



Global Environment Facility

GEF/C.30/11
November 7, 2006

GEF Council Meeting
December 5-8, 2006

Agenda Item 19

PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTING THE RAF

Recommended Council Decision

The Council takes note of the *Progress Report on Implementing the RAF* (document GEF/C.30/11) and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to ensure a smooth transition to the new system for recipient countries. The Secretariat is requested to continue to monitor the implementation of the RAF and to report to the Council on a regular basis.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Council requested the Secretariat at its June 2006 meeting: (i) to strengthen its outreach and communications with the Conventions in order to enhance the understanding of the RAF; (ii) to report to the Council issues and challenges raised at the sub-regional consultations; and (iii) to continue to monitor the implementation of the RAF and to report to the Council any relevant developments. In addition, the Council also requested the Secretariat and the Implementing and Executing Agencies to assist the national focal points in fulfilling their central role at the national level in implementing the RAF. This report highlights the steps that the GEF has taken towards fully operationalizing the RAF and the current progress in its implementation.
2. Towards strengthening the outreach and communications with the UNFCCC and CBD, the GEF has (i) reported on new developments on the RAF in each of the reports to the climate change and biodiversity conventions; (ii) proactively organized special side events on the RAF at the margins of the COP; (iii) sent delegations to the COP to answer any questions; and (iv) held regular consultations with the Convention Secretariats.
3. Between April and August 2006 the GEF organized eight sub-regional consultations for GEF Operational and Political Focal Points to introduce and provide guidance to them on the RAF and to obtain feedback from them on the Country Support Program. Interest in these consultations was high with nearly 90% of the recipient countries participating. Recipient countries were most interested in (i) adequacy of consultations prior to and after Council adoption of the RAF; (ii) implication of the RAF in specific types of projects and programs; (iii) modalities for changes to the RAF; (iv) transition to the RAF; and (v) roles and needs of focal points under the RAF.
4. After the successful completion of the GEF-4 replenishment agreement in August 2006, the GEF Secretariat determined the GEF Benefits Index, the GEF Performance Index and the Initial Allocations of all countries eligible for biodiversity and climate change for GEF-4 in accordance with the Council agreed methodology. They were publicly disclosed on September 2006 in accordance with the public disclosure policy agreed to by Council.
5. About 75 countries have sent an initial country priority list as of October 31, 2006 indicating their initial ideas regarding the use of their allocations under the RAF. A preliminary review of these country priority lists identified two issues of concern (i) how the proposals in the list reflect national priorities, GEF strategies, global environmental commitments and (ii) the substantial number of projects proposed to be developed by GEF agencies outside their comparative advantage. In addition, most countries in the group were proposing projects up to the upper limit for countries in the group.
6. The Secretariat has initiated direct dialogues with recipient countries starting with those who have sent prioritized lists focused on (i) the priority areas for the use of RAF allocations in GEF-4 and (ii) the share of resources to be allocated to each priority.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
Background.....	1
Outreach and Communication with the UNFCCC and CBD	1
Sub-Regional Consultations with Recipient Countries on the RAF.....	2
CEO Letter communicating to countries	4
Public Disclosure	4
Initial Country Priority Lists.....	5
Dialogues with Countries on Country Programming	6
 Annexes	

BACKGROUND

1. The GEF Council approved a framework to allocate GEF resources at a Special Meeting of the Council held August 31- September 1, 2005.¹ The Council appreciated the initial steps taken by the GEF to operationalize the RAF at its November 2005 meeting and took note of the steps taken to ensure its effective implementation at its June 2006 meeting. In particular, at its June 2006 meeting, the Council welcomed the consultations with recipient countries to assist them in the transition to the RAF and requested the Secretariat and the agencies to provide continuing support and guidance to recipient countries.

2. The Council requested the Secretariat at its June 2006 meeting (a) to strengthen its outreach and communications with the Conventions in order to enhance the understanding of the RAF; (b) to report to the Council issues and challenges raised at the sub-regional consultations; and (c) to continue to monitor the implementation of the RAF and to report to the Council any relevant developments. In addition, the Council also requested the Secretariat and the Implementing and Executing Agencies to assist the national focal points in fulfilling their central role at the national level in implementing the RAF. The Council further requested the Secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing and Executing Agencies, to report to the Council at its meeting in December 2006 further progress achieved in implementing RAF.

3. This report highlights the steps that the GEF has taken towards fully operationalizing the RAF and the current progress in its implementation. These include steps to strengthen the outreach and communications with the UNFCCC and CBD, the completion of the sub-regional consultations with recipient country operational and political focal points, guidance to countries with respect to the September 15, 2006 date for submission of prioritized list, the public disclosure of the biodiversity and climate change GEF Benefits Index (GBI) and initial indicative allocations for all countries, the analysis of the prioritized lists sent by countries, and the initiation of dialogues between recipient countries and the GEF Secretariat.

OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNFCCC AND CBD

4. The GEF has periodically reported on the new developments on the RAF in each of its reports to the Climate Change and Biodiversity conventions. Countries have discussed these reports at the Conference of Parties of these Conventions. In addition, the GEF has also proactively organized special side events on the RAF at the margins of the eleventh session of the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC (Montreal, 2005) and at the eighth meeting of the Conference of Parties of the CBD (Curitiba, 2006) to comprehensively brief participating countries on the RAF. These sessions have been very well attended and have provided parties with opportunities to raise their concerns about the RAF and its implementation. Most recently, the GEF has sent an updated report on the GEF, including the most recent developments on the RAF to the twelfth session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC to be held in Nairobi in November 2006. The GEF delegation to the COP will be available to answer any questions that may arise on the RAF at the COP.

¹ Joint Summary of the Chairs, Special Meeting of the GEF Council, August 31- September 1, 2005. The RAF, as agreed by the Council is available as information document, GEF/C.27/Inf8/Rev.1, *Technical Note on the GEF Resource Allocation Framework*.

5. The GEF has also regularly held consultations with the Climate Change and Biodiversity Convention Secretariats to keep them informed on the implementation of the RAF.

SUB-REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS WITH RECIPIENT COUNTRIES ON THE RAF

6. The GEF Secretariat with the support of the Implementing and Executing agencies, organized eight sub-regional consultations for recipient country operational and political focal points under the auspices of GEF's *National Dialogue Initiative* between April and August 2006. NGO representatives as well as representatives of relevant regional organizations were also invited to these consultations.

7. Each two-day consultation focused on the implementation of the RAF, the transition to it, and the evolving needs and priorities of the countries in the context of the RAF. Each consultation was designed:

- (a) to introduce GEF operational and political focal points to the RAF and to provide them guidance on the GEF's new operational policies and modalities; and
- (b) to seek feedback from GEF focal points on their needs and priorities under the new Country Support Program for focal points (CSP).

8. The agenda for these consultations (see Annex 3) was structured not only to provide information on the purpose, design and implementation of the RAF and how the RAF fits in the context of the other GEF existing policies but also to provide ample time for countries to discuss and share their evolving roles in the context of the RAF. It also provided the GEF and the recipient countries an opportunity to discuss the country-specific challenges related to implementation of the RAF and to share ideas on ways to improve implementation of the RAF.

9. Recipient countries showed a great deal of interest in these consultations. One hundred and thirty-nine countries, accounting for nearly 90% of the countries eligible for funding under the biodiversity and climate change focal areas, participated in these consultations. Table 1 summarizes the recipient country participation at the sub-regional consultations. The significance of these consultations for recipient countries is underscored by the active participation of high level delegations from most countries including 15 ministers and eight ambassadors and many heads of Government Ministries/Departments.

Table 1: Recipient Country Participation in Sub-Regional Consultations

Sub-region	Venue	Recipient Country Participants			
		Recipient Countries Represented	Total Recipient Country Participants	Number of Operational / Political Focal Points & Designates	NGO/Other Recipient Country Participants
West and Central Africa	Dakar, Senegal	25	48	43	5
East and South Africa	Pretoria, South Africa	19	30	22	8
North Africa, Mid East, West and South Asia	Alexandria, Egypt	17	36	26	10
Eastern Europe and the CIS	Bratislava, Slovak Rep	23	35	29	6
East and Southeast Asia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	11	24	21	3
Latin America	Panama, Panama	15	47	35	12
Caribbean	Bridgetown, Barbados	16	35	31	4
Pacific SIDS	Nadi, Fiji	13	39	25	14
Total all Sub-regional Consultations		139	294	232	62

10. The detailed minutes of each of these consultations, including the issues and concerns raised by countries at these consultations, are available on the GEF website at www.thegef.org/raf.html as well as at the GEF National Dialogue Initiative website at www.undp.org/gef/dialogue. The discussions at these consultations can be summarized into 5 broad themes: (a) adequacy of consultations leading up to Council adoption of the RAF and after its adoption; (b) implications of RAF on specific types of projects and programs; (c) modalities for Changes to the RAF; (d) transition to the RAF and impacts on concepts/projects already under development; and (e) role and needs of focal points under the RAF.

11. Adequacy of Consultations: While recipient countries appreciated being invited to the sub-regional consultations, a significant number of countries were concerned that they were not adequately consulted prior to the adoption of the RAF. Countries inquired about the nature and the process of consultations prior to the Council adoption of the RAF. They welcomed broad country consultations through events such as the sub-regional consultations in the further development and implementation of major policies such as the RAF.

12. Implications of RAF on specific types of projects and programs: Recipient countries were most interested in (a) the specific indicators, weights and formulas chosen in the RAF and on their implications for the allocations; (b) the significant constraints imposed by the 50% rule for most countries with relatively small allocations; (c) the adverse impact on the allocations for SIDS due to the 80% weight given to the terrestrial indicators compared to the 20% weight given to the marine indicator in the construction of GBI for biodiversity; (d) the impact on programs on adaptation to climate change; (e) the impact on project community and civil society driven

programs; (f) the impact on the Small Grants Program; and (g) the impact on regional and multi-country projects.

13. Modalities for Changes to the RAF: Recipient countries were most interested in the avenues through which the RAF system, its components and its implementation can be changed. The nature, scope and process associated with the mid-term review of the RAF were of particular interest to many countries.

14. Transition to the RAF: Recipient countries were particularly interested in the status of specific concepts/projects under various stages of development, whether these projects would be funded out of GEF-3 resources or would have to be funded out of the indicative allocations in GEF-4, who would select which of these projects would be funded in GEF-4, what the process for selection would be, whether the process for selection was different for regional and multi-country projects and how new projects would be handled compared to the projects already under development. A number of recipient countries were also concerned about their ability to complete a country consultative prioritization process by September 15, 2006, particularly if the initial indicative allocations for countries are not finalized in a timely manner.

15. Roles and Needs of Focal Points under the RAF: Recipient country focal points discussed their expanded roles in facilitating a consultative process within their respective countries to identify country priorities in the context of the RAF, identified their strengths and weaknesses in carrying out their roles, and highlighted the challenges they would face and their needs in meeting them. A summary of this needs assessment and the ways in which the GEF can address some of these needs under the Country Support Program is available at the GEF website at thegef.org/raf.html as part of the proceedings of the sub-regional consultations.

CEO LETTER COMMUNICATING TO COUNTRIES

16. The new CEO sent a note clarifying a number of RAF related issues to all recipient countries on August 8, 2006. The note requested countries to continue their priority setting processes and stressed the need for the resulting project proposals (a) to be consistent with GEF's focal area strategies; (b) meet GEF's project review criteria; and (c) be approved in accordance with GEF's project cycle procedures. Further, with regards to the target date of September 15, 2006, the note clarified that it was applicable only for those proposals that are sufficiently advanced in their preparation that countries would like them to be considered for inclusion in a December 2006 work program.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

17. Upon the successful completion of replenishment negotiations for GEF-4 and the endorsement of the replenishment agreements by the Council at its meeting in August 2006, the GEF Secretariat has (a) confirmed the initial lists of countries eligible in each of the focal areas based on consultations with the CBD and UNFCCC secretariats for eligibility under article 9(a) and with the World Bank and the UNDP for eligibility under article 9(b); (b) updated the GEF Performance Index, GPI, and the GEF Benefits Index (GBI) for biodiversity and climate change based on the latest available data; (c) finalized the initial indicative allocations for GEF-4; and (d) publicly disclosed the same in accordance with the disclosure policies adopted by the

Council. The full public disclosure document is available on the GEF website at www.thegef.org/raf.html. The GBI and GEF-4 initial indicative allocations for biodiversity and climate change for all eligible countries are also shown in Annex 1 and 2 respectively.

18. The total resources available during GEF-4 for biodiversity and climate change focal areas are \$1,000 million each. Of this, \$50 million from each focal area is set aside for the Small Grants Program. In addition, \$50 million from each focal area is also set aside for regional/global projects. A total of \$900 million in each focal area is allocated to individual countries and to the group in accordance with the *Method for Determining Allocations* as specified in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1, *The GEF Resource Allocation Framework*.²

19. In the biodiversity focal area 57 countries have an individual allocation ranging from \$3.5 million to \$63.2 million for GEF-4. The remaining 93 countries are in the group and may seek project financing from a group allocation of \$146.8 million.

20. Similarly, in the climate change focal area 46 countries have an individual allocation ranging from \$3.1 million to \$150.0 million for GEF-4. The remaining 115 countries are in the group and may seek project financing from a group allocation of \$148.6 million.

21. The GEF Secretariat has established a dedicated webpage on the GEF website, www.thegef.org/raf.html, on which all RAF-related documents are made available. These include the public disclosure of allocations and the GEF Benefits Index, the minutes of the sub-regional consultations as well as communications from countries related to their priorities for the GEF-4 in the biodiversity and climate change focal areas. Translations in French and Spanish of many of these documents have also been posted at this website.

22. The GEF website also contains the link to the World Bank website with respect to the data from the World Bank's CPIA data used in the GEF Performance Index. The World Bank has renamed the CPIA as the IDA Resource Allocation Index. The IDA Resource Allocation Index that is used in determining two of the four components of the GPI (the country environmental policy and institutions assessment component and the broad framework indicator component) is available at the following World Bank website: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154,00.html>

INITIAL COUNTRY PRIORITY LISTS

23. Through early-October, the Secretariat had received communications from 55 countries indicating their priorities in the biodiversity and climate change focal areas for GEF-4. Some of these were quite detailed and included detailed concept notes for the projects while others contained mere project titles and yet others contained broad areas in which countries planned to engage in. On October 5, 2006, the CEO sent a letter to all recipient countries thanking them for

² The total amount of resources used for exclusions for regional/global projects, the small grants program/cross-cutting capacity building, the indicative allocations for the group and for targeted supplements are equal to \$246.8 and \$248.6 in the biodiversity and climate change focal areas which is less than 25% of the available resources in each of these focal areas. This ensures that formula based allocations for countries with individual allocations account for at least 75% of the resources in each focal area.

undertaking a prioritization process and communicating the initial priority lists resulting from these processes to the GEF Secretariat.

24. The letter from the CEO also shared the assessment of the GEF Secretariat based on a preliminary review of the initial country priority lists. In particular, the Secretariat was unsure how the proposals in the list reflected, GEF strategies and global environmental commitments in many cases. Further the Secretariat was also concerned about the substantial number of projects that proposed to develop projects with GEF agencies in areas outside of their comparative advantage.

25. A review of the initial communications also indicated that most countries in the group were proposing projects up to the upper limit of \$3.5 in biodiversity and \$3.1 million in climate change. Given that the average amount of resources available to countries in both these focal areas is about half the upper limit, programming at these levels would result in zero resources for many countries in the group which have yet to submit their project proposals. In addition, many countries in the group were proposing to provide significant contributions to the Small Grants Program, in excess of the size of these programs in the respective countries. Accordingly, the Secretariat is advising countries in the group that: (a) the group allocation cannot be used to provide additional funds for the Small Grants Program; (b) project proposals in excess of \$1 million would be reviewed collectively against all other projects from countries in the group at periodic intervals to determine the projects that will be funded; and (c) countries in the group can submit a proposal of up to \$1 million which will be reviewed within the context of the national priorities of the country and without reference to alternative proposals from other countries in the group.

26. Subsequent to the initial list of communications from 55 countries, the Secretariat has received communications from 20 additional countries as of October 31, 2006,

DIALOGUES WITH COUNTRIES ON COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

27. In communicating the Secretariat's assessment of the initial communications from countries, the CEO reminded countries of her commitment that GEF-4 resources would be programmed in accordance with: (a) the strategic directions as outlined in the GEF-4 focal area strategies; (b) country priorities emerging from national sustainable development programs and global environmental commitments; and (c) the comparative advantage of the GEF agencies. Further, in order to chart the way forward in implementing the RAF, the Secretariat has initiated direct dialogues with recipient countries beginning with the countries that had sent a prioritized list of project proposals.

28. The Secretariat is in the midst of completing its initial round of discussions with all countries and has also begun follow up discussions in some of these countries. These discussions have refocused the attention of countries on (a) the priority areas under which they would like to program available GEF resources in GEF-4 and (b) the share of resources they would like to allocate to each priority area.

29. Countries have been generally positive about these initial discussions and have appreciated the early feedback they are receiving from the Secretariat with regard to their initial proposals.

Annex 1:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF4 Indicative Allocations for Biodiversity

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Biodiversity	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
Afghanistan	24.1	0.3%	3.5
Albania	1.3	0.0%	group*
Algeria	19.9	0.3%	3.7
Angola	63.4	0.8%	group*
Antigua and Barbuda	3.0	0.0%	group*
Argentina	122.9	1.6%	14.5
Armenia	1.7	0.0%	group*
Azerbaijan	5.7	0.1%	group*
Bahamas	28.4	0.4%	group*
Bangladesh	10.5	0.1%	group*
Barbados	2.2	0.0%	group*
Belarus	0.1	0.0%	group*
Belize	12.4	0.2%	group*
Benin	1.6	0.0%	group*
Bhutan	7.3	0.1%	group*
Bolivia	91.9	1.2%	11.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.5	0.0%	group*
Botswana	9.9	0.1%	group*
Brazil	663.7	8.7%	63.2
Bulgaria	6.1	0.1%	group*
Burkina Faso	1.9	0.0%	group*
Burundi	3.3	0.0%	group*
Cambodia	25.8	0.3%	group*
Cameroon	88.4	1.2%	11.9
Cape Verde	21.5	0.3%	4.1
Central African Republic	11.0	0.1%	group*
Chad	14.1	0.2%	group*
Chile	107.3	1.4%	15.7
China	430.4	5.6%	44.3
Colombia	380.0	5.0%	36.6
Comoros	14.7	0.2%	group*
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	113.0	1.5%	9.6
Congo, Republic of	22.8	0.3%	group*
Cook Islands	12.4	0.2%	group*
Costa Rica	73.6	1.0%	12.0
Côte d'Ivoire	25.7	0.3%	3.6
Croatia	3.6	0.0%	group*
Cuba	89.8	1.2%	14.7

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 93 countries with a group allocation of \$146.8 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.5 million in GEF-4.

Annex 1:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF4 Indicative Allocations for Biodiversity

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Biodiversity	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
Djibouti	3.6	0.0%	group*
Dominica	7.5	0.1%	group*
Dominican republic	45.0	0.6%	5.8
Ecuador	199.4	2.6%	23.2
Egypt	21.5	0.3%	4.3
El Salvador	5.5	0.1%	group*
Equatorial Guinea	11.2	0.1%	group*
Eritrea	6.0	0.1%	group*
Estonia	0.3	0.0%	group*
Ethiopia	56.7	0.7%	7.7
Fiji	33.2	0.4%	5.1
Gabon	22.8	0.3%	group*
Gambia	0.7	0.0%	group*
Georgia	4.6	0.1%	group*
Ghana	13.0	0.2%	group*
Grenada	4.1	0.1%	group*
Guatemala	58.9	0.8%	8.2
Guinea	17.0	0.2%	group*
Guinea-Bissau	4.6	0.1%	group*
Guyana	21.5	0.3%	group*
Haiti	38.4	0.5%	4.1
Honduras	52.7	0.7%	6.8
Hungary	1.2	0.0%	group*
India	291.2	3.8%	29.6
Indonesia	597.0	7.8%	41.4
Iran	52.2	0.7%	6.7
Jamaica	32.8	0.4%	5.1
Jordan	2.3	0.0%	group*
Kazakhstan	36.1	0.5%	5.5
Kenya	65.9	0.9%	7.9
Kiribati	10.6	0.1%	group*
Korea, North (DPRK)	4.7	0.1%	group*
Korea, south (ROK)	12.2	0.2%	group*
Kyrgyz republic	7.8	0.1%	group*
Laos	35.7	0.5%	5.2
Latvia	0.3	0.0%	group*
Lebanon	1.2	0.0%	group*
Lesotho	2.0	0.0%	group*

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 93 countries with a group allocation of \$146.8 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.5 million in GEF-4.

Annex 1:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF4 Indicative Allocations for Biodiversity

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Biodiversity	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
Liberia	19.5	0.3%	group*
Libya	11.5	0.2%	group*
Lithuania	0.2	0.0%	group*
Macedonia	1.5	0.0%	group*
Madagascar	208.7	2.7%	24.2
Malawi	26.1	0.3%	4.2
Malaysia	98.5	1.3%	15.2
Maldives	12.1	0.2%	group*
Mali	10.3	0.1%	group*
Marshall Islands	10.8	0.1%	group*
Mauritania	9.5	0.1%	group*
Mauritius	27.9	0.4%	5.6
Mexico	503.1	6.6%	54.6
Micronesia	20.0	0.3%	group*
Moldova	0.1	0.0%	group*
Mongolia	29.5	0.4%	3.8
Morocco	26.5	0.3%	4.3
Mozambique	54.4	0.7%	6.8
Myanmar	70.5	0.9%	group*
Namibia	39.1	0.5%	6.5
Nauru	0.9	0.0%	group*
Nepal	14.9	0.2%	group*
Nicaragua	23.7	0.3%	4.0
Niger	6.0	0.1%	group*
Nigeria	43.6	0.6%	5.6
Niue	2.8	0.0%	group*
Pakistan	33.6	0.4%	5.1
Palau, Republic of	9.7	0.1%	group*
Panama	78.0	1.0%	11.2
Papua New Guinea	183.7	2.4%	12.5
Paraguay	22.2	0.3%	group*
Peru	241.0	3.2%	25.3
Philippines	224.0	2.9%	21.3
Poland	3.8	0.0%	group*
Romania	4.3	0.1%	group*
Russia	246.4	3.2%	25.3
Rwanda	7.0	0.1%	group*

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 93 countries with a group allocation of \$146.8 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.5 million in GEF-4.

Annex 1:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF4 Indicative Allocations for Biodiversity

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Biodiversity	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
Samoa	12.8	0.2%	group*
Sao Tome and Principe	19.6	0.3%	group*
Senegal	8.5	0.1%	group*
Serbia and Montenegro	1.2	0.0%	group*
Seychelles	31.2	0.4%	5.3
Sierra Leone	10.1	0.1%	group*
Slovak Republic	0.8	0.0%	group*
Solomon islands	29.6	0.4%	group*
South Africa	156.1	2.0%	22.5
Sri Lanka	43.9	0.6%	6.4
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.8	0.0%	group*
St. Lucia	6.5	0.1%	group*
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	7.3	0.1%	group*
Sudan	36.4	0.5%	4.3
Suriname	20.2	0.3%	group*
Swaziland	0.9	0.0%	group*
Syria	6.2	0.1%	group*
Tajikistan	4.9	0.1%	group*
Tanzania	100.4	1.3%	12.8
Thailand	53.0	0.7%	9.2
Togo	2.5	0.0%	group*
Tonga	3.9	0.1%	group*
Trinidad and Tobago	16.0	0.2%	group*
Tunisia	3.5	0.0%	group*
Turkey	39.6	0.5%	6.1
Turkmenistan	13.0	0.2%	group*
Tuvalu	2.1	0.0%	group*
Uganda	22.1	0.3%	4.0
Ukraine	2.7	0.0%	group*
Uruguay	9.5	0.1%	group*
Uzbekistan	7.9	0.1%	group*
Vanuatu	14.4	0.2%	group*
Venezuela	178.2	2.3%	16.7
Vietnam	77.4	1.0%	10.2
Yemen	22.3	0.3%	group*
Zambia	33.4	0.4%	5.1
Zimbabwe	13.7	0.2%	group*

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 93 countries with a group allocation of \$146.8 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.5 million in GEF-4.

Annex 2:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF-4 Indicative Allocations for Climate Change

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Climate Change	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
Afghanistan	5895	0.1%	group*
Albania	1451	0.0%	group*
Algeria	35755	0.5%	7.6
Angola	9198	0.1%	group*
Antigua and Barbuda	337	0.0%	group*
Argentina	79637	1.1%	13.3
Armenia	7324	0.1%	group*
Azerbaijan	20765	0.3%	4.1
Bahamas, The	601	0.0%	group*
Bahrain	4911	0.1%	group*
Bangladesh	38820	0.6%	6.7
Barbados	413	0.0%	group*
Belarus	42479	0.6%	7.9
Belize	308	0.0%	group*
Benin	2252	0.0%	group*
Bhutan	758	0.0%	group*
Bolivia	12941	0.2%	3.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4591	0.1%	group*
Botswana	6229	0.1%	group*
Brazil	252582	3.6%	38.1
Bulgaria	31601	0.5%	8.5
Burkina Faso	7279	0.1%	group*
Burundi	666	0.0%	group*
Cambodia	18733	0.3%	3.3
Cameroon	8311	0.1%	group*
Cape Verde	168	0.0%	group*
Central African Republic	3562	0.1%	group*
Chad	5339	0.1%	group*
Chile	23422	0.3%	6.1
China	2413021	34.6%	150.0
Colombia	46331	0.7%	8.9
Comoros	102	0.0%	group*
Congo, Dem. Rep.	9874	0.1%	group*
Congo, Rep.	1451	0.0%	group*
Cook Islands	8	0.0%	group*
Costa Rica	5098	0.1%	group*
Cote d'Ivoire	4238	0.1%	group*
Croatia	8263	0.1%	group*

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 115 countries with a group allocation of \$148.6 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.1 million in GEF-4

Annex 2:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF-4 Indicative Allocations for Climate Change

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Climate Change	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
Cuba	13672	0.2%	4.2
Cyprus	2378	0.0%	group*
Djibouti	417	0.0%	group*
Dominica	39	0.0%	group*
Dominican Republic	9774	0.1%	group*
Ecuador	10592	0.2%	group*
Egypt, Arab Rep.	53139	0.8%	11.5
El Salvador	3235	0.0%	group*
Equatorial Guinea	1113	0.0%	group*
Eritrea	1640	0.0%	group*
Estonia	11958	0.2%	group*
Ethiopia	23015	0.3%	4.9
Fiji	796	0.0%	group*
Gabon	3463	0.0%	group*
Gambia, The	455	0.0%	group*
Georgia	7958	0.1%	group*
Ghana	5289	0.1%	group*
Grenada	61	0.0%	group*
Guatemala	5977	0.1%	group*
Guinea	3216	0.0%	group*
Guinea-Bissau	469	0.0%	group*
Guyana	1046	0.0%	group*
Haiti	1571	0.0%	group*
Honduras	3983	0.1%	group*
Hungary	29767	0.4%	8.2
India	666676	9.5%	74.9
Indonesia	133353	1.9%	16.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	116687	1.7%	16.5
Israel	20004	0.3%	group*
Jamaica	3024	0.0%	group*
Jordan	7767	0.1%	group*
Kazakhstan	79903	1.1%	13.5
Kenya	16626	0.2%	3.4
Kiribati	19	0.0%	group*
Korea, Dem. Rep.	30295	0.4%	6.4
Korea, Rep.	145958	2.1%	group*
Kuwait	16944	0.2%	group*
Kyrgyz Republic	3906	0.1%	group*

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 115 countries with a group allocation of \$148.6 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.1 million in GEF-4

Annex 2:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF-4 Indicative Allocations for Climate Change

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Climate Change	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
Lao PDR	2905	0.0%	group*
Latvia	8403	0.1%	3.2
Lebanon	3763	0.1%	group*
Lesotho	985	0.0%	group*
Liberia	1504	0.0%	group*
Libya	17072	0.2%	group*
Lithuania	9280	0.1%	3.4
Macedonia, FYR	3476	0.0%	group*
Madagascar	8834	0.1%	group*
Malawi	2150	0.0%	group*
Malaysia	49014	0.7%	11.3
Maldives	157	0.0%	group*
Mali	9667	0.1%	group*
Malta	803	0.0%	group*
Marshall Islands	-	0.0%	group*
Mauritania	5303	0.1%	group*
Mauritius	1142	0.0%	group*
Mexico	158525	2.3%	28.3
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	-	0.0%	group*
Moldova	5197	0.1%	group*
Mongolia	6733	0.1%	group*
Morocco	16250	0.2%	3.8
Mozambique	7863	0.1%	group*
Myanmar	22578	0.3%	group*
Namibia	3534	0.1%	group*
Naru	41	0.0%	group*
Nepal	10778	0.2%	group*
Nicaragua	4159	0.1%	group*
Niger	3826	0.1%	group*
Nigeria	59109	0.8%	9.3
Niue	-	0.0%	group*
Oman	7025	0.1%	group*
Pakistan	78573	1.1%	13.2
Palau	80	0.0%	group*
Panama	3219	0.0%	group*
Papua New Guinea	2451	0.0%	group*
Paraguay	7582	0.1%	group*
Peru	20595	0.3%	4.6

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 115 countries with a group allocation of \$148.6 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.1 million in GEF-4

Annex 2:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF-4 Indicative Allocations for Climate Change

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Climate Change	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
Philippines	37221	0.5%	6.6
Poland	188535	2.7%	38.1
Qatar	10831	0.2%	group*
Romania	61227	0.9%	13.9
Russian Federation	659602	9.4%	72.5
Rwanda	1404	0.0%	group*
Samoa	151	0.0%	group*
San Marino	-	0.0%	group*
Sao Tome and Principe	38	0.0%	group*
Saudi Arabia	75773	1.1%	group*
Senegal	5572	0.1%	group*
Serbia and Montenegro	16846	0.2%	group*
Seychelles	80	0.0%	group*
Sierra Leone	1080	0.0%	group*
Singapore	20405	0.3%	group*
Slovak Republic	20441	0.3%	5.7
Solomon Islands	93	0.0%	group*
South Africa	120649	1.7%	23.9
Sri Lanka	7419	0.1%	group*
St. Kitts and Nevis	42	0.0%	group*
St. Lucia	81	0.0%	group*
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	44	0.0%	group*
Sudan	37913	0.5%	5.7
Suriname	955	0.0%	group*
Swaziland	869	0.0%	group*
Syrian Arab Republic	20567	0.3%	4.9
Tajikistan	4707	0.1%	group*
Tanzania	20835	0.3%	4.8
Thailand	67952	1.0%	14.7
Togo	1623	0.0%	group*
Tonga	72	0.0%	group*
Trinidad and Tobago	7835	0.1%	group*
Tunisia	9649	0.1%	group*
Turkey	105462	1.5%	17.5
Turkmenistan	17136	0.2%	group*
Tuvalu	-	0.0%	group*
Uganda	11336	0.2%	3.1
Ukraine	137914	2.0%	18.9

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 115 countries with a group allocation of \$148.6 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.1 million in GEF-4

Annex 2:
GEF Benefits Index and Initial GEF-4 Indicative Allocations for Climate Change

Country	GEF Benefits Index for Climate Change	Share of GBI	Indicative Allocation (\$ million)
United Arab Emirates	27763	0.4%	group*
Uruguay	6438	0.1%	group*
Uzbekistan	53866	0.8%	9.3
Vanuatu	213	0.0%	group*
Venezuela, RB	57328	0.8%	8.8
Vietnam	44131	0.6%	8.5
Yemen, Rep.	8947	0.1%	group*
Zambia	5622	0.1%	group*
Zimbabwe	11725	0.2%	group*

Notes:

Allocations are computed using the Council agreed *Method for Determining Allocations* described in GEF/C.27/Inf.8/Rev.1 using the GBI and GPI for all eligible countries. The CPIA (which has been renamed by the World Bank as the IDA Resource Allocation Index) data used to compute two of the four components of GPI are available at the following World Bank website. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154.00.html>

* The Group consists of 115 countries with a group allocation of \$148.6 million. A country in the group can access up to \$3.1 million in GEF-4

**Annex 3:
Agenda for Sub-regional Consultations**

Overall objectives : (a) To provide an overview and provide guidance on the GEF's new operational policies and modalities; (b) To seek feedback from GEF Focal Points on their needs and priorities under the new Country Support Programme (CSP) for Focal Points

DAY 1		
Time	Topic	Speaker
Begin day 1	Opening Statement	GEFSEC Representative
	Host Country Introductory Statement	Host Country Representative
	Brief Introduction of Participants	
COFFEE/TEA BREAK		
Morning session 1	GEF Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Open discussion 	Implementing/Executing Agency
Morning Session 2	Introduction to the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Open discussion 	GEF Secretariat: RAF Specialist
LUNCH BREAK		
Afternoon Session 1	Managing Country GEF Resources under the RAF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAF Technical Guidelines for implementing RAF • Role of the Focal Points • Mainstreaming and Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Strategies (UNDAF, CAS, EAs, etc) - Relations with Conventions 	GEF Secretariat: RAF Specialist
COFFEE/TEA BREAK		
Afternoon Session 2	Open Discussion	
Close day 1	Presentation of working group exercise and wrap-up of Day 1	

**Annex 3:
Agenda for Sub-regional Consultations**

DAY 2		
Time	Topic	Speakers
Morning Session 1	Capacity building targeted to Focal Points – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Support Programme (CSP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct support to Focal Points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modalities for accessing • Knowledge management framework • Sub-regional exchange and training workshops • National Dialogues • Cross-cutting capacity building • Open Discussion 	UNDP / UNEP
COFFEE/TEA BREAK		
Morning Session 2	Breakout into 3 to 4 Working groups (6-12 participants each) to identify Focal Points’ needs and priorities under CSP through – case study as basis for working group sessions	GEFSEC, IA/EA resource persons available to assist
LUNCH BREAK		
Afternoon Session 1	Working group presentations in plenary – Focal Points Needs and Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 minute presentations/working group • Discussion 	Reporters from each Working group
COFFEE/TEA BREAK		
Afternoon Session 2	Measuring Results through Monitoring and Evaluation in the GEF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy • Monitoring at the portfolio level • Evaluating at the program and overall levels • Better management for results in the GEF 	GEF Evaluation Office
Close Consultations	Open Discussion	
	Wrap-up Session	GEF Secretariat Representative