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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

Project Implementation Review 2004

Overview Report

January 2005

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I. Portfolio Overview

1. The subset of projects covered by the 2004 Project Implementation Review (PIR) comprises 59 medium (MSP) and full size (FP) projects which started implementation on or before June 30, 2003 and were in implementation for at least part of FY 2004. It includes projects that were operationally completed during FY04. Co-implemented projects for which UNEP is not the lead agency (4 projects in this PIR period) and individual country enabling activities were not included in this analysis. The number of projects covered in the FY04 PIR represents an increase of about 37% from last year and more than 100% from FY02.
2. The total value of the portfolio examined in FY04 is \$365.5 million of which \$197 million from GEF and \$168.5 in co-financing. Actual disbursements against the GEF allocation are \$99.7 million or 50.62% of the total GEF contribution as of June 30, 2004. Annex 1 includes disbursement figures for each project. This percentage of disbursement is high considering that 20 projects were approved on or after June 2003.
3. The portfolio includes projects in all focal areas¹ with a majority of projects (40%) addressing biodiversity (see Table 1 and Figure 1 below), which is consistent with the project distribution pattern of previous years. It should be noted that biodiversity projects account for 57% of the MSP portfolio (Figure 2).
4. The UNEP PIR FY04 Climate Change portfolio is relatively small (5 projects in total). However, a number of proposals are under development and it is expected that the share of the CC portfolio will grow in the next period. International Waters full size projects account for 37% of all FPs and about 34% of the funding allocated to FPs.
5. Medium-sized projects represent about 60% of all projects but their value is only 38% of the total portfolio. As noted above BD has a significant share of the MSP portfolio with almost 55% of total resources allocated to MSPs.

Table 1: Portfolio by focal area, project size and value

	No. of Projects			GEF Funding (US\$ million)		
	Total	FP	MSP	Total	FP	MSP
Biodiversity	26	6	20	77.1	62.8	14.3
Climate Change	5	2	3	16.7	14.0	2.7
International Waters	12	9	3	69.2	66.9	2.3
Multiple Focal Areas	6	2	4	8.4	5.2	3.2
Ozone	10	5	5	25.6	22	3.6
TOTAL	59	24	35	197.0	170.9	26.1

¹ Land Degradation projects are included in the biodiversity focal area PIR analysis given that the approval of all projects reviewed this year precedes the Council adoption of Land Degradation as a Focal Area in its own right.

Figure 1: GEF Funding by Focal Area

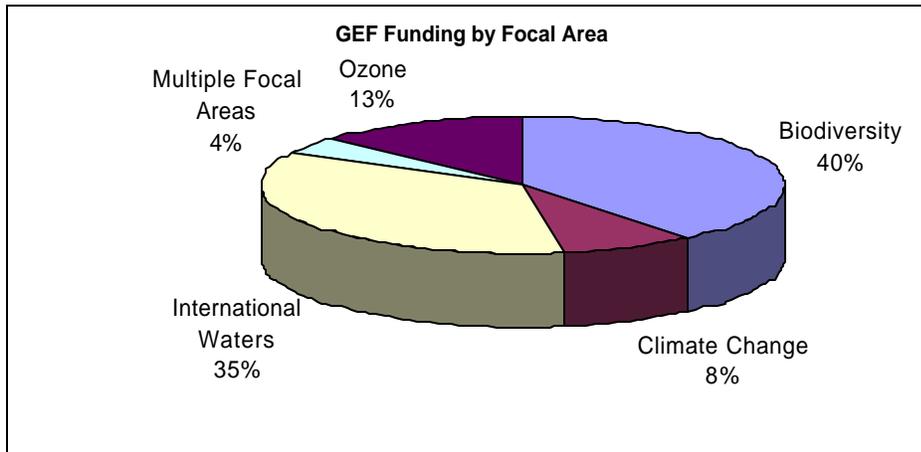
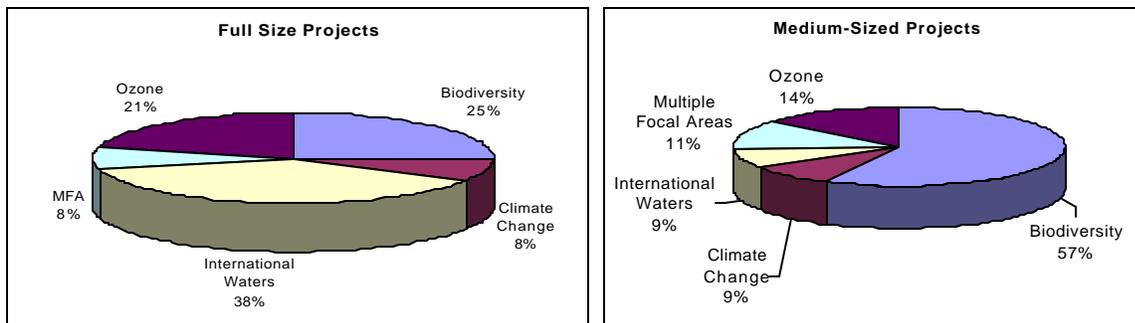


Figure 2: Portfolio by Focal Area and Project Type



6. The average size of MSP projects is close to \$750,000 across the portfolio. The average size of FPs – close to \$7.1 million – is not representative given that some BD and IW projects have considerably larger-than-average funding.² The mean size of projects would be approximately \$5.8 million once the two largest projects are removed from the calculation.

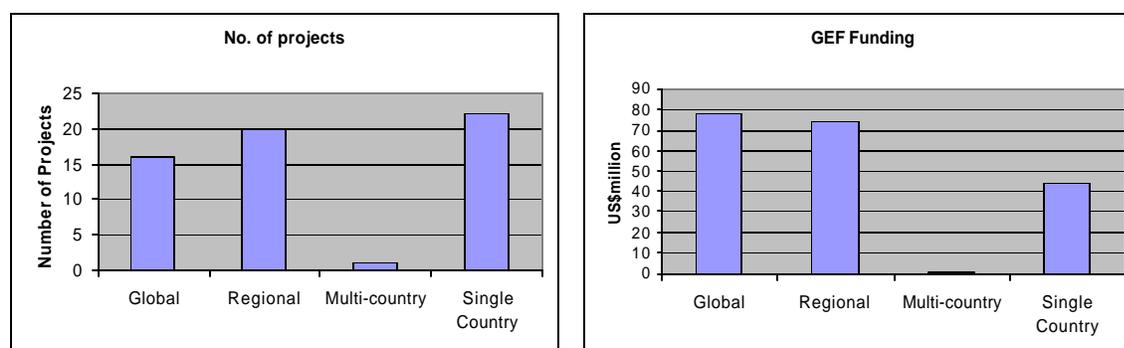
7. In line with UNEP’s role in the GEF and its comparative advantage the portfolio comprises a large number of global and regional projects. The combined number of projects in these categories represents over 60% of all projects and 77% of GEF funding (See Table 2 below). It is to be expected that the MSP category has a larger percentage of single-country projects than the FP, although there are 7 global and 8 regional MSPs.

² The GEF funding for the *National Biosafety Frameworks* and *Reversing Environmental Degradation in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand* projects is \$26.1 and \$16.7 million respectively. This affects the average for all FS projects.

Table 2: Project Coverage

	No. of Projects			GEF Funding (US\$ million)		
	Total	FP	MSP	Total	FP	MSP
Global	16	9	7	78.1	71.9	6.2
Regional	20	8	12	74.3	65.6	8.7
Multi-country	1	0	1	1	0.0	1
Single Country	22	7	15	43.6	33.4	10.2
TOTAL	59	24	35	197	170.9	26.1

Figure 3: Project Coverage

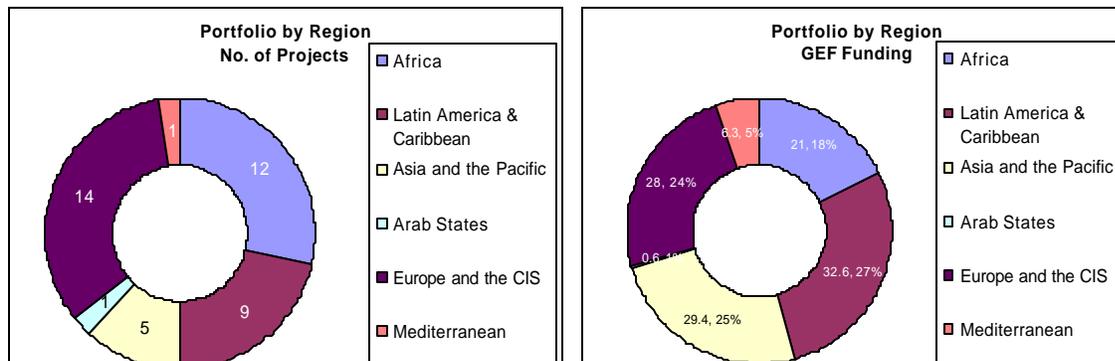


8. Table 3 and Figure 4 show the geographic distribution of the portfolio. It includes both regional and single-country projects. The Europe and the CIS region has the largest number of projects as a result of the concentration of ozone projects. In descending order are Africa and Latin America & the Caribbean with 12 and 9 projects respectively. The largest share of GEF resources corresponds to the LAC region followed by Asia and Africa. It is worth noting that the LAC region has a large IW portfolio comprising 5 projects with a total cost of \$27.3 million or 83% of GEF resources in the region.

Table 3: Geographic Distribution

	No. of Projects			GEF Funding (US\$ million)		
	Total	FP	MSP	Total	FP	MSP
Africa	12	2	10	21	14.1	6.9
Latin America & Caribbean	9	5	4	32.6	29.6	3
Asia and the Pacific	5	2	3	29.4	27.1	2.3
Arab States	1	0	1	0.6	0	0.6
Europe and the CIS	14	5	9	28	22	6
Mediterranean	1	1	0	6.3	6.3	0
TOTAL	42	15	27	117.9	99.1	18.8

Figure 4: Portfolio by Region



II. Portfolio Performance

9. The majority of projects in the 2004 portfolio (91%) have been found to be meeting their objectives, with 12 projects rated highly satisfactory (HS) and 42 projects rated satisfactory (S). Three projects were rated marginally satisfactory (MS) while 1 project was found unsatisfactory (U)³. The ratio of the portfolio rated as HS has decreased slightly from 24% in PIR 2003 to 18%. Among projects that were reviewed last year, four projects have been upgraded from marginally satisfactory to satisfactory while one project rated HS was downgraded to S. Annex 2 presents a table with project ratings for PIR 2003 and 2004.

10. It should be noted that UNEP introduced a revised template in this year's PIR to capture additional information on project execution performance and also to facilitate codification of experiences and lessons learnt. The PIR 2004 also served as an opportunity to test new templates for the project Risk Management System (see section III below).

III. Portfolio Management

DROC and ARM

11. In 2003 DGEF established the Divisional Review and Oversight Committee (DROC) and the Annual Review Meeting (ARM) to strengthen portfolio management and oversight. During 2004 the DROC met consistently to review new proposals to ensure quality of project submissions. However, its oversight function is yet to be refined and systematically implemented. The second ARM took place 25 – 30 October 2004. It brought together DGEF professional staff including project Task Managers out-posted in the various regions, the Chief and staff of the UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit, UNEP professionals from various divisions involved in GEF project implementation as well as selected personnel from UNON. Some members of the OPS3 team, the Chief of the GEF Office of Monitoring and Evaluation and a staff from the same Office attended specific sessions of the ARM.

³ The project rated Unsatisfactory is part of the Ozone portfolio. Section IV provides additional information on the reasons for this rating.

12. The agenda of the meeting included an overview and analysis of the portfolio in all focal areas, an analysis of project management practices, a review of current M&E processes, and administrative and financial issues. The ARM was timed to allow for consideration of individual project PIR results and also the draft Focal Area PIR reports. The examination of the project management practices included issues related to assessing capacities of project executing agencies, project design and appraisal processes, and implementation challenges and best practices. The inputs from ARM participants will be considered in the revision of the DGEF Project Manual, which is ongoing.

13. The M&E session benefited from a presentation concerning the future direction of the GEF Office of M&E and its implications on the overall M&E systems of the GEF. Stock was taken on the experience gained in the application of the revised UNEP-GEF M&E practices and tools (revised as a result of the 2003 PIR). There was consensus among ARM participants that the UNEP-GEF M&E system requires further streamlining and revision to avoid duplication of reporting processes and capturing essential information to guide future portfolio development and application of lessons learnt. In particular, it was felt that the standards for project M&E plans need to be revised and that a tool to link quarterly financial reports with progress reports need to be developed (a prototype has been developed and is being applied for NSCA projects). A working group was formed to review existing M&E processes and tools and make recommendations to be presented and eventually adopted at the next ARM. The UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit agreed to be part of the working group to facilitate harmonization and simplification of requirements as relevant.

14. UNEP has participated in the design of the biodiversity projects tracking tool system. The tracking tool for BD strategic priority 1 (SP1), related to protected area systems, is being utilized by all relevant projects. UNEP has tested tracking tool for BD SP2 using projects on agro-biodiversity and land degradation.

Progress in the Implementation of the “project-at-risk system”

15. The UNEP project “Risk Management System” (RMS) defines risk management as the systematic process of identifying, analyzing and responding to project risk with the objective of identifying risks before they become problems and of designing and implementing mitigation measures in project implementation processes. At the project design stage risk factors are identified and ranked. These include project management risks (internal) such as those related with the project management structure (e.g., roles and responsibilities of project team) and project context risks (external) such as political stability, environmental conditions, economic conditions or other. A risk statement identifying the potential problem (condition and consequence), an analysis of risk exposure (how exposed is the project) and the actions planned to handle the risk, including the person(s) responsible for each action and the date(s) by which actions should be completed form the mitigation plan.

16. In 2003 all UNEP GEF projects were for the first time systematically reviewed to identify risks based on conceivable assumptions to each objective of the project. The results of this initial process were used in 2004 to proactively manage projects-at-risk and to refine the Risk Management System (RMS) as an important component of the DGEF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework currently under development. For example, the Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) phase II project was identified in 2003 as a project that required management adjustments and close monitoring. This year the rating for this project was upgraded from “marginally satisfactory” to “satisfactory”. None-the-less some of the identified risks remain and the project will undergo a mid-term evaluation in 2005 (see Annex 3 for a list of projects to be evaluated in 2005).

17. Two RMS templates were designed to facilitate risk factor identification and analysis, and designing and tracking risk mitigation measures. The first template proposing sets of “generic” or “commonly encountered” *internal* and *external* project risks was tested as part of the 2004 PIR exercise.

The response was quite positive (25 tables filled out of a universe of 53 projects) and during subsequent discussions at the DGEF Annual Review Meeting (ARM) project managers indicated that the tables were easy to use and relevant for project risk management. The second template will be tested during 2005 and the results will be considered by the M&E working group.

Project Evaluations

18. As per the PIR 2004 guidelines, a list of project evaluations carried out in FY04 has been included in Annex 2. Annex 3 lists all projects for which mid-term evaluations and final evaluations are ongoing as well as the list of project evaluations to be initiated during 2005.

IV. Overview of Focal Area Portfolios

Biodiversity: Portfolio Status, Ratings and Lessons Learnt

19. As of June 2004 the UNEP GEF biodiversity project portfolio consists of 14 full-size (FS) projects and 31 medium-sized projects (MSP). In addition there are 18 ongoing national biodiversity enabling activities (EA) in addition to the 3 FS global Biosafety projects⁴. The total cost of the portfolio is US\$ 220.5 million, of which the GEF contributes US\$108.081 million. Currently, there are 10 projects in appraisal stage (9 FS and 1 MSP), and 20 PDFA and 12 PDFB under implementation.

20. The 2004 BD PIR covers 26 active projects from this expanding portfolio (see list as Annex 4). Like the focal area itself, the UNEP-GEF biodiversity projects are a diverse set, not easily categorized for analysis. Also, the project sample is too small for statistical analysis. It was therefore decided that for the 2004 PIR Focal Area report the projects be classified in 4 clusters to facilitate analysis of commonalities with regard to best practices and lessons learnt: Biosafety (9 projects); Land Degradation (5 projects); Agro-biodiversity (3 projects); and Others (9 projects).

Biosafety

21. The original objective of the UNEP DGEF Biosafety project activities was “to assist countries to prepare for the entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CP)”. This was initially done by assisting up to 100 GEF eligible countries to prepare their National Biosafety Frameworks (NBF) and to promote regional and sub-regional collaboration and exchange of experience on biosafety.

22. Following the rapid entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol and as a result of greater than expected demand, an additional project was approved by the GEF Council to provide funding for an extra 20 countries to develop their national biosafety frameworks.

23. In addition to the main biosafety frameworks project, UNEP, along with the other GEF Implementing Agencies, has been requested to provide assistance to those countries that developed national biosafety frameworks under the prior Pilot Biosafety Project, and also to provide assistance to the development of national capacity to participate in the legally-binding Biosafety Clearing House (BCH). The total UNEP-DGEF biosafety project portfolio thus comprises three closely linked components:

- Assisting up to 130 countries to prepare their draft national biosafety frameworks;
- Assisting 8+ countries with demonstration projects for the implementation of national biosafety frameworks; and

⁴ The global FS biosafety projects are: (i) Development of National Biosafety Frameworks; (ii) Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House of the Cartagena Protocol; and (iii) Add-on Project for “Development of National Biosafety Frameworks” for 10 additional countries.

- Assisting up to 139 eligible countries to access and benefit from the Biosafety Clearing-House

24. As of 30 June 2004, 123 countries have been accepted to participate in the biosafety frameworks project. One hundred and eighteen have started activities, 3 are in process of negotiating project documents, and 2 await UNEP financial clearance to start implementation. Ten countries already have draft NBFs publicized on the project website: [<http://www.unep.ch/biosafety>], and 40 more are expected to be publicized on the website by the end of 2004, with all of the rest expected to be publicized before the end of 2005.

25. Six sub-regional workshops on regulatory regime and administrative systems have been held in Francophone & Anglophone Africa, Asia, SIDS, CEE and Latin America. Around 1,500 people from 140 countries have been trained in matters related to the Cartagena Protocol and four toolkits have been developed to promote understanding of the legal and administrative aspects of national framework development.

26. The National Biosafety Frameworks project has far exceeded expectations with respect to participation and this has created some implementation challenges for the UNEP Biosafety team. Key lessons learnt from the project to support the development of national biosafety frameworks have been:

- (i) never underestimate the time it takes to build capacity at the national (governmental) level, nor the capacity which is needed to manage large multi-country projects;
- (ii) large, modular (multi-country) projects require an administrative system which is both strong and flexible, capable of both providing leadership, but also able to respond to experience and apply lessons learnt from early countries/workshop (learning by doing);
- (iii) it is advantageous to disaggregate overall tasks (national biosafety framework development) into discrete (bite-sized) phases that simplify and structure the implementation process for (inexperienced) national teams;
- (iv) information management requires effort and planning to walk the narrow line between adequacy and overload. The project website has proved to be a vital tool for both information management and transparency (see v below)
- (v) biosafety issues which are politically and commercially sensitive require extremely careful attention to neutrality and full stakeholder participation; and
- (vi) where possible, avoid setting internal project objectives which require full national legislative authorization.

27. UNEP GEF is the IA for 8 MSPs developed to assist countries that participated in the Pilot Biosafety Project to implement their biosafety frameworks. A summary of the 2004 PIR ratings is given below. In all eight projects, progress has been rated as satisfactory or higher, and risk has been rated as moderate or lower.

Table 4: Rating of Biosafety projects

	Bulgaria	Cameroon	China	Cuba	Kenya	Namibia	Poland	Uganda
Progress towards achieving project objectives	S	S	S	HS	S	S	HS	S
Project Implementation/execution Performance	S	S	S	HS	S	S	HS	S
Project's risks identified in the log frame at entry	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	M

28. In accordance with the PIR Guidelines, commentary is provided only for those project components rated as exceptional.

29. Two countries (Cuba and Poland) have achieved “Highly Satisfactory” rating for project implementation. Project execution has been on schedule, reports are accurate and timely, and stakeholders have a clear understanding of national biosafety needs and potential benefits to be derived from project implementation. Biosafety laws and decrees are already in force and both countries have produced a number of interesting and useful material (manuals, inspection plans, education plans, among others). This is most likely due to the strong national government support for biotechnology, the existence of solid biosafety institutions in both countries, coupled with a clear institutional setting. As experience develops through both the national frameworks and implementation projects, it should prove possible to fine tune project design and implementation plans to better match the “acceptability profiles” of countries with respect to biotechnology across the broad spectrum of stakeholders in this complex area.

Land Degradation

30. The current UNEP-GEF Land Degradation project portfolio has its origins in projects that were developed under the Biodiversity OP1 – Biodiversity of Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems. These projects reflected UNEP’s comparative advantage under the Instrument and also the Africa geographical focus of the Convention on Land Degradation.

31. From this initial cluster of OP1 projects, a number have now been completed (e.g. People, Land, Ecosystems and Change [PLEC]), but five OP1 projects⁵ remain in the 2004 PIR cluster and thus can provide lessons for both the biodiversity and land degradation focal areas.⁶The projects have:

- (i) improved scientific understanding of land degradation problems, e.g. the inter-linkages between land degradation and biodiversity loss;
- (ii) created awareness about land degradation issues;
- (iii) enhanced the availability of information for land degradation indicators; and

⁵ (i) Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation (LUCID), (ii) Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones, (iii) Desert Margin Program, (iv) Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa, and (v) Lake Baringo Community Based Land and Water Management Project.

⁶ These five projects are addressing **Land Degradation as a cross-cutting issue** impacting on biodiversity.

(iv) contributed to the rehabilitation of degraded land.

32. Table 5 below summarizes key outcomes of land degradation projects.

Table 5: Outcomes of Land Degradation/Biodiversity Cross-cutting Projects

Project title	Land Degradation linkages	Project type	Outcomes of relevance to the Land Degradation focal area
Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation (LUCID)	Strong	TR MSP OP1	Behavior and Scientific Understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved understanding of linkages between land use change, land degradation and biodiversity loss in East Africa Field Methods developed for comparative site analysis for land-use change and root causes analysis
Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems	Moderate	MSP OP1	Behavior and Scientific Understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of best practices on (i) lessons learnt for science, (ii) public policy and management, (iii) for increasing the participation of local people in decision-making and for (iv) increasing partnerships and capacity building
Desert Margins Program (DMP)	Strong	FSP OP1	Rehabilitation of degraded land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem restoration initiated in a few DMP countries, including promotion of livelihoods options (e.g. Sahelian eco-farm, African Market Garden, fruit trees for local consumption and export markets).
Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa	Strong	FSP OP1	Awareness creation and sharing of information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local resource management institutions formed and currently being legally registered and mobilizing their communities to develop management plans.
Lake Baringo Community-based Land and Water Management Project	Strong	MSP OP1	Rehabilitation of degraded land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16,848 m of terraces constructed; 32 fields reseeded with grass; water harvesting established in 24 farms Micro-enterprises that will contribute to sustainable land management started by 11 communities (private tree nurseries, etc.)

33. It is a prominent feature of projects in the land degradation focal area that, by almost definition, they will be focused on, and implemented in, areas where biodiversity is already significantly negatively impacted, and also where socio-economic conditions are probably poor and worsening. It is important that this be adequately captured in the project baseline, objectives and indicators.

34. Other relevant general lessons to be learnt from this cluster of projects include:

- (i) Successful implementation of GEF Land Degradation projects will always be highly dependent upon land users, almost invariably local communities, thus project design must involve these communities from the very early stages, even if the project is assessment-based.
- (ii) Successful involvement of local communities will be highly dependent upon (stakeholder) representation arrangements.
- (iii) Impacts of scientific and academic research contributions to projects will be most effective when scientists/academics spend time at project sites directly interacting with stakeholders (land users);
- (iv) Land degradation projects will always be strongly influenced by external (uncontrollable) variables, such as climate, and this will require an adaptive management approach with contingency measures.
- (v) Capacity building of local communities for land management is a process which cannot be fast-tracked to suit project timeframes;
- (vi) Capacity building for regional scale interventions requires careful selection of executing agencies and the implementation arrangements in order to blend remote sensed regional data acquisition and analysis with local user responses (see (iii) above).

35. More detailed lessons from the individual projects are given in the Table 6 below. The ratings for individual projects are also included. Two projects out of 5 were rated as HS. These ratings reflect the findings of the terminal evaluations.

Table 6: Ratings, achievements, lessons learnt and best practices for the biodiversity projects cross-cutting with Land Degradation

Project	Project type	Status	Rating Project Objectives	Rating Project implementation	Achievements	Lessons learned and best practices
Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation (LUCID)	TR MSP OP1	Project activities ended in June 2004. Final evaluation under way.	S	S	<p>Improved understanding of linkages between land use change, land degradation and biodiversity loss in East Africa. 47 project reports finalized and posted on: www.lucideastafrica.org</p> <p>Databases created for field sites in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania</p> <p>Application of LUCID findings in EU funded project (FITCA – Farming in Tsetse Control Areas)</p>	<p>Capacity building should be designed at two levels; national level and regional level. The national level focusing on stakeholder participation like farmers, private sector and NGOs who may vary from country to country and; regional level involving high level analytical techniques and expertise that may require out scaling of results to regional level.</p> <p>Involvement of research community has been successful due to linking activities to experts and delivering of research products as specific working papers. This has provided opportunities to researchers to integrate their own disciplinary ideas, thoughts and data to address a common and regional problem that can only be solved in a multi-disciplinary approach.</p> <p>It has also been learnt that country teams working on research sites in their own countries gives a better and informed results that are very useful in regional integration.</p>
Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems (TWNSO)	MSP OP1	Project ended in June 2004. Final evaluation completed.	S	HS	<p>Identification of best practices on (i) lessons learnt for science, (ii) public policy and management, (iii) for increasing the participation of local people in decision-making and for (iv) increasing partnerships and capacity building</p>	<p>Application of the identified best practices to the benefits of local communities: Objective 3 in log frame (assisting local populations in drylands to manage and sustainably use ecosystems) impossible to address in a highly satisfactory way in a global MSP on best practices. However, a follow-up project is being developed by the Executing Agency for up-scaling and</p>

					<p>A large number of best practices published in books, journals and newsletters (out of almost 100, 50 selected for final publication)</p> <p>Statement of intent to develop modalities for continued collaboration and networking between Centers of Excellence</p>	<p>replication of best practices.</p> <p>The research community was involved through networking and south-south cooperation. One lesson learned is that even though the research community did an excellent job coming up with best practices, for future such initiatives, it would be important to engage national policy and decision makers so as to promote replication of best practices at locally relevant situations.</p>
Desert Margin Programme (DMP), Phase 1	Full project OP1	Commenced June 2002, first phase ends in October 2004.	S	S	<p>Benchmark site characterization in the nine DMP countries completed, including inventory of endemic species and identification of indicators of ecosystems stability for establishing different sustainable interventions.</p> <p>Work on ecosystem restoration initiated in a few DMP countries and making good progress.</p> <p>Good progress made to identify and promote livelihoods options (ICRISAT has already developed Sahelian eco-farm, African Market Garden, fruit trees for local consumption and export markets).</p> <p>Training in participatory approaches and in sensitization of land degradation and sustainable biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>The involvement of all stakeholders in the initial planning phase of the project and in the preparation for the start of implementation ensured smooth and relatively problem-free implementation so far. A series of preparatory meetings were held that resulted in an agreed work plan and budget and modalities of implementation.</p> <p>Maintaining a high level of collaboration among all partners, RCU, ICRISAT, NARS, IARCS, NGOs and DMP country partners as evidenced by their high level of attendance at workshops and meetings that have been organized and in their overall contributions to project implementation.</p>

					organized for rural communities	
Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa	Full Project OP1	Commenced March 2003; ends March 2007	S	S	<p>Community sensitization and awareness creation resulting in high level of understanding of, and interest in, the project objectives in participating communities.</p> <p>Local resource management institutions formed and currently being legally registered and mobilizing their communities to develop management plans.</p> <p>Strong collaboration between NGOs (GTZ-IS, SNV), relevant government ministries and departments and project staff at local level.</p>	<p>Communities should be fully involved in planning project activities so as to own the implementation process</p> <p>Due to insecurity in some pastoralist areas (Kenya), strong bonds exist within clans and consequently elders play a pivotal role in mobilizing community for a common course. Such elders therefore provide entry points to the community for any project activity targeting the communities</p> <p>Multi team approach to project implementation enriches contribution and facilitates adoption process. A working partnership should therefore be developed between the project, the government and non-government agencies, community based organizations and individual members of households to implement project activities.</p>
Lake Baringo Community-based Land and Water Management Project	MSP OP1	Project ended in February 2004. Final evaluation completed.	S	HS	<p>Policy: Designation of Lake Baringo as Kenya's 4th Ramsar site (2002)</p> <p>Creation of 4 Community Conservancies</p> <p>Rehabilitation of degraded land through pilot demonstrations of good practices (e.g. water harvesting techniques, etc.)</p> <p>Microenterprises started by 11 communities (private tree nurseries, etc.)</p> <p>Developed framework for integrated conservation</p>	<p>Project demonstration activities were too scattered and better impact could have been achieved if they had concentrated on a few sites. However, political pressure and high expectations made it impossible to exclude some sites.</p> <p>To create genuine participation and ownership takes a long time and delay project implementation.</p> <p>Adaptive management important for dealing with climatic variability.</p> <p>The project worked closely with the national research system. The lesson here is that it was not necessary to bring in international expertise, as local expertise</p>

					<p>approach and partnerships among stakeholders in Lake Baringo catchment area</p> <p>NGOs have contributed more co-financing (in-kind) than anticipated</p>	<p>already existed and using local institutions also contributed to the sustainability of some interventions. For example, KEFRI, as a result of the project, has managed to mobilize funding to eradicate invasive species in the area, and Egerton University also continues some research programs in Baringo thanks to the project.</p>
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Agrobiodiversity

36. UNEP-GEF has an expanding cluster of biodiversity projects focused on agricultural lands – some of these directly concerned with agrobiodiversity, *sensu stricto*, in the form of plant genetic resources or biodiversity of the overall agricultural production system, whilst others are more directed at mitigating the impact of (unsustainable) agricultural practices on marginal agricultural land.

37. Three projects form the current portfolio included in the 2004 PIR:

- Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below-Ground Biodiversity – (Phase I)
- Community Based Management of On-Farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa; and
- Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa

38. Key lessons learnt and best practices emerging from this relatively small portfolio are tabulated below:

Table 7: Agro-biodiversity projects: Key contributions towards achieving outcomes and impacts

Project title	Linkages	Project type	Outcomes of relevance to the Biodiversity focal area
Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below-Ground Biodiversity	Strong	FSP OP13	Improving sustainable use of biodiversity resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline inventory of BGBD established • Development of internationally accepted standard methods for characterisation and evaluation of BGBD, including a set of indicators for BGBD loss initiated
Community Based Management of On-Farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	Strong	MSP OP1	Best practices for conservation of crop landraces on-farm for farmer based demonstration approaches The methodology for analysis of “best practices” for conservation of crop landraces on-farm has been developed in consultation with key project partners.
Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	Strong	MSP OP1	Scientific understanding and best practices on self-regulatory pest management agricultural practices The diversity of Gramineae and associated insects in different selected agroecosystems and socioeconomic surroundings and their adjacent natural habitats in partner documented. The information used to understand the relationships between certain grasses and insects. A self-regulatory pest management system utilizing different grasses developed.

Table 8: Agro-biodiversity projects: Ratings, analysis of achievements and best practices

Project	Project type	Implementation status	Rating In achieving project objectives	Rating Project implementation	Achievements	Lessons learned and best practices
Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below-Ground Biodiversity	FSP OP13	Under implementation. Expected date of completion November 2005	S	S	<p>Standard methods for characterising BGBD are defined and adopted by the project (in each partner countries).</p> <p>Assessment of BGBD in Benchmark site in progress in all countries and land degradation risks are being assessed.</p> <p>Development of indicators for BGBD loss initiated has been</p> <p>Economic valuation workshop conducted Feb. 2003. Basic approach and methods to be adopted in economic valuation of BGBD have been established.</p> <p>Design and development of the BGBD Database initiated</p> <p>Interview instrument established for evaluation of environmental benefits of BGBD.</p> <p>One case study on economic benefits from nitrogen fixing bacteria initiated as global study</p> <p>Training needs assessment within scientific institutions has been conducted in each of the countries.</p> <p>Training provided at global level on application of molecular techniques</p>	<p>The project management structures at national and global technical level are very complex and need to be improved during the Phase 2 of the project. It is recommended that full-time national coordinators be appointed to facilitate the project implementation at national level.</p> <p>The project need to strengthen involvement of different stakeholders</p> <p>and particularly to focus on the ways in which scientists; local communities and NGOs can be involved in project implementation.</p>

					and economic valuation (the latter was not a formal training course).	
Community Based Management of On-Farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	MSP OP1	Under implementation. Expected date of completion November 2005	S	S	<p>The methodology for analysis of “best practices” for conservation of crop landraces on-farm has been developed. The methodology is considered a best practice in its field and is currently in use in all project countries.</p> <p>165 people trained on the methodology.</p> <p>Approximately 2-3000 farmers and 150-200 extension workers have participated in the demonstration workshops.</p>	<p>The project’s central conclusion is that the maintenance of a diversity of landraces is the result of a diversity of community-based plant genetic resources management practices, each of which often contribute to the conservation of only one or two landraces.</p> <p>Although the project quantified and ranked practices in each case study, and some clearly have more impact than others, it is our conviction that any attempt to promote individual traditional community-based practices as being ‘best’ is likely to lead to an overall erosion of landraces.</p>
Conservation of Graminae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	MSP OP1	Under implementation. Expected date of completion September 2005	S	MS	<p>The diversity of Gramineae and associated arthropods in 3 agroecosystems in Kenya and in 2 agroecosystems in Mali documented. The information used to formulate self-regulatory pest management systems utilising various grasses. The policy makers in Kenya informed about the project and expected results. These “best practices” have been demonstrated to 50 agricultural officers and NGOs at district level in Kenya. Thirty farmers in three districts in Kenya are evaluating the ” best practices” developed</p>	<p>The project failed to establish effective partnerships and political support at national and regional level. This lead to serious implementation problems, particularly in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Application of the identified best practices to the benefits of local communities takes a long time and is impossible to evaluate the impact during the MSP.</p>

Other Biodiversity Projects: Status, Ratings and Lessons Learnt

39. After the Biosafety, Land Degradation and Agro-biodiversity projects have been considered there are nine other projects. These represent a varied set of themes, intervention types and approaches and therefore it is not easy to parse out common lessons learnt and best practices. However, some information from the individual PIRs can provide some general lessons. Table 9 summarizes the ratings, results and lessons emerging from the individual PIR reports.

Table 9: Ratings, Results and Lessons of 9 heterogeneous UNEP GEF Biodiversity projects

Project	Project type	Implementation status	Rating In achieving project objectives	Rating Project implementation	Achievements	Lessons learned and best practices
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	FSP	Findings of MA not yet released, but core assessment volumes and synthesis reports are being finalized and on track for release in 2005.	S	HS	<p>Overall MA project proceeds according to schedule. Some delays in completion of sub-global assessments and synthesis reports, however, remedial action is being taken to address these delays and ensure overall completion on time.</p> <p>Growing number of associated assessments adopting integrated assessment methodology, although not formally approved as MA sub-global assessments. Also, UNEP DPDL poverty and environment project in 5 African countries adopting methodology.</p> <p>The MA now includes 16 associated assessments in addition to the 16 fully approved sub-global assessments. In addition, further assessment activities in other locations (e.g. in the selected African countries of the DPDL poverty and environment project) are being established.</p>	<p>The MA's key innovation has been the development and application of the MA's conceptual framework which links ecosystem services, changes in ecosystems and ecosystem management, with human well-being. In so doing, the MA has strongly influenced thinking among natural and social scientists, and increasingly now among a whole range of decision-makers who are users of the MA findings, on how ecosystems are of direct importance to human well-being, and the implications for actions now and in the future.</p> <p>A related innovation has been the multiscale approach adopted by the MA. By undertaking integrated assessments at multiple scales, the MA has matched the provision of information directly to the needs of users at the appropriate scale.</p>

Biodiversity Indicators for National Use	MSP	Project implementation is almost complete and on schedule, except for objective b) to develop a methodology for biodiversity monitoring at national level. Final reports are in preparation for the CBD, GEF, and other key users by end of 2004.	S	S	Preliminary set of indicators prepared by all 4 national partners. Indicators and lessons learned in development were reviewed at 2nd international project workshop in Ukraine, June 2004. Indicators included in national statistical processes in Ukraine and Ecuador. Draft indicators being evaluated by stakeholders and technical refinement.	<p>Real involvement of stakeholders in the calculation of biodiversity indicators has greatly increased support for results and continuation of work.</p> <p>The concept of biodiversity indicators and criteria and methodologies for calculation are new to many of the national stakeholders, requiring considerably greater investment in capacity building and technical support than was envisaged in the project design.</p> <p>The strongest national Executing Agencies are those with both technical understanding of use and calculation of biodiversity indicators and ability to include many types of stakeholders in this process.</p> <p>The sustainability of the process of indicator production and future recalculation (monitoring) requires a strong institution with a national mandate for this work. BINU involves government agencies, a technical research institute and NGOs, each of which have strengths and weaknesses.</p>
Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF)-III	MSP	Most project activities are complete but the EA (IUCN) has requested a no-cost extension until March 2005 to prevent a clash between the final regional forum and the IUCN 3rd World Conservation Congress.	S	S	GBF-III has continued to broaden its participant base, including greater private sector involvement, and has also broadened its coverage by juxtaposing meeting with a more diverse range of global and regional meetings.	<p>The Executing Agency (IUCN) has developed an efficient mechanism for generating co-financing for each forum, taking advantage of the unique broad constituency membership and network structure of the Union – this may be difficult for other smaller EAs to replicate.</p> <p>There is still considerable scope to generate interest in biodiversity issues, especially at the interface between biodiversity and other mainstream issues, rather than at major biodiversity meeting.</p>

<p>Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and the Caribbean</p>	<p>MSP</p>	<p>Project activities are mostly on schedule; the revised workplan for 2005 will compensate for delays to some extent.</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>Communities participating in ethnobotanical surveys of commonly used remedies have access to: culturally relevant health information; safe and effective use of medicinal plants; new herbal remedies</p> <p>Regional database (with node in Panama) established with several different functions that can serve different sets of "stakeholders". Communities, health care workers, natural resource/protected areas managers, etc. are all stakeholders.</p> <p>Results on the validation of medicinal plants are returned to the communities through the dissemination program TRADIF. This results in contributing to appropriate uses of medicinal plants and to the promotion and conservation of related knowledge</p> <p>Community health workers and paramedics are trained in the use of medicinal plants and incorporating this use into their daily work, increasing the range of tools available for prevention and primary health care</p> <p>Students of medicine and nursing trained in safe use of medicinal plants using the Caribbean Pharmacopoeia; an important reference in development of community health education programs</p>	<p>Raw data in databases are not as useful to these groups as the analyzed/synthesized information that can be produced from the database. For example, the TRAMIL database helps the TRAMIL network to identify priority remedies for local health programs, for research, and for education about health risks. The TRAMIL-GEF data will support identification of priority species, and perhaps priority communities/protected areas, for promoting greater use, conservation research, or conservation/protection.</p> <p>The introduction of research results on medicinal plants in the curriculum of health and natural sciences programs will result in a new grade of health professionals at various levels of expertise who will have increased knowledge and a positive attitude about the uses of medicinal plants for health purposes and the importance of conserving this resource.</p> <p>Rigorous scientific evaluation of medicinal plants within the TRAMIL Program has been key in gaining credibility among health professionals and policy makers and has provided regional health ministries with cost-effective, primary health care alternatives that were previously viewed as substandard.</p>
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					<p>Medicinal plants domesticated for cultivation in households and community gardens</p> <p>Agronomists from the region trained on agroecological practices to improve cultivation techniques of medicinal plants</p> <p>Integration of project outputs into strategies for Primary Health Care programs and public recognition of the TRAMIL work by PAHO/OMS in Nicaragua</p> <p>Consolidation of the TRAMIL-Network</p> <p>The TRAMIL methodologies and approach have been adopted by other countries in Latin America: The South Cone Medicinal Plants Network (supported by IDRC) with participating institutions in Chile, Argentina (national networks), Uruguay, Paraguay and Southern Brazil. As well, a TRAMIL Amazonia was constituted recently. There is also a TRAMIL -Indian Ocean, with IDRC supporting TRAMIL work in Rodrigues.</p> <p>TRAMIL's results are used as references for the development of ethnomedicine and ethnobotanical research by other organizations</p>	
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<p>Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia</p>	<p>FP</p>	<p>Implementation of this large and complex project has started in 2003 and due to an initial delay of about 6-12 months inception and ‘field’ establishment, it is too early to make credible statements about performance and impact. However, the project received an overall rating of “satisfactory” as progress is being made in most countries in various fronts.</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>China provincial government of Poyang Basin is involving more ‘districts’ and staff’ for surveillance than anticipated.</p> <p>Has established and is improving consultative mechanisms between Songliao Water Resource Management Commission and 4 project sites in NE China, and between the Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes Integrated Office in Jiangxi Province and Poyang Lake NNR</p> <p>Iran Department of Environment upgraded Bujagh to National Park status & expanded it to cover whole Sefid Rud Delta</p> <p>Russia is actively working to harmonize national and regional/local protected area legislation</p> <p>Kazakhstan actively taking steps to join Ramsar and Bonn Conventions (CMS)</p> <p>Good progress on regional database development, flyway coordination, and surpassing the target of the number of participating crane network sites.</p>	<p>Working through a multilateral environmental agreement (in this case and MoU with CMS) can greatly enhance multi-country cooperation and data exchange for flyway approaches</p> <p>Projects designed primarily for site-specific interventions can (contribute to) generate unanticipated up-scaling effects that may generate greater than expected impacts at both project (output) and wider (outcome) scales.</p> <p>Environmental sustainability of PA management along fly way improves greatly by working on e.g. regional hydrological management aspects (mainstreaming)</p> <p>The project management units of most of the NEAs are primarily concerned with species conservation and research rather than management of protected areas / integrated management of wetlands. This is a weakness for an ecosystem management project, resulting in increased focus on inter-departmental coordination and capacity building.</p>
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<p>Development of the Econet for Long-term Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Asia Ecoregions</p>	<p>MSP</p>	<p>The project is well on schedule and meeting most of its outcomes and objectives.</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>GIS designed and set up by host organization; operational guidelines on GIS use drafted and tested; staff in all 5 countries trained in GIS use.</p> <p>Lists of existing national PAs and key flora and fauna species system prepared and included in the GIS system; baseline BD data collected and inserted into GIS.</p> <p>Baseline socioeconomic data collected, analyzed and inserted into GIS.</p> <p>Project Outcome 3.1.: 'Mechanisms for regional co-operation and integrated actions to conserve biodiversity in place' rated as HS, due to intensive cooperation with Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development (ICSD) thereby greatly enhancing the adoption by ICSD of a 'Regional Convention for ECONET Development'.</p>	<p>Regional projects in areas where national governments are in transition has the potential to provide stability and support to individual countries, but are liable to delays due to the need to implement at a pace dictated by the slowest individual members of the regional grouping</p> <p>The institutional sustainability of implementing regional PA projects such as ECONET, particularly for transboundary PAs, will be enhanced by working through a regional body such as ICSD.</p>
<p>Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project</p>	<p>MSP</p>	<p>Implementation of all major activities is expected to be completed by end of December 2004</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>Four individual project outputs were rated as Highly Successful:</p> <p>(i) Scientific assessment and monitoring of biodiversity resources</p> <p>(ii) socio-economic assessments, existing resource use pattern, government development efforts and development of community-based management approaches including local capacity and</p>	<p>No details provided from individual PIR</p> <p>Final evaluation will be available for the 2005 PIR</p>

					<p>institutional building</p> <p>(iii) developing participatory approaches (including govt., local and indigenous communities) for developing policy and economic incentives for promoting local community involvement in forest management; suitable approaches to equitable sharing of benefits; building capacity of stakeholders in using traditional knowledge for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and testing the options; and</p> <p>(iv) Establishing micro-hydro systems including technical training to run the system.</p>	
<p>Emergency Response to Combat Forest Fires in Indonesia to Prevent Haze in South East Asia</p>	STRM	<p>All activities completed and project ready for closure</p>	S	S	<p>A Regional Haze Agreement and Strategy signed and ratified by ASEAN;</p> <p>Interest from other countries not included in the Project, such as Brunei;</p> <p>GIS database training/workshop at regional and national levels</p> <p>Capacity built at all levels, from the ASEAN secretariat to village-based fire fighting and management</p>	<p>Capacity building is required at all levels of society from ASEAN Secretariat to local communities in order to address such widespread environmental threat.</p> <p>Rapid response projects require committed full-time management staff – if project management units have additional responsibilities, it is likely to lead to complication and unnecessary delay.</p> <p>A mandate from an existing “high level” regional body is an essential requirement for multinational projects dealing with sensitive environmental issues with complex distributions of causes and effects.</p>

Climate Change: Portfolio Status, Ratings and Lessons Learned

40. The active portfolio of the Climate Change focal area for the period covered in the PIR 2004 consists of 6 projects that have been under execution for more than one year. UNEP used the individual PIR reports for all projects, terminal evaluation for one project, and an External Progress Review for a project entering phase II to prepare the CC focal area report. The project “Assessment of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors” although approved as an Enabling Activity (EA) has been included in this PIR given its multi country focus.

41. Table 10 covers highlights from the individual project implementation reviews. It presents the rating for progress made in achieving project objectives as well as that for project implementation, and includes key achievements and lessons learnt.

42. While activity by activity or subcomponent ratings ranged from MS to HS most projects on balance were deemed to be satisfactory. Implementation of the most important components was in substantial compliance with the original plan except for a few components that are subject to remedial action.

43. While project outcomes will be more evident at the end of the JGI for Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy Assessment, and Technology Transfer Networks projects, there appears to be reason to believe that they will be achieved. In depth analysis of these would be appropriate next year. Each of this particular group raises capacity or transfers technical know-how to developing countries in support of action for the environment. Capacity indicators are therefore most relevant (see energy Efficiency in Cleaner Production and the AIACC projects) and each would also track what influence the capacity then has on subsequent actions. In the case of JGI for Geothermal the microseismic/ magnetotelluric methodology assists countries in targeting wells. The project cofinance results in one well being drilled. The broader impact of JGI would be judged later based on average improvements in well production assuming that other barriers are removed to enable the investments.

44. The AIACC project was rated Satisfactory. The project provided small to medium size grants (100 to 200k\$) on a competitive basis coupled with workshops and technical assistance to over 300 participants in 50 countries covering 24 regional assessments. New co-finance from CIDA, USAID, and USEPA extended the project coverage while the IPCC provided the planned peer review process and will publish many of the reports. The network extends beyond the participating teams through open regional workshops and meetings. All sub awarded projects were selected on scientific merit and endorsed by national GEF operational focal points. Lead coordination was through the START Secretariat and the Third World Academy of Sciences. For broader replication of this project model in the future, the scientific evaluators could be decentralized to regional centers of excellence and auxiliary technical committees.

45. Most projects are in compliance with the original implementation plan. There are few subcomponents rated HS while there are a number of MS rated subcomponents. The MS ratings are generally associated with delays. Delays in turn generally result from difficulties in subcontracting procedures and importation delays. These delays are sometimes identified as risks in project design but the timelines are generally optimistic. Project durations generally exceed the original time allotted. UNEP often absorbs the extra administration costs in the delayed cases and the net result is satisfactory. In some cases, country partners prefer extended project execution with a longer transition time at the end.

Table 10: Achievements, lessons learnt and best practices for the Climate Change Projects

Project	Project type	Status	Rating Project Objectives	Rating Project Implementation	Achievements	Lessons learnt and best practices
Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	FP OP6 Global	The project has started to produce a number of significant products. Technical assistance agencies had fallen behind on delivery of several key products. In response, several measures were taken.	S	S	<p>Early indications are that regional/national assessment techniques are effective at identifying new wind resources and improving the reliability of solar and wind information. National capacity to use the wind assessment tool (WAsP) produces particularly interesting outputs in the case of Bangladesh, Cuba and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Nicaragua published a Law for Wind Energy based on the SWERA wind assessment potential.</p>	Project timeline was optimistic and extensions will be required for a number of subprojects. Parallel processes had accommodated some slow starts while in the final analysis all data for a country must be present. The project generated good cofinance through an open platform approach where resource measurement components could be added.
Redirecting Commercial Investment Decisions to Cleaner Technology	MSP OP5 Global	Project ended in August 03. Final evaluation completed.	S	S	<p>Identification of best practices on (i) lessons learnt for science, (ii) public policy and management, (iii) for increasing the participation of local people in decision-making and for (iv) increasing partnerships and capacity building</p> <p>A large number of best practices published in books, journals and newsletters (out of almost 100, 50 selected for final publication)</p> <p>Statement of intent to develop modalities for continued collaboration and networking between Centers of Excellence</p>	<p>The messenger is as important as the message (bankers relate best to other bankers, or at least to those who are ‘deal-makers’)</p> <p>When receiving advice, having a big name (e.g. KPMG) attached is useful</p> <p>Documentation which has been prepared for technology or policy decision-makers is generally not appropriate for finance sector</p> <p>Need to focus on the decision makers (environmental staff are peripheral to operations and therefore not usually the best place to focus)</p> <p>Understand what UNEP has to offer (\$, environmental expertise, basic training, carbon trading, etc). Don’t try to tell a banker which projects/technologies are financially viable (they are the experts at this).</p> <p>Blanket training may not work</p>

Project	Project type	Status	Rating Project Objectives	Rating Project Implementation	Achievements	Lessons learnt and best practices
						<p>Blanket promotions do not work, however, Email / internet communication modes are useful</p> <p>People contact is important to convince bankers that UNEP can react quickly to requests in a non-bureaucratic manner</p> <p>Credibility is required before a banker is ready to prepare a UN related request (need a track record of happy clients and a stable budget)</p> <p>Flexibility in services offered is important. Success indicators need to be carefully balanced Incentives vary with hierarchy within a bank: Convincing investment and loan officers to invest in SD requires a change in their bonus system</p>
Technology Transfer Networks Phase II	Full project OP5,6,3, 13, 14	Phase II initiated	PS to S	S	Satisfactory despite delays. We are confident that we will meet the objectives as expressed above, although we might experience some delays in some cases. Remark: list of LD MoU's with signing date shows that a number of these deliverables are not to be expected yet according to the MOU's.	The assessment made at the beginning of the project regarding the timeframe for the implementation of the project: it turned out that the time necessary to initiate partnerships in targeted countries and the time required to start implementing the LDs activities, as planned in the Project Brief, were widely underestimated. The timeframe for the implementation of phase II should be extended: this extension would be essential to involve the private sector in the Project, without which no sustainability is possible. Given the scope of the project and its ambitious objectives, it is felt necessary to involve the private sector and this cannot be realistically secured within the current timeframe.
Joint Geophysical Imaging for Geothermal Reservoir	MSP OP6	Project is half-way.	S	S	Collection of datasets in Kenyan prospects that were previously unattainable due to lack of specialized equipment and a methodology adapted to the Rift. The equipment and development of the	The technology transfer very successful due to a combined approach of twinning Duke University and KenGen and advanced training by KenGen staff. KenGen staff worked closely with Duke university to design and build the

Project	Project type	Status	Rating Project Objectives	Rating Project Implementation	Achievements	Lessons learnt and best practices
Assessment					<p>methodology will be used in the project to locate a drilling site.</p> <p>The methodology adapted to the rift valley geology will be applicable in other rift valley countries and will lead to target high-production wells, and therefore to the reduction of barriers to geothermal development.</p> <p>Effective technology transfer involving KenGen staff in the design and building of the MT/TEM equipment, and the passing on of the training and expertise to other staff.</p> <p>Reviewed papers published by KenGen staff trained under the project.</p> <p>A resolution was past at the Geothermal Market Acceleration Conference setting an ambitious yet achievable regional target of 1000 Mw by 2015. The resolution puts forward the elements of a strategy needed to achieve this target and calls on UNEP to assist.</p>	<p>equipment in the US. Training alone is not sufficient without having the equipment to use acquired skills on.</p> <p>The organization of a conference in Kenya to develop a regional strategy was a key element in generating interest and support both from donors, geothermal agencies in and outside the region, and potential investors/developers.</p> <p>The project collaborating institution Duke University executed their work under a fixed timetable which resulted in difficulties when the equipment procurement and customs processes caused delays. Based on this experience, UNEP should execute procurement and delivery in future. While this causes additional burden at UNEP and may also result in lengthy procedures, the customs issue should not be evident. The counter balancing issue is that the national partner does not gain as much experience in procurement and should bear the administration cost as part of their contribution to the project. In this case KenGen paid the duty on learning that it was necessary.</p>
Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through Cleaner Production/ Environmental Management System Framework	MSP OP5	Ongoing	S	S	<p>Audits of industrial facilities reached 80 out of the total 90 planned during project execution. The investment financing target shows that 4 times the estimated amount at project approval may be reached.</p>	<p>For projects requiring investment, the first and best source considered by most companies is internal funds. The CP-EE Project audits focus mostly on actions of types A and partly B that can normally be financed from the enterprise's operating budget. These two types tend to serve as 'starter' investments generating enthusiasm and greater attention and commitment.</p> <p>In view of this choice by companies participating in the project to self-finance energy efficiency improvements from retained earnings, the number of investment proposals</p>

Project	Project type	Status	Rating Project Objectives	Rating Project Implementation	Achievements	Lessons learnt and best practices
						<p>prepared and submitted by NCPCs has been revised downward.</p> <p>Externally funded investments were a means to an end (financing energy efficiency improvements in participating companies). That the same project ends are being achieved by different means (use of internal funds) to a higher degree than anticipated does not affect the projects objectives.</p>
Assessment of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors	FP Enabling Activities Global Capacity Building	Ongoing	S	HS	<p>24 regional assessments being implemented.</p> <p>Over 300 persons participating, benefiting from capacity building activities.</p> <p>33 participants selected to be authors of IPCC AR4</p> <p>15 papers published in peer-review journals.</p> <p>7 working papers published online.</p> <p>Numerous local workshops held for stakeholders in the participating countries; 5 regional workshops held.</p> <p>AIACC participated in numerous workshops, conferences of UNFCCC, UNEP and other organizations.</p> <p>3 issues of AIACC newsletter published.</p>	<p>Capacity building is one of the primary emphases of the AIACC project. The project has used an innovative approach to capacity building that integrates learning-by-doing, mentoring and technical assistance, training, and networking. This comprehensive package of capacity building activities has near-term and long-term benefits. In the near-term, it is helping to assure the success of the regional assessments of climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation that are being implemented under the AIACC project. In the longer-term, it is building capacity that is sustainable for (i) more comprehensive and more advanced assessments in the future that will continue to add to our knowledge base, (ii) for linking science and stakeholder communities to develop and apply this knowledge base to support adaptation, (iii) for contributions to national communications and adaptation planning, (iv) for contributing to international science activities such as the global assessments of the IPCC, and (v) for participating in international environmental policy processes such as the negotiations under the UNFCCC.</p>

46. The “Technology Transfer Networks Phase II” was internalized by UNEP in November of 2003. The project was reorganized both in terms of project execution, personnel and in the activities to focus effort geographically where impact could be measured. The first six months of Phase II is rated Marginally Satisfactory (MS) as the changes were taking effect. Remedial action continues with the positive result that Local Desks in 5 countries (a sixth was dropped due to institutional issues) are engaged and execution performance is expected to improve. A delay in project closure is expected with adequate resources left to continue the effort until the local desks have had a chance to absorb the capacity building tools and services and deliver results. The time frame of the project was recognized at the time of CEO endorsement to be too short and yet has been implemented as a pilot effort to serve as a model for technology transfer on a sector by sector approach.

47. The “Redirecting Commercial Investment Decisions to Cleaner Technology” provided bankable feasibility studies for clean investments. Eleven small grants (excluding two that were cancelled) are linked to investments under implementation of over \$88 million in 5 projects. The contribution factor could be low and yet still have an interesting leverage effect on the 2.7 million tCO₂ emissions reductions (20 years). It should be noted that the original target as per the project document was 1 million tons. The project’s investment advisory facility provided small grants (<50k\$) in cases where financial institutions were interested and or developers were seeking assistance in achieving bankability. The final evaluation gave an overall rating to the project of 2 or “very good”.

48. Co-financing and leverage

- The projects total \$32 million of which GEF contributed \$19.3. The amount of cofinance has exceeded the amount targeted at the time of approval.
- The Phase I - External Review of the Technology Transfer Networks confirms a nominal 1:1 co-finance ratio consistent with general expectations of a multi country project that will provide the equivalent of 500k\$ to each of 5 countries.
- The SWERA project reports \$4.2 million co-finance, which is over the \$2.5 million target. This is mainly due to the Brazilian government approval of a \$1.9 million measurement program that contributes directly to project objectives. The more important leveraging of indirect impact under SWERA will be the subject of final evaluation.
- The Energy Efficiency and Cleaner Production has co-financing reported larger than anticipated while project staff are assessing the contribution and verifiability of the reports.
- Leveraged co-finance for Redirecting Commercial Investment Decisions to Cleaner Technology currently totals \$88 million and is still increasing as the Investment Advisory Facility studies convert to investments. The contribution to the investment stage is touted by participants in the project and even recognizing that many other factors came into play, this is an impressive leveraging record for \$0.5 million. Lifetime emission reductions from the investments going forward are 2.7 million tons CO₂e.

International Waters: Portfolio Status, Ratings and Lessons Learnt

49. The UNEP/GEF International Waters (IW) portfolio is valued at US\$250.1 million of which US\$120 is GEF financing and US\$ 130.1 is co-financing. The active portfolio comprises: 25 ongoing projects – of which 14 full size projects, 5 medium-sized projects, 2 PDFA, and 4 PDFB – and four projects at appraisal stage for a total of 29 projects. The above list includes 5 projects on POPs/Global Contaminants approved under OP10 (2 full size projects, one MSP, one PDFB, and one in appraisal). A further 3 projects not included in the IW portfolio focal area report (2 MSP and 1 PDFB) are under OP14.

50. The present IW Focal Area report includes a portfolio of 12 projects that had individual PIR reviews in this period plus 2 POPs/PTS projects for which final evaluations were recently received⁷. The report contains a separate section for the four POPs/Global Contaminants projects to facilitate their analysis.

51. Figure 5 presents the IW portfolio by Operational Programme and Table 11 the correlation between the projects (with the exception of POPs/PTS) and the GEF International Waters Strategic Priorities.

Figure 5: IW PIR 2004 Portfolio by Operational Programme

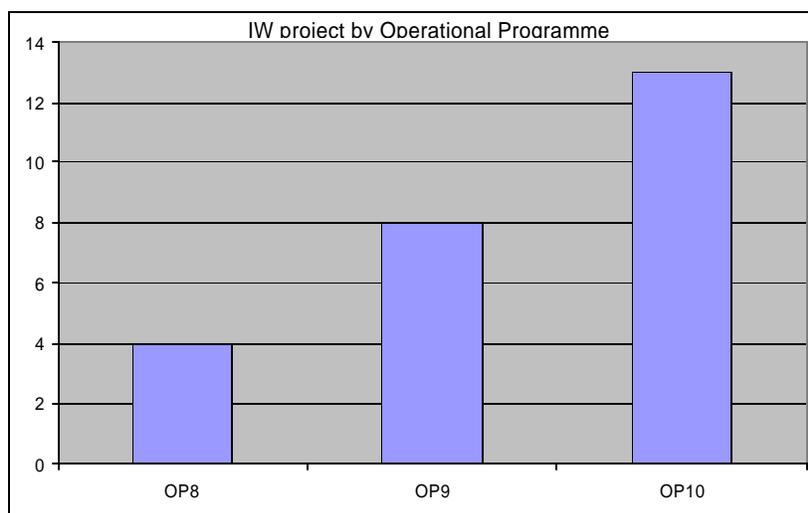


Table 11: Correlation between projects and IW Strategic Priorities

PROJECT	IW-1	IW-2	IW-3
Bermejo (Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin)	X	-	-
Pantanal (Implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Practices for the Pantanal and Upper Paraguay River Basin)	-	X	-
San Juan (Formulation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Integrated Management of the San Juan River Basin and its Coastal Zone)	-	X	-
Sao Francisco (Integrated Management of Land Based Activities in the Sao Francisco Basin)	-	-	X
Mediterranean (Determination of Priority Actions for the Further Elaboration and Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Region)	X	-	X
South China Sea (Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand)	X	X	-
GIWA (Global International Waters Assessment)	-	X	-

⁷ Final evaluations for the following projects were considered: (i) Support to the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention (MSP and (ii) Regionally-based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances (FP)

Shrimp Trawling (Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of By-catch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management)	-	-	X
Development and Implementation of Mechanisms to Disseminate Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Integrated Transboundary Water Resources management in Latin America and the Caribbean – DeltAmerica	-	-	X
Protection of the North West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS) and related humid zones and ecosystems	-	X	-

52. The PIR 2004 rated three IW projects as Highly Satisfactory as follows: “Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand”; “Determination of Priority Actions for Further Elaboration and Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Mediterranean Region”; and “Integrated Management of Land Based Activities in the Sao Francisco Basin”.

53. The South China Sea project Mid-Term Evaluation rated project progress in achieving its objectives as highly satisfactory. All project work contributes to the development of a SAP. Through the Project Steering Committee, the Regional Scientific and Technical Committee, six regional working groups and two regional task forces, regional co-operation in the environmental management of the South China Sea has been enhanced. The project financing strategy has been established, and the project is taking a proactive approach of a staggered reduction in the level of project grant support to national coordination activities. National coordinating committees are formed in all countries.

54. The mid-term evaluation concludes that the overall objectives and expected outcomes of the project are likely to be met. A series of workable national and regional management plans for specific habitats and issues are likely to be realized. The primary effort in the project, once the demonstrations are underway, will necessarily be devoted to the development of the Regional Strategic Action Programme, the preparation of associated National Action Plans and to ensuring the sustainability of the consultative mechanism created by the project. The project clearly embodies a rational framework for improved regional co-operation in the management of environmental issues in the South China Sea. This and the steps already taken towards sustainability by the Project Steering Committee promotes confidence that the remaining tasks will be undertaken in a timely and coordinated manner well within the revised life of the project.

55. The mid-term evaluation concluded that attainment of outputs and activities could be rated highly satisfactory in recognition of the number and quality of outputs that were produced despite delays imposed by factors outside the control of the Implementing Agency. Concerning the Implementation approach the mid-term evaluators concluded that:

“Implementation approach: Outstanding. The organizational structure and the mechanisms for engaging national entities in project execution are excellent and promote full participation and buy-in by all those involved. This is wholly due to the time and effort devoted by UNEP to the development of the implementation approach and preparations for project execution. Many facets of the administration of this project warrant emulation within other GEF projects and elsewhere.

The project constitutes an outstanding example of regional consultation and effective management. Although delayed by about 6 months, primarily as a result of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome outbreak in Southeast Asia, the project is otherwise on track and on target in terms of the completion of preparatory phase activities, particularly the selection of demonstration projects and pilot activities. It already has an impressive list of products including overviews of habitat issues in the region. The quality and comprehensiveness of the documentation associated with project

implementation is also impressive and this has aided this Mid-Term Evaluation immeasurably. Both those involved in the project from the participating countries and the PCU deserve considerable credit for a job well executed to date. The fact that the project was brought on line in record time following CEO approval is a reflection of the prior planning and commitment made by UNEP/DGEF. Project implementation has been equally energetically prosecuted by the PCU that is currently staffed by a cadre of highly competent and dedicated individuals. The major outstanding problem in project implementation has been the difficulty of concluding MOUs with all the relevant Malaysian federal entities. It would, however, be both presumptive and potentially prejudicial for the Mid-term Evaluators to make further comment on this problem. We are confident that the PCU is using all avenues available for resolving this issue while avoiding it becoming one of increased political sensitivity within Malaysia. Essentially all other faults in project implementation are of a relatively minor nature and many of these have already been overcome. Inevitably, a few such minor problems still remain to be surmounted as the project proceeds into its operational phase. Nevertheless, the groundwork laid for resolving these outstanding problems lends confidence to the view that the project will be successfully completed within budget.”

56. The Mediterranean project reports a highly satisfactory progress in achieving projects objectives. The activities to revise the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) were accomplished. All regional plans and guidelines were adopted, printed in two languages and distributed to the countries. A number of national training courses in local languages were organized. The SAP BIO was adopted by the Contracting Parties. Activities on the preparation of Sectoral Plans and integrated National Action Plans are under way in all Mediterranean countries. Countries are receiving financial assistance for public participation in the process. Activities on the preparation of pre-investment studies are on the way in seven countries.

57. During FY04, two Inter Agency Steering Committee meetings were organized in order to evaluate the progress of the project's activities. Although highly satisfactory in general, some of the activities are slower than planned, particularly on pre-investment studies and the preparation of NAPs. Therefore, the fifth meeting of the IASC proposed to extend the project until 30 June 2005 without additional costs to give more time to the countries to formally finalize the NAPs and the pre-investment studies.

58. The implementation of the Sao Francisco project converged with the placing of the Sao Francisco River Basin (SFRB) at the top priority governmental agenda. The SFRB is indeed being used as a pilot basin for the full implementation of the instruments of the National Policy on Water Resources (NPWR). The TDA and SAP were adopted by the Basin Committee. The Government through its water agency (ANA), the Basin Committee, and its multiple stakeholders is the real owner of the project. Hence the impressive project results.

59. The implementation of the IW projects in the Latin America region has provided some overall lessons, which are summarized below.

60. The SAP, as a tool for the integrated management of transboundary water resources, has to be carefully prepared to ensure effective and successful implementation. The SAP is composed of two distinctive elements: (1) a technical element which corresponds to the development of technical measures responding to environmental problems identified in the TDA and based upon the results of pilot activities testing the feasibility and costs of methodologies and programs addressing key environmental issues, and (2) a political element which integrates the proposed technical measures within community and country level priorities. Hence, the step by step development of the SAP should harmonize the technical element and the political element, at least to the maximum extent possible. Therefore throughout the SAP formulation, if a strong ownership and appropriation from all levels and all sectors is to be secured, the basin stakeholders need to be substantially involved.

61. Although the methodology for developing the SAP has been common to all UNEP IW LAC projects, it seems that the existing institutional and legal conditions and instruments (water law, water agency, water pricing mechanism, among others) as well as the local capacities and level of expertise are definite assets for the sustainability of the SAPs. The Sao Francisco project is a perfect example of that. The project is providing the means to empower the Brazilian water law, the project supported the creation or rather the revitalization of the Basin committee to meet the requirements of the Water law. The Sao Francisco was confirmed by Brazil as a pilot basin for the full implementation of the instruments of the National Policy on Water Resources. Beyond the broad acceptance of the SAP content from all stakeholders, which is a common feature of most UNEP's IW LAC projects, the level of institutional and legal mechanisms in place (their baseline at the inception of the project), determines heavily the probability of a successful and sustainable implementation of the SAP.

62. Strong working relationship with mutual respect between UNEP and OAS (the executing Agency) has also been a key ingredient not only in resolving execution problems but also for the success of most the UNEP-OAS IW LAC projects.

63. Some other project individual lessons are:

- The **Bermejo** project, once again, demonstrates that the involvement of basin stakeholders in watershed management is the key to the success. By engaging the Basin communities in a practical "hands-on" manner, for the identification and field testing of remedial measures, as well as in a dialogue process, actions formulated through the project will benefit from these communal insights and experiences, and be far more acceptable to the communities as sustainable alternatives to current, destructive practices. Full integration into national policies, a comprehensive bottom-up approach, extensive public participation, are success parameters for achieving outstanding products and ensuring long term sustainability once the GEF project is over.
- The experience of the **Pantanal** project – using a comprehensive public participation process and bottom-up approach as methodological tools in IWRM – was discussed in the 2003 PIR. Also, for the **San Juan River** project, lessons learned and best practices with respect to multi-stakeholder participation and the TDA/SAP process were extensively discussed in last year's PIR.
- The **DELTAmerica** project demonstrates the need for strong managerial skills to be considered when selecting TCs. Sustainability arrangements, both financial and operational, for the life after the project should be a mandatory element of all projects even more so for global or regional projects such as DELTAmerica which are difficult to maintain once GEF funding has ceased.
- The lesson learnt from the first half of the **GIWA** project implementation is that a qualitative description of the assessment process must be prepared before a detailed quantitative indication-based approach is adopted. The first attempt by GIWA resulted in a comprehensive assessment protocol with a large number of data input sheets. The data requirements were put forward without any consideration of the availability of data in the GIWA sub-regions. Neither was any consideration given to the interpretation of the output, i.e. what kind of answers would the data collection exercise give to GIWA stakeholders. The second lesson is that the time required to build a global network and make it operational has been far underestimated in the project document. GIWA has experienced that nobody was actually waiting for the GIWA to commence, the ability to achieve in-kind contributions is limited and the time required for a sub-regional focal point to mobilize a task force and start working is significant and may take up to 6 to 12 months. The third lesson is that undertaking a global project conducted by sub-regional assessments requires an extensive effort of supervision, training and coordination which was largely underestimated in the original project design.

- In the **Mediterranean** project, the weakest point of the project, in terms of timely implementation of the activities, is the fact that two of the most important actions (preparation of NAPs and pre-investment studies) are based on the country driven approach. At the same time this weakest point may turn into the strongest point, if the countries fulfill their tasks. This means that the success of the project would depend on the success of the activities implemented by the countries at the country level. Bearing this in mind, the main activities of the Project management and the implementing agencies will be focused on enhancing activities at the country level by providing an adequate financial and the necessary technical support.

64. The **South China Sea** project, was subject to several evaluations in the course of FY04, including the Mid Term review, the SMPR and IW Programme Study. The GEF M & E International Waters Program Study, highlights a number of experiences of this project that merit consideration for wider application in both UNEP and other Implementing Agency GEF Projects in particular its **Management Framework**. This framework was also considered by the SMPR review to be worthy of wider application:

“The panel would in particular commend the management structure at national and regional levels that is seen as innovative, highly efficient and cost-effective.

A particularly important feature is the clear delineation of scientific and political roles and functions, which has resulted in the strong scientific basis for policy making.

Country ownership is seen as strong across the board. This has been secured through various mechanisms including the IMCs, NTWGs, and the systematic involvement of local/sub-national authorities and stakeholders in the selection of demonstration sites.

The regional scientific (RWGs, RSTC), management and decision-making (PSC) were designed and established with care. They are working effectively leading to strong regional cooperation. This is supported by, the two Task Forces on Economic Valuation and Legal Matters”.

65. Further points that merit consideration in the context of the management framework include:

- the fact that other than two staff of the Project Coordinating Unit, all experts and advisors come from the participating countries, thus providing the decision makers with assurance that recommendations are not externally driven;
- the Project Steering Committee is constituted from high-level government representatives from the participating countries and contains no members or representatives of Agencies or International Organizations⁸.
- All decisions are taken at all levels of project management in a fully consensual manner

66. With respect to **capacity building** one innovative mechanism highlighted by the mid-term review and implemented through the project has been the establishment of an **“Intern Programme”** through which junior professionals from the focal ministries in each country are seconded to the Project Coordinating Unit for periods of up to six months TO gain experience and insight in project design and management and an understanding of the functioning and administrative procedures of the United Nations System.

67. **The process of demonstration site selection:** represents a highly innovative and comparatively objective process of allocating scarce financial resources amongst sites spread throughout the region (see Annex 1). This merits wider application throughout the GEF particularly at a Secretariat level when numerous small, potentially competing projects are being evaluated for potential GEF grant support.

⁸ The Project Director serves as Secretary to the Committee only.

68. **The financial instruments:** and the direct contractual relationship between UNEP and 38 Specialized Executing Agencies and 7 Focal Ministries represent a departure from normal UNEP practice. Financial transfers are effected, under Memoranda of Understanding operated and managed by the PCU in a manner comparable to individual project documents. Since the sums of money involved are substantial and exceeded the (then) UNEP ceiling, official waivers were required. Experience of these instruments and the effectiveness of their management are to be the subject of a review and evaluation by the Bureau of Fund Management Services of UNON in the last quarter of 2004

69. **Tracking in-kind Co-financing:** has been undertaken by the Project Coordinating Unit based on verifiable indicators contained in the six month progress reports submitted by the Specialized Executing Agencies. The outcomes are reported directly to the SEAs via the Regional Working Group meetings and to the Project Steering Committee. Tracking is possible since at the outset a coefficient was agreed during the first meeting of the PSC that, can be applied to all participating individuals in the project regardless of their level, country of origin, or individual salary scale.

POPs and Global Contaminant Projects

70. As indicated before there are 4 POPs/PTS projects considered in the 2004 PIR exercise. The first 2 for which final external evaluations are available are presented first. Table 12 includes the ratings for all projects and summarizes current achievements and lessons.

71. The **Stockholm Convention MSP and Regional Based Assessment of PTS** projects received HS for both achieving objectives and project implementation. All these ratings were identified in the respective final external evaluation reports. The reasoning for such ratings in the final evaluation reports are provided as follows:

Support to the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention MSP:

72. **Achieving objectives:** The project contributed to the signature and ratification of the Stockholm Convention by the countries. Out of the 151 signatures and 42 ratifications, 55 and 40 occurred after the start of the project. Further 34 and 23 occurred after the countries participated in the workshops organized by the project. The project also contributed to the eligible countries accessing GEF resources for the development of national implementation plans under the Stockholm Convention.

73. **Implementation approach:** 141 GEF eligible countries attended the workshops organized in the project, except the countries under war conditions or weak governmental capacity. Monitoring and evaluation of project progress were carried out not only based on the quarterly reporting between executing and implementing agencies, but also through exchange of e-mails on the results of the workshops. The accumulated knowledge and experience led to a very efficient organization of workshops towards the end.

Regional based assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS) project

74. **Achieving Objectives:** The project produced the anticipated results, mainly the compiled global synthesis report on PTS, database of reasonable entries and a network of regional experts and scientists. The terminal evaluation raised a question of sustainability of results, the infrastructure and the tools created within the project. These issues are still to be addressed by policy bodies above the project level.

75. **Implementation approach:** The project, with some 800 individuals in 141 countries involved through or outside 62 regional and global meetings, was implemented without major problems. The established regional coordinator system functioned well to facilitate the implementation of regional activities.

76. Lessons learnt from the implementation of individual projects are presented in Table 12. Below is an analysis of lessons emerging from the portfolio of POPs/PTS-related projects.

77. **Assessment:** The Regionally-Based Assessment (RBA) of PTS and the Arctic PTS MSP both deal with assessment of sources, impacts and pathways for PTS contamination of target areas. In terms of assessment results leading to policy recommendations or on-the-ground remedial or adaptation measures, these projects showed contrast. RBA-PTS published the global synthesis report as well as the regional reports presenting the recommendations in a generic manner so that anybody involved could take the issues up. The recommendations were not, however, formulated in a manner in which a specific targeted group of stakeholders would implement the recommendation. On the other hand, the Arctic PTS MSP came up with a set of clear recommendations for the administrative bodies to implement on the basis of the results of the assessment. The latter MSP has a better chance of implementing the recommendations with a clearly expressed political commitment to the policy recommendations by the administrative bodies.

78. Both projects developed an extensive network of technical experts involved in the projects. The Arctic MSP had a network of experts in the arctic areas of the Russian Federation, and the established network is anticipated to be utilized for activities that the Arctic Council and relevant bodies may conduct. The RBA established a wider network of regional experts through the assessment work. Although the experts who participated in the project have been sporadically called to be involved in other related activities, a systematic organization for maintaining the network of experts needs further development.

79. Both projects established a database of substantial entries. Further expansion of data coverage or updating of the entered data should be further considered in a manner that such activities are closely linked with regular data/information management activities of the established entities with technical competency after the completion of the GEF-funded project.

80. **Capacity Building:** The Stockholm Convention MSP and the 12 NIPs project aim at raising awareness and build capacity. The Stockholm Convention MSP is unique in that it mainly organized a series of regional workshops. The responses to the questionnaires indicated that the workshops definitely were useful to obtain necessary information for the Stockholm Convention process as well as for the development of national-level activities and to exchange information with the countries facing similar technical and political challenges. The extent to which the project actually produced such impacts is not measured since there are several other factors that are deemed to have contributed to the Stockholm Convention political process other than this project.

81. Both projects would have benefited of a wider stakeholder involvement and participation. There was a very limited participation of private sector and industrial representatives in the Stockholm Convention MSP and for the 12 NIPs project, a few countries reported a severe shortfall with respect to the anticipated level of multi-stakeholder engagement.

82. **Slow maturing projects.** The project entitled Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Seas was approved at the GEF Council in May 2001. The project appraisal has taken longer than anticipated due to the long process of identification, calculation and commitment of the national level co-financing from two out of the proposed three participating countries in the project. The project document has now been submitted for CEO endorsement.

Table 12: Achievements, lessons Learnt and Best Practices for the POPs and Global Contaminant projects

Project	Project type	Status	Rating Project Objectives	Rating Project implementation	Achievements	Lessons learned and best practices
Support to the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention	Global MSP OP10 (GEF: \$884,000; co-financing: \$452,000)	Project activities completed in June 2003. Final evaluation completed in January 2004.	HS	HS	<p>The regional and other workshops raised the awareness on the issues relevant to persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and the obligations under the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>The workshops also provided an opportunity for mutual learning by the countries on a regional scale.</p>	<p>The issues relevant to the relationship and synergies among the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions attracted attention of the countries.</p> <p>The country reports prepared for the workshops proved to be a tool for prompting further action, including preparation of actions required in the Convention at the national level and learning tool.</p> <p>It was estimated that the information on funding opportunities under the Stockholm Convention , which is linked with the implementation of the Convention is useful to the countries in devising their further actions.</p>
Regional-based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances (RBA)	Global FSP OP10 (GEF: \$3M; co-financing: \$1.99M)	Project activities completed in December 2003. Final evaluation completed in January 2004.	HS	HS	<p>Identification of: (i) major sources of PTS at the regional level; (ii) impacts of PTS on the environment and human health; (iii) transboundary transport of PTS; (iv) root causes of PTS related problems; and (v) priority environmental issues relevant to PTS at the regional and global levels.</p> <p>Knowledge gap analysis was conducted, laying a basis for further work.</p>	<p>Data entry of some 15,000 sources was made and stored in a GIS-based system. However, no design has been carried out for future use of this data or updating of such data.</p> <p>The project developed an extensive network of scientists and technical experts, and provided a forum for exchange of views and research results. The developed network will need to be maintained and used for further actions that may be designed as follow-up to this project.</p> <p>The global priorities came as a summary of the priorities identified at the regional level. A further elaborated global priority setting framework could have served as lessons learnt for any other global assessment and priority</p>

						setting exercises. The project should have developed a global priority setting system/methodology and that this system/methodology could be applied for other chemical related assessment.
Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants	Multiple-country Full project OP10	Commenced in May 2002. The mid-term evaluation completed in October 2004.	S	S	<p>Framework guidelines were consolidated for pilot use in support of National Implementation Plan (NIP) development in 12 countries.</p> <p>12 countries showed varied progress (according to the mid-term evaluation, 4 HS, 4 S, 2 MS and 2 U on a scale converted from the UNEP evaluation scale) in achieving the development of NIPs, accumulating lessons learnt in the development of NIPs based on the guidance documents developed or consolidated.</p> <p>Regional national workshops were carried out to exchange experiences of NIP development.</p>	<p>Many countries lack basic skills for database management, and data collected are not stored in an effective manner taking into consideration future use of information collected.</p> <p>Under the situation where other eligible countries are carrying out enabling activities, the same level of financial assistance to the 12 countries in the project would be needed. For instance, the current the countries in the project are receiving the GEF financial assistance of US\$190,000-465,000, while the ceiling for GEF enabling activities have been set for US\$500,000.</p> <p>There should be a clear definition of project management roles and responsibilities among the project partners particularly between the implementing and executing agencies to avoid any confusion and delay in implementation.</p>
Food Security and Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North	MSP (Russia) OP10	Commenced March 2003; ends March 2007	S	S	<p>The overall assessment of the impacts of PTS (with focus on selected PTS) on the environment and human health was conducted targeting the Russian Arctic region, with focus on four administrative units.</p> <p>Recommendations for remedial and adaptation measures were formulated and endorsed by the four administrative units, and a region-wide recommendation agreed by the project steering committee.</p>	<p>The project, based on the assessment results, has drawn recommendations for remedial and adaptation measures, depending on the nature, sources and magnitude of contamination, which enable easy design of follow-up actions on the ground.</p> <p>The involvement of indigenous people's groups facilitated direct access to the issues relevant to their own problems, rather than going through the political processes.</p> <p>The project provided information for Russia's participation in international activities, POPs convention negotiation, Arctic Council</p>

					Comparative assessment carried out endeavoring to distinguish local and distant sources of contaminants, requiring for differentiated responses.	activities, LRTAP implementation, etc.
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Ozone: Portfolio Status, Ratings and Lessons Learnt

83. The GEF Ozone Focal Area was developed specifically to support Countries with Economies in Transition to achieve ozone depleting substances (ODS) phase out and bring countries into compliance, as the Multilateral Fund does for developing countries under the Montreal Protocol. This is the only form of assistance these countries get as they are not eligible for other forms of assistance to help them achieve compliance. As such compliance is the ultimate objective of any Ozone GEF project, and the Ozone Focal Area is the only focal area linked with a time-targeted compliance schedule.

84. Once the focal area was set up to support the Montreal Protocol compliance target, the next step was the setting up of Country Programs for the eligible countries. In several cases, UNEP and UNDP have worked together such that the investment work of UNDP was supported by the Institutional Strengthening (IS), capacity building/training and policy work of UNEP's non-investment activities. This Project Implementation Review (PIR) covers the non-investment activities of UNEP. UNDP reports separately to the GEF on their complementary investment activities.

85. This Ozone PIR covers one regional project, and 13 training and Institutional Strengthening projects in 8 CEITs (Azerbaijan, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan).

86. Most projects are single country capacity development and institutional strengthening (IS) or refrigeration and/or customs officers training projects, designed to both enable and facilitate the phase-out of ozone depleting substances. One project (Kazakhstan) is a combined IS and training project. The IS projects were designed to create a focus within countries to better respond to the obligations arising from the Montreal Protocol, and when up and running, to use this "National Ozone Unit" (NOU) to assist in awareness raising, adjusting the legal framework, coordinating ODS investment projects and a wide range of other required tasks, including the training of refrigeration and air conditioning personnel as well as customs officials. The training projects were to build capacity amongst refrigeration technicians and Customs officers. The combined IS and training projects were to meet the long-term objective of promoting and facilitating an early elimination of the use of ODS, and ensure compliance with the trade and licensing provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

87. The regional project reviewed under this PIR is a 20 country regional project designed to assist CEITs to develop trade and licensing systems to control the movement and prevent illegal trade in ODS, as is required under the Montreal Protocol. Recently approved in May 2004⁹, was a methyl bromide project which is a follow-up of a previous non-investment UNEP project¹⁰. In this new project, UNEP once more seeks to work with UNDP to effect both non-investment and investment in the countries to bring about total methyl bromide phase out in countries. Reference will be made to this latter project later in this report.

88. The ongoing projects, ranging in size from \$150,000 USD to \$1,000,000 USD, commenced 4-6 years ago. For the most part, they are very near conclusion in terms of completing the activities laid out in the original project documents.

89. The ultimate objective of all Ozone projects is Ozone Layer Protection through the phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) as mandated under the schedule of the Montreal Protocol^{11,12}.

⁹ This project will be reviewed in the FY05 PIR cycle.

¹⁰ The earlier project was entitled "Initiating Early Phase Out of Methyl Bromide in CEITs through Awareness Raising, Policy Development and Demonstration/Training Activities" (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia*, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova*, Poland, Slovakia)(* participated as Article 5 countries through bilateral funding from the Government of Canada).

¹¹ Baseline values as dated by the Montreal Protocol (MP), which vary according to country category and compound. For CEITs, baseline dates are as follows: CFCs-1986; Halons- 1986; Other fully halogenated compounds-1989; Carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄)-

Contingent on this is the development and implementation of a National Import/Export Licensing Mechanism for ODS to monitor and control ODS consumption.

90. If one looks at the country-specific projects within the UNEP-GEF Ozone portfolio, the achievements of the countries in bringing their ODS consumption below baseline levels is significant. UNEP Ozone projects have covered Azerbaijan, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Baseline consumption across all substances for these countries was 20,937.94 ODP tons, but today stands at just 115.109 ODP tons. It should be noted that because of the stringency of the Montreal Protocol schedule, some countries remain out of compliance, although their remaining consumption is very minor.¹³

91. The “Regional Training Project on Compliance with Trade & Licensing Provisions of the Montreal Protocol” was specifically identified by the independent Mid-Term Evaluation as particularly successful in giving countries the tools of developing their Import/Export Licensing Mechanisms to control the movement of ODS across their borders. Twenty CEITs¹⁴ were covered by this project, and today all CEITs, save one, now have Import/Export Licensing Systems, often going beyond what is necessary under the Montreal Protocol. Nine countries are using import quotas for some ODS, depending on the policies. Finally, ten countries are using varying economic instruments like import duties, taxes, fees and charges on ODS waste disposal.

92. As mentioned, the non-investment activities of UNEP were complemented by UNDP’s investment activity which sought to retrofit plants where CFCs were being used. However, the combined effect of the Regional Compliance project, and the national efforts of NOUs to track ODS consumption, develop and implement Import/Export Licensing Mechanisms, and carry out the Customs and refrigeration training are in evidence through the compliance of countries in terms of ODS consumption, the fact that ODS legislation is in place and the import of ODS is indeed controlled across the border of these countries.

93. Table 13 outlines the status of compliance of countries to date. Residual non-compliant ODS consumption is noted where applicable, as well as those who have ODS control mechanisms in place and are up to date in their submission of ODS consumption reports to the Ozone Secretariat as is required under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol¹⁵. However the assessment of the project implementation will be examined in the following section.

1989; Methyl chloroform (C₂H₃Cl₃)- 1989; Methyl Bromide (MB)-1991. HCFCs –Calculated as 1989 consumption levels of HCFCs+ 2.8% CFC 1989 consumption.

¹² Note some key phase out milestones for each ODS under the MP as follows: 1996 – total phase out of CFCs, other fully halogenated compounds, CCl₄ and C₂H₃Cl₃; 2003 – MB reduced to 70% of 1991 baseline level; 2004: HCFC reduced to 35% of baseline; 2005: total MB phase out; 2010- HCFCs reduced to 65% of baseline; 2015- HCFCs reduced to 90% of baseline; 2020- HCFCs reduced to 99.5% of baseline; 2030- total HCFC phase out.

¹³ Azerbaijan is out of compliance for 10.2 ODP t of CFC (baseline was 480.6 ODP t); Estonia for 3.834 ODP t of HCFCs (baseline 5.7 ODP t); Kazakhstan for 30.4 ODP t CFC (baseline 1206.2 ODP t) and 33.572 ODP t HCFC (baseline 39.5 ODP t); Tajikistan for 4.67 ODP t CFC (baseline 211 ODP t); Turkmenistan for 10.942 ODP t CFC (172.4 baseline).

¹⁴ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

¹⁵ Previous year’s ODS consumption and production data is due September 30 of the following year.

Table 13: Country compliance with the Montreal Protocol

Country	Compliance Indicator		
	ODS Legislation in place	2003 ODS data submitted	Illegal/residual ODS Consumption
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	10.2 ODPt CFC
Estonia	Yes	Yes	2004 data reflects that HCFC at 67% of baseline rather than 35% as expected
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	30.4 ODPt CFC, and HCFC consumption 85% of baseline rather than 35% as would be expected
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	None
Latvia *	Yes	Yes	None
Tajikistan	Yes	Yes	4.6 ODPt CFC
Turkmenistan	Developed, but still being approved by senior ministers across sectors involved in ODS control.	No	10.492 ODPt CFC (as of 2002)
Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	None

* Note that although Latvia is in full compliance with the Montreal Protocol, it has not properly begun its activities under its GEF-funded IS project. See more on this in the section on ‘Projects at Risk’ below, as their current compliance status may not be a sustainable one without the proper implementation of their project.

94. Mid-Term Evaluation findings in general have rated the projects of the Ozone Portfolio from “good” to “excellent”, the lower ratings generally reflecting a lack of multi-stakeholder engagement, tardiness in completing tasks, and concerns about problem ownership and sustainability of built capacity once external support from the National Ozone Units (NOUs) runs out. Within the PIR exercise all countries were rated ‘Highly satisfactory’ and ‘satisfactory’, with the exception of Latvia which must rate an ‘Unsatisfactory’ due to the slow progress by the country in developing its NOU and carrying out its project activities (see Table 14). Latvia was also critiqued in the Mid-Term Evaluation due to the lack of progress made by the country.

95. Projects as a whole were very cost-effective. Only US\$3,125,655 was spent across these seven countries for country-specific institutional strengthening and training activities. The Regional Compliance project utilized US\$ 694,000 across more than twice as many countries and as indicated before, was instrumental in getting the countries into compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

96. Overall all projects (again, with the exception of Latvia) have had good implementation, although in the post-Communist systems of some countries, implementation is complicated due to institutional structures and a dependence on UNDP to funnel US dollars into the countries. There is, however a culture of efficiency in the region as a whole.

Table 14: Project Implementation Ratings of the Ozone projects

Project Number	Project Title	Rating 2003	Rating 2004
GF/2110-98-05	Promoting compliance with the trade and licensing provisions of the MP in CEIT's (21 country project)	S	S
GF/2110-99-02	IS for the implementation of the MP in Lithuania : Establishment of an ozone office	N/A	S
GF/2110-99-16	IS for the implementation of the MP in Latvia	N/A	U: country has been very slow to officially start project*
GF/4040-01-07	Estonia IS and Capacity Building: Establishment of an ozone office	N/A	S
GF/4040-02-05	Estonia : phasing out ozone depleting substances (training component)	N/A	S
GF/2110-99-07	IS for the implementation of the MP in Turkmenistan	N/A	S
GF/4040-01-15	Turkmenistan : phasing out ozone depleting substances (training component)	N/A	S
GF/2110-99-03	IS for the implementation of the MP in Azerbaijan	N/A	HS
GF/4040-02-04	Azerbaijan : phasing out ozone depleting substances (training component)	N/A	HS
GF/4040-00-21	Uzbekistan IS and Capacity Building: Establishment of an ozone office	N/A	HS
GF/4040-01-14	Uzbekistan : phasing out ozone depleting substances (training component)	N/A	HS
GF/4040-00-23	Tajikistan IS and Capacity Building: Establishment of an ozone office	N/A	S
GF/4040-02-03	Tajikistan : phasing out ozone depleting substances (training component)	N/A	S
GF/4040-01-13	Kazakhstan : phasing out ozone depleting substances (IS & training combined)	N/A	S

* See section on 'Projects at Risk' below for a discussion on Latvia.

Projects-at-risk

97. Latvia, as was mentioned previously, has taken a long time to officially start its GEF funded project, and there were discussions to cancel the project, and so can be deemed a project-at-risk. The country has been slow to set up the National Ozone Unit an output expected under the Institutional Strengthening Project. Reasons for this appear manifold, and only one week prior to this report, UNEP DGEF was able to receive from the country the expenditure reports for 2002 through 2004, during which time only a marginal amount of money was spent (less than US\$ 2,000). UNEP DGEF is currently investigating the reasons for this with the country, and OzonAction should encounter the country at the upcoming MOP for discussions. However, the Ozone Focal Point of Latvia appears to have been overwhelmed with a number of other activities, many Ozone- related, to meet the requirements of the

European Union Accession process. It should also be noted that the Ozone-related EU requirements are actually stricter than those of the Montreal Protocol. UNEP gave pause to the canceling of the project, however, in light of the fact that Methyl Bromide (MB) phase out is to be achieved in 2005, and Latvia is part of the regional project for *Total Sector Methyl Bromide Phase Out*, approved by the GEF in May 2004. As such, there will be a need for a proper NOU to be set up to locally execute the project and eliminate Latvia's 8.8 ODP t of MB consumption. Indeed, the status of compliance achieved thus far, may not be sustainable, since it has been achieved without a permanent focal point for Ozone matters, although the country was able to make itself compliant for the EU Accession process. There is no clear mechanism revealed to UNEP as to how the country will maintain compliance as an EU country. Nevertheless, Latvia thus far, has indicated that they will now be more focused on the GEF activities, having acceded to the EU in May of 2004. Discussions will continue with the country to ensure commitment to the process. Complicated institutional arrangements and tardy passage of legislation are also suspected as having a role in the underlying reasons for this project delay.

98. Most of the projects in the portfolio (with the exception of Latvia and Lithuania) are slated for completion in 2005. As aforementioned the ODS consumption in countries has been slashed to 0.5% of baseline and so can be seen to reflect a highly successful outcome. Twelve national projects and one regional project of the portfolio were rated 'Highly satisfactory' to 'Satisfactory'. However, there remains work to be done in the countries as there is some residual consumption to be eliminated (see footnote 13), and a further need to refine licensing mechanisms. The issue of sustainability of outcomes as raised by the evaluator is also important, as this first phase of project activities also revealed areas in need of further support in some countries (particularly in the area of enforcement of ODS control mechanism).

99. A number of core issues were raised by the evaluators during the Mid-Term Evaluation.

- Design Issues: These projects were designed, without the Logical Framework approach (1997-98). Their architecture omitted, in many instances, clear performance indicators; to define the scope of multi-stakeholder engagement required, to specify management tools to be utilized for reporting purposes, to deal with the issues associated with the changing stringency, scope and compliance timeframes of the MP or, the responsibility for preserving built capacity once the project funds were exhausted. However the evaluator found that "[Despite] the noted design shortcomings, the projects did enable the creation of the NOUs and these have responded remarkably well in creating the local conditions necessary for meeting, but not necessarily sustaining, the MP requirements". Given the fact that projects are nearing their conclusion for the most part, revision of documents would not likely be feasible.
- Cumbersome Administrative/Financial Procedures: The lack of flexibility of the financial procedures of the projects came in for heavy criticism by the countries and evaluators. Several of the countries visited needed to transfer funds between budget lines in order to focus on priority needs, cover deficits or reflect actual costs – a normal occurrence in any project. However severe delays arise in budget revisions and payment disbursement due to the combined effect of (i) the need for vetting of such movements between UNEP DTIE, UNEP DGEF and the country, (ii) the frequent lack of progress reporting and/or incorrectly completed financial reporting from countries and (iii) the lengthy processing of inter office vouchers (IOVs) and hence disbursements through national UNDP offices (as the tax structures of these countries often does not permit the cost-effective direct receipt of foreign currency). Acknowledging the difficulty of processing budget revisions under a centralized accounting and disbursement system, UNEP and GEF have been asked to consider more flexible approaches involving some level of delegation and/or decentralizing disbursement functions to regional UNEP offices, or allowing national executing agencies to approve non-substantive revisions that do not affect the total budget or modify essential outputs (with clearance by the national coordinating committee). UNEP and the GEF need to explore alternative arrangements to increase the flow of project monies (without sacrificing accountability) to the field.

- Country Ownership and Post-Project Sustainability of Project Gains: Due to economic hardship in these countries, governments have yet to integrate NOUs into treasury funded budget lines. Countries view GEF assistance as on going in the manner of the MLF funding, whereas other circles of the GEF see it as a “kick-starting” for countries (guidance is unclear). Consequently the evaluation feels that results obtained to date would be “at risk” unless the current projects can be extended/renewed with a clear obligation built into any extension, for recipient governments, to integrate the functions into their ongoing, national treasury funded government activities. The country ownership issue is complex. The Baltics, with their recent accession to the EU no longer see this as an issue, whilst the Russian-speaking CEITs (Central Asia and Azerbaijan) see their planned ODS activity lists as evidence that they have taken on problem ownership, and are on top of recognizing new capacity-building needs to keep them in step with the changing schedule of the Montreal Protocol. In addition, better engagement of Small and Medium Enterprises, (SMEs) and NGOs/ENGOs is crucial since the multi-stakeholder community is viewed largely in the context of the various government responsibility centers and the refrigeration sector companies which participate in the training. Database creation of SMEs and technicians, proper development of project indicators (PIs) and the use of results based management and accountability frameworks (RMAFs) or other state-of-the-art management tools for the management of non-investment projects should be mandatory to improve accountability, reporting, ownership and sustainability.

100. The Meeting of the Parties (MOP) is already considering IS renewals for the Central Asian countries and Azerbaijan, since this is standard practice under the MLF, and there is a real economic hardship in these countries.

101. There is an urgent need to clarify the GEF guidance on future assistance to countries as future assistance needs have been identified. This is to be considered by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties at the end of November, 2004 in Prague, Czech Republic. This will allow countries and IAs to plan strategically to complete the job begun by this first round of projects.

V. Project Cycle

102. In response to the GEF Secretariat request to analyze the project cycle, UNEP reviewed the processing time for 28 GEF FPs approved by UNEP between 1997 and 2005¹⁶ and 57 MSPs approved by UNEP between 1998 and 2005. The following are the findings of this preliminary analysis:

Full-size projects

103. Analysis of the processing of 28 UNEP/GEF FPs approved by UNEP between 1997 and 2005 reveals that there has been a steady and significant increase of 54% (749 days to 1157 days) between GEF approval of a PDFB grant and full-size project approval by UNEP (see cumulative figures in brackets in Table 15). **This is due entirely to an increase in the length of the PDFB cycle**: there has been no significant change over time in the processing of full-size projects after Council approval (appraisal and internal approval).

104. There has been no significant change in the processing time of PDFBs (GEF approval to UNEP approval). The increase is attributable to a lengthening in the time given to PDFB activities (i.e., project preparation). Such an increase in length of PDFB implementation is mostly due to the need of ensuring

¹⁶ Exclusions from the analysis are: projects approved during the Pilot phase; projects that became effective prior to FY1997; co-implemented projects; and those that have been approved by Council but are not yet approved by UNEP.

strong public and stakeholder participation in project development and sufficient project quality for work program inclusion.

105. **GEF approval of PDFB grant to approval of FP by UNEP:** 1157 days (38 months). This cycle includes stages as follows:

- Council approval to project approval by UNEP: 369 days (12.1 months), of which 320 days (10.5 months) for appraisal (Council approval to CEO endorsement) and 49 days (1.6 months) for processing of IA approval: (CEO endorsement to UNEP approval)
- **PDFB maturation** (approval by GEF of PDFB to approval by Council of FSP): 590 days (19.4 months), which includes: 122 days (4.0 months) for PDFB internal approval (GEF approval to IA approval); and 90 days (3 months) approximately for FSP review (submission to Work Program to Council approval)

Medium-sized projects

106. Analysis of 57 MSPs approved by UNEP between 1998 and 2005 reveals an average processing time (GEF CEO approval to UNEP approval) of 110 days (3.6 months). The analysis reveals differences on a year by year basis, though cumulatively there has been no significant change since 2000.

107. The annual variations point to a danger in comparing “performance” in one year against that in another. Between 2003 and 2004, there was a 70% increase in processing time (96 days to 166 days), but this was due to one extraordinary project that took 557 days between GEF approval and UNEP approval. 52% of projects have been appraised and approved within 90 days; and 84% within 180 days.

PDFA

108. Nineteen of the 57 projects had been prepared using PDFA resources. The average time between approval by UNEP of the PDFA and approval by the GEF CEO of the eventual MSP grant was 636 days (20.9 months). An analysis of this finding is ongoing in order to feed the information into the “elapsed time” study under preparation by the GEF Secretariat.

Table 15: Project Cycle for Full Size Projects

Year	Number of projects	PDFB IA approval	PDFB maturation	FP appraisal	FP IA approval	FP appraisal/approval total	PDFB approval to FP effectiveness
97 - 2000	5	113.7	244.8	344.8	39.8	384.6	749.0
		*(113.7)	(224.8)	(344.8)	(39.8)	(384.6)	(749.0)
2001	6	88.3	382.5	281.3	69.7	351.0	907.7
		(101.0)	(313.6)	(310.2)	(56.1)	(366.3)	(828.3)
2002	6	207.8	624.4	354.2	48.2	402.3	1289.2
		(149.5)	(433.2)	(325.7)	(53.3)	(379.0)	(1037.8)
2003	3	114.3	827.3	190.0	17.0	207.0	1148.7
		(142.0)	(507.1)	(305.4)	(47.9)	(353.2)	(1061.6)
2004 & 05	8	76.3	812.5	357.9	50.6	408.5	1378.7
		(122.3)	(590.4)	(320.4)	(48.6)	(369.0)	(1156.7)

* Note: Figures in brackets are Cumulative averages

Figure 6: Time Elapsed in FP cycle stages: Yearly Averages

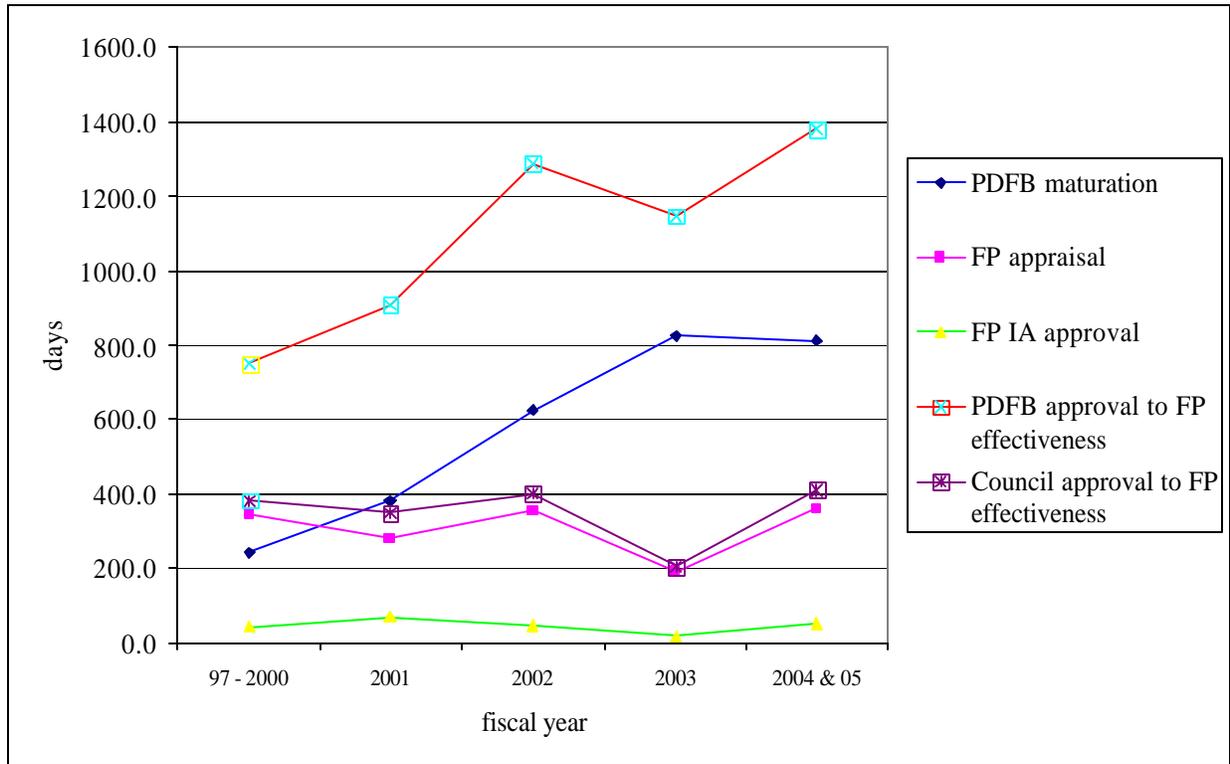
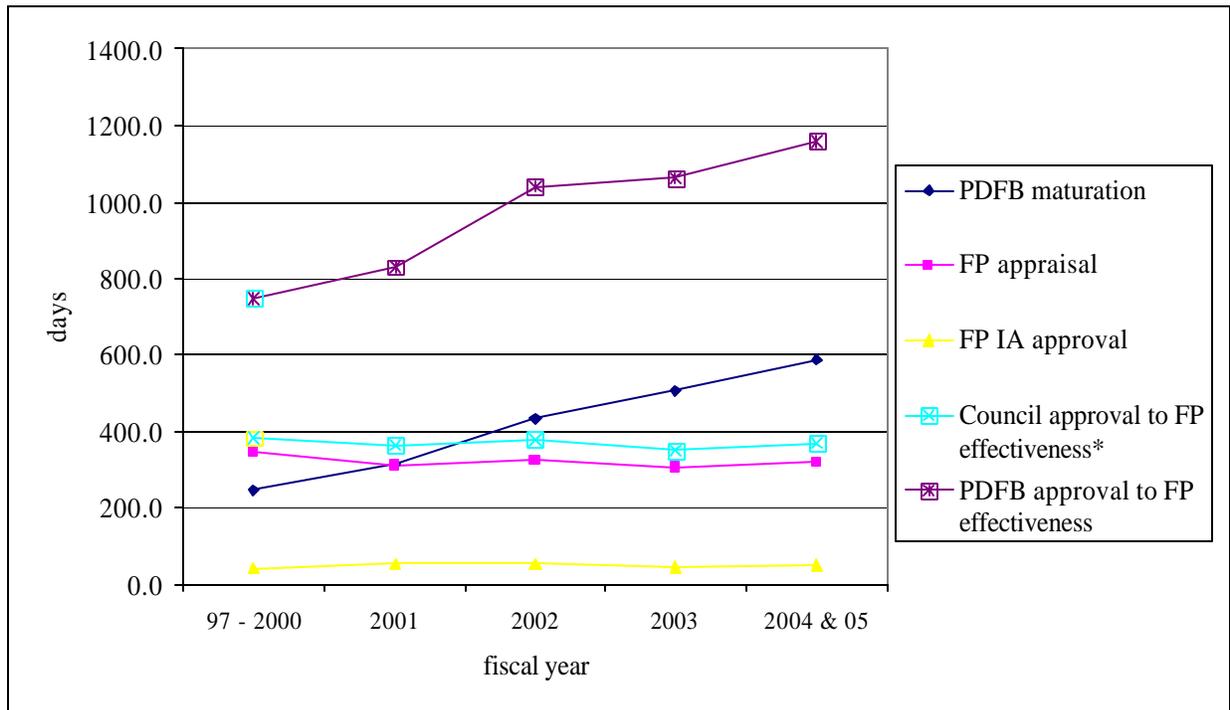


Figure 7: Time Elapsed in FP cycle stages: Cumulative Averages

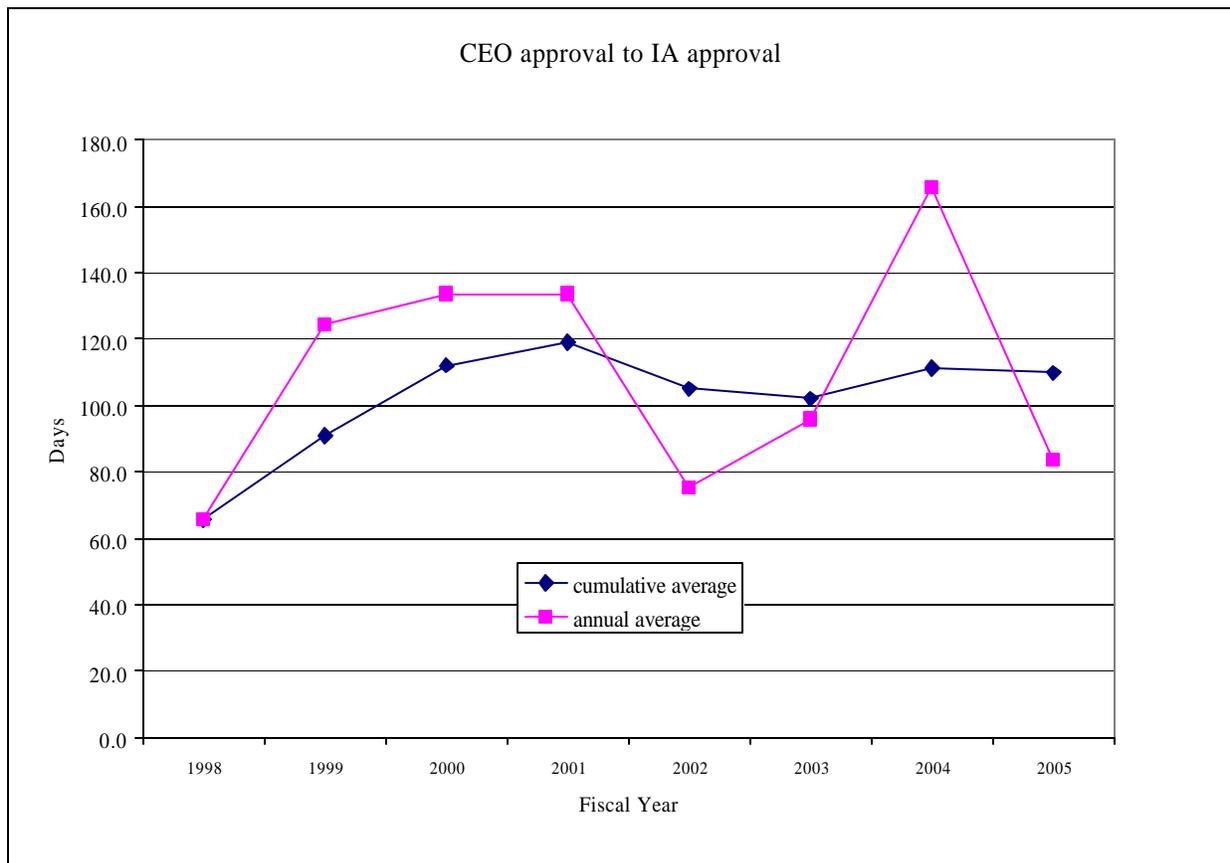


* Note: Total of appraisal and IA approval of FP

Table 16: MSP Processing: CEO approval to IA approval

Fiscal Year	Annual averages:			Cumulative average:		
	No. projects	Total days	Av. days	No. projects	Total days	Av. days
1998	4	263	65.8	4	263	65.8
1999	3	373	124.3	7	636	90.9
2000	7	934	133.4	14	1570	112.1
2001	7	935	133.6	21	2505	119.3
2002	10	752	75.2	31	3257	105.1
2003	15	1438	95.9	46	4695	102.1
2004	8	1324	165.5	54	6019	111.5
2005	3	251	83.7	57	6270	110.0

Figure 8: MSP processing: CEO approval to IA approval



Annex 1: Project Geographic Coverage, Cost and Disbursement Rate

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Global		UNEP	BD	3	FP	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	7.310	17.610	24.920	6.059	82.89
Global		UNEP	BD	EA	FP	Development of National Biosafety Frameworks	26.092	12.341	38.433	8.935	34.24
Global	Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda	UNEP	BD	13, 3	FP	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below-Ground Biodiversity (Phase 1)	5.023	8.830	13.853	2.500	49.77
Regional	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe	UNEP	BD	1	FP	Desert Margins Programme (Phase 1)	4.987	10.230	15.217	4.537	90.97
Regional	China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation	UNEP	BD	2	FP	Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia	10.35	13.334	23.6844	1.946	18.80
Regional	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Zimbabwe	UNEP	BD	13	MSP	Community Based Management of On-Farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	0.750	1.300	2.050	0.561	74.80
Regional	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	UNEP	BD	1	MSP	Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation	0.796	0.646	1.442	0.672	84.42

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Regional	Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic	UNEP	BD	3	MSP	Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and the Caribbean	0.725	0.800	1.525	0.600	82.76
Regional	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali	UNEP	BD	1	MSP	Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	0.972	1.565	2.537	0.686	70.58
Bulgaria		UNEP	BD	EA	MSP	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Bulgaria	0.408	0.096	0.504	0.261	63.99
Cameroon		UNEP	BD	EA	MSP	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Cameroon	0.560	0.111	0.671	0.469	83.71
China		UNEP	BD	EA	MSP	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of China	0.997	0.269	1.266	0.413	41.41
Cuba		UNEP	BD	EA	MSP	Support to the National Biosafety Framework of Cuba	0.646	0.284	0.930	0.434	67.18
Kenya		UNEP	BD	EA	MSP	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Kenya	0.511	0.086	0.597	0.298	58.33

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Namibia		UNEP	BD	EA	MSP	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Namibia	0.672	0.239	0.911	0.321	47.77
Poland		UNEP	BD	EA	MSP	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Poland	0.460	2.157	2.617	0.379	82.39
Uganda		UNEP	BD	EA	MSP	Support for the implementation of the Uganda National Biosafety Framework (NBF) within the context of the Cartagena Protocol	0.560	0.082	0.642	0.254	45.36
Global		UNEP	BD	1,2,3,4	MSP	Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF): Multistakeholder Support for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity - Phase III	0.997	3.106	4.102	0.850	85.30
Global	Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines, Ukraine	UNEP	BD	2	MSP	Biodiversity Indicators for National Use	0.848	0.610	1.458	0.848	99.98
Regional	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	UNEP	BD	3	MSP	Development of the Econet for Long-term Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Asia Ecoregions	0.775	1.397	2.172	0.319	41.16
Nepal		UNEP	BD	4	MSP	Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project	0.625	0.175	0.800	0.590	94.40

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Regional	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru	UNEP	BD	3	MSP	Catalyzing Conservation Action in Latin America: Identifying Priority Sites and Best Management Alternatives in Five Globally Significant Ecoregions	0.750	0.680	1.430	0.710	94.67
Regional	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand	UNEP	BD	ST RM	MSP	Emergency Response to Combat Forest Fires in Indonesia to Prevent Haze in South East Asia	0.750	0.100	0.850	0.747	99.60
Kenya		UNEP	BD	1	MSP	Lake Baringo Community -based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	0.750	0.230	0.980	0.745	99.33
Global	Brazil, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Syria, Tunisia	UNEP	BD	1	MSP	Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Global Significance in Arid & Semi-Arid Zones	0.750	0.150	0.900	0.729	97.20
Regional	Botswana, Kenya, Mali	UNEP / UNDP	BD	1	FP	Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid & Semi-Arid Zone	9.054	4.330	13.384	1.890	20.87
Global	Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, El-Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sri-Lanka	UNEP	CC	6	FP	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	6.512	2.508	9.020	4.479	68.78

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Global		UNEP	CC	EA	FP	Assessment of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)	7.500	4.310	11.810	6.352	84.69
Kenya		UNEP	CC	6	MSP	Joint Geophysical Imaging (JGI) Methodology for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment	0.979	1.754	2.733	0.874	89.27
Global	China, India, Vietnam, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic Hungary	UNEP	CC	5	MSP	Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through a Cleaner Production/Environmental Management System Framework	0.950	1.770	2.720	0.704	74.11
Global		UNEP	CC	5	MSP	Redirecting Commercial Investment Decisions to Cleaner Technologies - A Technology Transfer Clearinghouse	0.750	0.180	0.930	0.750	100.00
Global		UNEP	IW	10	FP	Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA)	6.495	6.670	13.165	4.625	71.21
Regional	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	UNEP	IW	8	FP	Determination of Priority Actions for the Further Elaboration and Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Region	6.290	4.110	10.400	4.679	74.39

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Brazil		UNEP	IW	10	FP	Integrated Management of Land Based Activities in the Sao Francisco Basin	4.771	0.279	5.050	4.121	86.38
Brazil		UNEP	IW	9	FP	Implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Practices for the Pantanal and Upper Paraguay River Basin.	6.615	9.788	16.403	6.088	92.03
Regional	Costa Rica, Nicaragua	UNEP	IW	8	FP	Formulation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Integrated Management of the San Juan River Basin and its Coastal Zone	3.930	1.435	5.365	3.453	87.86
Regional	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	UNEP	IW	8	FP	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	16.749	16.399	33.148	8.535	50.96
Regional	Argentina, Bolivia	UNEP	IW	9	FP	Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin	11.040	8.730	19.770	5.473	49.57
Global	Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela	UNEP	IW	9	FP	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of By-catch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management	4.780	4.370	9.150	0.900	18.83

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Global	Barbados, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Guinea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Slovenia, Zambia	UNEP	IW	10	FP	Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	6.185	0.000	6.185	3.670	59.34
Russian Federation		UNEP	IW	10	MSP	Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS), Food Security and Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North	0.750	1.690	2.440	0.725	96.67
Regional	All GEF eligible country members of Latin America and the Caribbean	UNEP	IW	10	MSP	Development and Implementation of Mechanisms to Disseminate Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.972	0.665	1.637	0.750	77.16
Regional	Algeria, Libya, Tunisia	UNEP	IW	9	MSP	Protection of the North West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS) and related humid zones and ecosystems	0.600	0.816	1.416	0.350	58.33
Regional	Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru	UNEP	MF	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,10	FP	Global Environmental Citizenship	3.212	3.165	6.377	0.463	14.41

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Global		UNEP	MF	3, 5, 6, 13, 14	FP	Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) Phase II: Prototype verification and expansion at the country level	2.014	2.631	4.645	0.708	35.15
Global	Brazil, India, Jordan, Kenya	UNEP	MF	12	MSP	Assessment of Soil Organic Carbon Stocks and Change at National Scale	0.908	1.130	2.038	0.613	67.51
Multi-country	China, Indonesia, Russia	UNEP	MF	2	MSP	Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation while Protecting Biodiversity	0.999	1.533	2.532	0.486	48.63
Global		UNEP	MF	12	MSP	Support for World Parks Congress, September 8-17, 2003, Durban, South Africa	1.000	6.208	7.208	0.800	80.00
Regional	Africa	UNEP	MF	ST RM	MSP	Finalization of the Action Plan on the Environment Component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development	0.300	0.100	0.400	0.300	100.00
Regional	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	UNEP	OD	ST RM	MSP	Promoting Compliance with the Trade & Licensing Provisions of the Montreal Protocol in Countries with Economies in Transition	0.694	0.037	0.731	0.588	84.76

Country	Participating Countries	IA	Focal Area	OP	Project Type	Project Name	GEF Allocation US\$ million	Co-financing	Total Cost	Disbursements	% Disbursed
Regional	Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Slovenia	UNEP	OD	STR M	MSP	Initiating Early Phase-out of Methyl Bromide through Awareness Raising, Policy Development and Demonstration/Training Activities	0.663	0.037	0.700	0.635	95.78
Estonia		UNDP/UNEP	OD	STR M	MSP	Estonia: Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances (*)	0.934	0.000	0.934	0.255	27.30
Tajikistan		UNDP/UNEP	OD	STR M	MSP	Tajikistan: Country Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances (*)	0.817	0.021	0.838	0.207	25.33
Turkmenistan		UNDP/UNEP	OD	STR M	MSP	Turkmenistan - Programme for Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (*)	0.515	0.023	0.538	0.220	42.72
Kazakhstan		UNDP/UNEP	OD	STR M	FP	Country Programme for Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances(*)	5.600	0.760	6.360	0.507	9.05
Uzbekistan		UNDP/UNEP	OD	STR M	FP	Uzbekistan: Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances(*)	3.412	0.153	3.565	0.196	5.74
Azerbaijan		UNDP/UNEP	OD	STR M	FP	Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Azerbaijan(*)	6.867	2.226	9.093	0.355	5.17
Latvia		UNDP/UNEP	OD	STR M	FP	Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Latvia(*)	1.468	0.659	2.127	0.014	0.95
Lithuania		UNDP/UNEP	OD	STR M	FP	Lithuania - Phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances(*)	4.645	3.595	8.241	0.104	2.24
TOTAL							197.0	168.5	365.5	99.7	50.62

Annex 2: Project Ratings and List of Evaluation Reports Submitted to the PIR 2004

Project Title	Project Type	Focal Area (Sub-program)	2003 Overall Rating	2004 Overall Rating	Type of Report Submitted
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	FP	BD	HS	S	PIR & Mid Term Evaluation -Dec 03
Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below-Ground Biodiversity - Phase I	FP	BD	N/A	S	PIR
Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia	FP	BD	N/A	S	PIR
Community Based Management of On-Farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	MSP	BD	S	S	PIR
Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and the Caribbean	MSP	BD	S	S	PIR
Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	MSP	BD	PS to S	MS	PIR
Development of National Biosafety Frameworks	FP	BD (BS)	S	S	PIR & Mid Term Evaluation - Aug 03
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Bulgaria	MSP	BD (BS)	N/A	S	PIR
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Cameroon	MSP	BD (BS)	N/A	S	PIR
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for China	MSP	BD (BS)	N/A	S	PIR
Support to the National Biosafety Framework for Cuba	MSP	BD (BS)	N/A	HS	PIR
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Kenya	MSP	BD (BS)	N/A	S	PIR
Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Namibia	MSP	BD (BS)	N/A	S	PIR
Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Poland	MSP	BD (BS)	N/A	HS	PIR
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Uganda	MSP	BD (BS)	N/A	S	PIR

Project Title	Project Type	Focal Area (Sub-program)	2003 Overall Rating	2004 Overall Rating	Type of Report Submitted
Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF): Multistakeholder	MSP	BD	S	S	PIR
Biodiversity Indicators for National Use	MSP	BD	PS	S	PIR
Development of the Econet for Long-term Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Asia Ecoregions	MSP	BD	N/A	S	PIR
Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project	MSP	BD	S	S	PIR
Catalyzing Conservation Action in Latin America: Identifying Priority Sites and Best Management Alternatives in five Globally significant Ecoregions	MSP	BD	HS	HS	Project completed (evaluation in preparation)
Emergency Response to Combat Forest Fires in Indonesia to Prevent Haze in South East Asia	MSP	BD	S	S	PIR & Final Evaluation Report - Dec 03
Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation (LUCID)	MSP	BD (LD)	S	S	PIR
Desert Margin Program	FP	BD (LD)	S	S	PIR & Draft Final Evaluation + response from EA
Lake Baringo Community Based Land and Water Management Project	MSP	BD (LD)	S	HS	PIR & Final Evaluation Report - Mar 04
Biological Diversity Conservation through Participatory Rehabilitation of the Degraded Lands of the Arid and Semi-Arid Transboundary Areas of the Mauritania and Senegal	FP/ jointly with UNDP	BD (LD)	N/A	N/A	PIR for submission by UNDP
Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones	MSP	BD (LD)	HS	HS	PIR & Final Evaluation Report- Dec 03
Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa	FP/ jointly with UNDP	BD (LD)	PS	S	PIR
Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	FP	CC	S	S	PIR
Assessment of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)	FP	CC	S	HS	PIR
Joint Geophysical Imaging (JGI) Methodology for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment	MSP	CC	N/A	S	PIR
Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through a Cleaner Production / Environmental Management System Framework.	MSP	CC	S	S	PIR

Project Title	Project Type	Focal Area (Sub-program)	2003 Overall Rating	2004 Overall Rating	Type of Report Submitted
Redirecting Commercial Investment Decisions to Cleaner Technologies - A Technology Transfer Clearinghouse	MSP	CC	S	S	PIR & Final Evaluation Report-Dec 02
Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA)	FP	IW	S	S	PIR
Determination of Priority Actions for the Further Elaboration and Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Region	FP	IW	HS	HS	PIR & Mid Term Evaluation Report-Mar 03
Integrated Management of Land Based Activities in the Sao Francisco Basin	FP	IW	S	HS	PIR
Implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Practices for the Pantanal and Upper Paraguay River Basin.	FP	IW	S	S	PIR
Formulation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Integrated Management of the San Juan River Basin and its Coastal Zone	FP	IW	S	S	PIR
Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	FP	IW	HS	HS	PIR
Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin	FP	IW	S	S	PIR
Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of By-catch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management	FP	IW	PS	S	PIR
Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	FP/ jointly with UNDP & WB	IW	N/A	N/A	PIR & Final Evaluation Report-Apr 04 for submission by UNDP
Demonstration of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean Region	FP/ Jointly with UNDP	IW	N/A	N/A	PIR for submission by UNDP
Addressing Transboundary Environmental Issues in the Caspian Environment Programme (CEP) - Strengthening Institutional, Legal, Regulatory and Economic Frameworks for SAP Implementation	FP/ jointly with UNDP & WB	IW	N/A	N/A	PIR & Final Evaluation Report - May 03 for submission by UNDP
Development and Implementation of Mechanisms to Disseminate Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management in Latin America and the Caribbean	MSP	IW	N/A	S	PIR
Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS), Food Security and Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North	MSP	IW (POP)	S	S	PIR

Project Title	Project Type	Focal Area (Sub-program)	2003 Overall Rating	2004 Overall Rating	Type of Report Submitted
Protection of the North West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS) and related humid zones and ecosystems.	MSP	IW	N/A	MS	PIR
Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants	FP	IW (POP)	S to HS	S	PIR
Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances - Kazakhstan	FP/ jointly with UNDP	OD	N/A	S	PIR for UNEP components & Mid-Term Evaluation Report -July 04
Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Uzbekistan	FP/ jointly with UNDP	OD	N/A	HS	PIR for UNEP components & Mid-Term Evaluation Report -July 04
Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Latvia	FP/ jointly with UNDP	OD	N/A	U	Project datasheet
Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Lithuania	FP/jointly with UNDP	OD	N/A	S	PIR for UNEP components & Mid-Term Evaluation Report -July 04
Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Estonia	FP/jointly with UNDP	OD	N/A	S	PIR for UNEP components & Mid-Term Evaluation Report -July 04
Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Tajikistan	FP/jointly with UNDP	OD	N/A	S	PIR for UNEP components & Mid-Term Evaluation Report -July 04
Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Turkmenistan	FP/jointly with UNDP	OD	N/A	S	PIR for UNEP components & Mid-Term Evaluation Report -July 04
Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Azerbaijan	FP/jointly with UNDP	OD	N/A	HS	PIR for UNEP components & Mid-Term Evaluation Report -July 04
Promoting Compliance with the Trade and Licensing Provisions of the MP in CEIT's	MSP	OD	S	S	PIR
Initiating Early Phase-Out of Methyl Bromide through Awareness raising, Policy Development and Demonstration/Training Activities	MSP	OD	S	N/A	Final Evaluation Report-Oct 03
Global Environmental Citizenship	FP	MF	N/A	MS	PIR
Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) Phase II: Prototype verification and Expansion at the Country Level	FP	MF	PS to S	S	PIR & External Progress Review-March 03
Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation while Protecting Biodiversity	MSP	MF	N/A	S	PIR
Support for World Parks Congress, September 8-17, 2003, Durban, South Africa	MSP	MF	N/A	S	PIR

Project Title	Project Type	Focal Area (Sub-program)	2003 Overall Rating	2004 Overall Rating	Type of Report Submitted
Finalization of the Action Plan on the Environment Component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development	MSP	MF	HS	HS	PIR
Assessment of Soil Organic Carbon Stocks and Change at National Scale	MSP	MF	S	S	PIR

Annex 3: Ongoing and Planned Project Evaluations for FY05

Ongoing Final Evaluations

- Implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Practices for the Pantanal and Upper Paraguay River Basin. GFL/2731-99-4249
- Integrated Management of Land-based Activities in the Sao Francisco Basin. GFL/2732-99-4248
- Formulation of Strategic Action Programme for the Integrated Management of Water Resources and the Sustainable Development of the San Juan River Basin and its Coastal Zone. GFL/2730-01-4305]
- Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project. GFL/2713-01-4318
- Support for World Parks Congress, September 8-17 2003, Durban, South Africa. GFL/2740-03-4645
- Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation. GFL/2711-01-4308

Ongoing Mid-Term evaluations

- Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Bermejo River Binational Basin. GFL/2730-01-4307
- Development and Implementation of Mechanisms to Disseminate Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Integrated Transboundary Water Resource Management in LAC (Delta) GFL/2732-03-4624

Mid-Term Evaluations to be Initiated in 2005

- Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of by-catch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management. GFL/2731-02-4469
- Global Environmental Citizenship. GFL/2740-02-4485
- Protection of the North West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS) and Related Humid Zones and Ecosystems. GFL/2731-03-465
- Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa. GFL/2711-01- 4515
- Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) Phase II: Prototype Verifications and Expansion at the Country Level. GFL/2740-01-4343
- Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Phase I". GFL/2715-02-4517
- Energy Management and Performance Related Energy Savings Scheme (EMPRESS). GFL/2720-4704
- Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa. GFL/2711-01-4345
- Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change - The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation while Protecting Biodiversity. GFL/2740-03-4650

- Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource. GFL/2713-03-4698
- Promoting Ecosystem-based Approaches to Fisheries Conservation and LMEs. GFL/2732-04-4768

Final Evaluations to be Initiated in 2005

- Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA). GFL/2732-99-4243.
- Catalyzing Conservation Action in Latin America: Identifying Priority Sites and Best Management Alternatives in 5 Global Significant Ecoregions. GFL/2711-00-4271
- Biodiversity Indicators for Nations Use. GFL/2712-02-4446
- Global Support to Facilitate the Early Development & Implementation of Land Degradation Programs & Projects Under the GEF Operational Program (OP) 15. GFL/2770-03-4723
- Global Biodiversity Forum, Phase III: Multistakeholder Support for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. GFL/2713-02-4402
- Assessment of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors. GFL/2724-01-4330
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. GFL/2713-01-4306
- Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment. GFL/2721-01-4334
- The Role of Coastal Ocean in the Disturbed and Undisturbed Nutrient and Carbon Cycles. GFL/2732-00-4246
- Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean. GFL/2713-01-4356
- Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through a Cleaner Production/ Environmental Management System Framework. GFL/2720-01-4370
- Community-Based Management of On-farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa. GFL/2711-01-4369
- Assessment of Soil Organic Carbon Stocks and Change at National Scale. GFL/2740-02-438
- Determination of the Priority Actions for the Further Elaboration and Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea. GFL/2730-00-4291
- Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS), Food Security and Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North. GFL/2732-01-4316

Annex 4: Biodiversity Portfolio for PIR 2004

Project Title	GEF Funding Modality	OP	Country/Region
Biosafety			
Development of National Biosafety Frameworks	FS	EA	Global
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Bulgaria	MSP	EA	Bulgaria/Eastern Europe
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Cameroon	MSP	EA	Cameroon/Africa
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for China	MSP	EA	China/Asia
Support to the National Biosafety Framework for Cuba	MSP	EA	Cuba/Caribbean
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Kenya	MSP	EA	Kenya/Africa
Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Namibia	MSP	EA	Namibia/Africa
Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Poland	MSP	EA	Poland/Eastern Europe
Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Uganda	MSP	EA	Uganda/Africa
Land Degradation as a cross-cutting issue			
Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation (LUCID)	MSP	1	Africa
Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones	MSP	1	Global
Desert Margin Program	FP	1	Africa
Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa	FP	1	Africa

Project Title	GEF Funding Modality	OP	Country/Region
Lake Baringo Community Based Land and Water Management Project	MSP	1	Kenya/Africa
Agrobiodiversity			
Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below-Ground Biodiversity - Phase I	FP	13, 3	Trans-regional
Community Based Management of On-Farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	MSP	13	Africa
Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	MSP	13	Africa
Other projects			
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	FP	3	Global
Biodiversity Indicators for National Use	MSP	2	Trans-regional
Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF)-III	MSP	1,2,3 & 4	Global
Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and the Caribbean	MSP	3	Latin America/ Caribbean
Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia	FP	2	Asia
Development of the Econet for Long-term Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Asia Ecoregions	MSP	3	Central Asia
Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project	MSP	4	Nepal/Asia
Catalyzing Conservation Action in Latin America: Identifying Priority Sites and Best Management Alternatives in five Globally significant Ecoregions	MSP	3	Latin America

Project Title	GEF Funding Modality	OP	Country/Region
Emergency Response to Combat Forest Fires in Indonesia to Prevent Haze in South East Asia	MSP	STRM	Asia