Muslera, Minister of Housing, Land Management and Environment for the Republic of Uruguay, as its Chair. Ms. Muslera remarked on the importance of environmental protection for Uruguay.

The Assembly also elected Dr. Bruno Oberle, Secretary of State and Director of the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment, Switzerland, and H.E. Abdul Rahman Al-Eryani, Minister, Ministry of Water and Environment, Yemen, as its Vice-Chairs.

Monique Barbut, CEO and Chairperson of the GEF addressed the plenary with a summary of the GEF-4 achievements, which included focusing on strategy, innovation, equity, transparency and efficiency.

Ms. Barbut expressed appreciation for the trust and commitment of the donors as evidenced through the unprecedented replenishment for GEF-5, and committed to an early implementation of the GEF-5 policy changed and programming, focusing on three priorities – improving efficiency, being more responsive to convention guidance, and strengthening country ownership.

The Assembly heard statements by Heads of the GEF Agencies and other international organizations, namely:

- Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- Mr. Kandeh K. Yumkella, Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
- Mrs. Rebeca Grynspan, Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

- Ms. Inger Andersen, Director of Sustainable Development for the Africa Region, World Bank ;
- Ms. Wendy Watson-Wright, Assistant Director- General , United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Statements from representatives of the 32 GEF Constituencies were made to the Assembly, as well as from ministers other than those speaking on behalf of a constituency. The representative from the constituency of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan informed the Assembly of the interest of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in hosting the next GEF Assembly.

H.E. Joe Mujica, the President of the Republic of Uruguay delivered a special address to the plenary, underscoring the importance of sustainability of our planet, and also expressing gratitude for the role of science.

The Assembly heard a statement by Faizal Parish, the Central Focal Point of the GEF CSO Network, on behalf of the CSO Community, noting the Civil Society Forum and its key conclusion. A draft of the Punta del Este Civil Society Forum declarations was presented. It was emphasized that CSOs have been key GEF partners and have pioneered innovative approaches to engage civil society in safeguarding the global environment, but that further efforts and resources need to be allocated to enhance the effective participation of civil society.

Ministers and other Heads of Delegation participated in six roundtable discussions during the afternoon of May 25, 2010, with the following two themes: (i) Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the GEF, and (ii) Enhancing Country Ownership. Chair Muslera presented, and the Assembly approved, the proposed amendments of the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility which includes: (i) Eliminating the role of implementing agencies in appointing the GEF CEO, (ii) Making the GEF available to serve as a financial mechanism of the UNCCD, and (iii) GEF CEO appointment and term limits.

There were additional Side Events that took place the afternoon of May 26, 2010. Robert D. Van Den Berg and Claudio R. Volonte from the GEF Evaluation Office introduced the Fourth Overall Performance Study of the GEF (OPS4), whereby research was carried out in 57 countries based on almost 2,400 projects.

The GEF SGP convened a roundtable on finance for local projects, Global Environmental Benefits through Innovative Community Approaches at the Local Level - SGP . Participants heard presentations from grantees and SGP officers, and viewed a short background film showcasing SGP support for more than 12,000 projects in 122 countries.



A NEW STAR AT THE GEF – SYSTEM OF TRANSPARENT ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

Overview

One of the significant achievements of the GEF in Fiscal Year 2010 was the improvement of its resource allocation system from Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) to System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). Key features of the STAR are: (1) resources in land degradation focal area are subject to resource allocation; (2) all countries get individual allocations in biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation; the group allocation is no longer used; (3) a social and economic index is used as an additional index in resource allocation; (4) a stricter cap applies to the climate change focal area; (5) three different floor levels are used in the three different focal areas; and (6) flexibility is given to a country if its total allocation amount is less than \$ 7 million.

Review of the RAF

The GEF Council discussed the development of a framework for resource allocation at its meetings in May 2003, November 2003, May 2004, November 2004, and June 2005. At a Special Meeting of the GEF Council during August 30-September 1, 2005, the Council adopted the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). The RAF, as approved by the GEF Council, is described in detail in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1. The GEF Resource Allocation Framework, issued on October 17, 2005. The GEF-4 RAF allocated resources in the biodiversity and climate change focal areas only. The Policy Recommendations for the Fourth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund called for the Secretariat to develop a “GEF-wide RAF based on global environmental priorities and country-level performance relevant to those priorities.” It also called for “an independent mid-term review of the RAF” and stated: “taking into account (i) the findings of the mid-term review, (ii) the progress in developing indicators for the other focal

areas, and (iii) subsequent decisions by the Council on the GEF-wide RAF framework, the Secretariat will implement a GEF-wide RAF by 2010, if feasible.”¹

In November 2008, the GEF Evaluation Office presented the *Mid-term Review of the Resource Allocation Framework*.² As part of its decision on the mid-term review, Council requested the GEF Secretariat, in collaboration with the GEF Agencies and STAP, to improve the design of the resource allocation system and indices for GEF-5, taking into account the experience with the RAF and the recommendations of the mid-term review on future issues.

System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

The GEF Secretariat, working closely with the STAP³ and interacting with the GEF Agencies through the focal area task forces, developed various options and scenarios for a resource allocation system which were discussed by the GEF Council at its June 2009 and November 2009 meetings, as well as at two ad hoc meetings in March and October 2009. The Council provided additional guidance throughout this process and reached consensus on all main elements of the new System for Transparent Allocation of Resources at its November 2009 meeting.⁴

The GEF Secretariat prepared a policy paper that consolidates Council decisions on the STAR and presents the policies related to the STAR.⁵ Implementation issues are described in a separate document, GEF/C.38/9, GEF-5 Operational Procedures for the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). The initial indicative allocations for GEF-5 are disclosed in GEF/C.38/Inf.8, GEF-5 Initial STAR Allocations.

¹ GEF/C.29/3, *Summary of Negotiations of the Fourth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, Annex A, para 14.

² GEF/ME/C.34/2, November 2008. The full report *Mid-term Review of the Resource Allocation Framework*, Evaluation Report 47, Global Environment Facility Evaluation Office, May 2009, is referred to throughout this paper as “MTR”.

³ The following webpage lists the advice that STAP has provided to the GEF since the production by the Evaluation Office of the Mid-Term Review of the RAF: <http://stapgef.unep.org/resources/RAF/Advice>

⁴ The final iteration of the paper presented to Council is GEF/C.36/6/Rev.1 *System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR): Options and Scenarios*, 30 Oct 2009.

⁵ System for Transparent Allocation Of Resources (STAR) GEF Policy Paper

The GEF Secretariat's objective to develop the STAR was to have "...a system for allocating resources to countries in a transparent and consistent manner based on global environmental priorities and country capacity, policies and practices relevant to successful implementation of GEF projects".⁶ The STAR was designed to take into account the findings of the RAF mid-term review, and to ensure greater functionality, transparency, and structural simplicity. The design of the STAR features:

- Enhanced countries' ownership for project development;
- Clear rules for countries to receive access to individual STAR allocations, levels of exclusions, and how they will be used;
- A new GDP-based index to take into account the fact that greater barriers to generating global environmental benefits exist in the poorest countries, and a revised global performance index (GPI);
- Refined indicators for the global benefits indices (GBIS);
- A dataset for the STAR; and
- A methodology for allocating resources.


In June 2010, the GEF Secretariat presented the STAR allocation results to the Council⁷ and the Council approved the GEF-5 Initial STAR allocations. As such, during Fiscal Year 2010, the GEF Secretariat successfully accomplished the transition of its resource allocation system from the GEF 4 RAF to the GEF 5 STAR.





⁶ GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1, 2005

⁷ GEF/C.38/Inf.8/Rev.1, GEF-5 Initial STAR Allocation, a paper presented to the GEF Council Meeting between June 29 and July 2, 2010.



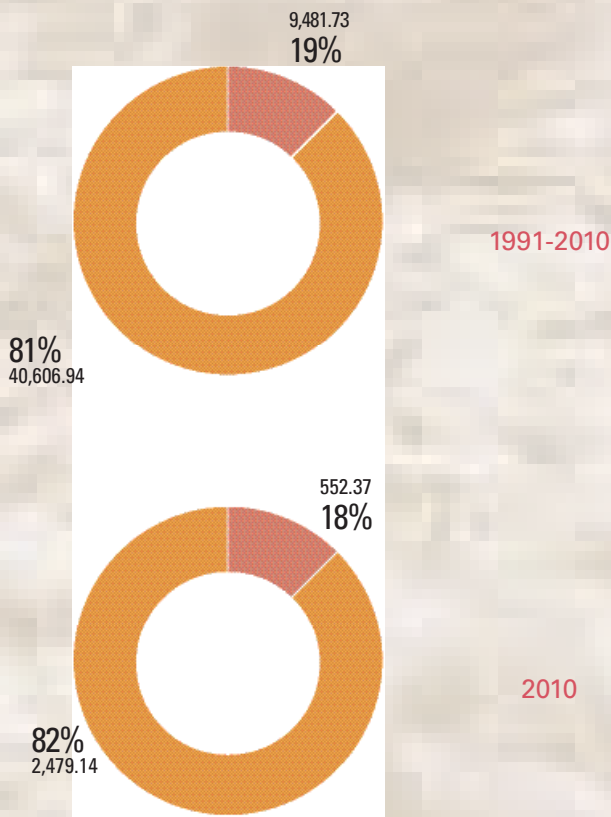
DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2009 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2010, THE GEF FINANCED 202 PROJECTS FOR A TOTAL OF \$3.03 BILLION, INVESTING \$552.37 MILLION IN GEF RESOURCES AND MOBILIZING AN ADDITIONAL \$2.479 MILLION IN COFINANCING FROM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS. OUT OF THESE 202 PROJECTS, CLIMATE CHANGE ACCOUNTS FOR 93 PROJECTS, BIODIVERSITY FOR 67, POPS FOR 16, INTERNATIONAL WATERS FOR 7, OZONE LAYER DEPLETION FOR 1, AND LAND DEGRADATION FOR 1. APPROVAL WAS GIVEN TO 15 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 OVERVIEW

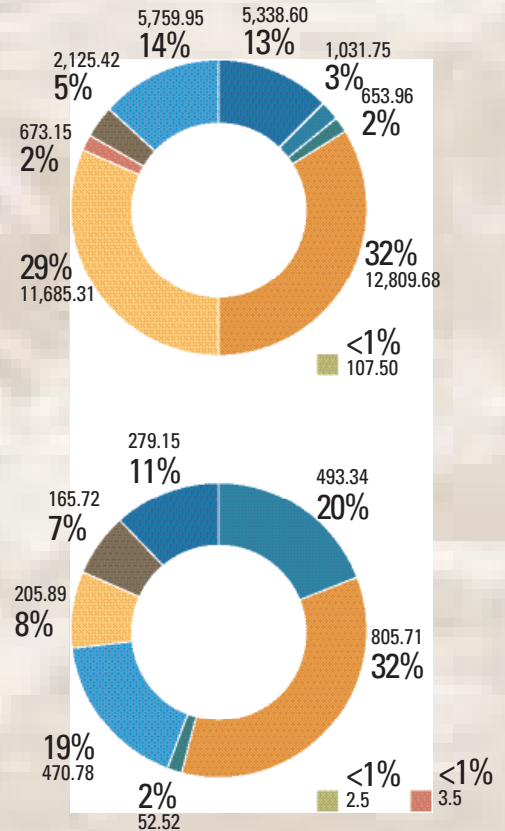
The GEF PORTFOLIO ALLOCATIONS AND COFINANCING

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

THE LEVERAGING EFFECT OF GEF SUPPORT



SOURCES OF GEF COFINANCING



■ GEF Amount ■ Cofinancing Amount

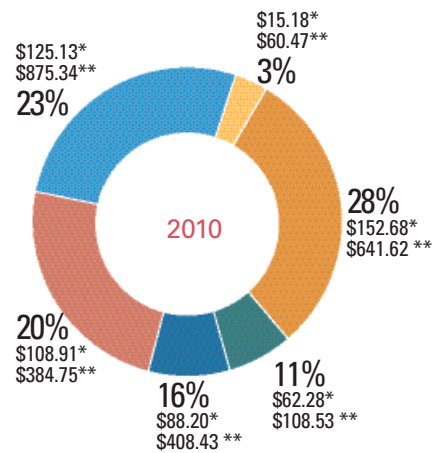
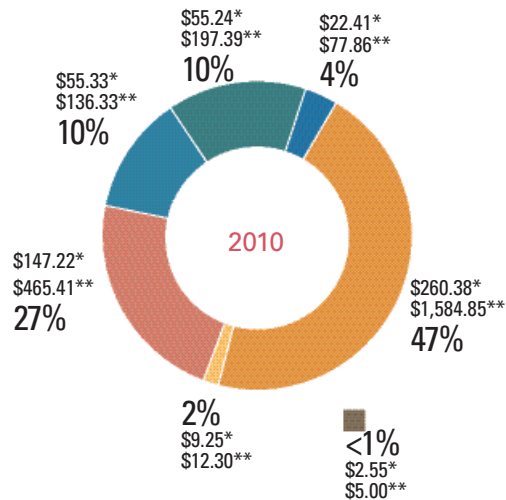
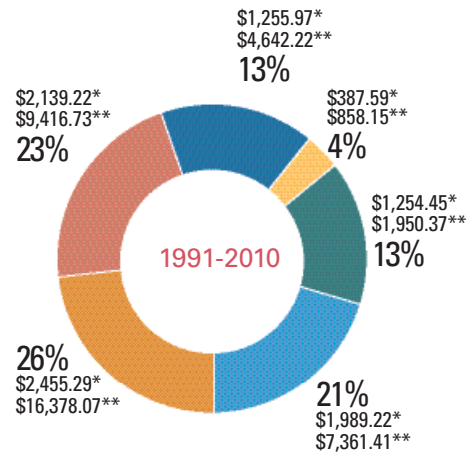
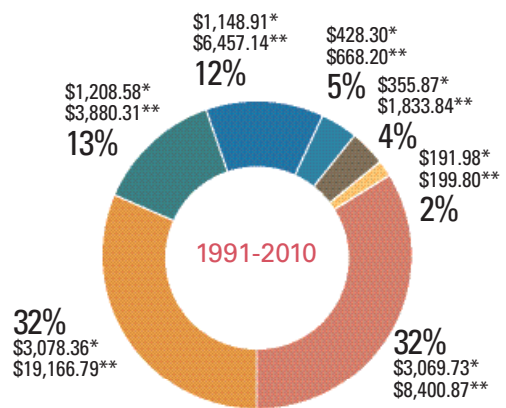
■ Beneficiaries ■ GEF Agency ■ NGOs
 ■ Bilateral ■ Governments ■ Others
 ■ Foundations ■ Multilateral ■ Private Sector

The GEF PORTFOLIO ALLOCATIONS AND COFINANCING

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

TOTAL GEF ALLOCATION BY FOCAL AREA

TOTAL GEF ALLOCATION BY REGION INCLUDING GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS



- Biodiversity
- International Waters
- Climate Change
- Land Degradation
- Multi-Focal Area
- POPs
- Ozone-Depleting Substances

- Africa
- Europe and Central Asia
- Latin American and Caribbean
- Asia
- Global
- Regional

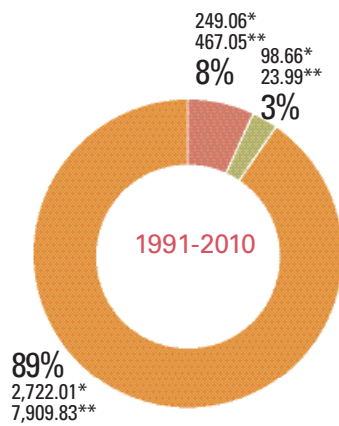
*GEF Amount **Cofinance Amount

*GEF Amount **Cofinance Amount

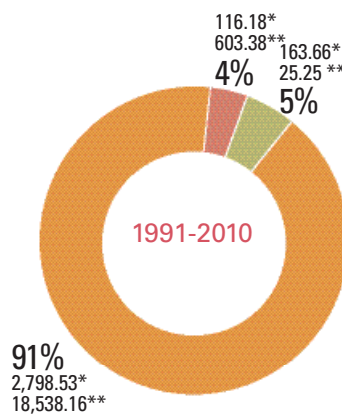
The GEF PORTFOLIOTYPES

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

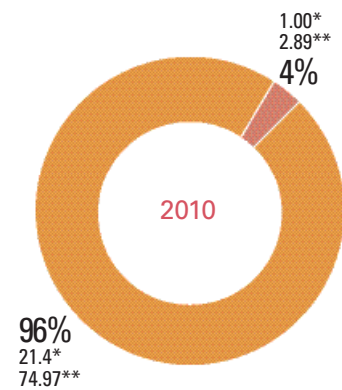
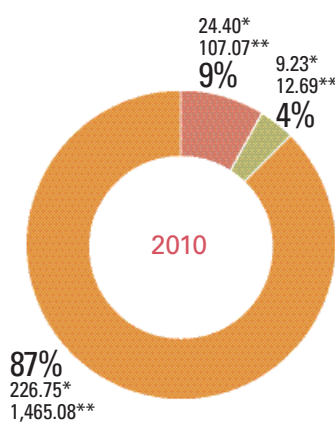
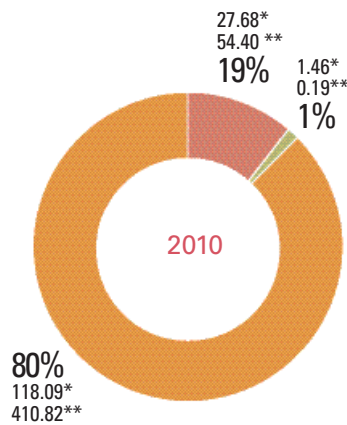
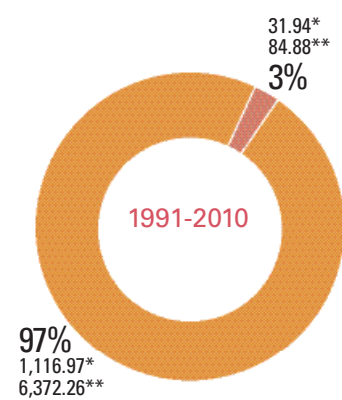
GEF ALLOCATIONS BIODIVERSITY



GEF ALLOCATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE



GEF ALLOCATIONS INTERNATIONAL WATERS



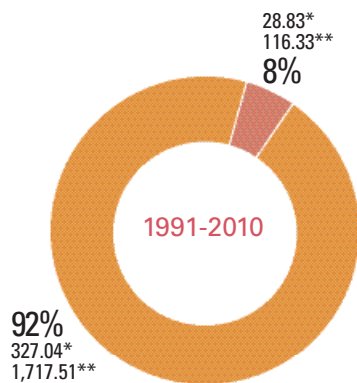
■ Enabling Activities
 ■ Full-Sized Projects
 ■ Medium-Sized Projects

*GEF Amount **Cofinance Amount

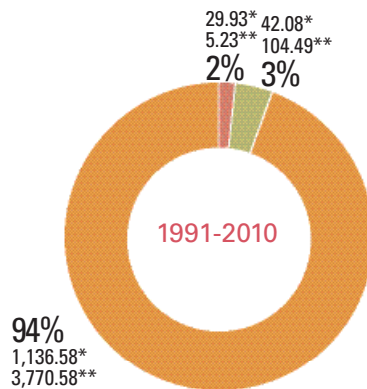
The GEF PORTFOLIOTYPES

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

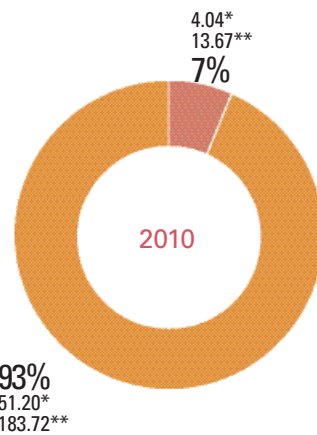
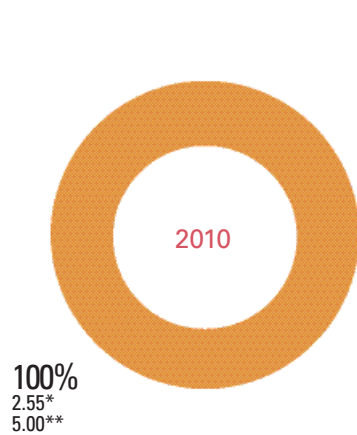
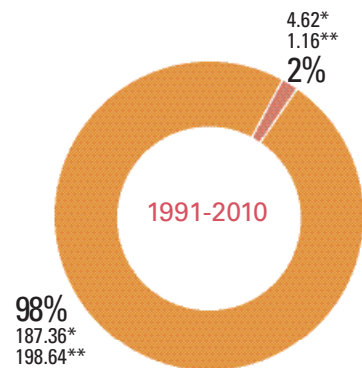
GEF ALLOCATIONS LAND DEGRADATION



GEF ALLOCATIONS MULTIFOCAL AREA



GEF ALLOCATIONS OZONE DEPLETION



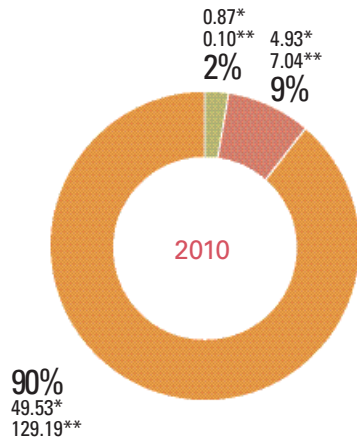
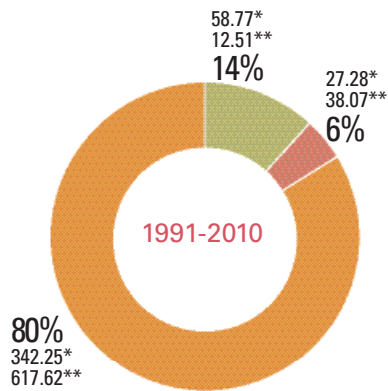
■ Enabling Activities
 ■ Full-Sized Projects
 ■ Medium-Sized Projects

*GEF Amount **Cofinance Amount

The GEF PORTFOLIOTYPES

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

GEF ALLOCATIONS POPS



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

*GEF Amount **Cofinance Amount



CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION FOCAL AREA

Overview

Fiscal year 2010 was productive for the Climate Change Mitigation Cluster of the GEF Secretariat. Between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010, the GEF Council approved 93 new projects in the climate change mitigation focal area. The total GEF Trust Fund resources allocated to these 93 projects were approximately \$260 million. GEF's 2010 investments were supplemented by an additional \$1,585 million of leveraged investments as co-financing from GEF partners, including the GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, recipient countries, NGOs, and the private sector.

Investment portfolio among the agencies

In terms of GEF resource distribution among the GEF implementation agencies, UNDP⁸, the World Bank, and UNIDO ranked top among all the agencies. The shares of these three agencies using the GEF funds are 38%, 22%, and 10% respectively. In terms of co-financing, these figures are a bit different. The World Bank ranked first, contributing 38% of the total amount. The shares of UNDP and the IADB are 21% and 19%. See Table 1 below for more information on distribution of GEF investment and co-financing amounts and number of projects.

TABLE 1: GEF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO AMONG AGENCIES

Agency	GEF Investment		Co-financing		Number of projects
	Amount (\$Mn)	Share (%)	Amount (\$Mn)	Share (%)	
FAO	0.86	0.3%	2.58	0.2%	1
EBRD	4.77	1.8%	81.25	5.1%	1
AfDB	5.54	2.1%	45.75	2.9%	2
ADB	9.27	3.6%	36.61	2.3%	3
IFAD	14.17	5.4%	58.17	3.7%	4
IADB	21.18	8.1%	298.40	18.8%	7
UNEP	21.43	8.2%	47.58	3.0%	10
UNIDO	26.34	10.1%	72.44	4.6%	13
World Bank	56.31	21.6%	603.57	38.1%	20
UNDP	100.52	38.6%	338.49	21.4%	32
Grand Total	260.38	100%	1584.85	100%	93

Investment distribution in geographical regions

Geographical regions used in this report are consistent with the geographical regions defined in the GEF's Project Management Information System (PMIS). The PMIS regions consist of six categories: (1) AFR – Africa; (2) Asia; (3) CEX – Global – more than one country and one region; (4) ECA – Europe and Central Asia; (5) LAC – Latin America; and (6) REG – Regional, meaning more than one country in a region.

⁸ If a project has more than one agency, only the prime agency is accounted

During Fiscal Year 2010, all the GEF regions received greater amount of resources in climate change mitigation projects. Asia ranked first with a total amount of about US\$ 69 million or 26%. In co-financing, Latin America is on the top of all regions, with a total amount of US\$603 million or 38%. Information about other regions in using GEF amounts and leveraged co-financing is available in Table 2.

TABLE 2: GEF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO IN REGIONS

Agency	GEF Investment		Co-financing		Number of projects
	Amount (\$Mn)	Share (%)	Amount (\$Mn)	Share (%)	
Regional	20.10	7.7%	47.56	3.0%	7
AFR	36.22	13.9%	258.09	16.3%	20
ECA	36.53	14.0%	254.04	16.0%	13
Global	44.30	17.0%	90.37	5.7%	8
LAC	54.45	20.9%	603.34	38.1%	19
Asia	68.79	26.4%	331.46	20.9%	26
Grand Total	260.38	100%	1584.85	100%	93

Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer

The major impacts of GEF's enlarged investments in climate change mitigation in fiscal year 2010 included enhanced financing of GEF's pilot technology transfer projects and activities under "*The Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer*". Launched as a request of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the purpose of the program is to finance projects that support the deployment, diffusion, and transfer of technologies that have been identified by countries as priorities. The total funding level for the Poznan Strategic Program was \$50 million, including \$35 million from the GEF Trust Fund and \$15 million from the SCCF. The strategic program consisted of three funding windows:

- Conduct Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs);
- Pilot Technology Transfer projects;
- Disseminate the GEF experience and successfully demonstrated environmentally sound technologies.

In fiscal year 2010, initiatives under each of the above three windows showed significant progress. For the TNA project implemented by UNEP, fifteen countries were selected for the first round of TNAs by early 2010.

For the pilot technology transfer projects, fourteen proposals were selected out of 39 submissions, covering 16 countries supported by six GEF Agencies, following the closing of the call for proposals in September 2009. These projects pilot diverse and innovative technologies, including: renewable energy, such as solar, biomass, and hydrogen; energy efficient construction materials with typha and bamboo; green trucks; renewable carbon capture and storage; and innovative irrigation for adaptation. Many feature South-South technology transfer and international collaboration, while others have significant private sector investments. Total GEF funding to support these pilot projects amounts to \$58 million, and cofinancing for these projects totals more than \$195 million.

Dissemination of the GEF experiences included publications that feature technology transfer, organization of a side event at the COP 15, and other means.

The Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer has dramatically expanded the role of the GEF in the climate change-related technology transfer, signaling the renewed commitment of the GEF to develop,

demonstrate and deploy innovative technologies in client countries. Technology transfer is strategically important to all countries because it helps them meet the sustained goals of energy security, environmental protection and economic development. The Poznan Program also enhanced the GEF's engagement on a strategic issue within the UNFCCC COP context.

Implementation of National Communications

As of June 2010, 143 non-Annex I Parties have received GEF funding for the preparation of their National Communications to the UNFCCC. All requests to support National Communications were met by the GEF. In Fiscal Year 2010, 12 Parties (Albania, Bolivia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Jordan, Niger, Moldova, and United Arab Emirates) have submitted their Second National Communications (SNCs) to the UNFCCC. Mexico submitted its Fourth National Communication, while Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted its Initial National Communication (INC). All the National Communications projects under implementation during this fiscal year were at different stages of implementation.

The National Communication Support Programme (NCSP) has continued over the reporting period, and non-Annex I Parties have continued to make progress in completing their Second National Communications (SNCs). To this end, NCSP has continued to offer support including the organization of workshops on the preparation of SNCs, technical training sessions geared towards enhancing national capacities in preparing different elements of the National Communications, and technical review of elements of the SNC reports, among other activities.

During this fiscal year, NCSP has also begun two targeted backstopping initiatives to better support the completion of National Communications. In the first initiative, NCSP has culled information from the bi-annual status surveys (collected for GEF reports to the COP) and following up individually with countries that are seeking additional support. In the second initiative, NCSP has allocated additional funding to support the completion of stalled SNCs, working directly with country teams to devise tailored strategies to address these and emerging challenges hampering effective work delivery. Through this strategy, NCSP has sought to reach countries facing technical challenges in completing their SNC. Priority was also given to countries that are still preparing their INCs.













BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA

Introduction

■ 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 ecosystems⁹.”

■ 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. GEF’s strategy to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity responds to the key drivers of biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystem goods and services as habitat change, overexploitation, and invasive alien species; as well as indirect drivers of change including environmental governance, institutions and legal frameworks, science and technology, and cultural and religious values.

■ The goal of the biodiversity focal area strategy is the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. To achieve this goal, the strategy encompasses four primary 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;
- build capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; and

■ The two projects highlighted in this year’s

annual report are examples of innovative approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and each highlight the important contributions that biodiversity makes to society through the provision of water, food, and other ecosystem services.

Managing Protected Areas from the Outside-In

Protected areas around the world do not exist as isolated islands of tranquility where centuries of evolutionary processes continue uninterrupted by humans. Rather, they are often found in mixed-use landscapes where natural resources are intensively managed for satisfying human needs such as food, water, fuel, and wood. Protected area administrations are thus challenged to manage protected areas to achieve their conservation objectives while land-use and management actions taken outside the park borders can often work at cross-purposes to their conservation goals.

With support from the GEF through the “Colombia National Protected Areas Trust Fund Project” (Project duration: 2006-2011. GEF grant: \$15 million, Cofinancing: \$27 million), executed by the Patrimonio Natural - Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas and the Colombian National Parks System, is employing a conservation strategy structured around “conservation mosaics” to strengthen the management of protected areas from the “outside-in”. The concept of “conservation mosaics” (CM) goes beyond the model of “conservation corridors”---which are mostly defined by biological considerations-- and encompasses a more fluid and organic understanding of landscape-level ecosystem processes and management requirements within and beyond the protected areas themselves. In the context of this project, conservation mosaics are defined as “networks of protected areas and complementary landscapes that include combinations

⁹ Convention on Biological Diversity.

of national parks, production landscapes and seascapes, and collectively-owned ethnic territories". Conservation mosaics build upon existing social and institutional arrangements to ensure that conservation and local benefit objectives are both met in a way that can be socially sustained.

The project is piloting this approach in six conservation mosaics (ethnic territorial mosaics and environmental goods and services mosaics) where it has focused on strengthening local capacities, promoting self-determination in decision making within each conservation mosaic, and supporting existing landscape-level management processes and initiatives of communitarian counsels in ethnic territories, indigenous peoples, and local farmers. Within each project conservation mosaic, Local Working Groups have been formed and they identify actions that link conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity with local economic development. Each CM includes a core national park that was selected because of its importance for global biodiversity conservation and for its strategic role in the provision of environmental services. (See map and <http://www.patrimonionatural.org.co/minisite/> for pictures and descriptions of all the mosaics.)

Ethnic-territorial Mosaics

In Colombia, the collective territorial ownership by indigenous and afro-descendant groups is legally recognized. These territories coincide with areas of great importance for biodiversity conservation, such as the Chocó and the Amazon. The indigenous "resguardos" (as they are referred to in Colombia) occupy 31 million hectares (29% of the Colombian territory) and are home to almost 1.4 million people. The collective territories from afro-descendant communities occupy 5.5 million hectares and are home to 3 million people. Hence, in both cases, the sustainable management of this land from a conservation and economic development point of view is paramount. Within the "ethnic-territorial conservation mosaics", the project recognizes that the conservation of these territories and the national parks that border or are within them will depend on the capacity of these communities, thus, the project aims to strengthen the ethnic-territorial organizations' governance and management capacity.



For example, in the Chocó, the project is working in the "Gulf of Tribuga Conservation Mosaic" which includes Utria National Park and the Riscale's Communitarian Counsel. This area is known for its lowland and upland rain forests and a high diversity of plants, vertebrates and marine fauna. Hundreds of vulnerable endemic plants are found in the conservation mosaic, and charismatic fauna such as jaguar, macaws, monkeys and humpback whales are encountered within the park. Utria National Park biologists are monitoring the catch rate of the main fish species and identifying the species under increased danger of extinction due to overfishing. The data collected has served as the starting point for developing agreements on sustainable use of fisheries with local fishermen and with communitarian counsels in the territory. In the end, both the Park and the fishermen will benefit when fisheries are sustainably used—with the Park maintaining its conservation goals and the fishermen maintaining a sustainable return per unit of fishing effort. In addition, the Counsel is in the process of declaring five conservation and special management areas within its territory. These five areas will link to the National Park, thus strengthening biodiversity conservation efforts overall in the conservation mosaic.



Environmental Goods and Services Mosaics

The environmental goods and services conservation mosaics have the objective of ensuring the sustainable provision and use of environmental goods and services for the local communities. In most of these CMs, the ecological and social link between the Natural Park and the surrounding area focuses on the services generated (water mainly) by the conserved ecosystems of the protected areas. Sustainable natural resource management systems and watershed recovery activities are being implemented with the support of agreements made with community groups and private actors.

In the case of two conservation mosaics focusing on environmental goods and services, “Consacá-Yacuanquer” and the “Peak”, associated with the Galeras and Old Providence National Parks respectively, the project has helped local organizations reintroduce native species, establish biodiversity corridors, and develop water supply and distribution schemes as central components of water conservation strategies. In the “Consacá-Yacuanquer Conservation Mosaic”,

the Galeras National Park has also promoted the establishment of 114 private natural reserves in its surrounding territory. These reserves represent 504 hectares, of which 40% are designated for conservation.

As the examples above illustrate, the project’s work within the conservation mosaics is predicated on developing and facilitating the work of strong, self-directed social organizations and aligning their self-interest to sustainably manage their natural resources with the conservation objectives of the national parks. By focusing on this intersection of mutual interests, the project has been able to develop transparent agreements between the national parks and local communities where clear benefits are perceived and received by all participants.

Food for the Future: Conserving Crop Wild Relatives

As the name suggests, a crop wild relative (CWR) is a wild plant species related to a domesticated crop. For centuries crop wild relatives have provided farmers with the genetic material to improve the nutritional quality of crops; enhance productivity; and provide cultivated varieties with resistance to pests and diseases. Their value in increasing crop yields worldwide has been estimated at as much as US\$ 115 billion per year. The genetic diversity of these wild species gives breeders and farmers the resources they need to ensure that agricultural ecosystems can adapt to changing climatic conditions and remain productive.

A global project, “*In-situ* Conservation of Wild Crop Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application” (GEF grant: \$ 6.2 million, Cofinance: \$6.5 million) executed by Bioversity International and other partners¹⁰, brought together national agencies in Armenia, Bolivia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan - all centers of CWR diversity - to improve conservation of this neglected component of biodiversity.

Global and national information systems

During the project, all 5 countries brought together pre-existing and new data on CWR in one or more national databases, all based on the same set of descriptors. Detailed information for hundreds of CWR species is now available. The five comprehensive national information systems are complemented by a global portal that provides access to CWR information at global level at www.cropwildrelatives.org. All national inventories are searchable through the portal.

Enhanced Capacity and Conservation Actions

Global partners worked with national partners to provide tools and enhance capacity for maintenance and management of the newly-developed information system, participatory decision making and implementing conservation actions.

Each country added to the current body of knowledge on crop wild relatives by carrying out new assessments on the distribution of native crop wild relative species from 36 priority genera, their uses and the threats they face. The assessments carried out through this project constitute probably the largest set of assessments ever done on CWR and represent a major contribution to the global knowledge base on the subject. For example,



more than 310 CWR species were Red List assessed according to IUCN guidelines and Bolivia published the first IUCN Red List specifically dedicated to crop wild relatives.

Each country developed strategies for the *in-situ* conservation of crop wild relatives and methods for prioritizing conservation activities for CWR species from 36 genera. Elements of these strategies included developing national crop wild relative action plans and adapting existing protected area management plans to include crop wild relatives. Specific management and monitoring plans for particularly important crop wild relatives were formulated in each country. The partnership worked closely with protected area authorities to develop species management plans for CWRs in selected protected areas.

Furthermore the project developed tools that support the investigation of how different climate change scenarios might affect the future distribution of crop wild relatives. The results of these studies on the possible impact of climate were important not only



for national efforts to conserve CWR, but also for global efforts to safeguard biodiversity in general.

Raising awareness

Partners in the project also sought to raise awareness about the value of crop wild relatives. One of the best examples of the activities are the two agriculture information parks the Sri Lankan Department of Agriculture established in Peradeniya and Bataata, where visitors can learn about conventional crops as well as wild relatives. The Bataata Park attracts 8,000-10,000 visitors per month.

In-situ conservation of crop wild relatives by the participating countries represents a prescient investment in rural livelihoods and recognizes the integral role that biodiversity plays in ensuring the sustainability of agro-ecosystems now and into the future. http://www.biodiversityinternational.org/scientific_information/themes/crop_wild_relatives/in_situ_conservation_project.html



TABLE 3: EXAMPLES OF CWR CONSERVED IN PROTECTED AREAS IN ARMENIA, BOLIVIA, MADAGASCAR, SRI LANKA AND UZBEKISTAN

Crop Gene Pool	CWR	Protected Area	Country
Yam	<i>Dioscorea maciba</i> , <i>D. bemandry</i> , <i>D. antaly</i> , <i>D. ovinala</i> and <i>D. bemarivensis</i>	Ankarafantsika National Park	Madagascar
Cinnamon-tree	<i>Cinnamomum capparu-coronde</i>	Kanneliya Forest Reserve	Sri Lanka
Almond	<i>Amygdalus bucharica</i>	Chatkal Biosphere Reserve	Uzbekistan
Wheat	<i>Triticum araraticum</i> , <i>T. boeoticum</i> , <i>T. urartu</i> and <i>Aegilops tauschii</i>	Erebuni State Reserve	Armenia
Cacao	<i>Theobroma spp.</i>	Parque Nacional y Territorio Indígena Isiboro-Secure	Bolivia

¹⁰ Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP WCMC), German Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food (BLE).



PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS) FOCAL AREA

Overview

Between July 1, 2009, and June 30, 2010, the GEF approved 17 new projects in the Chemicals focal area, including 16 for POPS and 1 for ODS. The total GEF allocation during the reporting period was approximately \$ 63 million, significantly supplemented by an additional \$ 151 million generated in co-financing from partners, including the GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, recipient countries, NGOs, and the private sector.

Throughout GEF 4, projects have shifted from the preparation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention to helping Parties develop and implement projects to meet their phase out obligations under the convention. The shift from NIP preparation to NIP implementation has been materialized through implementation and elaboration of a wide range of projects, based on 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. In this period, 5 projects focused on BAT/BEP in various sectors including municipal and medical waste. There were a mixture of PCB management, Obsolete Pesticides and mixed POPS projects during the reporting period.

PCB Disposal and Management

During the reporting project, three PCB management projects were approved for Nigeria, Lebanon and Jordan. These projects aim to improve the environmentally-sound management of in-line and offline PCB-containing equipment and identify stockpiles of PCB for disposal. The projects will improve and strengthen the legislation and capacity to manage and handle PCB containing equipment.

Obsolete Pesticides Disposal and Prevention

Demonstration Project for Decontamination of POPS Contaminated Soils Using Non-thermal Treatment Methods in Botswana - The Project will undertake a detailed characterization and selection of treatment options and decontamination of approx. 18,000 tonnes of POPS and pesticide contaminated soil at the Sebele Farm site and associated contaminated sites in Botswana. From the review of disposal technologies, which will rely on the Disposal Technology Option study done as part of the Phase 1 of the African Stockpile Project, 3-5 non-combustion treatment options will be chosen and demonstrated by the technology providers. Following this process, costed proposals will be developed and one service provider will be selected for the treatment of contaminated soils.





Introducing Best Available Technologies and Best Environmental Practices

Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India - The proposed project will promote the country-wide adoption of BAT/BEP in the health care institutions widely differing in their complexity and size as well as in the evolving medical waste management infrastructure and industry in a manner that reduces adverse environmental impacts and protects human health. The project objective will be achieved through Public Private Partnerships covering but not limited to the following approaches: Segregation, decontaminating and compacting of the medical wastes and thus reducing its volume to be disposed of; enhancing and optimization of incineration technologies; introduction of alternative technologies; raising of awareness and dissemination of know-how; incorporation of management systems; innovation and adaptation of appropriate and affordable technologies and techniques; introduction of participatory funding systems; and enhancement of relevant existing laws and regulations.

AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention Plan in African Least Developed Countries of the ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Chad), COMESA (Burundi, Congo DR, Djibouti, Rwanda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda) and SADC (Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, Swaziland) Sub regions – The three projects are part of the “AFLDC program” which seeks to strengthen and build capacities required in LDCs in Africa for the implementation of priorities identified in the participating countries’ NIPs.

The projects will facilitate the introduction of BAT/ BEP measures in the industrial sector and will provide assistance to the informal sector through the development and promotion of alternative activities and environmentally sound practices. In particular, the projects will focus in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the informal sector dealing with management practices of PCBs solid and liquid wastes, plastic wastes, used paper and e-waste as well. The projects will help establish a legislative and regulatory




framework and promote sustainable enforcement and administrative capacity for the sound management of POPs and chemicals in general.

It is expected that U-POPs reduction will be achieved through a better management of municipal and medical wastes, implementation of integrated waste management plans, and development and implementation of remediation plans of contaminated sites. The projects will also develop a database and network of Stakeholders including POPs National Focal Points, provincial and municipal environmental staff, grass root community groups and agricultural workers and farmers





OZONE LAYER DEPLETION FOCAL AREA

A hand holding a red inhaler against a background of a city skyline. The inhaler is the central focus, with a hand gripping it from the right. The background shows a blurred cityscape with tall buildings under a bright sky. On the left side, there are several blue, abstract, liquid-like shapes that appear to be dripping or flowing downwards.

In September 2007, the Montreal protocol adopted a resolution to accelerate the phase out of HCFCs. During this reporting period, the GEF has approved a regional project for the Initial Implementation of Accelerated Phase Out in the CEIT Region for the Ukraine, Belarus, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The project will help achieve compliance in four non-article 5 CEITs in the CIS with the accelerated Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out requirements through stabilization and progressive reduction of HCFC consumption. This will be achieved by implementation of legislative and regulatory measures, capacity building related to refrigeration servicing and customs controls, and targeted investment with particular emphasis on controlling demand in refrigeration servicing sector and phase-out of direct consumption in manufacturing where it occurs. The framework defining national commitments for accelerated HCFC phase out will be the adoption of national HCFC Phase out Management Plans (HPMPs), which will be finalized with inputs from this project and utilizing results from the current GEF Regional HCFC survey and phase-out strategy project. Additionally, the project will be undertaken in cooperation with the current GEF capacity building projects in CEITs, parallel Multilateral Fund projects in article 5 CEITs involving development of HCFC Phase out Management Plans (HPMPs), and the ECA ODS Network.

Phase-out of CFC Consumption in the Manufacture of Aerosol Metered-dose Inhalers (MDIs) in the Russian Federation - The primary objective is the direct phase out of 241.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs (2009) in the medical aerosol sector in the Russian Federation. The secondary objective is to reduce future GHG emissions by approx. 2.0 MMT CO₂ t/equivalent, by introducing, through technology transfer a lower GHG propellant, HFC-134a. Two companies will be converted in this project which will complete the phase out of CFC use in the Russian Federation.



LAND DEGRADATION FOCAL AREA

Overview

The period July 2009 – June 2010 saw a series of important milestones for the Land Degradation Focal Area, including its role as the window for GEF's role as financing mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). First, as a result of the successful GEF-5 replenishment, the Land Degradation Focal Area was allocated a total of \$405 million, an increase of more than 30% over GEF-4 levels. Second, the System for a Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) made it possible for all eligible countries to access GEF resources for activities to combat land degradation (desertification and deforestation). The country allocations took into consideration three important criteria for the Focal Area: *Extent of drylands, area affected by land degradation, and population affected by land degradation*. These criteria are consistent with priorities of the UNCCD, and thus represent an important opportunity for countries to direct GEF resources toward implementation of the Convention and its 10-year Strategic Plan.

The potential for leveraging GEF resources is reinforced by strong links between objectives of the UNCCD 10-year Strategic Plan and the GEF Land Degradation Focal Area strategy. For both the UNCCD and GEF, three objectives are focused on substantive aspects of combating land degradation, including the emphasis on generating benefits for people and the global environment. The fourth strategic objective of the UNCCD focuses on resource mobilization and partnerships, which anchors the role of GEF as a financial mechanism. On the other hand, the fourth objective of the GEF Land Degradation Focal Area strategy reinforces the need for sustainability and adaptive management in combating land degradation. In relation to this, the Land Degradation Focal Area also makes provision for enabling activities to further enhance country-level support for implementation of the convention. A total of \$25 million was made available outside the STAR for all eligible countries

to access up to \$150,000 for enabling activities, including alignment of National Action Programs and enhancement of reporting activities.

The Land Degradation Focal Area also contributed \$20 million to the GEF-5 Program on Sustainable Forest Management and Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (SFM/REDD+). This program serves as an incentive mechanism to foster synergies in several environmental areas, thereby scaling up the GEF's impact. Countries can leverage the SFM/REDD+ funding by directing some of their STAR allocation toward projects that contribute toward the objectives of the Program.

Finally, the GEF recognizes that adaptation programs should not operate in a vacuum. For example, the need to address sea-level rise, coastal storm vulnerability, drought, and floods can be addressed through integrated coastal management to achieve multiple benefits. Such integrated approaches will have significant beneficial impacts on community livelihoods, food security, and a high potential to sequester carbon. Therefore, eligible countries focusing on activities to combat land degradation (desertification and deforestation) can take full advantage of the Adaptation Funds being managed by the GEF: the *Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)*, the *Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)*, and the *Adaptation Fund*.

Focal Area Highlights

During the period July 2009 – June 2010, which was the final year of GEF-4, only 12 projects were approved or endorsed with financing from the LD Focal Area. This included three (3) stand alone and nine (9) multi-focal area projects, for a total of US\$43.4 million investment from the GEF and additional US\$329.5 million in co-financing. All but two of the projects were designed to combat land degradation (desertification and deforestation) through integrated natural resource

management approaches, mainly in agricultural systems and forest landscapes. Three (3) of these were designed as sustainable forest management (SFM) projects that also leveraged resources from the Biodiversity and Climate Change Focal Areas. Two global projects were financed with LDFA resources during the FY, one of which was a new investment to support the development of a new reporting system by all Parties to the UNCCD. This global project and two country-driven projects are highlighted below as examples of innovations toward advancing the GEF Land Degradation Focal Area agenda, including efforts to facilitate implementation of the UNCCD by affected Parties.

A New Paradigm for Performance in the UNCCD

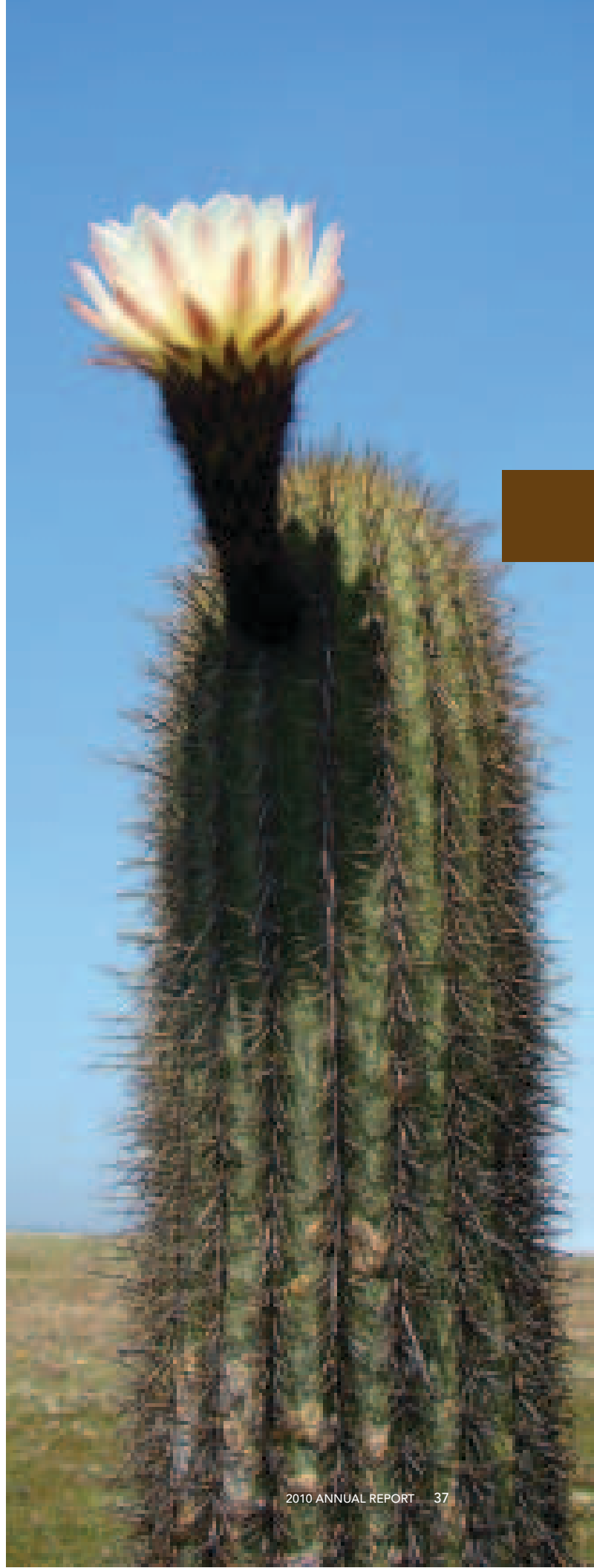
The Conference of the Parties to the UNCCD at its 8th Session agreed to introduce an indicator-based reporting to facilitate a more effective means of tracking progress toward goals and objectives of the 10-Year Strategic Plan for the Convention. The introduction of indicator-based reporting represents a paradigm shift for UNCCD monitoring and assessment that will also impact the sub-regional but particularly the national levels, where Parties will be requested to establish national monitoring and assessment systems that will represent the means through which Parties regularly report to COPs.



The new reporting system would allow for comparison to be made while improving the scientific base for monitoring the indicators as defined in the strategy. The COP8 also decided that the 4th National Reporting due in 2010 will concern only the performance indicators, while both the Performance Indicators (second phase reporting) and the impact indicators (first reporting phase) will be considered from 2012. In the short and medium-term, relevant capacity building and improved knowledge-management are needed, while the long term aim is to enable Parties to provide credible and verifiable information to COP, using the agreed-upon minimum sets of performance and impact indicators. The global project *Enabling paradigm shift on monitoring and assessment within the UNCCD* (GEF Project Grant: \$2,545,454, Co-financing: \$5,400,000; GEF Agency: UNEP) was designed to address these needs and as basis for integrating knowledge management in the overall Convention reporting process.

A major aspect of the project is the development of a new Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS), which will enable all Parties to report through a common and consistent format. As a result, national reports from affected country Parties will be more easily aggregated for analysis based on the agreed indicator-based approach. The reporting guidelines will initially focus on Performance Indicators and information relating to the financial annex and best practices, which will apply to all entities (including the GEF and its Agencies) submitting reports on the implementation of the Convention and The 10-Year Strategy. The consistency and standards inherent in this new approach will assist Parties through CRIC to compare findings over time and across regions constitutes a new monitoring and assessment paradigm developed for the UNCCD.

The financing provided by the GEF also enabled affected countries to initiate the process of establishing and/or improving national monitoring and assessment systems, which would also benefit other Rio processes. The emphasis on capacity building and provision of knowledge resources (baseline information, tools for monitoring assessment) will enable Parties to effectively report on performance indicators (best practices and financial flows) approved by the COP. The approach to implementation will take full advantage of existing institutional frameworks at regional and national level to ensure long-term sustainability. The project will also foster a stronger and more effective working relationship between the GEF and UNCCD Secretariats in accordance with the existing Memorandum of Understanding and COP9 decisions.





The final beneficiaries will be national stakeholders involved in land degradation and desertification monitoring that will operationalize the reporting system, including the need for the establishment of web-based tools for national environmental monitoring and assessment systems; and ultimately receive policy orientations from an effective review process undertaken by the CRIC. Since the UNCCD has a total number of 193 Parties, of which approximately 140 consider themselves affected, the effect and relevance of project activities undertaken is considerable and cannot be underestimated.

Sustainable Land Management in Chile

Chile is one of the most developed countries in the southern hemisphere and relies heavily on its natural resource base for employment and exports. The country has a wide range of ecological zones, including expansive arid desert, remote Pacific islands, a Mediterranean ecosystem, high-altitude grasslands and wetlands, and temperate rainforests, among others. Yet, despite its natural assets and economic power, the country is challenged by land degradation problems due to past malpractices. The most common causes

of these problems are the use of poor agricultural practices on marginal lands, overgrazing by cattle and sheep, uncontrolled burning, and forest degradation due to over-cutting and poor logging practices. Poor land management practices also contribute to accelerated soil erosion on cultivated lands (over 60% of Chile's cultivated lands) as well as desertification (48 million ha, which corresponds to two thirds of national territory), putting at risk Chile's important terrestrial and aquatic habitats. These impacts are further exacerbated by climate change, which has already led to a decrease of 1,100mm in average annual rainfall over the last 50 years. As natural resources and arable lands become more constrained, human resource use intensifies in the remaining areas, which poses progressively increasing threats to the country's vulnerable ecosystems.

This GEF-funded multi-focal area project on Sustainable Land Management (GEF Grant: \$5,863,636, Co-financing: \$77,610,000; Total Project Cost: \$83,473,636; GEF Agency: World Bank) is suggesting innovative solutions to Chile's efforts in reversing land degradation. The main objective is to develop a national incentive program for mainstreaming sustainable land management planning and practices in order to combat

land degradation, conserve biodiversity of global importance and protect vital carbon assets. This will be achieved through developing, testing, and refining a national incentive system for environmental services (SINFOSA). Although not a system of Payments for Environmental Services (PES) per se, the SINFOSA would rely on existing land management incentive systems to mainstream sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation in several priority regions of Chile. Ongoing government initiatives and incentive laws in the forestry and agricultural sectors (native and plantation forestry, soil conservation, and irrigation) will be re-focused so that their application promotes future provision of environmental services and better targets global and national environmental priorities.

Investments through SINFOSA will be reconfigured based on a watershed-based approach to planning to be developed under the project. It is estimated that the project investments could allow for sequestration of up to 120 million tCO₂ over 20 years through reforestation efforts (approximately 1.5 million tCO₂ per year) while recovery of degraded forests could provide for another 24 million tCO₂ over the same period (approximately 0.3 million tCO₂ per year). The project will be implemented through four major activities: (i) Development of technical and institutional mechanisms to support sustainable land management through the SINFOSA, (ii) pilot implementation of the SINFOSA approach in target priority ecosystems, (iii) monitoring and evaluating the SINFOSA (approach and impacts) in the target areas for national level replication and use, and (iv) capacity building for SINFOSA in different ecoregions.

Ecotourism and Conservation of Desert Biodiversity in Tunisia

Desert lands and biodiversity are unique, since plants and animals have shown tremendous resilience to water scarcity, moisture stress, and temperature variations over time. Tunisia is home to such unique and globally significant biodiversity, which however, is being increasingly influenced by a number of threats from human activities. Preparatory studies by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Tunisia, in Partnership with German Technical Assistance, have identified main issues/constraints to conservation of desert lands and biodiversity, and to development of ecotourism in the country. These are: Environmental

degradation, climate change, institutional barriers, protected area management, and lack of stakeholder participation, (mainly that of local communities), NGOs, and private sector. As part of the broader GEF Program on "Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region" (MENARID), the *Ecotourism and Conservation of Desert Biodiversity project* (GEF Grant: \$4,272,300,; Co-financing: 3,300,000; Total Project Cost: 7,772,300; GEF Agency: World Bank) was designed to address these constraints.

The main objective of the project is to develop sustainable nature-based tourism (or ecotourism), as a means to promote environmental, social and financial sustainability in Tunisia. By integrating conservation of desert biodiversity and desert lands at all levels of ecotourism development, the project will contribute to reducing and reversing the degradation of Tunisia's natural capital. A secondary aim is to generate local employment and revenue streams that would serve as an incentive for community and private sector engagement; this will indirectly contribute to conservation objective. As the natural resource base is strengthened, side-benefits of sustainability and higher resilience to climate change will be achieved.

The project will achieve the objective through following activities: 1) Creating an incentive framework for ecotourism at the Central Government, provincial and local levels, including promotion, provision of training, sensitization, inter-ministerial coordination, changes in laws and regulations, and private sector investments to support nature-based tourism development; 2) Supporting the preparation and implementation of Management Plans for selected protected areas/reserves with desert biodiversity; 3) Supporting Integrated Natural Resource Management in productive agricultural lands in arid provinces, complementing work in protected areas; 4) Investing in public infrastructure improvements, 5) establishing joint ventures between local communities, NGOs, and the public and private sectors at the selected sites/protected areas, and encouraging such ventures nation-wide. The lessons learnt by the project will be shared through MENARID with other countries in MNA, several of which also have large desert ecosystems that are under threat.



INTERNATIONAL WATERS FOCAL AREA

Between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010, the GEF Council approved 6 new projects in the international waters focal area and 2 other multi-focal projects with international waters components. The total allocation approved by Council in the reporting period was \$22.42 million supplemented by an additional \$ 77.86 million generated in co-financing from partners such as GEF agencies, recipient countries, bilateral agencies, and the private sector. With this past year serving as the last year of the GEF 4 Replenishment, little funding was left for the international waters area, which accounts for the small number of projects that could be presented to Council.

Sustainable Mediterranean Programmatic Approach

This year has seen Council approval for the remaining two international waters projects under the Sustainable Mediterranean programmatic approach. One of these is a national project in Morocco with the World Bank for integrated coastal zone management and the other is a regional project for Mediterranean countries with UNEP to address climatic variability in the context of their new Protocol to the Barcelona Convention on integrated coastal zone management. The Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program ("Sustainable MED") is a programmatic approach approved by the Council in June 2009 addressing the pressing water-related challenges facing the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts. Eight projects have now been approved under the program.

Notable Multi-focal International Waters Projects

Two multi-focal projects with both international waters and biodiversity focal area funding were approved this year. One project is with the World Bank for four countries of the Meso-America Barrier Reef system,

which is the second largest reef complex on the planet and is located in the Caribbean. The project helps with the policy framework for long-term financing of protection measures, including protected areas, as well as establishment of transboundary special watershed management areas to reduce stress on the reefs. The other multi-focal project is with UNDP and Mongolia and the Russian Federation for the Lake Baikal Basin. Baikal is the world's oldest and deepest lake, with 20 % of the Earth's freshwater. The upstream lake in Mongolia, Lake Hovsgol, is ancient as well and contains 70 % of Mongolia's freshwater. The GEF project will introduce integrated natural resources management and reduce threats to basin water quality.

Endorsement of International Waters Projects

Among the international waters projects endorsed by the GEF CEO during this period, three stand out for their importance. The GEF/World Bank *Tunisia Northern Tunis Wastewater Project* was endorsed in June, 2010 and is a key innovative project under the Sustainable MED program. The project will reduce pollution of the Mediterranean by reuse of treated sewage wastewater in agriculture. Ultimately \$US 500,000,000 will accompany the GEF grant to make de-pollution of the Mediterranean and wastewater reuse in agriculture a reality. Another GEF/World Bank international waters project entitled *Kenya Coastal Development Project* combines \$US 35 million in lending operations with \$US5 mil in GEF to improve governance of coastal and marine fisheries, improve compliance with licensing requirements, and promote sustainable alternative coastal livelihoods for those not fishing as a contribution to the marine-related Johannesburg targets of 2002. This project is one of several included under a pilot programmatic approach in international waters for *Sustainable Fisheries in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa*.



The third innovative project endorsed in the last year addressed a transboundary aquifer system in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Montenegro. The GEF/UNDP project *Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System* covers an area highly vulnerable to pollution and is one of the first globally to introduce integrated management principles to protect and sustain this important transboundary waters supply source. With much more water located in underground aquifers rather than rivers and lakes, this long-ignored type of waterbody is becoming more important for drought management planning as climatic variability and rainfall patterns shift due to warming.

GEF Participation at UN Law of the Sea Consultations

Eleventh Meeting of the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, 21-25 June 2010, UN, New York. The GEF participated at the 11th meeting of the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea held from 21 to 25 June 2010 at UN Headquarters (HQ). The focus was on "capacity-building in ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including marine science." The GEF Secretariat made a presentation on GEF's Approaches, Best Practices and Opportunities for Improved Capacity Development and Technology Transfer related to Oceans and the Law of the Sea. The presentation was

well-received and generated interactive discussions from developing countries through sharing capacity-building and knowledge-management activities conducted by the GEF through the International Waters LEARN Programme (IW LEARN). The presentation also highlighted capacity development components of: Water governance and sustainable fisheries; the Coral Triangle Initiative; Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) to strengthen coastal and ocean governance based on partnerships with a multi-stakeholder approach from the local through the international level; the Sulu-Celebes LME; the Humboldt Current LME; the Timor-Arafura Sea and the project to strengthen the engagement of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Convention and management framework.

Eighth Round of Informal Consultations of States Parties (ICSP) to the UNFSA-Fish Stocks Agreement, 16-19 March 2010, UN, New York. The GEF was invited and participated in the eighth round of ICSP to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The meeting's outcome was a progress report - to which the GEF's technical report contribution was highly praised - on the promotion of a wider participation in the agreement, capacity building, compatibility of



conservation and management measures, enforcement and port state measures and the relationship between the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and UNCLOS processes.



1

BACKGROUND ON INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Freshwater, saltwater, 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 our 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, over-polluted, and suffer from serious multi-country 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 these 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.

At the end of fiscal year 2010, the GEF has generated more than \$ 7 billion in assistance in the international waters focal area, consisting of \$ 1,149 million in GEF investments and \$ 6,457 million in co-financing from GEF partners worldwide.



ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR LDCF AND SCCF

The GEF's investments on adaptation activities are managed through three different funds: 1) Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) established to help the Least Developed Countries respond to their urgent and immediate adaptation needs, 2) Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) established to support adaptation and technology transfer in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC, and 3) the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) under the GEF Trust Fund, a \$50 million allocation designed to support pilot and demonstration adaptation projects.

Between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010, the GEF approved and endorsed \$65.8 M of new investments in the LDCF (20 FSPs), \$38.8 M in the SCCF (10 projects: 2 MSP, 8 FSPs)¹¹ and \$4.8 M in the SPA (2 projects: 1 MSP and 1 FSP).

The total GEF, LDCF, and SCCF allocations for adaptation during the reporting period was \$109,612,335 with an additional \$202,667,401 generated in co-financing from partners. The tables below reflect this information, distributed by fund.

TABLE 4: THE TOTAL GEF, LDCF, AND SCCF ALLOCATION FOR ADAPTATION

LDCF	GEF Grant	Co-financing	No. of Projects	MSP	FSP
Projects Approved FY2010 ¹²	\$25,503,335	\$56,445,450	7	0	8
CEO Endorsements FY2010	\$40,360,000	\$71,202,000	13	0	13
TOTAL LDCF Approvals/Endorsements FY10	\$65,863,335	\$136,712,450	20	0	20

SCCF	GEF Grant	Co-financing	No. of Projects	MSP	FSP
Projects Approved FY2010 ¹³	\$6,234,091	\$17,135,000	4	2	2
CEO Endorsements FY 2010	\$32,655,818	\$122,429,681	6	0	6
TOTAL SCCF Approvals/Endorsements FY10	\$38,889,909	\$139,564,681	10	2	8

SPA	GEF Grant	Co-financing	No. of Projects	MSP	FSP
Projects Approved FY2010 ¹⁴	\$859,091	\$2,577,270	1	X	
CEO Endorsements FY2010	\$4,000,000	\$4,080,000	1		X
TOTAL SPA Approvals/Endorsements FY10	\$4,859,091	\$6,657,270	2	1	1

¹¹ One SCCF FSP project (GEF ID 4040- Technology Transfer Pilot Renewable CO2 Capture and Storage from Sugar Fermentation Industry in Sao Paulo, Brazil) is included in this amount, despite the fact that it has no adaptation components; it was funded under the Technology Transfer window of the SCCF, rather than under the Adaptation window. Total SCCF amount for this project is \$2.7 M, and total co-financing is \$7.715 M.

¹² For purposes of this Annual Report, the title "Projects Approved FY2010" refers to all projects which have a "PIF approval date" between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010, and also have either a "Council Approval date" in FY2010 (for FSPs), or a "CEO Approval date" in FY2010 (for MSPs).

¹³ Idem.

¹⁴ Idem.

The SPA portfolio is now completed. It consisted of 26 projects (17 FSP and 9 MSP) amounting to US \$48.3 million. The SPA initiative raised \$649 million of co-financing, and thus had a significant catalytic effect. Among their major achievements, the SPA projects under implementation have promoted adaptation technology transfer (in 55% of the projects); provided training of local staff and decision makers; and implemented successful community-based adaptation pilots in over 10 countries.

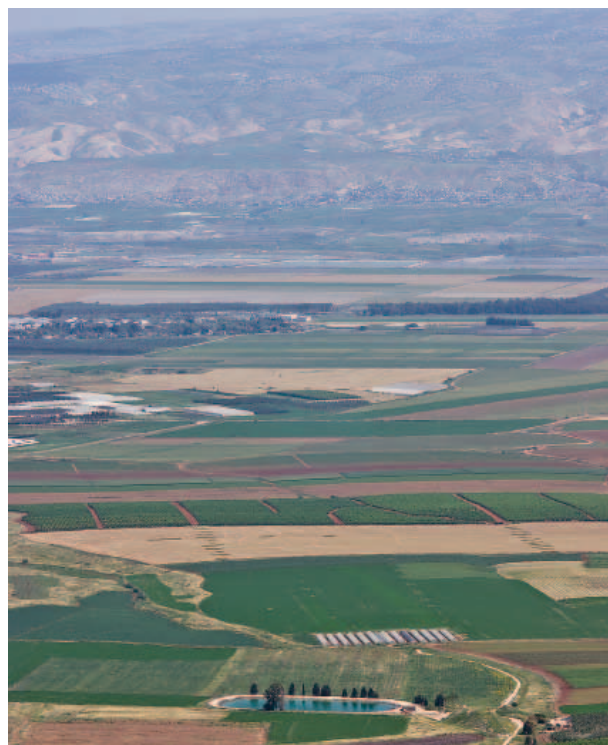
Since their inception, the LDCF and SCCF have provided more than \$259 millions in support to more than 71 countries worldwide. For fiscal year 2010 alone, the LDCF portfolio experienced an increase of 23.3% in number of approved projects; while the SCCF experienced an increase of 13%. LDCF and SCCF projects have been crucial in opening paths towards climate-resilient development and doing concrete actions on the ground. Significant impacts of these projects range from the development and implementation of national policies aimed to strengthen adaptive capacity (i.e. the first National Adaptation Plans in countries like Colombia) to piloting adaptation technology transfer (i.e., Jordan water-use technology to reduce vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate change).

For fiscal year 2010, adaptation projects worth highlighting seek to implement innovative methods to tackle three specific activity sectors: technology transfer in agriculture (SCCF project in Jordan), disaster risk preparedness in coastal communities (SCCF project in Thailand), and forestry and adaptation linkages (LDCF project in Samoa).

Enabling Technology Transfer for Resilient Agriculture in Jordan

With the financial support of a US \$2.15 M grant from SCCF resources, IFAD is implementing a ground-breaking technology transfer irrigation project in Jordan. The project aims to reduce the vulnerability of the agriculture sector in the country to elevated water scarcity induced by climate change. The approach of this project is to link technology transfer on agricultural water efficiency, climate change response, and rural development. The project deploys an efficient water-use technology called Dutyion Root Hydration System (dRHS), held by DuPont. This innovative technology removes contaminants that cause elevated salinity, and offers higher energy efficiency than conventional desalination and irrigation methods due to its use of gravity.

The project pilots this technology by installing it on 200 hectares, with approximately 5,000 meters of pipes per hectare. Water use is expected to improve efficiency by at least 30%. The project also provides targeted training on the installation and use of the system, by providing training to 200 farmers and 20 irrigation technicians. National and local government officials will be trained on the potential of this technology as an adaptation measure to climate change in the country.



Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities in Thailand

Climate change is projected to have severe impacts in Thailand, especially on its coastal communities which are particularly vulnerable to floods, droughts, and tropical cyclones. This has further increased public concern and awareness of the importance of risk reduction management and adaptation. With the support of US \$909,091 from SCCF resources, UNDP is implementing a project which will deliver tangible adaptation benefits to fragile coastal communities in Thailand. The project aims to develop the resilience of ten vulnerable communities in at least six pilot coastal districts to climate-induced threats and extreme weather events; it seeks to replicate the selected adaptation options throughout the country in the future. This will be done through close collaboration with the Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS), the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), the South Asian Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (SEA-START), and relevant government agencies.

Each target community will develop a participatory "Climate Risk Reduction" proposal which identifies concrete climate change vulnerabilities and priority adaptation activities. These coastal districts will provide a cross-section of livelihoods in different coastal ecosystems, at the forefront of experiencing climate-induced disasters. Subsequently, selected priority activities in each community will be funded by the project on a pilot basis.

The project is consistent with Thailand's development needs stated in the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011), the National Strategy on Climate Change (2008-2012), and the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. The project will implement community-based adaptation measures and provide specific small-scale investments that contribute to national climate risk management priorities.



Integrating Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa

Under the LDCF, a total grant of \$2.6 M helps fund a UNDP project in Samoa, which aims to 1) build stakeholder capacity to increase resilience against rising sea water levels and identify options to address climate change risks; 2) enhance community capabilities to develop and implement response strategies and measures to respond to the adverse effects of climate change; and 3) improve local awareness and understanding of communities and other key stakeholders about the necessity and benefits of preparedness for climate change risks. The project is a key addition to other ongoing GEF projects in Samoa.

The project will cover approximately 10,000 Ha of native forestry areas (NPs and customary upland areas); and at least 20,000 Ha lowland agroforestry areas, involving directly 26 villages in 3 different areas of the country, 2 of on the island of Upolu and 1 on Savaii. It is expected that, as a result of the combined policy, climate-resilient agro-forestry practices, knowledge management activities, and food security in the target areas will be significantly enhanced. The integrated watershed level land use and forestry measures will contribute to enhancing water supply for both agricultural and domestic use. The increased yields and variety of crops, as well as the use of them for food processing, fodder, or construction material will contribute to livelihood diversification and alternative income opportunities. The enhanced food and water supply will also result in health benefits.



RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT—FY2010

■ RBM has been given a central place in the GEF-5 strategy development. All focal area strategies have been developed with results-frameworks that are integrated within the overall corporate results framework. In 2010, as part of the replenishment process, four strategic goals were defined for the GEF:

- **Goal 1** - Conserve, sustainably use, and manage biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resources globally, taking into account the anticipated impacts of climate change.
- **Goal 2** - Reduce global climate change risks by:
 - 1) Stabilizing atmospheric GHG concentrations through emission reduction actions; and
 - 2) Assisting countries to adapt to climate change, including variability.
- **Goal 3** - Promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle to minimize adverse effects on human health and the global environment.
- **Goal 4** - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.

■ In developing the results frameworks for each of the focal areas and corporate program strategies, the GEF has delineated the outcome and output indicators it will monitor to track progress toward results. The table on the next page provides select examples for several of the GEF focal areas.

■ The 2010 Annual Monitoring Review (AMR), highlights achievements in 117 countries, for 607 projects and programs that began implementation on or before July 1, 2009. Specifically, the 2010 report includes all projects under implementation, for at least

part of the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010, as part of the GEF's active portfolio. Of the projects under implementation, 86% have received a moderately satisfactory rating or better, indicating that these projects are on track to meet their objectives.

■ During fiscal year 2010, the GEF has laid the foundation for a strong RBM system, one that will help the organization not only measure results but learn from the richness of the projects and programs the GEF funds.



TABLE 5: RESULTS FOR SELECT FOCAL AREAS

Focal Area Objectives	Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Core Outputs
Biodiversity Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems	Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas. <i>Indicator 1.1: Protected area management effectiveness score as recorded by Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.</i>	Output 1.1. New protected areas (number) and coverage (hectares) of unprotected ecosystems. Output 1.2. New protected areas (number) and coverage (hectares) of unprotected threatened species (number).
	Outcome 1.2: Increased revenue for protected area systems to meet total expenditures required for management. <i>Indicator 1.2: Funding gap for management of protected area systems as recorded by protected area financing scorecards.</i>	Output 1.3. Sustainable financing plans (number).
Climate Change Renewable Energy: Promote investment in renewable energy technologies	Outcome 3.1: Favorable policy and regulatory environment created for renewable energy investments <i>Indicator 3.1: Extent to which RE policies and regulations are adopted and enforced (score of 1 to 5)</i>	Output 3.1: Renewable energy policy and regulation in place Output 3.2: Renewable energy capacity installed
	Outcome 3.2: Investment in renewable energy technologies increased <i>Indicator 3.2: Volume of investment mobilized</i>	Output 3.3: Electricity and heat produced from renewable sources
Land Degradation Forest Landscapes: Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in drylands, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependant people	Outcome 2.1: An enhanced enabling environment within the forest sector in dryland dominated countries <i>Indicator 2.1 Forestry policies support smallholder and community tenure security</i>	Output 2.1 National policies that guarantee smallholder and community tenure security Output 2.2 Types of innovative SFM practices introduced at field level
	Outcome 2.2: Improved forest management in drylands <i>Indicator 2.2 Increased land area under sustainable forest management practices</i>	Output 2.3 Suitable SFM interventions to increase/maintain natural forest cover in dryland production landscapes
	Outcome 2.3: Sustained flow of services in forest ecosystems in drylands <i>Indicator 2.3 Increased quantity and quality of forests in dryland ecosystems</i>	Output 2.4 Appropriate actions to diversify the financial resource base
	Outcome 2.4: Increased investments in SFM in dryland forests ecosystems <i>Indicator 2.4 Increased resources flowing to SFM from diverse sources (e.g. PES, small credit schemes, voluntary carbon market)</i>	Output 2.5 Information on SFM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated





GEF NGO NETWORK

The GEF NGO Network, which was established in 1995 to link together organizations accredited to GEF and facilitates input to GEF policy-making, was further strengthened in 2009-10. The Network was guided by its strategic plan, and the following three key objectives:

- 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
- To Strengthen the GEF NGO Network Capacity

During the period July 2009- June 2010 the GEF NGO Network further enhanced efforts to engage civil society in the work of GEF. At the global and regional levels this was facilitated by the work of the through organization of a range of events and dialogues and operation of various outreach mechanisms. Civil society organizations also gave enhanced input to the work of GEF through input to the GEF Council, regional consultations, meetings related to the GEF replenishment as well as directly at the national and local levels.

The outreach capability of the GEF NGO Network was facilitated through the operation and enhancement of the Network's own website: www.gefngo.org. The website acts as both an information source as well as 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 2009-10. GEF Civil Society consultations were organized by the Network immediately prior to the 36th GEF Council meeting in November 2009 and the 38th GEF Council in June 2010. They were attended by GEF NGO Network members, GEF Secretariat and agency representatives

and GEF Council Members. The focus of the Network at the November consultation was on highlighting the role of civil society in the implementation of GEF programmes as well as showcasing the strategy and outreach capability of the Network. In the 36th Council meeting, the network made headway in getting the Council to agree to a further review of funding for SGP in GEF 5 and ensure a smooth transition for upgraded countries. The Network's input was also taken into consideration in development of the new GEF resource allocation mechanism (STAR). The Network also called for provision of significant funds, strengthening the participants from LDCs and conventions in the SCCF/ LDCF Council and opening up more opportunities for civil society in implementation.

The focus in 38th GEF Council meeting was on the implementation of the key reforms for the new phase of GEF funding (GEF5). With regards to civil society engagement, the agreed outputs included a review the effectiveness of GEFs policies and procedures to engage civil society and the establishment of new mechanisms for planning of the use of national allocations (a range of consultations at country and sub-regional level to enhance the engagement of stakeholders (including CSOs) in the GEF planning and decision making process)

Starting in June 2009, the Network was invited to represent Civil society in the GEF Replenishment process. During the GEF 5 replenishment meetings in October 2009, March 2010 and May 2010, the Network highlighted key concerns and encouraged strengthening of civil society engagement and partnership in GEF 5. One of the final outcomes of the replenishment negotiation was that GEF agreed to establish a process to enhance engagement of CSOs in GEF 5.

One of the major activities in the year was the GEF Assembly in Uruguay in May 2010. At this time, the network organized a CSO Forum attended by over 300 participants. At this forum, a wide range of topics was reviewed, including the role of civil society organizations in safeguarding the global environment at national, regional and global levels; the special role of indigenous peoples and local communities; successes, challenges and opportunities from CSO experience of GEF in the Latin America region; and the expectations and options for reforms to enhance the effective participation of civil society in GEF 5 (2010-2014). The key conclusion from the Forum was that the civil society organizations have been one of the most important partners of GEF since its inception and have pioneered innovative approaches to effectively engage civil society in safeguarding the global environment, but declines in support levels over the past four years and insufficient mechanisms to effectively empower civil society is now jeopardizing the key results.

Building on an initiative started in 2009, a dialogue was organized between GEF and civil society organizations attending the UNFCCC COP15 in Copenhagen in December 2009. The GEF NGO Network and the GEF Secretariat organized face-to-face interactive dialogues between the GEF CEO and senior CSO representatives. 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 as well as the nature of the GEF reforms being discussed in the replenishment process.

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.

At the regional level, activities were undertaken by the RFPs and IP Focal Points (IPFPs) in their respective region to enhance the role of civil society in the GEF activities and in promoting the Network. Among the key activities undertaken by RFPs in 11 regions were :

- Dissemination of information about events, meetings, updates and comment pertaining to environment and GEF activities to CSOs in their respective regions.
- Soliciting and collating of inputs and comments from the constituency on GNN position papers, GEF papers, etc.
- Promote the network through emails, website and meetings to encourage more local CSOs to be a part of the network.
- Sharing and dissemination of information on funding opportunities including SGP.
- Recommendation of participants from their region for participation in the GEF meetings, eg. Council, country support programme regional meetings, etc.

Through the regional focal points, GEF and its programs and activities were promoted to civil society in different regions through emails, newsletters and in some cases, dialogues and forums. For, the GEF5 forum organized in Berlin on 20 Jan 2010 by the European RFP. Overall these have supported the enhancement of the understanding of the work of GEF and the GEF NGO Network in relation to GEF focal areas.

With regards to the Small Grant Programme (SGP), the Network participated in an Extended SGP Steering Committee in March 2010 to review a guide on the future development of the SGP programme, including the upgrading of 10 countries. The Network also promoted the early allocation of resources to the SGP.

During the year, the organizational and operational capacity of the Network was strengthened with adoption of a new set of rules and procedures for the Network in May 2010 including new arrangements for membership, elections and financial management. At the national levels, the communication between the Regional Focal Points (RFPs) and their constituency (for both members and non-members) has been enhanced via emails, newsletters and dialogues.

In March 2010, the Network formally took over the issue of NGO accreditation to GEF which was replaced by membership in the GEF NGO Network by agreement with the GEF Council. An online membership administration and development system was established integrated with the Network website. Promotion was undertaken at global, regional and local levels and the number of active members is increasing.









GEF COUNTRY SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Overview

The Country Support Programme (CSP) is a \$12 million four-year capacity building initiative that is available to the countries eligible for GEF support. This multi-focal area global project became operational in June 2006 and it was managed by UNEP until June 2010 and by UNDP until December 2010. In June 2010, the Council approved the proposal for the Secretariat to execute a reformed Country Support Program.

The programme's overall objective is to strengthen the capacity of GEF Focal Points to effectively carry out their mandates for supporting global environmental programs in their countries and constituencies; this includes the improvement of national planning and constituency coordination on global environmental issues. The programme implementation has been organized around three main support components: (i) country-specific financial support based on national work plans; (ii) development of a GEF country and constituency knowledge management framework; and (iii) targeted capacity building through sub-regional information exchange and training workshops. Travel and per diem support are also offered to focal points attending constituency meetings and familiarization seminars.

This document reports on the components mentioned above during the period July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010.

Description

CSP support is organized around three components implemented by UNEP and UNDP (with UNOPS execution) as follows.

Component I - Country-specific assistance based on national work plans. This component commenced in February 2006 and concluded in December 2009. It has three modules encompassing (i) direct funding support for countries based on approved work plans; (ii) funding for multi-country Constituency Meetings to discuss GEF policy issues and develop common positions for the

GEF Council; and (iii) Familiarization Seminars to train new Focal Points.

Under the *first module (direct support)*, countries are eligible to receive US\$ 8,000 each year on the basis of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and annual work plans; the grants are replenished annually upon the approval of progress and financial expenditure reports. Funds are available for in-country awareness raising and information sharing, database development, design of national websites, and creation of reference libraries on GEF activities. This module is reflected in the project document and is implemented by UNEP under a separate agreement. 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.



During fiscal year 2010, 25 countries had accessed CSP direct-support funding. This number includes countries that had accessed multiple tranches of funding (11 countries from Africa; 4 countries from Asia, 4 countries from Europe & CIS; 1 country from Latin America, and 5 countries from the Caribbean and Pacific Islands.)

Under the *second module (constituency meetings)*, CSP provides financial support for facilitating coordination and communication among the members of the constituencies. 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, at two constituency meetings a year, previously to the bi-annual Council Meeting. 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. The meetings are organized at the request of the Council Member, who is responsible of coordinating the logistical and substantive parts of the meeting. The purpose of this activity is to enable the Council Members of recipient countries to meet with their constituency partners in order to discuss matters and to define constituency positions for Council meetings. These meetings also provide an opportunity to share information and obtain feedback on issues on the Council's agenda, to review country and constituency coordination issues, to enhance communication and outreach efforts, to decide upon constituency governance issues, such as the order in which countries will assume Council Member and Alternate seats (rotation agreements), and discuss implementation of GEF projects and share lessons learned.

During fiscal year 2010, 15 constituency meetings were held: Central Asia (Ulan Bator, Mongolia); East Europe CIS (Berne, Switzerland); Caribbean (Bridgetown, Barbados); East Asia (Beirut, Lebanon); South Cone (Asuncion, Paraguay); West Africa (Accra, Ghana); Southern Africa (Mbabane, Swaziland); Central Asia (Dhaka, Bangladesh); East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia); East Asia (Amman, Jordan); East Europe CIS (Berne, Switzerland); Southern Africa (Maseru, Lesotho); South Cone (Punta del Este, Uruguay); West & Central Africa (Punta del Este, Uruguay); and South West Africa (Punta del este, Uruguay).

Under the *third module (familiarization seminars)*, this activity is designed to help to train new country focal points, new GEF Agency officers, and other stakeholders (e.g. recipient country convention focal points) on GEF strategies, policies and procedures. None familiarization seminar was done during fiscal year 2010.

Component II - Development of a GEF country and constituency knowledge management framework.

This component has focused on the design of a knowledge facility website for GEF Focal Points (www.gefcountrysupport.org) that offers information on GEF structure, policies, focal areas and project cycle, in addition to knowledge materials (on topics such as national coordination, tracking country portfolios, mainstreaming environmental issues and the role of civil society), management tools (regional/country pages, rosters of GEF council members, information on GEF constituencies, constituency pages, an events calendar), a discussion forum for focal points, an advanced search tool and partnership links to related organizations and websites. The component is implemented by UNDP and executed through UNOPS.

During fiscal year 2010, 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.

Component III: Targeted capacity building through sub-regional information exchange and training workshops.

Since 2007, the CSP has offered a series of annual Sub-regional Workshops (SRWs) for GEF Focal Points. The workshops are intended to provide Focal Points with an opportunity to meet GEF Partners (both from the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies) and counterparts from other countries to discuss and review policies and procedures, and to share experiences drawn from the development and implementation of GEF projects. The stated objectives of the SRWs include: (1) to facilitate focal points' learning about new directions

and developments in the GEF and interactions with GEF partners; (2) to share knowledge and learn from country and regional experiences on priority themes and topics; and (3) to help focal points in managing their workloads in relation to the GEF, providing information on the types of support available to them. In several workshops a 4th objective was to enable focal points' to participate in and provide feedback towards major GEF Evaluations. This component is implemented by UNDP with UNOPS execution.

Since FY 2009, the CSP has also introduced one-day project site visits to GEF projects as a feature of subregional workshops, in response to interest expressed by focal points to learn from project experiences on the ground. The majority of subregional workshops developed during FY 2010 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 2009 such as the RAF mid-term Review, workshops in 2010 have also focused on the OPS4 evaluation, briefings on the GEF replenishment, proposals for STAR, and other emerging GEF issues.

During fiscal year 2010, 6 sub-regional workshops were held (West and Central Africa in Ghana, July 2009; Latin America in Peru, September – October 2009; Middle East, North Africa and

West Asia in Egypt, October 2009; Pacific Islands in Papua New Guinea, February 2010; South and East Asia in Vietnam, March 2010; and Europe & CIS in Turkey, April 2010).



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 GEF4 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 multistakeholder dialogue and sharing of information and experiences, leading to action on national GEF matters through strategic national priority-setting and strengthened coordination and partnerships. National dialogues provide unique country-level forums for broad information exchange 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 multistakeholder 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 and 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 area, and cross-cutting strategies.

Two national dialogues were held during fiscal year 2010 as follows: Suriname, July 2009; and Tanzania, October 2009.



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

Between July 1, 2009, and June 30, 2010 the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) supported the projects of 1,756 civil society community-based organizations, reaching a landmark of more than 13,500 projects supported in 122 participating countries. The total new GEF grant allocation for the SGP Country Programmes during this reporting period was over US\$49.6 million, and leveraged US\$53.8 million in cash and in-kind co-financing from partner civil society organizations (CSOs) and community grantees as well as GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, national and local governments, and the private sector. Since 1992 until to this reporting period, SGP has generated co-financing of more than \$440 million to meet its one-to-one ratio of co-financing target.

Start up of New Countries

During this reporting period, SGP conducted two appraisal missions for the start up of the last 2 countries entering the programme during OP4, Algeria and Guinea Bissau resulting on 122 SGP countries.

SGP Projects in GEF Focal Areas

Biodiversity and Cross-cutting Support to Indigenous Peoples

Since its inception in 1992, the SGP has provided a cumulative total of some 7,422 small grants to local civil society and community based organizations for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as for the safeguard of ecosystem services upon which local populations depend for their everyday needs and livelihoods.

During this reporting period, SGP supported some 848 small grants in the biodiversity focal area (averaging \$27,530) for a total funding envelope of \$23.35 million, mobilizing an additional \$25.45 million in project-level cash and in-kind co-financing. At least 22%

of these projects also contributed to other GEF focal areas, in particular land degradation and resilience to climate change, as part of an integrated multi-focal area approach at the local level.

Some notable projects include the 'Association de préservation du Gombessa' which has been working with local coastal communities in the Comoros islands in the Indian Ocean to crate and inventory and document critical information about the little known Coelacanth, a rare "fossil fish" once thought to be extinct, found almost exclusively around the remote volcanic islands. The SGP project includes a number of components including techniques to resuscitate any Coelacanthes accidentally caught by the local fishing population; a visitor interpretation strategy; as well as the establishment of a community monitoring protocol for the endangered species.

In Bulgaria, SGP has contributed directly to the conservation of the majestic Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), a flagship species found in and around the Natura 2000 site of 'Sakar' which harbors 19 species included in IUCN Red List, including the Marbled polecat. Ten out of the seventeen known occupied nests of the globally threatened Imperial Eagle in Bulgaria are located within the project site. Whilst Sakar is located between two of the most popular bird-watching sites in Bulgaria, the protection of the site was previously relatively undervalued. With SGP support, an attractive Information Center, powered by solar energy, has been built dedicated to the conservation of the flagship species through satellite tracking of the eagles; building of artificial nests; restoration of 5 plots of riparian forests; piloting of compensation schemes for farmers that suffer any crop-related



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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 watershed, the protection of mangroves, and the responsible stewardship of coral reefs and sea grass beds. In this regard, many communities and CSOs actively need political support, financial resources, and other forms of recognition to strengthen their governance role in biodiversity, climate change or land use and land-use change options, which contribute to sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) serves as the financial mechanism for implementation of the global conventions on biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants in partnership with its implementing agencies is providing funding to the program to support civil society actions and initiatives to implement the global conventions. The GEF is also in the process of extending and strengthening the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) to work with and complement the work of each relevant focal area. With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Implementing Agency, the SGP reaches out to identify CSOs and CBOs especially 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 with majority is CSOs and CBO representatives. SGP actively helps these communities and their local nongovernmental organization partners to develop and implement small, highly targeted projects to address specific local challenges linked to land degradation, climate change, biodiversity, POPs and other focal areas with grant support of up to \$50,000 per Operational Phase.

damages; improvement of municipal planning procedures for the 125,000 hectares of the Natura 2000 site; as well as zero impact eco-tourism development.

In Cameroon, the SGP has been working with local faith-based organizations to support indigenous hunter-gatherer Bakola or “pygmy” peoples to develop their non-timber forest products, improve semi-domesticated honey production, and promote sustainable production of locally available riverine fish for poverty reduction and community empowerment. Fifty percent of the indigenous participants trained by the project have been female community members, taking part in capacity development activities to monitor fish hatcheries and enforce local community regulations on the utilization of appropriate size local fishing nets.

In Belize, with ongoing global co-financing from the United Nations Foundation, the SGP Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation programme (COMPACT) has been strengthening the local ownership of the Port Honduras Marine Reserve through a “community stewards” programme. Through the actions of a local NGO, the Toledo Institute for Development and Environment, fifteen community stewards, drawn from the local coastal fishing populations were trained in monitoring of fish catches and the reporting of illegal activities and are now actively contributing to the governance of the marine protected areas located in Southern Belize.

The individual project in Belize contributes to COMPACT’s global strategy to “demonstrate by complementing and adding value to existing conservation programmes, how community-level initiatives can significantly increase the effectiveness





of biodiversity conservation in and around World Heritage Sites". Although the Port Honduras Marine Reserve was not part of the original Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System World Heritage Site nomination, the reserve contains a robust belt of mangroves which serve as one of the most important fish nurseries in the Caribbean and habitat for various endangered species including the West Indian Manatee, the American saltwater crocodile, and Morelet's crocodile. Through joint work between the UNESCO national committee and COMPACT, the marine reserve has recently been recommended for inclusion as part of a serial nomination or "extension" of the protection of the WHS.

Building on the previous reporting period, SGP continued its GEF-4 focus on the appropriate recognition and support for Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), which encompass a broad array of conservation practices of indigenous peoples and local communities across the world. At the global level,



SGP consolidated its collaboration with the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) with the piloting of a Global Registry on ICCAs which was explicitly referenced as part of the protected areas coverage targets in the CBD SBSTTA guidance paper (May 2010) submitted to the Nagoya Conference of the Parties in October 2010.

Climate Change

During this reporting period, SGP supported 481 climate change projects for a total of 15.8 million in grants and leveraging over 19 million in co-financing. Most of the projects are in renewable energy (60%), followed by projects on energy efficiency and conservation (29%), and sustainable transport (11%).

SGP Belarus supported three projects aimed at restoring the hydrological regime and peat ecosystems on the "Ostrovskoe" raised bog thus, preventing peat-bog fires, preserving biodiversity and reducing GHG emissions. The community approach which included awareness campaigns and scientific studies to monitor the hydrological regime proved to be so successful, that this project was developed into a GEF full-sized project and is now implemented by UNDP.

In Egypt, the continued work of SGP in supporting demonstration projects on renewable energy technologies (solar, biomass) and low carbon transport has been so successful that SGP Egypt is now going to assist in the implementation of 3 GEF full-size projects on energy efficiency, sustainable transport and promotion of biomass. Besides, SGP established a partnership with the Ministry of Environment and a private construction company (Arab Contractor, Osman Ahmed Osman) to implement a "Green Building project" with a total co-funding of \$200,000.

A good example of how community work can influence policy is the case of Kenya. SGP Kenya has strategically supported interrelated projects that promote the cultivation of *Jatropha curcas* and the production of *Jatropha* for biofuel. However, in addition to supporting the projects, SGP has been sharing the outcomes generated by the *Jatropha curcas* biofuel projects with the Ministry of Energy. To the point, that this knowledge exchange has successfully influenced the Biofuel Strategy Paper.

Similarly, SGP Pakistan has been working extensively in energy efficient stoves and housing. The Benazir Energy Efficient Housing project is a low cost, energy efficient and disaster resistant house model that was developed

with the support of SGP. In addition, the construction of the houses has provided jobs for the local population and the provided women with ownership of the houses. The model has been so successful that it was highlighted at the Global South-South Development Expo in 2009 and it is now being replicated and scaled-up. In particular, there is an agreement with WWF to build information centers; and another agreement with the government of Sindh and UNDP to upscale the project to 500 houses. SGP Pakistan is now assisting requests from other countries such as Haiti, Benin and Dominican Republic for the replication of this Energy Efficient Housing.

In Syria, SGP has focused on the promotion of biogas and contributed to the first guideline for biogas production, which in turn facilitated the replication of biogas use. SGP Uruguay, also pioneer the use of biodigesters and is now replicating the use of biodigesters in other regions of the country.

An interesting example on the influence of community work to the private sector is the case of Nepal, where SGP projects on biogas, solar energy, bio-briquettes and firewood efficient stoves are often replicated by the private sector. Similarly, SGP projects on biogas in Sri Lanka have been replicated by the government in hospitals and prisons.



Community-based adaptation and the GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation-SPA

The Community-Based Adaptation Programme (CBA) is a five-year United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) global initiative funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) within the Small Grants Programme (SGP) delivery mechanism. The UN Volunteers partners with UNDP and GEF/SGP to enhance community mobilization, recognize volunteers' contribution, and ensure inclusive participation around the project, as well as to facilitate capacity development of partner CSOs and CBOs. In addition, funding is provided by the Government of Japan, the Government of Switzerland, and AusAID. The CBA's goal is to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts.

From July 2009 thru June 2010, twenty-four (24) projects have been implemented. The grants released from SPA totaled to \$1.125, plus .528 in co-financing from the Government of Japan, the Government of Switzerland and AusAID. Total value of the projects implemented during this time period was \$1.653. CBA assists developing countries to integrate sustainable land management principles into national developing policies, this includes strengthening human, technical, and institutional capacities, and scaling-up sustainable land management practices that generate mutual benefits for the environment and local livelihoods.

As land degradation can be defined as the long-term loss of ecosystem functions and services caused by disturbances from which the land cannot recover by itself, represents one of the most alarming drivers of environmental degradation and socio-economic concerns. The strong commitment of CBA projects to the GEF-SGP Operational Program 15 (OP15) 'Sustainable Land Management' is reflected on its large portfolio of the 24 projects specifically addressing the issue of land degradation in seven countries. The solutions brought by the majority of these projects are a combination of "hardware" adaptation (physical infrastructure such as the construction of retention wall and the plantation of trees) and "software" adaptation (policy design, capacity building and awareness raising). While for some projects human activities are an important driver, the majority considers extreme climatic events (extremely high temperatures, heavy and erratic rainfall, high winds, cyclones) as the main factor contributing to land degradation. The most



common types of land degradation within CBA portfolio of projects are slope-driven erosion, wind erosion, water erosion, salt intrusion, and drought-induced degradation. Full description of the different kinds of land degradation within the portfolio of CBA projects are noted below.

CBA in the Mekong and Asia-Pacific Regions

In late 2009, SGP launched a new partnership with AusAID entitled the 'Mekong Asia Pacific Community-Based Adaptation' programme (MAP CBA). A strategic component of the programme is in capacity building. For this purpose, SGP led a series of technical and capacity-building activities during the two regional workshops in Samoa and Fiji with support from the UNDP Regional Centre in the Pacific (Fiji), UNDP Samoa in combination with GEF Regional Advisor on adaptation, UNV (Bonn), UNDP Cambodia and UNDP Bangkok, as well as independent experts from universities and research centres of excellence from New Zealand, Australia and Bangladesh. The workshops were attended by civil society organization, government officials, development practitioners and other experts.

International Waters

During the reporting period, 87 international waters projects have been funded with a total GEF grant of \$2.5 million, generating \$3.1 million co-financing. The regional distribution of portfolio is: Africa (38), Arab States (5), Asia and the Pacific (26), Europe and the CIS (12) and Latin America and the Caribbean (6). The International Waters portfolio accounts for about 5% of the portfolio, a slightly reduced share due to the RAF constraints on balanced portfolio development. In a number of countries, the funding comes only from RAF for climate change or biodiversity and therefore the non-RAF focal area portfolio is constrained. A multi-focal area approach has been promoted to relieve these constraints.

SGP supports the implementation of regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP) or equivalent regional agreements and provides a bridge 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, the South China Sea, and the Nile River and Niger River basins.



Collaboration with GEF full-sized projects is most effective when SGP is involved in the early stage of project development. During the reporting year, SGP has provided inputs to the development of a full-sized project entitled "Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer System", which included SGP as a delivery mechanism for community component of the project.

During the reporting period, a global systematic portfolio review was conducted to review the international waters portfolio in addressing climate change challenges to international waters management. The review was published as a technical report disseminated in the GEF Assembly meeting in June 2010. The study finds that proven international waters management approaches, with modifications to take into account climate risks, reduce vulnerability to climate-related risks and increase ecosystem and community resilience. The report can be found at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/SGPIW_Report_CRA-lo.pdf.

Land Degradation

During the reporting period, SGP supported 326 land degradation projects, with a total GEF grant amount of \$8.6 million together with \$8.9 million total co-financing. Africa is especially active, accounting for 41% of the portfolio with 134 projects. The other regions implemented 59% of the portfolio: Arab States (22), Asia and Pacific (62), Europe and the CIS (48) and Latin America and the Caribbean (60). Mongolia is the leading country in the land degradation portfolio with 30 projects, Ethiopia follows with 17, and Niger with 13 projects in land degradation.

SGP seeks to reduce land degradation and desertification by promoting sustainable grassland, forest and agricultural management. In Mongolia, Bulgan-Tes CBO developed a local sea-buckthorn garden with an irrigation system that helps to conserve surrounding ecology and maintain land moisture to combat sand movement. This practice is shared and replicated by other adjacent communities. SGP Ethiopia promoted viable traditional rangeland management systems by raising awareness amongst indigenous population, reducing overgrazing with traditional practices, and introducing alternative livelihoods. The good practices of sustainable grassland, forest and agriculture management have been compiled in three technical reports and disseminated globally.



Persistent Organic Pollutants

47 POPs projects were added to the SGP portfolio in the reporting period of 2009-2010, with a total GEF funding of \$1.2 million coupled with over a \$1 million in co-financing. The portfolio is spread quite evenly among regions: Africa (13), Arab States (6), Asia and the Pacific (12), Europe and CIS (6) and Latin America and the Caribbean (10). Remaining as the smallest focal area portfolio, POPs focal area continues its focus on building capacity for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, developing effective community-based actions in preventing, reducing, and phasing out POPs, and identifying good practices and promoting the replication and up-scaling of these practices.

As a result of global dissemination of the Cuba CNN Hero Award winning project, SGP has seen a proliferation of projects in sustainable waste-management as a way to prevent open-burning of waste, which produces both direct global environmental benefits and local benefits. It is estimated that 2,138 tons of POPs emission (such as dioxins and furans) have been prevented as a result of non-burning of solid waste from domestic, medical and other types of waste.

The online POPs training module (with five language versions online: English, French, Spanish, Russian, and

Arabic) plays a major role in promoting capacity and awareness-raising at the community level. As of today, the number of people who have been trained through the training module has reached more than 3,000 people.

SGP in Women's Empowerment

During this reporting period, SGP focused in creating knowledge materials that explain the work that SGP does in gender. For this purpose, SGP developed a Gender Fact Sheet that explains the approach of SGP to gender mainstreaming at the community Level which has been distributed widely. SGP has also been identifying successful projects that demonstrate gender mainstreaming in action.

An example of the impact of SGP has been highlighted in the magazine e-net, managed by Practical Action, for a successful best practice on women empowerment called "Biomass Fuel Efficiency Project Implemented by Tsirang Women Group, Bhutan".

The project on conservation of the native olive trees and medicinal herbs in Jordan by the Cultural Forum of Blind Women is remarkable in terms of empowering the vulnerable groups and integrating them into the conservation activities.



Recognition of SGP grantees

In this reporting period, 16 SGP grantees received prestigious national and international awards. In Brazil, SGP grantees received the 2009 Small Cultural Events Award, the 2009 HSBC Institute of Solidarity Award, the Business Responsibility Certification and the Chico Mendes Award, an award by the Ministry of Environment for the most important environment initiatives.

SGP grantees in Uruguay won the 2009 III National Prize for the Citizen Excellence and Golden Citizen Award and the 2009 Special Recognition at the "Feria Mundial de Municipios y Salud: Derechos, Ciudadanía y Gestión Local Integrada para el Desarrollo" in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

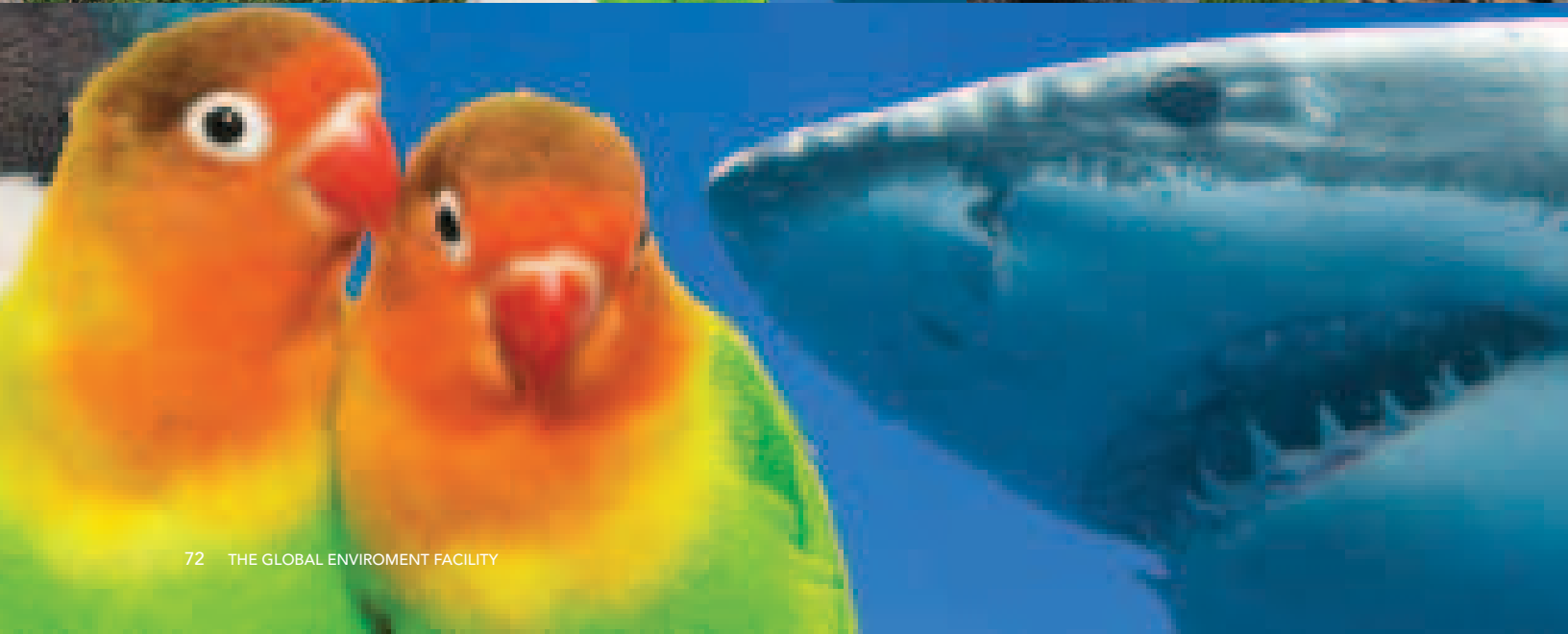
On October 7th 2009, at the presidential palace "La Moneda", former President of Chile Michele Bachelet recognized the work of Naturaleza Viva, an SGP grantee, with the Sello Bicentenario Award. This award is in recognition for the work of Naturaleza Viva in restoring the degraded land area of Villa Francia. Naturaleza Viva was selected along with 8 other initiatives from over 100 eligible candidates.

Similarly, the "Benazir Housing Model" developed by SGP Pakistan won the Global South-South Development Expo Award for its energy-efficient low cost housing solution. In addition, this innovative and sustainable housing project was presented to the Climate Change and Environment Panel of the Global South-South Development Expo-GSSD 2009 held on December 2009.

During this reporting period, SGP Grantees in Nepal, Mauritius and India also received prestigious awards including the Ashoka Senior Fellowship Award (India), the 2009 Environment Conservation Award (Nepal) and the 2009 African Union Commission Award for Women Researchers (Mauritius), among others.

These recognitions from a diverse group of institutions is a clear indication that projects supported by SGP are creating a powerful impact in the environment and in their communities, while also generating innovative models that serve for replication and up-scaling by other communities.





INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF BIODIVERSITY

In 2010, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) had increased emphasis on biodiversity, as part of the United Nations' International Year of Biodiversity aimed at raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity, to communicate the human cost of biodiversity loss, and to engage people, particularly youth, throughout the world in the fight to protect all life on Earth.

To this end, several events and activities, spanning from Washington D.C. to Nagoya, Japan were planned and implemented. Activities were conducted with multiple partners including both public and private sectors.

Some of the events and activities included:

- A congressional ceremony together with the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. honoring President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo of the Philippines and the Prime Minister of Norway, Jens Stoltenberg,
- Co-organized 2010 ICCF Gala honoring President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal,
- Production and distribution of the book entitled *Defying Extinction: Partnerships to Safeguard Global Biodiversity*, highlighting GEF's work on species conservation,
- Organization of a ministerial dialogue on business and biodiversity in Nagoya, Japan, as a high-level segment of the COP 10,
- Re-edited and distributed updated versions of the GEF biodiversity publication titled *Financing the Stewardship of Global Biodiversity* in both Spanish for use in Uruguay at the Fourth GEF Assembly and in Japanese at the COP 10,
- Launching of the "Save our Species" (SOS) biodiversity conservation initiative at a media event in Tokyo in April and with a press conference in Nagoya with the president of the World Bank, Robert Zoellick, the Vice President for Sustainability of NOKIA, Kirsi Sormunen, the Director General of IUCN, Julia Marton Lefevre, and the GEF CEO, Monique Barbut.
- Organizing and holding a press conference to present a new biodiversity program, "Alliance for Zero Extinction" together with RARE Conservation, Birdlife, and the World Bank,
- Launching a social media biodiversity awareness raising campaign involving celebrities,
- Organizing a photo and video contest on biodiversity that produced over 300 submissions which were featured on the GEF website,
- Producing a biodiversity exhibition for Earth Day displayed in the US Department of State,
- Together with the International League of Conservation Photographers produced a biodiversity promotional video that was shown in the US congress, In the stadiums of South Africa during the World Cup, as well as the Cannes International Film Festival in Venice, Italy,
- Jointly with UNESCO and CBD created a 36-panel interactive biodiversity travelling exhibition in English, French and Japanese and displayed in Paris, New York, Nagoya,
- Organized media training with special focus on biodiversity, at the COP 10 in Nagoya, Japan in October as well as the heads of states meeting on the Great Green Wall in Ndjamen, Chad, in June.

The outcomes of all these activities, while hard to quantify, were successful in reaching a greater number of people through novel means. The efforts of the GEF to actively seek out new ways of communicating the biodiversity message resulted in millions of people having access to information and being informed of the importance of biodiversity loss. The campaign, as a whole, garnered awards for the United Nations winning the 2010 Green Award for best global campaign.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The World Bank

The World Bank Group – one of the three original GEF implementing agencies - has been working to support and protect the natural environment for decades within the context of its mission to help countries achieve lasting poverty reduction through sustainable economic development that balances economic growth, social cohesion, and environmental protection. The World Bank Group's partnership with the GEF plays an integral part in the equation, within which GEF-funded initiatives are seen to encourage innovation and generate catalytic results on issues central to the global environmental agenda. In order to scale-up the impact of GEF contributions, the World Bank Group pursues integration of GEF-funded activities in its country partnership strategies and lending programs to promote efficient and effective programming, maximize leverage from both public and private sources and exploit thematic synergies, the ultimate goal being to stimulate larger transformational processes.

The World Bank Group's GEF portfolio continued to grow during 2010, reaching a cumulative total of 670 projects approved by the GEF Council valued at US \$4.5 billion, with an additional US \$25 billion in co-financing leveraged, one third from World Bank lending programs. While investment activities cover all six GEF focal areas, distribution of projects by focal area, has, since inception of the World Bank Group-GEF Program, been dominated by climate change (41%), and biodiversity (31%).

Climate Change

In fiscal year 2010 alone, the World Bank Group's active portfolio was comprised of 201 projects (176 FSPs and 25 MSPs) with a total grant value of US\$1.652 billion. During this period, 33% of effective GEF projects were blended and co-financed by World Bank/IDA resources. In terms of distribution by focal area, biodiversity and climate change projects continued to dominate the portfolio, representing 37% and 33% respectively.

The World Bank Group's GEF climate change portfolio promotes laying the foundation for the "mainstreaming" of low-carbon development. Projects within the Bank's GEF CC portfolio target a variety of sectors – i.e. renewables, energy efficiency, sustainable urban and transport development, and market transformation - and typically feature ways to mainstream reduction of GHG emissions into core energy sector investments, thus allowing the Bank to innovate and pilot new ideas while promoting scale up its engagement in climate change across Bank's client countries. World Bank Group-GEF grants for climate change mitigation have yielded significant GHG emissions reductions of over 250 million tons of CO2 equivalent to date.

The Sustainable Transport and Air Quality for Santiago project, completed in 2010, highlights the success of the approach adopted by the World Bank Group in more than 30 cities worldwide to support the redesign or upgrade of urban transport and transit systems. The city developed an Urban Transport Plan comprised



of transport-specific measures and targets for reduction of emissions of air pollutants with the goal of lowering ground transportation GHG emissions through promotion of a long-term modal shift to more efficient and less polluting forms of public passenger and non-motorized transport. Commercially-available bus technologies were tested and bidding conditions to favor introduction of clean technologies for transport in the municipality were developed. As a result, non-motorized trips along bikeways increased by 23% and 12% during winter and spring months respectively, and an assessment of emissions avoided between 2006 and

2009 estimated that over 100,000 tons of GHG were reduced due to changes in public system management and modal shifts from cars to bicycles.

Biodiversity

The World Bank Group manages more funds supporting biodiversity conservation and preservation than any other organization—over \$300 million annually, of which one third is sourced from the GEF. GEF grants under the World Bank Group's biodiversity portfolio are recognized as being instrumental in assisting client countries in integrating conservation efforts into wider landscape approaches and community-based economic development. In all regions, this has served to encourage substantial improvements in client countries' natural resources planning and management through improved institutional capacity, by bringing to the fore in national accounts the true value that natural resources and the ecosystem services contribute, and by opening the door to greater participatory processes.

An example of innovative work supported by GEF funding in the biodiversity focal area resides in the *Eco-Enterprises Fund*, which closed in FY2010. The project is considered a pioneer in the industry of environmentally-conscious investment of funds. Managed by the World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation (IFC), the project sought to mitigate threats to biodiversity conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean by creating economic incentives to protect critical natural resources. Small and medium enterprises were trained to put venture capital principles and tools to use through the development of sustainable business models targeting biodiversity conservation and social development goals. The Fund financed 23 SMEs in 10 countries with a total capital of \$6.3 million, which in turn allowed the SMEs to generate co-investment of \$36 million from other financial services providers motivated by the Fund's involvement. Results generated by the Fund were impressive: 535,456 hectares of land sustainably managed; 3,754 jobs created; over US \$90 million in financing generated by advisory services; and, nearly US \$191 million in sales revenue generated. In addition, the initiative fostered the efforts of the region's nonprofit community and conservation organizations in commercial enterprise development to diversify their funding base.

World Bank International Waters

In the International Waters focal area, World Bank Group-GEF projects continue to foster strategic regional and cross-border multi-state cooperation

and investment, bolstering institutions' management capacity and raising awareness. Though a regional approach can, at times, be challenging, it is a factor that has contributed to success. These projects have promoted the active involvement of all levels of governments, local communities and NGOs, whose active involvement lend a strong sense of commitment and local ownership to efforts underway.

In East Asia, the *Targeted Coral Reef Research Project* allowed research groups within the region to work collaboratively on specific project management questions, generating targeted new scientific and technical knowledge on coral reefs. A suite of practical management tools were developed, including cost-effective protocols for reef restoration, guidelines for setting realistic expectations for the use of remote sensing for reef monitoring, and establishing best-practice guidelines for monitoring coral disease, many of which are now in use by practitioners. The collaborative approach enhanced productivity, contributing to the publication of 176 papers published in recognized journals, and developed a living legacy tool: A new, dynamic and coherent regional network of recognized research capacity.

Land Degradation

Adoption of strategic land planning systems, sustainable agricultural practices, and sustainable rangeland management practices define World Bank Group GEF-funded interventions in support of the reduction and prevention of land degradation. Significant efforts are also made to mainstream sustainable land management (SLM) approaches into relevant national natural resource management (NRM) policies. The SLM approach applied is guided by bottom-up planning at the village level, including resource mapping of village lands, with participation of local stakeholders. The *Cameroon Sustainable Agro Pastoral and Land Management Promotion* project successfully put in place an innovative system for channeling funds to rural communities to finance prioritized collective land management infrastructure, and strengthened the capacity of communities and local governments to plan and manage their development. This has resulted in the construction of 138 rural water points, the development of 204 soil fertility and water management plans, the rehabilitation of 61 rural roads and, the completion of 120 micro sustainable land management projects. The project also promoted a collective prioritization approach that contributed significantly to reducing the potential for community conflict.

POPs

Awareness of the global threats related to the release and proliferation of toxic chemicals guides the World Bank Group's involvement in the persistent organic pollutants (POPs) focal area. The Bank's efforts underway in reducing and eliminating POPs is based on vast experience gained through work conducted in a variety of lending sectors in which environmental health concerns have been mainstreamed over time including, mining, industry, energy, solid waste management, agriculture, health care and transport. This has laid the foundation for the World Bank to assist clients to strive to forge synergies at the sector level as they seek to comply with their obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

Following Moldova's independence in the early 1990s, the country was littered with pollution hotspots resulting from vast quantities of abandoned obsolete pesticides that had been imported during the 1980s, as well as an accumulation of large amounts of PCB contaminated oils in electric capacitors and transformers at power installations. The *Moldova POPs Stockpiles Management and Destruction* project, which was completed in 2010, strengthened national regulatory and institutional arrangements prerequisite for the establishment of a modern regulatory system for the management and control of POPs and other toxic and harmful chemicals and wastes. A POPs residual areas identification and mapping exercise identified 1,588 abandoned pesticide and 16 PCB contaminated sites and developed a national POPs Pollution Database using GIS technology. A total of 1,293 tons of POPs-contaminated obsolete pesticides and 934 tons of PCB-containing capacitors were removed and exported for environmentally sound destruction, and contaminated sites were remediated. The Project successfully engaged stakeholders in government, local communities and civil society, which led to an increase in public demand for the government to institute a modern and safe chemicals management system, integrating POPs.



UNDP

The partnership between UNDP and the GEF supports countries in achieving their development targets while also addressing the growing global challenges of climate change and continuing environmental degradation. At the end of GEF-4, UNDP had helped developing countries access more than a total of \$3.3 billion in project financing from the GEF Trust Fund and associated LDCF and SCCF Funds, as well as leveraging an additional \$9.2 billion in co-financing.

UNDP/GEF helps developing countries make green, low emission and climate resilient development not only possible, but also economically attractive. To achieve this, we help country partners develop their capacity to put in place the right mix of regulatory and financial incentives, remove institutional and policy barriers, and create enabling environments that attract and drive private sector investment into green development. In doing this, UNDP assists partner countries to access, combine and sequence resources from a wide range of funds, and financial instruments and mechanisms.

During 2010, UNDP's portfolio of projects supported financially by the GEF was comprised of 288 active projects with a combined total GEF grant of US\$ 1, 100 million. With US\$ 3,300 million in committed co-financing, and an additional US\$ 900 million leveraged since project start, these projects represent a combined total value of US\$5.3 billion invested in 143 countries.

UNDP has been a leader in partnering with governments and other stakeholders to unleash the economic potential of protected area (PA) systems, and to mainstream biodiversity-friendly objectives into economic sector activities. Between 2005 and 2010, 112 new PAs covering nearly 8.6 million hectares have been established and an additional 126 new PAs covering nearly 4.8 million hectares are in the process of being established. In Romania, the now closed project *Strengthening Romania's Protected Area System by Demonstrating Government-NGO Partnership in the Maramures National Park* succeeded in creating a functioning protected area administrative unit and comprehensive management plan agreed upon by all stakeholders, and created partnerships with regional and local government institutions to implement and enforce the park management plan. In Hungary, around 100 locally produced environmentally friendly products were certified by the trademark, Élő Tisza (Living Tisza) created by the closed project *Conservation and Restoration of the Globally Significant Biodiversity of the*

Tisza River Floodplain through Integrated Floodplain Management. Micro Grants to support local farmers, food processors and other stakeholders in shifting to integrated, holistic floodplain management were highly successful in developing or rehabilitating some small scale wetlands.

For many years UNDP has supported developing countries in making energy efficiency and renewable energy a key component of low emission, climate resilient development strategies. The estimated cumulative emission reductions over the lifetime of UNDP's GEF financed energy efficiency portfolio has reached more than 88 Mt CO₂, and for the renewable energy portfolio the estimated cumulative emission reductions have reached 15 Mt CO₂.

In Tanzania, the closed project *Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market* was able to reduce an estimated 2.24 Mt of CO₂ through the installation of PV systems and reduction of taxation barriers. In two areas, Mwanza and the Lake, PV dealers and shops have emerged, and jobs have been created in PV installation and maintenance services. In Bhutan, the closed project *Community Micro Hydro for Sustainable Livelihoods* has reduced greenhouse gas emissions from power generation by promoting micro hydro power in the village of Sengor. At the start of project in 1997, only 30% of the Bhutan population was connected to an electricity grid; by 2007 all households in the Sengor village were successfully electrified from micro hydro power.

In addition, 29 countries are also currently working with UNDP to implement GEF-financed climate change adaption projects representing a total GEF grant of US\$ 43.52 million, a 122% increase in the portfolio since 2009.

UNDP's International Waters (IW) portfolio helps countries work together to modify human activities that place ecological stress on water systems often affecting their downstream use by another country or community. In this way, water use conflicts can be prevented, security and livelihoods improved, habitats protected, health risks minimized and water resources used sustainably for the benefit of all. In FY 2010, the Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) of the Yellow Sea and Niger River Basin were formally adopted, and significant progress has been made in the preparation of 8 other SAPs including the Okavango River SAP which is expected to be adopted by the 3 riparian countries this year.

UNEP

UNEP, the only GEF Agency mandated to prioritize the environment develops GEF priority projects which are aligned with its Programme of Work, which includes:

- Promoting international cooperation and action in developing countries, including transboundary and south-south cooperation;
- Facilitating the development, implementation and evolution of norms and standards;
- Supporting development and implementation of international, regional and other environmental conventions and treaties, and promoting coherent interlinkages among them;
- Assisting science-based inventories and assessments (at the global, regional and national scales), and building capacity for environmental information management and decision support systems, as well as providing early warning of emerging issues;
- Providing environmental policy advice based on sound science, through enabling activities, national and regional policy instruments, and stronger mainstreaming of environment into other sectors;
- Delivering technology support and capacity building services in line with country priorities, including innovative methods, tools and technologies; institutional capacities; demonstrating best practices; barrier removal for market transformation; and awareness raising, knowledge generation/ dissemination, and environmental education

Climate Change

Global Fuel Economy

A global interactive, web-based toolkit developed under the Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) to help governments develop automotive fuel economy policies. With support from the European Union and the GEF, among others, the GFEI has started implementation of four national pilot projects: Ethiopia, Indonesia, Chile and Colombia.

Greening FIFA

In perhaps the most televised event of 2010, UNEP supported FIFA to reduce the carbon footprint of the 2010 World Cup with GEF funds. Twelve participating countries were engaged in a carbon offset initiative to make the trips of national teams to South Africa climate neutral. It's thought that over 3 billion people watched the opening of the World Cup. Major sporting events such as the FIFA World Cup have the potential to build global awareness of environmental issues and promote a reduced ecological footprint. UNEP, with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), assisted South Africa in the run up to the 2010 FIFA World Cup with \$1,000,000. Street lights, billboards and traffic lights at the six host cities were retrofitted with solar power. UNEP is currently conducting an independent environmental assessment on the greening of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The report will be released at the Governing Council in February 2011. UNEP also worked with 12 teams of the competition to offset emissions linked with the event, including seven under a new partnership with PUMA, the sportswear company.

Greening the Tea Industry

Tea in East Africa provides jobs and livelihoods, but also uses a lot of energy. The tea sector employs around one million people and indirectly supports approximately four million. Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe together produce 28 per cent of the world's tea. But tea is energy-intensive: it takes 8 kWh of energy to process one kilogramme of finished tea, compared with only 6.3 kWh for the same amount of processed steel. In parts of East Africa, power is not only expensive, but also unreliable, and power fluctuations can have severe consequences, so many tea factories have been forced to install standby diesel generators to meet their needs.

The tea estates' location in the hills — in areas with high annual rainfall and all season river flows — make them ideal sites for hydropower projects. With the support of the Greening the Tea Industry project supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) financing, feasibility studies for eight sites have been completed, and up to six small hydropower stations will be built as demonstration projects. Any surplus hydropower will be used to provide electricity for nearby villages that have no grid connection.

Funds engaged so far are intended to realize over \$2 billion dollars of clean energy infrastructure in the developing world, of which \$55 million will be invested at the seed funding stage. With the support of the GEF and the UN Foundation, the SCAF is investing \$10 million in helping entrepreneurs access the support they need to prepare and move forward in realizing low carbon infrastructure in the developing world.

Biodiversity

Payment for Ecosystem Services. The GEF is funding 11 different projects through UNEP, with a focus on Payment for Ecosystem Services. The main areas of work in these projects include: Developing and applying innovative approaches for the "Payment for Ecosystem Services" in a wide range of different socio-economic and cultural contexts; Testing New Tools for the Economic Valuation of "Bundled" Ecosystem Services; Building Bridges Between ground-breaking Ecosystem Services Science and the needs of Decision Makers; Focusing on Links with Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; Supporting a more adequate economic valuation of the range of ES provided by Protected Areas; Promoting Integrated Ecosystem Management in trans-boundary Protected Areas.

Among these, the UNEP/GEF global flagship "Project for Ecosystem Services" (ProEcoServ), builds on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), its sub-global assessments (SGA) and the ongoing MA-follow-up process. It focuses on addressing some of the MA's shortcomings as depicted in its evaluation, particularly through a) a focus on national assessments; b) close involvement of national and local stakeholders; and c) tools, models and methods for decision makers and policy implementation to mainstream ecosystem management approaches into development policies.

ProEcoServ aims at piloting the bundling of ecosystem services and the integration of ecosystem services approaches in resource management and decision making to promote innovative solutions that bear potential for scaling-up and replication. The project thus proposes an umbrella approach, under which five pilot countries re-assess their MA sub-global assessments and develop site and policy-specific activities and tools for decision making within a joint programmatic framework.



The overall goal of the project is to better integrate ecosystem assessment, scenario development and economic valuation of ecosystem services into national sustainable development planning. The project will lead to developing capacities of decision makers, users and beneficiaries of ecosystem services to assess trade-offs and development choices that contribute to strengthened biodiversity and ecosystem resilience; and to develop and apply appropriate ecosystem management tools within sectoral planning frameworks and macroeconomic planning models.

The project is implemented at the global level with activities in Trinidad & Tobago, Chile, South Africa and Lesotho, Vietnam. For more information: www.proecoserv.org

The project entitled "Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture, through an Ecosystem Approach", is a UNEP/GEF project executed by FAO in six GEF countries: Brazil, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa. Several highly localized crop pollination failures have brought pollination issues to the fore. Two-thirds of all food crops depend on insect pollinators for maximum production. With managed honeybee populations rapidly declining and more crops being grown under intensive systems, there is good reason to identify, in multiple agroecosystems and ecologies practices that will prevent the loss of pollination services.



Unfortunately, the level of capacity to manage pollination services, and the public awareness of their importance is very low, both in traditional and modern societies.

The farming communities in seven project partner countries are working together to identify practices and build capacity in the management of pollination services. The immediate objective of the project is to harness the benefits of pollination services provided by wild biodiversity for human livelihoods and sustainable agriculture, through an ecosystem approach.

Anticipated project outcomes are:

- A consolidated knowledge base, integrating traditional and scientific knowledge established.
- Good agricultural practices for pollinator conservation and sustainable use identified, tested, implemented, documented and promoted.
- Enhanced capacity for conservation and sustainable use of pollinators developed.
- Awareness of conservation and sustainable use of pollinators for the general public and for policymakers enhanced.

Results will be a set of tools, methodologies, strategies and best management practices that can be applied to pollinator conservation efforts worldwide, for the benefit of farmers, extension agents, land managers and policy makers.

Some of the results so far include:

In the cocoa belt of Ghana, the project partners have found that applications of insecticides seriously impact the populations of the small midges that pollinate cocoa; in the absence of these pollinators yields of cocoa may drop by 90%. After spraying, the populations of the midges decreased by a half to a third. In farms where bananas or plantains were grown near the cocoa trees, however, the populations of midges recovered faster, since the leaf litter of these trees provide a microhabitat for the breeding of the midges.

The project, *Good practices of in situ and on-farm conservation and sustainable use of tropical fruit tree species diversity: Linking Conservation and Livelihoods* ongoing in India, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia belong to the regions of origin, domestication and diversity of the four genera of tropical fruit trees: Citrus

spp. (citrus), Mangifera spp. (mango), Nephelium spp. (rambutan), and Garcinia spp (mangosteen). These tropical fruits are valued for their wide range of nutritional, health and use values that make them an important part of Asian culture. However, the increasing trend of biodiversity loss is alarmingly rapid because of 1) lack of systematic assessment and documentation of local and traditional knowledge, 2) inadequate use of unique and high-value trait differentiation of existing diversity, and 3) lack of capacity of farmers, user groups and rural institutions to implement good practices and link to value chain actors to provide incentives for custodians

The project seeks to strengthen the capacity of farmers and institutions to implement community-based management of local fruit tree diversity in home gardens, and to enhance the in situ conservation of their wild relatives in forests. These conservation goals are being achieved by documenting the available diversity and related knowledge, identifying and promoting good practices, enhancing the livelihoods of farmers who conserve genetic resources of tropical fruit trees, and building local, national and regional capacity to provide assistance, monitoring and policy support.

So far all countries have identified a set of unique and high value genotypes from farmers' gardens to provide benefits to the custodian farmers. In addition, a total of 23 good practices from 36 communities were identified to sustain conservation of target biodiversity; 150 participants were trained to strengthen national frontline staff capacity implement good practices that promote conservation and enhance livelihood.

In May, the results of an eight-year, newly-completed UNEP-Global Environment Facility project, focusing on the benefits of soil-living worms, beetles and other 'Below Ground Biodiversity', was announced. The project has coordinated a partnership between governments including Brazil, India, Indonesia and Kenya and research institutes and universities including the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute of CIAT (TSBF-CIAT). Soil-living bacteria and fungi can be used to boost crop yields by more than 50 per cent without the use of fertilizers. Other soil-living organisms have been found that can assist in fighting crop diseases, also reducing the need for pesticides.

A follow up to the project, 'Carbon Benefits Measurements' is working with scientific institutions with GEF financing to develop standard and cost effective tools for measuring total terrestrial carbon above and below ground.

Migratory Species

The Wings over Wetlands (WOW) Project is the largest international wetland and waterbird conservation initiative ever to take place in the African-Eurasian region. It is a partnership among international conservation organizations and national governments, which aims to improve and conserve healthy and viable populations of African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds. This is being achieved by assisting a wide range of partners to conserve the key critical wetland areas that these birds require to complete their annual migrations across Africa and Eurasia, by improving international cooperation and by building local professional capacity.

A new web portal provides unprecedented access to information on over 300 migratory waterbird species, their migration routes and the key wetland sites these birds use in the African-Eurasian region. The "Critical Sites Network (CSN) Tool" unifies the conservation efforts of countries along the entire Flyway by providing decision-makers and conservation organizations with the improved data access needed for timely and focused wetland and waterbird conservation.

The project has provided support to field projects in eleven important wetland areas in 12 countries. These projects are focusing on a number of wetland-related conservation issues including community mobilization, management planning, ecotourism, field research, and wetland restoration, control of invasive species, trans-boundary management, education and alternative livelihoods. WOW Demonstration Projects are active in: Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal / The Gambia, Africa, Tanzania, Turkey and Yemen.

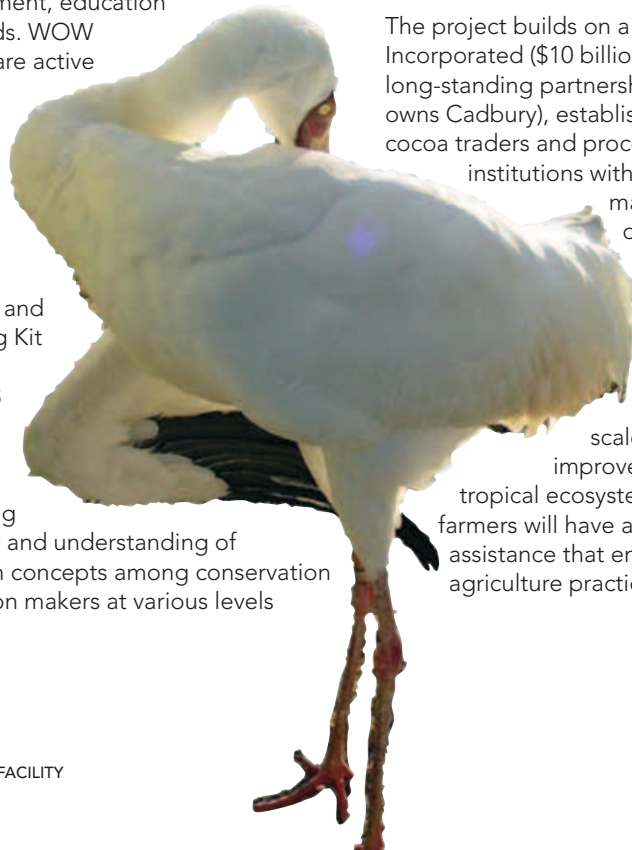
A training and capacity development framework and the first "Flyways Training Kit (FTK)" was developed in consultation with over 43 training institutions and a wide range of partners across the region. The FTK focuses on enhancing the professional capacity and understanding of flyway-scale conservation concepts among conservation professionals and decision makers at various levels across the AEWA region.

The project is funded by The GEF, the German Government and several other donors. It is a joint effort between UNEP-GEF, Wetlands International, BirdLife International, UNEP-AEWA, the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, UNOPS, UNEP-WCMC and a wide range of other donors and local partners along the African-Eurasian flyways (please visit the website for a full overview). All WOW documents and reports including the CSN Tool and the FTK and all project information are available at: www.wingsoverwetlands.org

Just approved in 2010 the objective of this 10 country (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Peru) initiative entitled "Greening the Cocoa Industry" is to transform production practices in major cocoa production countries and business practices in cocoa and chocolate companies, such that this major industry conserves biodiversity in its production landscapes, provides greater long term stability to all value chain participants and increases income for small holder farmers.

The project works with the global cocoa and chocolate industry (worth US\$80 billion at retail chocolate value; and chocolate uses only 60% of cocoa sold) to create a cocoa production landscape that provides secure rural livelihoods, a product that meets industry quality standards, and improved productivity that reduces the threat of biodiversity loss.

The project builds on a core partnership with Mars, Incorporated (\$10 billion annual chocolate sales), a long-standing partnership with Kraft (which now also owns Cadbury), established links with the leading cocoa traders and processors; and with selected institutions with expertise in agricultural land use management. Bringing 10 percent of the world's cocoa supply into more sustainable production systems is no small feat. This means 350,000 tons of cocoa, farmed on 750,000 hectares with the participation of 250,000 producers in 10 countries. The scale of this effort will measurably improve biodiversity conservation in tropical ecosystems. Thanks to the initiative, farmers will have access to training and technical assistance that enable them to apply sustainable agriculture practices and move towards Rainforest



Alliance certification. The biodiversity purpose of the project is to demonstrate causal link between sustainable agricultural practices and conservation of the selected biodiversity indicators.

Invasive alien species are threatening ecosystems around the world. However islands, with their diverse but delicate ecosystems, are particularly at risk from invasions which can do great damage to the native biodiversity. In the Caribbean, invasive alien species are a major threat to the vulnerable marine, freshwater and terrestrial biodiversity of the many islands, and to the people depending on this biodiversity for their livelihoods and well-being.

Due to the nature of many of species and their ability to spread and colonize new areas, any attempt to tackle this threat will require a regional effort.

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Caribbean states have recognized this need for a regional strategy, in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity's declaration that efforts must be made to prevent, control or eradicate invasive species that threaten ecosystems.

In response, CABI Caribbean & Latin America is coordinating a project entitled "*Mitigating the threat of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean*". The project is working with 11 international, seven regional and more than 25 national partners from five island nations across the insular Caribbean; namely the Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic and St Lucia – aiming to broaden the approach to deal with invasive alien species both by strengthening existing national capacity and measures and by fostering regional cooperation frameworks through which Caribbean-wide strategies can be developed.

Regional consultations have been held on marine, terrestrial, and freshwater aquatic invasives with resulting regional strategies for marine, terrestrial and aquatic species. As a direct result of this work, and extensive stakeholder consultations, a cooperative





Caribbean wide strategy and policy for dealing with invasive alien species in the Caribbean is being advanced. Participation of the CARICOM Secretariat and other regional institutions that are collaborators on the project will ensure that the regional strategy is developed in a participatory manner and will be sustained beyond the life of the project.

Knowledge generation, management and dissemination will also allow the impact of the work to continue long after the end of the life of the project. Based on a critical situation analysis for each country, best practice guidelines will be drawn up and this as well as findings from all research work will be made available. Access to data and the need to build capacity and create public

awareness at each level is key if invasive species are to be eradicated, their control and management improved, and new invasions prevented.

International Waters

The GEF-funded Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (GEF-IWCAM) Project draws to an end in July 2011. This strongly supported regional project has strengthened the commitment and capacity of the thirteen participating SIDS countries (Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica,

Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago) to manage watersheds and coastal areas.

Project activities focus on improvements in integrated freshwater basin-coastal area management on each island, through a series of highly visible pilots, two of which are described here:

Mangrove rehabilitation demonstration projects in Jamaica:

- Increased public awareness of mangroves and their value;
- Mobilized the community and local stakeholders to participate in various activities (e.g. in cleanups, planting, helping with the survey);
- Articulated and highlighted a series of related activities as all being essential aspects of sustainable mangrove conservation – i.e. clean-ups, replanting, research and monitoring, dissemination of research, and, partnerships.

In St. Lucia, the Riverbank Stabilization Program for the Fond D'or Watershed helped farmers advance towards meeting the requirements of the new banana certification program. The Fair Trade certification label calls for establishment of a buffer zone along the river for established banana farms. Planting exercises took place towards the end of 2009 and while the status of the new trees and replanted areas is still to be assessed, it can be said that there was significant collaboration amongst stakeholders supported by both the public and private sector.



Persistent Organic Pollutants

UNEP supports analytical capacity building for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and global monitoring with GEF funding. POPs laboratories in 32 developing countries use UNEP's guidelines for sampling and analysis of relevant matrices; their capacities are strengthened through hands-on training to generate high quality data for the Stockholm Convention and SAICM.

In eight partner countries, the project "*Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America*" strengthened national capabilities for malaria risk assessment, infrastructure of analytical laboratory, geographic information systems, community participation and management of pesticides. Malaria control national managers, officials from other sectors such as environmental and education, as well as local technicians from demonstration projects exchanged experiences. Government institutions have been adapted to sustain the new policy of vector control. The participating countries finalized eliminating approximately 87.9 tons of DDT. Some 48.8 tons of DDT and about 64.5 tons of other POPs (Toxafene, Chlordane, HCB, Aldrin, Dieldrin and Mirex) were safeguarded.

The countries participating in the "*Central America DDT*" project adopted "malaria integrated control models" which are methodologies for decreasing malaria without using DDT or other persistent insecticides. The countries reported significant progress in using the models. The number of cases of malaria in the demonstration areas shows, in general, a decreasing trend in the countries/regions involved in the project. The level of reduction by country demonstration area varies from 26.6% in Guatemala to 80.4% in Belize. As it may also be observed, there were marked differences of case reduction fractions according to villages (although some numbers are very small), but the overall pattern suggests a strong and evident improvement in malaria control.

THE LDCF/SCCF PROJECTS APPROVED IN 2010

FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Renewable CO2 Capture and Storage from Sugar Fermentation Industry in Sao Paulo State	UNDP	2.70	7.72	10.42
Climate Change	Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia Considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems	UNEP	1.69	2.99	4.67
Climate Change	Promoting Autonomous Adaptation at the community level in Ethiopia	UNDP	5.41	22.65	28.06
Climate Change	Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Guinea-Bissau's Agrarian and Water Sectors	UNDP	4.13	12.71	16.84
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Introduction of Renewable Wave Energy Technologies for the Generation of Electric Power in Small Coastal Communities in Jamaica	UNDP	0.74	1.42	2.16
Biodiversity	TT-Pilot (GEF-4) DHRS: Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to face Climate Change Impact	IFAD	2.15	6.00	8.15
Climate Change	Increasing Resilience to Climate Variability and Hazards	World Bank	3.00	3.30	6.30
Climate Change	Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts	UNDP	4.55	4.45	8.99
Climate Change	Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management (ICCRIFS)	UNDP	2.45	2.40	4.85
Climate Change	Sao Tome and Principe Adaptation to Climate Change	World Bank	3.53	3.29	6.82
			30.34	66.92	97.26

GEF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS ENTERING THE WORK PROGRAM IN 2009 - 2010

THE TOTAL GEF, LDCF, AND SCCF ALLOCATIONS FY10

FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL
Biodiversity	BS:UNEP-GEF Project for Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the BCH II	UNEP	2.50	2.52	5.02
Biodiversity	Expanding FSC Certification at Landscape-level through Incorporating Additional Eco-system Services.	UNEP	3.01	2.88	5.89
Biodiversity	Greening the Cocoa Industry	UNEP	5.00	15.00	20.00
Biodiversity	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being	UNEP/FAO	5.78	8.41	14.19
Biodiversity	SPWA-BD Scaling up the impacts of goods practices in linking poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation	World Bank	0.90	1.10	2.00
Biodiversity	Removing Barriers to Invasive Species Management in Production and Protection Forests in SE Asia	UNEP	3.32	3.65	6.97
Biodiversity	PAS Implementing the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work by Integrating the Conservation Management of Island Biodiversity	UNEP	1.82	1.96	3.78
Biodiversity	SPWA-Development of a trans-frontier conservation area linking forest reserves and protected areas in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire	FAO	0.91	1.20	2.11
Biodiversity	Development of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for In-situ and Ex-situ Biodiversity Conservation	UNEP	0.39	0.07	0.46
Biodiversity	Improving Coverage and Management Effectiveness of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	UNDP	1.00	1.93	2.93
Biodiversity	National Biodiversity Project	World Bank	2.00	6.00	8.00
Biodiversity	BS Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	0.91	0.53	1.44
Biodiversity	SPWA Incorporation of Sacred Forests into the Protected Areas System of Benin	UNDP	1.00	4.07	5.07
Biodiversity	SPWA-BD Support to Protected Areas Management	World Bank	1.90	9.68	11.58
Biodiversity	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program Phase 2	World Bank	15.89	70.00	85.89

THE TOTAL GEF, LDCE, AND SCCF ALLOCATIONS FY10

FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL
Biodiversity	SPWA-Protected Area Buffer Zone Management in Burkina Faso	UNDP	0.91	3.09	4.00
Biodiversity	CBSP Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Ngoyla Mintom Forest	World Bank	3.58	6.50	10.08
Biodiversity	SPWA-Strengthening the national protected area network in Chad	UNDP	0.91	3.36	4.27
Biodiversity	Design and Implementation of a Biodiversity Management System in the Ministry of Public Works	World Bank	0.91	9.27	10.18
Biodiversity	CBPF Jiangsu Yancheng Wetlands System Protection Project	ADB	2.50	100.00	102.50
Biodiversity	CBPF: Strengthening Globally Important Biodiversity Conservation Through Protected Area Strengthening in Gansu Province	UNDP	1.82	7.28	9.10
Biodiversity	CBPF: Strengthening the Effectiveness of the Protected Area System in Qinghai Province	UNDP	5.45	18.50	23.95
Biodiversity	CBPF: Demonstration of Estuarine Biodiversity Conservation Restoration and Protected Area Networking	FAO	3.76	11.86	15.62
Biodiversity	Institutional and Policy Strengthening to Increase Biodiversity Conservation on Production Lands (PL)	UNDP	1.00	3.00	4.00
Biodiversity	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Palm Cropping in Colombia with an Ecosystem Approach	IADB	4.40	14.13	18.53
Biodiversity	CBSP- Integrated management of mangrove and associated wetlands and coastal forests ecosystems of the Republic of Congo	FAO	1.01	1.15	2.16
Biodiversity	Integrated Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in Puntarenas	IADB	3.28	8.81	12.09
Biodiversity	Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation and Man and Biosphere Reserves in Cuba: Bridging Managed and Natural Landscapes	UNEP	1.47	2.18	3.65
Biodiversity	BS Implementation of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety through Effective Implementation of National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	0.64	0.70	1.34
Biodiversity	Capacity Building for Access and Benefit Sharing and Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	UNEP	2.18	2.03	4.21
Biodiversity	SPWA-The Gambia Biodiversity Management and Institutional Strengthening Project	World Bank	1.00	1.26	2.25
Biodiversity	Promoting Ecotourism to Strengthen the Financial Sustainability of the Guatemalan Protected Areas System (SIGAP)	UNDP	1.36	1.96	3.32
Biodiversity	SFM: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Management of Pine-Oak Forests	UNDP	0.91	3.30	4.20
Biodiversity	IND-BD Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Malvan Coast, Maharashtra State	UNDP	3.44	10.20	13.64

THE TOTAL GEF, LDCF, AND SCCF ALLOCATIONS FY10

FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL
Biodiversity	Building National Capacity to Implement the National Biosafety Framework of Islamic Republic of Iran and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	UNEP	0.75	0.85	1.60
Biodiversity	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Jordan	UNEP	0.91	0.91	1.81
Biodiversity	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Silvo-Pastoral and Rangeland Landscapes in the Pockets of Poverty of Jordan	IFAD	1.08	3.10	4.18
Biodiversity	Protected Area Management Models for Lao PDR: Learning and Disseminating Lessons from Nam Et-Phou Louey	World Bank	0.88	1.42	2.30
Biodiversity	Market Policy and Legislative Development for Mainstreaming the Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems in Lebanon	UNEP	0.98	1.25	2.23
Biodiversity	BS Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Lesotho	UNEP	0.88	0.17	1.05
Biodiversity	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Libya	UNEP	0.93	0.95	1.88
Biodiversity	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	0.41	0.24	0.64
Biodiversity	Enhancing Effectiveness and Financial Sustainability of Protected Areas	UNDP	5.60	9.80	15.40
Biodiversity	Biodiversity Conservation in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes in Sabah	UNDP	4.50	8.80	13.30
Biodiversity	Fostering Sustainable and Competitive Production Systems Consistent with the Conservation of Biodiversity	World Bank	11.82	19.20	31.02
Biodiversity	Capacity Building for Biosafety Implementation	UNEP	0.41	0.34	0.74
Biodiversity	Catalyzing Financial Sustainability of the PA System	UNDP	1.00	3.10	4.10
Biodiversity	Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism, Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy in Morocco, and Updating of the NBSAP	UNEP	0.21	0.02	0.23
Biodiversity	Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism- and Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy (previously titled " Updating of the NBSAP, Development of the NCHM"	UNEP	0.18	0.02	0.20
Biodiversity	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Mozambique	UNEP	0.76	0.19	0.94
Biodiversity	BS Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Nigeria	UNEP	0.97	1.05	2.01
Biodiversity	SPWA-BD Niger Delta Biodiversity Project	UNDP	3.76	6.15	9.91
Biodiversity	Development of a National Clearing House Mechanism, Capacity Assessment for ABS, Preservation of Traditional Knowledge and In situ Ex situ conservation in Pakistan - Add on	UNEP	0.38	0.04	0.42

THE TOTAL GEF, LDCF, AND SCCF ALLOCATIONS FY10

FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL
Biodiversity	SFM Sustainable Management of Protected Areas and Forests of the Northern Highlands of Peru	IFAD	1.82	13.48	15.30
Biodiversity	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Russia's Energy Sector Policies and Operations	UNDP	7.37	33.70	41.07
Biodiversity	Support to the Global Tiger Summit Hosted by the Russian Federation	World Bank	0.56	0.69	1.25
Biodiversity	BS Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Rwanda	UNEP	0.65	0.97	1.61
Biodiversity	Strengthening Seychelles' Protected Area System through NGO Management Modalities	UNDP	2.15	3.53	5.68
Biodiversity	SPWA-BD Wetlands Conservation Project	World Bank	1.80	2.00	3.80
Biodiversity	Maintreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Use in Sri Lankan Agro-ecosystems for Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change	UNEP	1.55	3.08	4.62
Biodiversity	Coastal Protected Area Management	UNDP	1.00	1.67	2.67
Biodiversity	Capacity Building for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Swaziland	UNEP	0.80	0.35	1.15
Biodiversity	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Syria	UNEP	0.91	0.95	1.86
Biodiversity	Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Thailand's Production Landscape	UNDP	2.01	4.55	6.56
Biodiversity	SPWA-BD: Strengthening the Conservation Role of Togo's National System of Protected Areas (PA)	UNDP	1.27	3.00	4.27
Biodiversity	BS Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	0.54	0.75	1.29
Biodiversity	BS Capacity Building for the Development of the National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	0.28	0.17	0.45
Biodiversity	Development of a National Clearing House Mechanism and Capacity Assessment for Taxonomy and Indigenous Knowledge(Add-on) (New title as of March 19, 2009)	UNEP	0.30	0.04	0.34
Biodiversity	Wildlife Consumption: Reforming Policies and Practices to Strengthen Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	1.00	1.35	2.35
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Solar Chill:	World Bank	2.58	5.05	7.63
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Construction of 1000 Ton per day Municipal Solid Wastes Composting Unit in AKOUEDO Abidjan	AfDB	2.73	36.90	39.62
Climate Change	Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach (under India: SLEM)	FAO	0.86	2.58	3.44

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FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Climate Change	National Communications to the UNFCCC	UNDP/UNEP	25.00	4.20	29.20
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Realizing Hydrogen Energy Installations on Small Islands through Technology Co-operation	UNIDO	2.73	3.50	6.23
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4)- Green Truck Demonstration Project	World Bank	4.43	17.40	21.83
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF 4): Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico	IADB	5.00	18.60	23.60
Climate Change	The Global Fuel Economy Initiative	UNEP	0.98	2.14	3.12
Climate Change	PAS Energizing the Pacific Regional Project	World Bank	3.60	24.00	27.60
Climate Change	GHG Assessment Methodologies in Public Transport	ADB	1.00	1.00	2.00
Climate Change	Energy for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean (ESD-Caraibes)	UNEP	4.98	6.36	11.34
Climate Change	PAS: Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific	ADB	5.45	10.61	16.06
Climate Change	PAS Low Carbon-Energy Islands - Accelerating the Use of Energy Efficient and Renewable Energy Technologies in Tuvalu, Niue and Nauru	UNEP	1.36	2.07	3.43
Climate Change	Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East Africa	UNEP	3.00	2.83	5.83
Climate Change	SPWA-CC Promoting Coherence, Integration and Knowledge Management under Energy Component of SPWA	UNIDO	0.70	0.70	1.40
Climate Change	Sustainable Use of Biogas from Agro Industrial and Solid Waste Applications	IADB	2.91	21.20	24.11
Climate Change	Armenia Energy Efficiency Project	World Bank	1.91	14.00	15.91
Climate Change	LGGE Improving Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings in the Republic of Belarus	UNDP	4.56	13.70	18.26
Climate Change	Promoting Sustainable Rural Biomass Energy	UNDP	1.78	2.36	4.14
Climate Change	Third National Communication to the UNFCCC	UNDP	5.72	6.50	12.22
Climate Change	Pilot Project for Methane Mitigation and Recovery from Hydroelectric Power Reservoirs	IADB	2.65	12.80	15.45
Climate Change	Mitigation Options of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions in Key Sectors in Brazil	UNEP	4.23	11.89	16.12
Climate Change	SPWA-CC Promotion of Jatropha Curcas as a resource of Bioenergy in Burkina-Faso	UNDP	1.36	13.85	15.21

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FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Climate Change	Promoting Energy Efficiency Technologies in Beer Brewing Sector in Burkina Faso	UNIDO	0.46	0.50	0.96
Climate Change	SPWA-CC Energy Efficiency Project	World Bank	1.82	22.73	24.55
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions	UNIDO	1.77	3.97	5.74
Climate Change	SPWA-CC Promoting market based development of small to medium scale renewable energy systems in Cape Verde.	UNIDO	1.78	5.95	7.73
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile	IADB	2.73	32.40	35.13
Climate Change	Encouraging the Establishment and Consolidation of an Energy Service Market in Chile	IADB	2.36	12.89	15.25
Climate Change	Technology Need Assessment on Climate Change	World Bank	5.00	0.80	5.80
Climate Change	Eco-Transport in City Clusters: Model Development & Pilots	World Bank	5.00	20.25	25.25
Climate Change	China Energy Efficiency Promotion in Industry	World Bank	4.08	20.11	24.19
Climate Change	Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City Project (SSTECP)	World Bank	6.36	24.54	30.90
Climate Change	Catalytic Investments for Geothermal Power	IADB	2.73	192.90	195.63
Climate Change	Mechanism for Voluntary Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Colombia	IADB	2.80	7.62	10.42
Climate Change	SPWA-CC Promoting Renewable Energy-based Grids in Rural Communities for Productive Uses	UNIDO	0.91	2.40	3.31
Climate Change	SPWA-CC Promotion of Energy Efficiency Lighting in Public, Commercial and Residential Buildings (under West Africa Energy Program: 3789)	UNEP	0.91	2.90	3.81
Climate Change	Industrial Energy Efficiency in Ecuador	UNIDO	0.99	3.84	4.83
Climate Change	Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings (EEPB)	UNDP	1.00	3.12	4.12
Climate Change	PAS Fiji Renewable Energy Power Project (FREPP)	UNDP	1.00	1.50	2.50
Climate Change	Promotion of Biomass Pellet Production and Utilization in Georgia	UNDP	1.00	4.50	5.50
Climate Change	Emergency program for solar power generation and lighting for Haiti, as a consequence of the Earthquake in Port au Prince.	World Bank/ IADB	1.00	2.00	3.00
Climate Change	Low Carbon Campaign for Commonwealth Games 2010 Delhi	UNDP	0.80	2.11	2.91

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FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Climate Change	Market Development and Promotion of Solar Concentrators based Process Heat Applications in India	UNDP	4.50	19.35	23.85
Climate Change	Chiller Energy Efficiency Project	World Bank	3.66	19.00	22.66
Climate Change	Wind Hybrid Power Generation (WHyPGen) Marketing Development Initiatives	UNDP	2.26	7.55	9.81
Climate Change	Industrial Energy Efficiency in Key Sectors	UNIDO	5.55	15.15	20.70
Climate Change	LGGE Policy Reforms and Market Transformation of the Energy Efficient Buildings Sector in the I.R. Iran	UNDP	4.10	35.55	39.65
Climate Change	LGGE Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Buildings in Jamaica	UNEP	2.39	4.70	7.09
Climate Change	Sustainable Transport in the City Of Almaty	UNDP	5.13	29.43	34.56
Climate Change	LGGE Promotion of energy efficient lighting in Kazakhstan	UNDP	3.47	8.18	11.65
Climate Change	Grid Connected Solar PV Central Station Project	World Bank	1.00	1.90	2.90
Climate Change	Rural Electrification Phase II	World Bank	1.82	34.82	36.64
Climate Change	Promotion of the Use of Agrofuels from the Production and Use of Jatropha Oil in Mali	UNDP	1.00	4.40	5.40
Climate Change	Removal of Barriers to Solar PV Power Generation in Mauritius, Rodrigues and the Outer Islands	UNDP	2.09	11.06	13.14
Climate Change	Lighting and Appliances Efficiency Project	World Bank	7.12	225.00	232.12
Climate Change	SFM Mitigating Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management and Capacity Building in the Southern States of Mexico (States of Campeche, Chiapas and Oaxaca)	IFAD	5.10	13.53	18.63
Climate Change	Fifth National Communication to the UNFCCC	UNDP	2.75	4.44	7.19
Climate Change	Biogas Generation from Animal Manure Pilot Project	World Bank	0.98	2.51	3.49
Climate Change	Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector	AfDB	2.81	8.86	11.67
Climate Change	Market Transformation for Energy Efficient Lighting in Morocco	UNEP	0.91	3.92	4.82
Climate Change	Concentrating Solar Power Technology Transfer for Electricity Generation in Namibia (NAM CSP TT)	UNDP	1.77	18.44	20.20
Climate Change	Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport (SUT) Project	ADB	2.82	25.00	27.82
Climate Change	SPWA-CC: Integration of Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions in Niger's Rural Energy Service Access program	UNDP	1.82	2.00	3.82

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FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Climate Change	Promoting Sustainable Energy Production and Use from Biomass in Pakistan	UNIDO	1.89	7.20	9.09
Climate Change	Sustainable and climate-friendly development in Veraguas Province -Proyecto Participa	IFAD	1.58	12.45	14.03
Climate Change	PNG Energy Development Project	World Bank	0.91	5.18	6.09
Climate Change	Lighting Market Transformation in Peru	UNEP	1.66	8.86	10.53
Climate Change	Financing Public Building Efficiency	EBRD	4.77	81.25	86.02
Climate Change	LGGE Improving Energy Efficiency in Low-Income Households and Regions of Romania	UNDP	3.07	40.47	43.54
Climate Change	Greening 2014 Sochi Olympics: A Strategy and Action Plan for the Greening Legacy	UNDP	0.96	2.00	2.96
Climate Change	Reducing GHG Emissions from Road Transport in Russia's Medium-sized Cities	UNDP	5.55	35.20	40.75
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Technology Transfer: Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal	UNDP	2.10	3.40	5.50
Climate Change	National Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program through Energy Efficiency in the Built Environment	UNDP	1.00	3.00	4.00
Climate Change	Grid-Connected Rooftop Photovoltaic Systems	UNDP	1.23	1.72	2.95
Climate Change	Reducing the Carbon Footprint of Major Sporting Events, FIFA 2010 and the implementation of the national greening programme in liaison with 2010 FIFA LOC	UNEP	1.00	1.92	2.92
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF -4): Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka	UNIDO	2.46	10.70	13.16
Climate Change	Promoting Sustainable Biomass Energy Production and Modern Bio-Energy Technologies	UNDP/FAO	2.07	8.20	10.27
Climate Change	Integrated Carbon Sequestration Project in Sudan	IFAD	3.75	10.95	14.70
Climate Change	LGGE Energy Efficiency Code in Buildings	UNDP	3.60	11.50	15.10
Climate Change	Technology Transfer and Market Development for Small-Hydropower in Tajikistan	UNDP	2.03	6.20	8.23
Climate Change	Mini-Grids Based on Small Hydropower Sources to Augment Rural Electrification	UNIDO	3.41	7.20	10.61
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Overcoming Policy, Market and Technological Barriers to Support Technological Innovation and South-South Technology Transfer: The Pilot Case of Ethanol Production from Cassava	UNIDO	2.70	8.34	11.04
Climate Change	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Overcoming Policy, Market and Technological Barriers to Support Technological Innovation and South-South Technology Transfer: The Pilot Case of Ethanol Production from Cassava	UNIDO	2.70	8.34	11.04

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FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Climate Change	LGGE Promoting Energy Efficiency in Commercial Buildings in Thailand (PEECB)	UNDP	3.73	12.00	15.73
Climate Change	Promoting small biomass power plants in rural Thailand for sustainable renewable energy management and community involvement	UNIDO	1.00	3.00	4.00
Climate Change	Sustainable Urban Transport in Chiang Mai	World Bank	0.73	1.08	1.81
Climate Change	Energy Efficiency and Cogeneration Investment Scale-Up and Biomass Pilot	World Bank	2.50	121.40	123.90
Climate Change	Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Turkey's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	UNDP	0.50	1.10	1.60
Climate Change	LGGE Improving Energy Efficiency in the Residential Building Sector	UNDP	2.60	15.50	18.10
Climate Change	PROBIO - Electricity Production from Biomass in Uruguay	UNDP	1.00	5.98	6.98
Climate Change	Geothermal Power and Electricity Sector Development Project	World Bank	0.91	28.21	29.12
Climate Change	Promotion of Sustainable and Climate-Compatible Rural Development in Lara and Falcon States PROSALAFSA-GEF:	IFAD	3.74	21.24	24.98
Climate Change	Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvements	World Bank	0.90	13.60	14.50
International Waters	Global Foundations For Reducing Nutrient Enrichment and ODFLB Pollution in Support of GNC	UNEP	1.80	1.90	3.70
International Waters	MENARID GEF IW:LEARN: Strengthening IW Portfolio Delivery and Impact	UNDP/UNEP	4.12	4.27	8.39
International Waters	Global Partnership with Fisheries Industry for the Sustainability of Living Aquatic Resources	World Bank	1.00	2.89	3.89
International Waters	MED Integration of Climatic Variability and Change into National Strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean	UNEP	2.45	7.00	9.45
International Waters	Regional Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for the Promotion of Treated Wastewater Reuse in the Mediterranean/MENA Countries	World Bank	4.55	6.80	11.35
International Waters	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Strategic Ecosystem Management	World Bank	3.10	35.00	38.10
International Waters	MED Integrated Coastal Zone Management-Mediterranean Coast	World Bank	5.38	20.00	25.38
Land Degradation	Enabling Paradigm Shift on Monitoring and Assessment within the UNCCD - Piloting the Reporting of the Performance Indicators 2010	UNEP	2.55	5.00	7.55

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FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
Multi Focal Area	TT-Pilot (GEF 4): Phase Out HCFCs and Promotion of HFC-free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation Through Technology Transfer	UNIDO	18.18	40.00	58.18
Multi Focal Area	SFM Facilitating financing for Sustainable Forest Management in SIDS and LFCCs	UNEP	1.00	1.00	2.00
Multi Focal Area	Making Ocean Life Count	UNEP	0.65	10.30	10.95
Multi Focal Area	CBSP - A Regional Focus on Sustainable Timber Management in the Congo Basin	UNEP	3.18	6.28	9.46
Multi Focal Area	Meso-American Barrier Reef System II	World Bank	6.49	17.50	23.99
Multi Focal Area	Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Baikal Basin Transboundary Ecosystem	UNDP	4.08	10.67	14.75
Multi Focal Area	Capacity Building for Regional Coordination of Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin	World Bank	0.87	1.11	1.97
Multi Focal Area	Sustainable Land Management	World Bank	5.86	77.61	83.47
Multi Focal Area	Strengthening Environmental Fiscal Reform for National and Global Environment Management	UNDP	0.50	0.48	0.98
Multi Focal Area	Capacity Building For Environmental Policy Institutions For Integration Of Global Environment Commitments In The Investment And Development Decisions/Projects	UNDP	0.53	0.59	1.12
Multi Focal Area	Mainstreaming Global Environmental Aspects in the planning and monitoring processes of the National Human Development Initiative (NHDI) in Morocco	UNDP	0.50	0.20	0.70
Multi Focal Area	Integrated Mangement in Lakes Apanas and Asturias Watershed	IADB	4.13	4.90	9.03
Multi Focal Area	SPWA-BD Participatory Biodiversity Conservation and Low Carbon Development in Pilot Ecovillages in Senegal	UNDP	3.00	12.70	15.70
Multi Focal Area	SFM: Integrated Community-based Forest and Catchment Management through an Ecosystem Service Approach (CBFCM)	UNDP	1.82	10.76	12.58
Multi Focal Area	MENARID Ecotourism and Conservation of Desert Biodiversity	World Bank	4.47	3.30	7.77
Ozone Depleting Substances	Initial Implementation of Accelerated HCFC Phase-out in the CEIT Region	UNDP	9.25	12.30	21.55

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FOCAL AREA	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	GEF AMOUNT	COFIN AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
POPs	AFLDC:Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the ECOWAS Subregion	UNEP/ UNIDO	8.00	8.40	16.40
POPs	PAS Pacific POPs Release Reduction Through Improved Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes	UNEP/FAO	3.50	3.53	7.03
POPs	Regional Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Source Categories of Stockholm Convention Annex C of Article 5 in ESEA Region	UNIDO	1.00	1.90	2.90
POPs	Africa Stockpiles Program (ASP) - Project 1- Supplemental Funds for Disposal and Prevention	World Bank	3.96	5.60	9.56
POPs	AFLDC:Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the SADC Subregion	UNEP/ UNIDO	3.00	2.90	5.90
POPs	Demonstration Project for Decontamination of POPs Contaminated Soils Using Non-thermal Treatment Methods	FAO	1.36	2.34	3.70
POPs	Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides	UNDP	1.00	1.35	2.35
POPs	Enabling Activities For The Stockholm Convention On Persistent Organic Pollutants (Pops): Development of A National Implementation Plan	UNEP	0.37	0.04	0.41
POPs	Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India	UNIDO	10.25	30.10	40.35
POPs	Implementation of Phase I of a Comprehensive PCB Management System	UNDP	1.00	1.86	2.86
POPs	Elimination of POPs Wastes	World Bank	10.55	59.05	69.60
POPs	PCB Management Project	World Bank	2.61	5.07	7.68
POPs	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of POPs Pesticides and PCBs	UNIDO	0.93	0.88	1.81
POPs	PCB Management and Disposal Project	World Bank	6.30	12.20	18.50
POPs	Enabling activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): Development of a National Implementation Plan for the Russian Federation	UNEP	0.50	0.06	0.56
POPs	Management of PCBs stockpiles and equipment containing PCBs	UNDP	1.00	1.05	2.05
			552.37	2,479.14	3,031.51



INDEPENDENT BODIES: GEF EVALUATION OFFICE

The GEF Evaluation Office (www.gefeo.org) continues to implement the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and the work program agreed and approved by the GEF Council by undertaking four streams of evaluations (performance, impact, country portfolio and thematic) and additional evaluations and studies. In addition, in Fiscal year 2010 the Evaluation Office completed the Fourth Overall Performance Study of the GEF that was used to inform donors during the replenishment process.

During FY 2010, the GEF Evaluation Office:

- Completed the *Fourth Overall Performance Study* that was presented to the replenishment process. The report was circulated to the Council, the replenishment participants and was a working document of the Fourth General Assembly of the GEF.
- Produced and submitted three annual reports to the Council:
 - *Annual Impact Report 2009*, presented to the November 2009 Council meeting;
 - *Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2010*, presented to the June 2010 Council meeting;
 - *Annual Performance Report 2009*, presented to the June 2010 Council meeting.
- Undertook the following evaluations and studies:
 - *Country Portfolio Evaluations for Turkey and Moldova*, included in the Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2010;
 - *Impact Evaluation of the Phaseout of Ozone-Depleting Substances* in countries with economies in
- Led the consultation process for the revision of the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy.

In the areas of knowledge management and learning, the GEF Evaluation Office restructured the Office's webpage and added services such as the Evaluation Office Help Desk. The Office continued publishing evaluation reports and signposts (two-page summaries of evaluations and studies). In addition, the Evaluation Office hosted the community of practice on evaluation of climate change and development that was established as an output of the international conference on evaluation, organized by the Office in Alexandria, Egypt in 2008.

Fourth Overall Performance Study (OPS4)

Overall Performance Studies are undertaken every four years to inform the donors before the replenishment. These evaluations provide an independent assessment of the achievements of the GEF up to the time of the study. In fiscal year 2010 the GEF Evaluation office completed the Fourth Overall Performance Study (OPS4, it provides an assessment of the extent to which the GEF is achieving its objectives and informs the fifth GEF replenishment negotiations. The study was conducted by the GEF Evaluation Office, except for some substudies on issues that would pose a conflict of interest for the Office.

OPS4 builds on OPS3, evaluation reports conducted by the Office since 2004, and case studies and technical reports, and the full portfolio of GEF projects from the pilot phase through June 30, 2009. From these inputs, and additional case studies and project visits undertaken specifically for this study, OPS4 incorporates evaluative evidence from 57 countries, with varying degrees of depth and intensity. Consultations were held with representatives of all GEF stakeholders to ensure that their voices would be heard in OPS4.

The GEF Portfolio

The portfolio of the GEF totals \$8.7 billion in funding, with additional cofunding of \$37.6 billion. Two-thirds of this funding went into the climate change and biodiversity focal areas. The share of the World Bank in GEF projects and funding has gone down over time, and recently the United Nations Development Programme's share has become the largest.

Funding Trends and Strategic Issues

Replenishment levels have remained more or less the same since GEF-1 (1994–98). This means that the GEF has lost 17 percent purchasing power over time, whereas it became active in two new focal areas (persistent organic pollutants and land degradation), responsive to numerous additional requests from the conventions, and provided support to more countries. This has meant spreading the same amount of resources over more objectives and to more countries, which has led to disappointment in recipient countries and a reputation for the GEF as “unable to deliver.” This reputation was also linked to the slow approval process in the GEF, which has been tackled through a reform process that shows promise.

Furthermore, OPS4 demonstrates that once projects are approved, the GEF performs well and achieves impact on the ground. The resource allocation framework of the GEF needs to be improved. Moving from focal area project support toward programming on a national level would bring GEF further in line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.

Progress Toward Impact: Focal Areas

- GEF **climate change** funding has supported a solid level of progress toward intended global environmental benefits, both in terms of reduction or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions and of sustainable market changes.
- The GEF has been responsive to guidance of the **biodiversity** convention, particularly on issues related to conservation and sustainable use. Access to biosafety has not kept up with potential demand.
- In **international waters**, the GEF has helped set the stage for national policy changes leading to reduced ecological stress by promoting new agreements on transboundary water bodies and catalyzing implementation of several existing agreements.

- GEF support for the phaseout of consumption and production of **ozone-depleting substances** in countries with economies in transition has contributed to global environmental benefits.

More information about the Fourth Overall Performance Study, including full report, executive summary, Signposts and supporting documents is available here: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/OPS4>.

GEF Annual Performance Report 2009

The GEF Annual Performance (APR) 2009 is the sixth such representation of assessment of project outcomes, project sustainability project completion delays, materialization of co-financing, and quality of monitoring in completed projects. The APR also contains assessments of the GEF approach to co-financing, to Agency fees, and on a follow-up review of a quality of project supervision.

To date, reports have been submitted for 340 projects, which together account for \$1.586 billion in GEF funding. In fiscal year 2009, reports were received for 55 projects, accounting for \$208 million in GEF funding.

The APR 2009 was discussed by the GEF Council during its meeting in June 2010. A key concern that was brought to the Council's attention was that, despite improvements in the quality of terminal evaluations, long time lags and uncertainty in the completion and submission of terminal evaluation reports continue to exist. Taking into account APR 2009 and the management response to the APR, the Council requested “the GEF Evaluation Office, the Secretariat and the Agencies to work together in identifying and implementing measures to improve the quality of information available through PMIS on the status of projects through the project cycle, including agency compliance with deadlines for terminal evaluations.”

Findings

Ninety one percent of the completed projects reviewed for FY 2009 were rated in the satisfactory range. This is higher than the long term average of 83 percent. However, because the annual figures are prone to fluctuations, the increase may not indicate the trend. The sustainability of outcomes was rated moderately likely or above for 71 percent of the rated projects. Outcomes and outcome sustainability of 67 percent of the rated projects were deemed both moderately satisfactory or above and moderately likely or above, respectively.

The APR 2009 covered cofinancing in greater detail than past APRs. The analysis showed that the GEF benefits from mobilization of co-financing through enhanced efficiency, reduced risks, synergies, and greater flexibility regarding the types of projects it may undertake. However, although important, the role of cofinancing is sometimes overstated. Mobilization of cofinancing for GEF projects is frequently equated to tapping new resources for generating global environmental benefits. But because some GEF partners may fund activities that address global environmental concerns regardless of whether the GEF project materialized, their contribution to the GEF project may thus replace a similar activity they would have supported elsewhere. Similarly, much of the cofinancing provided by the private sector, local organizations and national governments is likely to be focused on activities that produce higher levels of national and local benefits vis-à-vis global environmental benefits. These factors need to be taken into account when assessing the role of cofinancing in generating additional global environmental benefits. The analysis showed that based on the nature of project undertaken it may be imperative to require project partners to mobilize a certain level of cofinancing to make GEF investments viable. However, it cautions that excessive attention to tracking cofinancing ratio at the overall portfolio level may be counterproductive. As the overall portfolio level cofinancing ratio is easily affected by outliers. Consequently, excessive attention to this indicator creates incentives for the GEF partnership to prefer categories of projects with high cofinancing ratios without factoring in the substantive content of the preferred categories.

The APR 2009 also presented a detailed analysis on agency fees. The analysis showed that the present GEF approach to Agency fees - a uniform project fee of 10 percent of the GEF grant, regardless of project type – is disadvantageous to those Agencies whose portfolios contain a large portion of medium-sized projects and enabling activities than of full-sized projects.

The review on quality of supervision led to following conclusions: there has been a significant improvement in UNEP's performance regarding the supervision provided to GEF projects; and, the quality of supervision provided by the World Bank and UNDP continues to be in the satisfactory range for a high percentage of projects.

The **Lake Victoria project** succeeded in over 80 percent removal of hyacinth in targeted areas and improvement of one wastewater treatment system, with evidence of reduced pollution loading. Stresses on the system remain, however. Water levels are lowering due to regional drought, hyacinths have grown back in many areas, the Nile perch continue to crowd out native fish species, and the pace of improvement in sanitation systems has been slow. The GEF is now implementing a third project with the relevant riparian countries, expanded to include Rwanda and Burundi.

PEMSEA (Partnerships in Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia) has been very successful in expanding the implementation of integrated coastal zone management plans in the region, and there is evidence of pollution load reductions, improved water quality (localized), restoration of marine and coastal habitats, and reduced destructive fishing practices and use conflicts. Nevertheless, the stresses from intense coastal development, including expanding aquaculture, continue to intensify, and no evidence has been provided that would suggest a resurgence of threatened fish species or a reduction of overall pollution loading into the system.

The Baltic Sea initiative included 21 demonstration projects providing on-farm management measures which are projected to reduce nutrient loading by an estimated 238,000 kilograms of nitrogen and 13,000 kilograms of phosphorus. The project demonstrated catalytic impacts, with an additional 48 farms developing management measures without GEF assistance. The project also led to the reported restoration of 320 hectares of coastal wetlands. These are notable achievements, and a follow-on review may well find evidence that the on-farm management techniques have been sustained and replicated, and that the wetlands restoration efforts are contributing to improved water quality and improved species habitat.

The Romania Agriculture Pollution project demonstrated a 15 percent decrease in nitrogen and 27 percent decrease in phosphorus discharge into surface and groundwaters in the demonstration areas and an expectation of high replication and follow-on third party finance. These can be considered as contributing to the status impacts identified for the Danube project.

Source: GEF OPSA

For the projects reviewed for FY 2009, monitoring during implementation was rated moderately satisfactory or above for 62 percent. Compared to the long-term average of 55 percent, the quality of 72 percent of the terminal evaluation reports submitted during FY 2009 was rated satisfactory or above.

Long time lags between the completion and submission of terminal evaluation reports continue to be a concern, as does uncertainty regarding project status. The analysis presented in the report identified improvement in quality of information in Project Management Information System (PMIS) as an important measure to reduce this uncertainty.

In terms of the Management Action Records, Thus far, the level of adoption for 92 decisions based on 23 evaluations has been tracked. This year, the Office rated and reported on the level of adoption of 32 decisions out of a cohort of 34; there was insufficient information to verify the level of adoption for the remaining 2 decisions. Of these, 63 decisions have been graduated: 43 percent because their level of adoption was rated high; the remainder because they ceased to be relevant, generally due to higher level GEF policy shifts that rendered the earlier decisions irrelevant in the emerging context.

More information about the APR 2009 can be found at <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/3249>.

Annual Impact report 2009: Phaseout of Ozone-Depleting Substances

Highlighted in the 2009 Annual Impact Report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is an evaluation undertaken by the GEF Evaluation Office to assess the impact of GEF financing in the ozone portfolio of projects on the phaseout of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in countries with economies in transition (CEITs).

The strategic objective of the GEF's ozone layer focal area is to protect human health and the environment by helping countries phased out the consumption and production, and prevent releases, of ODS while enabling alternative technologies and practices according to countries' commitments under the Montreal Protocol. The GEF focuses on providing support to developed CEITs that are not eligible for funding under the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, which targets only developing countries. Since the early 1990s, the GEF has allocated nearly \$183 million to 18 countries through 21 national and five regional projects.

In-depth case studies were conducted in four CEITs: Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. A further 10 field case studies were conducted by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme as part of a parallel terminal evaluation initiative addressing similar issues in other Eastern European, Baltic, and Central Asian countries.

Findings

The GEF findings support for the phaseout of ODS consumption and production in CEITs has made a contribution to global environmental benefits. Two elements turned out to be crucial to ensure the impact of GEF support:

- Government commitment to ODS phaseout, which included the development and implementation of policy and legislation to phase out consumption and promote ODS-free alternatives; government institutional capacity to manage ODS phaseout; government customs and border security measures to curtail illegal trade in ODS; and recycle, reclamation, and reuse programs
- Private enterprise sustainability and commitment to ODS phaseout.

GEF financing supported technological and production changes that enabled firms to comply with the Montreal Protocol and maintain and/or gain market share and thus make profits. Of the 71 firms visited and surveyed, 54 are still actively in business.

Legislative and policy changes supporting ODS phaseout provided a foundation for success and ensured sustainability. The evaluation found that legislative and policy changes to restrict ODS import and export, as well as capacity development of technicians in the refrigeration sector, played a critical role in pushing the private sector and individual consumers to move toward more environmentally friendly alternative chemicals and technologies.

Private sector commitment to ODS phaseout was a critical driver in the success of GEF investments in CEITs. The GEF ODS portfolio has been characterized by strong private sector involvement from the early stages of project design through implementation.

Illegal trade threatens to undermine gains in ODS reduction in the non-European Union (EU) CEITs. Efforts



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to combat illegal trade are not yet fully effective, and many of the non-EU CEITs currently lack the technical and legal capacity to curtail such trade.

Halon recovery and banking has been neglected in the non-EU CEITs. Halon is an ODS used in firefighting agents, its production has ceased globally because of its severe ozone-depleting properties: it destroys about six times more ozone than CFC chemicals. However, its recovery and banking has been neglected.

In some countries, the national ozone units ceased to function after GEF support ended, which may prevent measures being put in place to address the remaining threats to the ozone layer. In CEITs that became EU members, these units continue to be funded, but non-EU CEITs continue to depend on international aid to finance ODS reduction and phaseout programs. These countries will need to consider reinstating these units or secure their functions elsewhere because the issues require continued attention.

Council decisions

The GEF Council, based on its review of the GEF Annual Impact Report 2009 and the Management Response to the report, decided that GEF-5 strategy proposals should include further investment in capacity development to help CEITs address the remaining threats to the ozone layer.

The Council stated that the GEF Secretariat should incorporate lessons from the positive private sector engagement in the ozone layer into the other focal areas.

More information about the AIR 2009 could be found at <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/2122>.

The Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2010: Moldova and Turkey

The third Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report provides a synthesis of the main conclusions and recommendations of the country portfolio evaluations finalized in fiscal year 2010 in Moldova and Turkey. These countries were selected for portfolio evaluation based on their long history with the GEF, their large and diverse portfolios, the nature of their GEF country allocation under the Resource Allocation Framework, and their participation in numerous regional international waters projects. The evaluations focused on the relevance and efficiency of GEF support in the respective country, and the effectiveness and results of completed and ongoing projects.

Three programmatic approaches supported by the GEF were recently launched in India: the **Sustainable Land and Ecosystem, Management Partnership Program**, the **Coastal and Marine Program**, and the **Energy Efficiency Program**. These three programs exhibit good country ownership, since they are based on established national plans and strategies. The Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Partnership is firmly based on land degradation, biodiversity conservation, and adaptation to climate change national policies, and the government is investing a substantial amount annually in support of the program's implementation. The Energy Efficiency Program is linked to the country's Energy Conservation Act to mainstream energy efficiency measures and stimulate market transformation.

The program and its projects have been designed to meet India's targeted energy consumption reduction at the national level as set forth by the country's 2007–12 five-year plan.

The Coastal and Marine Program presents a good example of governance, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation planning. The proposed monitoring and evaluation system — as well as outreach and communication activities — provides funding to facilitate sharing and dissemination of experiences and mentions other specific knowledge products and tools that will be developed under the program. Similarly, the Energy Efficiency Program has funding allocated to a "programmatic knowledge-sharing" subcomponent to include reporting structures for program impact as well as recommendations for mid-course correction activities. These elements aim to ensure effective implementation of not just individual projects, but of the programmatic effort as a whole.

Source: GEF OPS4

Findings

In terms of results, GEF support in biodiversity has built robust foundations for the achievement of significant results. Further progress toward impact is limited by unresolved institutional barriers and socioeconomic factors. In both countries, institutional strengthening and capacity building was of strategic importance in moving forward the national biodiversity strategies and action plans elaborated with GEF support. However, progress toward impact remains limited. GEF support in climate change has produced limited but promising results. Enabling activities in climate change have helped countries to comply with the reporting requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change. International waters initiatives strengthened country commitments to regional cooperation for reducing nutrient discharge and overexploitation of fish stocks. GEF support has been a major contributor to the countries' involvement in agreements for coordinated regional and international management of marine resources and has helped in developing cooperative networks for coherent regional response and action. GEF support to POPs has been of strategic importance in both countries and facilitated up-scaling in Moldova. In Turkey, this catalytic support was instrumental in the recent country ratification of the Stockholm Convention. Land degradation did not receive the attention and support countries were expecting, including through multifocal area projects.

In terms of relevance, GEF support in Moldova and Turkey has been relevant to national sustainable development and environmental priorities, to international conventions, and to regional processes as well as to the GEF mandate. Other national priorities, such as land degradation, have not been addressed. National ownership of the GEF portfolio is limited, but is improving in both countries.

As for efficiency, Duration of project processing and implementation compares well to average figures for GEF projects. However, mixed perceptions on the complexity and length of the GEF project cycle remain in both countries. The GEF focal point mechanism has not been fully effective in its coordination and strategic guidance roles, including information sharing and monitoring and evaluation.

Council Decisions

The GEF Council asked the GEF agencies to systematically involve the operational focal points in M&E activities by sharing M&E information in a timely manner. The Secretariat was asked to consider providing M&E Training to the national focal points through the Country Support Program. The Evaluation Office in collaboration with the Secretariat was asked to strengthen the role of operational focal points in revising the M&E Policy.

For more information on country portfolio evaluations, see <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/787>.

Revision of the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy: Progress Report

The GEF M&E Policy lays foundations for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the GEF, taking into account the activities of all partners in a consistent and coherent manner. The Policy was first approved by the Council in 2006. In 2009, the Council requested that the GEF Evaluation Office prepare a revision of the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy for GEF-5, in order to incorporate findings and recommendation of the peer review of the GEF evaluation function conducted in the framework of the Fourth Overall Performance Study. Furthermore, the reforms of the GEF since 2006, including those for GEF-5, necessitated several changes in the Policy.

Whereas the first version of the Policy was developed in a consultative process by the Evaluation Office only, during this consultative process it was decided that the monitoring component of the policy was to be developed jointly with the GEF Secretariat.

In the course of fiscal year 2010 an extensive consultative process was undertaken. All relevant replenishment documents embedding GEF-5 policies and relevant Council decisions approved after 2006 have been identified through a gap analysis study with the aim of informing the revision of the Policy. Recommendations from the peer review and changes in international best practices, as well as recommendations from the Fourth Overall Performance Study, the GEF reform process and the results-based management framework were analyzed for incorporation in the revised Policy. Furthermore, GEF stakeholders were consulted in various meetings, such as sub-regional meetings with GEF focal points, inter-Agency meetings, and a meeting with the Scientific and Technical Advisory



SPECIAL INITIATIVES: COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON EVALUATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

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Panel. An electronic survey was launched in March 2010 to enable all partners who could not attend these meetings to provide input.

Knowledge Management and Learning

As outlined in the GEF M&E Policy, monitoring and evaluation in the GEF has an overarching goal to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing 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 year 2010, the GEF Evaluation Office continued several initiatives, including restructuring the entire GEF Evaluation Office webpage, the development of new look and structure, new menus, new pages as well as new functions and features. The new features on the website include a database of evaluation reports, a knowledge sharing page, an international collaboration page, as well as establishment of the Evaluation Office Help Desk.

In addition, the OPS4 report was finalized and an executive version was printed and translated into 6 languages (English, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, and Arabic) together with a CD-ROM containing the full report. These were disseminated at the GEF Assembly in May 2010. The full report has been printed in the fiscal year 2011 and a number of learning products stemming from the report were developed, such as learning products on biodiversity and climate change.

Following the International Evaluation Conference in Alexandria, May 2008, the GEF Evaluation Office initiated the Community of Practice on Evaluating Climate Change and Development. The community of practice is focused on evaluation in the context of climate change and development. The community of practice is global in nature, but tailored to attract practitioners from developing and transition countries. It creates, validates, and disseminates evaluation information and knowledge. The added value of this initiative is to capture and validate innovative, established and best evaluation practices related to climate change. During the fiscal year 2010 funding was secured in the Council approved special trust fund for voluntary contributions to initiatives of the Evaluation Office from the Swedish International Development Agency and the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment. A large number of activities have taken place. A book launch event of the publication "Evaluating Climate Change and development" presenting a compilation of the International Conference papers was organized, a virtual platform for community discussions was launched, a dedicated website www.climate-eval.org was created as a home for the community of practice, and an electronic library consisting of more than 450 documents of climate change and development evaluation was designed. During the fiscal year 2010 the community of practice engaged more than 100 members from 37 countries into discussions related to planning meta-evaluations of mitigation and adaptation studies.



In 2009- 2010, STAP continued to enhance the delivery of scientific and technical advice to the GEF amid the rapid change and re-focusing of the GEF to respond to more structured guidance from the multilateral agreements it serves, as well as demands from the enlarged GEF community of partners.

One of the first tasks STAP undertook in the fiscal year 2009 was to complete its advice on the selection of indicators for the System of Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) for the biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation portfolios. Through a series of technical discussions with the GEF Secretariat, STAP presented systematically its advice on the development of the GEF benefits index (GBI) and the GEF performance index (GPI).

INDEPENDENT BODIES: STAP

In 2010, STAP continued to emphasize the importance of integration and cross-focal area approaches in order to achieve global environmental benefits, and to show large scale, sustained improvement of the earth's ecosystems. STAP accentuated its thinking in the GEF-5 policy and programming documents, which it reviewed and drafted text to stress the need to maximize global environmental benefits from GEF investments.

STAP captured its views on integration in its report to the Fourth GEF Assembly "New Science, New Opportunities for GEF 5 and Beyond", which can be found on the GEF website and STAP website. At the GEF Assembly, STAP also organized a side event on "New science for a sustainable planet", and contributed to two other side events on sustainable transport and on technology transfer. The STAP side event discussed the evidence from the latest climate science, the recent findings and recommendations on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), and the drivers of change and tipping points in the ocean, including presentations on the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI).

Additionally, STAP completed a number of advisory documents for the GEF, which can be found on the STAP website. These included: 1) "Environmental Certification and the Global Environment Facility"; 2) The Evidence Base for Community Forest Management as a Mechanism for Supplying Global Environmental Benefits and Improving Local Welfare"; 3) "Advancing Sustainable Low-Carbon Transport through the GEF"; and 4) "Benefits and Trade-Offs Between Energy Conservation and Releases of Unintentionally Produced Persistent Organic Pollutants".

STAP continued to develop its work in depth with Secretariats and subsidiary bodies of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements that are supported by the GEF. With the CBD, STAP collaborated on a number of initiatives, including – 1) reviewing the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook; 2) addressing the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) Science-Policy

Conference at UNESCO, Paris, January 2010, and; 3) participating in other IYB events. The UNFCCC and STAP also collaborated on a number of activities, including – 1) a keynote address by the STAP Chair at Forest Day, COP 16 in Cancún, Mexico; 2) a UNFCCC review of STAP's methodology to measure greenhouse gas emissions from GEF transport projects; and, 3) STAP's participation at COP – 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark. With UNCCD, STAP contributed extensively to UNCCD's technical reviews on the refinement of the set of impact indicators of the ten year Strategy.

In connection with its mandate to interact in a complementary manner with other relevant scientific and technical bodies, STAP, alongside the GEF Secretariat, attended both the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental and Multi-Stakeholder meetings on an Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). STAP also attended the third IPBES meeting in South Korea in June 2010, which considered the need to marshal biodiversity science in a fashion that has intergovernmental standing. STAP will likely attend the first plenary meeting to be held in October to launch IPBES.

Throughout this period, STAP continued reviewing the scientific and technical quality of GEF proposals. Thus far, it has reviewed nearly 200 proposals, including several programmatic approaches. STAP also called upon two targeted research review committees, and several other in-depth reviews. In its reviews, STAP continues to encourage the use of its advisory products to strengthen the design of GEF projects, and the evidence base of GEF investments.

Going further into GEF-5, STAP will continue to pay close attention to the scientific priorities in each focal area, and to the interlinkages between the focal areas and human development, in order to tailor its advice on sustained global environmental benefits.



GEF CONTACTS

COUNCIL MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES 2009-2010

COUNCIL MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	ALTERNATIVE MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Ivanov, Violeta (Moldova)	22-Jan-07	Stoica, Silviu (Romania)	22-Jan-07	Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Ukraine
Trotsky, Taras (Ukraine)	06-May-10	Abeshi, Pellumb (Albania)	06-May-10	Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Sapag, Alvaro (Chile)	05-Aug-08	Sapag, Alvaro (Chile)	20-Oct-09	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Rivas, Oscar (Paraguay)	20-Oct-09	Bouzout, Eduardo (Uruguay)	04-Jun-10	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Bouzout, Eduardo (Uruguay)	11-May-10	Merega, Silvia Maria (Argentina)	01-Jul-10	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Totskiy, Anatoly (Russian Federation)	21-Sep-06	Martirosyan, Viktor (Armenia)	17-Aug-06	Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
Zotov, Igor (Russian Federation)	23-Mar-10	Fulton, Deborah (Australia)	23-Mar-10	Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
		Aboul Azm, Mawaheb (Egypt)	29-Jan-09	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia
		Firadi, Rachid (Morocco)	22-Oct-09	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia
Fulton, Deborah (Australia)	12-Feb-08	UNIDO	12-Feb-08	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Henderson, Jan (New Zealand)	01-Jul-09	UNDP	01-Jul-09	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Buys, Jozef (Belgium)	17-Mar-08			Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Treppel, Leander (Austria)	01-Apr-10			Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Kolly, Thomas (Switzerland)	01-Sep-06			Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Siegwart, Karine (Switzerland)	25-Jun-10			Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan



COUNCIL MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	ALTERNATIVE MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Manjate, Marilia Telma Antonio (Mozambique)	27-Aug-09	Fakir, Zaheer (South Africa)	26-Oct-07	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Fakir, Zaheer (South Africa)	31-Mar-10	Vilakati, Jameson D. (Swaziland)	31-Mar-10	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
		Salazar, Yadir (Colombia)	02-Mar-09	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
		Ortega Pacheco, Daniel V. (Ecuador)	19-May-10	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
		Gomes Barbosa, Tomas (Guinea-Bissau)	22-Oct-08	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
		Lopes, Joao Raimundo (Guinea-Bissau)	02-Mar-10	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Nkeoua, Gregoire (Congo)	28-Apr-10			Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe
Johnson, Jill (Canada)	18-Dec-08			Canada
Ehrhardt, Roger (Canada)	01-Apr-10			Canada
Zou, Jiayi (China)	09-Mar-05	Yang, Yingming (China)	03-Oct-07	China
Yang, Shaolin (China)	30-Oct-09	Chang, Junhong (China)	30-Oct-09	China
Nguyen, Van Tai (Vietnam)	17-Mar-08			Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Long, Rithirak (Cambodia)	11-Jan-10			Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
		Ahamada Soilihi, Hassani (Comoros)	05-Jun-09	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
		Djamadar, Koulthoum (Comoros)	08-Sep-09	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda



COUNCIL MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	ALTERNATIVE MEMBER	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
		Cabactulan, Ambassador Libran (Philippines)	17-Jun-10	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
		Mendoza, Lamed (Panama)	19-Mar-08	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
		Pinedo, Raul (Panama)	17-Sep-09	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
		Long, Rithirak (Cambodia)	19-Mar-08	Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
		Khammounheuang, Khampadith (Lao PDR)	25-May-10	Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Bjornebye, Erik (Norway)	17-Oct-06	Andersen, Geert Aagaard (Denmark)	17-Oct-06	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Andersen, Geert Aagaard (Denmark)	24-Sep-09	Bjornebye, Erik (Norway)	24-Sep-09	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Rencki, Julien (France)	26-Jul-07			France
Rioux, Remy (France)	27-Jan-10			France
Alvarez Franco, Vanesa (Spain)	29-Sep-08			Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Abad Gonzalez, Ruth (Spain)	06-Jun-10			Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Babaei, Mahmoud (Iran)	14-Oct-08			Iran
Barimani, Mahmoud (Iran)	11-Feb-10			Iran
		Kato, Kikuko (Japan)	20-Aug-07	Japan
		Oshima, Masaru (Japan)	07-Aug-09	Japan
de Jong, Gerben (Netherlands)	02-Sep-05			The Netherlands
Smits, Simon (Netherlands)	03-Jul-09			The Netherlands



GEF-NGO NETWORK REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS (ORGANIZATIONS, 2009-2010)

Central Focal Point and Regional Focal Point for South East Asia Region

Mr. Faizal Parish

Global Environment Centre

2nd Floor, Wisma Hing, No. 78 Jalan SS2/72,

47300 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

Tel : +603 7957 2007

Fax : +603 7957 7003

Email: fparish@gec.org.my, faizal.parish@gmail.com

West Asia

Dr. Mohamed Abdel Raouf

Gulf Research Center

187 Oud Metha Tower, 11th Floor,

303 Sheikh Rashid Road, P.O. Box: 80758, Dubai UAE

Tel : +971-4-3247770

Fax : +971-4-3247771

Email: raouf@grc.ae

South Asia

Mr. Jagdeesh Puppala

Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)

P.O.Box 29, Jehangirpura, Hadgud, Anand-388001,

Gujarat, India

Tel : +91-2692-261402,261238

Fax : +91-2692-262196,262087

Email: jagdeesh@fes.org.in, ed@fes.org.in

North East Asia

Vacant

Northern Africa

Mr. Essam Nada

Arab Network for Environment and Development "RAED"

3A Masaken Masr Lel-Taameer, Zahraa El-Maadi Street,

Zahraa El-Maadi

Helwan, Egypt

Tel : +20 2 25161519/245

Fax : +20 2 25162961

Email: e.nada@aoye.org

Eastern Africa

Mr. Geerish Bucktowonsing

Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)

2nd Floor Astor Court, Lislet Geoffroy Street,

Port Louis, Mauritius

Tel : + 230 2120242 + 230 259-7377

Fax : + 230 2134595

Email: presidentgb@intnet.mu, macoss@intnet.mu

Western Africa

Mr. Djimingue Nanasta

ENDA Energy, Environment, Development Programme

BP 3370, 54 Rue Carnot

Dakar, Senegal

Tel : 221 33 8 222 496 / 225 983

Fax : 221 33 8 217 595 / 235 157

Email: djim@enda.sn

Southern Africa

Vacant

Europe

Mr. Jürgen Maier

German NGO Forum Environment & Development

Marienstr 19-20, 10117 Berlin

Berlin, Germany

Tel : +49 30 6781 775 88

Fax : + 49 228 9239 93 56

Email: chef@forumue.de

Pacific

Mr. Rex Horoi

The Foundation of the People of the South Pacific International (FSPI), Fiji

Level 2, Office 2, Victoria Corner Building,

GPO Box 18006, Suva, Fiji

Tel : + 679 331 2250

Email: rex.horoi@fspfi.org.fj



Caribbean

Mr. Ermath Harrington
**Caribbean Forest Conservation Association (CFCA),
Trinidad & Tobago**
77b Saddle Road
Maraval, Trinidad and Tobago
Tel : + 868 622 2322
Fax : + 868 628 0273
Email: harcon_04@yahoo.com

Indigenous People's Representatives - Asia

Mr. Benedict Solang
**Center for Development Programs in Cordillera,
International Alliance of Indigenous Tribal Peoples
of the Tropical Forests**
362 Magsaysay Ave, Baguio City, 2600 Philippines
Tel : 074 – 424 – 3764
Fax : 074 – 442 – 2572
Email : ben.solang@gmail.com

North America

Ms. Maria del Pilar Barrera
The Nature Conservancy
4245 North Fairfax Drive. Suite 100. Arlington, Virginia, USA
Tel : (703) 841-4198
Fax : (703) 276-3241
Email: pbarrera@tnc.org

Southern America

Mr. Germán Rocha
Corporación País Solidario -CPS
Carrera 38A # 25-26
Bogotá D.C., Colombia
Office phone : (571) 2697930
Fax : (571) 7596583
Cell : (57) 315 4429822
Email: cpscol@yahoo.com

Mesoamerica

Mr. Felipe Villagran
MERO LEC, A.C.
Privada Guanajuato No. 165 Plan de Ayala,
29110 Tuxtla GTZ Chiapas, Mexico
Tel : 52 961 671 5436
Fax : 52 961 671 5436
Email: lacandon@prodigy.net.mx

Indigenous People's Representatives - Latin America

Mr. Johnson Hugo Cerda Shiguango
Comuna Kichwa Santa Elena
Urbanizacion Palermo Manzana H2 Casa 37
(Chillogallo) Quito, LIMONCOCHA, Ecuador
Tel : +593 2 3032258
Email: johnson.cerda@gmail.com



STAP SECRETARIAT AND PANEL MEMBERS 2009-2010

STAP Chair: Dr. Thomas Lovejoy

President
The Heinz Center
900 17th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006

Panel:

Dr. Bo Wahlstrom
Senior International Advisor, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
International Secretariat
Swedish Chemicals Agency
PO Box 2
SE-172 13 Sundbyberg, Sweden

Prof. Nijavalli H. Ravindranath (Ravi)
Chairman
Centre for Sustainable Technologies
Associate Faculty of Centre for Ecological Sciences
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore 560 012, India

Ms. Meryl Williams
17 Agnew Street
Aspley
Queensland 4034, Australia

Dr. Mary K. Seely
P.O. Box 20232
Windhoek, Namibia

Ms. Sandra Diaz
Tupac Amaru 3359
Barrio Jardín Espinosa
5014 HQG Córdoba, Argentina

Secretariat:

900 17th Street, NW
Suite 506
Washington DC 20006 USA

STAP Secretary: Douglas Taylor
STAP Programme Officers:
David Cunningham, Lev Neretin, Guadalupe Duron
STAP Programme Assistant: Robin Burgess
STAP Administrative Assistant:
Katherine Kinuthia (based in UNEP office in Nairobi, Kenya)



GEF PUBLICATIONS JUNE 2009 – JUNE 2010

	TITLE	LANGUAGE	PUBLICATION DATE
1	GEF Factsheets – GEF Focal Areas and NGO Factsheet	English French Spanish	June 2009
2	Financing Adaptation Action	English French Spanish	June 2009
3	GEF Least Developed Countries Fund Fact Sheets	English French	August 2009
4	Cleaning Up: Ridding the World of Dangerous Chemicals	English French Spanish	September 2009
5	Investing in Renewable Energy: The GEF Experience	English French Spanish Chinese	October 2009
6	Programmatic Approach	English	October 2009
7	19 Years of Achievement and Counting	English French Spanish Chinese Russian Japanese	April 2010
8	Greening Opportunities at World Events	English	May 2010
9	The GEF and Civil Society Organizations: A Strategic Partnership	English French Spanish Arabic Russian	May 2010
10	Experiences from SGP: Protecting International Waters	English	May 2010



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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ABOUT THE GEF

The Global Environmental Facility unites 182 member governments—in partnership with international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector—to address global environmental issues. 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 \$9.2 billion, supplemented by more than \$40 billion in cofinancing, for more than 2,700 projects in more than 165 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Through its Small Grants Programme, 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.