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**REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
TO THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES  
TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report to the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provides information on the activities of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the biodiversity focal area, other CBD-relevant GEF focal areas, along with Integrated Approach Pilots and Sustainable Forest Management investments that generate global biodiversity benefits, covering the period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018, hereafter referred to as the reporting period. In addition, since the report comes at the end of the GEF-6 phase, programming information for the GEF-6 period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 is also included.

2. Table 1 below provides a summary of resource usage from the biodiversity focal area during the entirety of GEF-6 with \$826.3 million (79 percent) of the total resources allocated to STAR biodiversity country allocations (\$1.051 billion) having been programmed. The *total* amount of GEF biodiversity resources programmed to implement projects and programs was \$1.06 billion or about 82 percent of the total resources allocated to the biodiversity focal area during GEF-6 (\$1.296 billion). These resources have been programmed through 213 projects using biodiversity resources, either in stand-alone biodiversity projects/programs or multi-focal area projects and 11 programmatic approaches. These figures include agency fees and Project Preparation Grants (PPGs).

3. The GEF Council, at its 51st meeting in October 2016, approved a measure to address the funding shortfall resulting from currency fluctuations.<sup>1</sup> The Council decided that allocations for least developed countries, small island developing states, focal-area set-asides, and Enabling Activities should be protected on a priority basis.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/update-gef-6-resource-availability-0>

**Table 1. Summary of Programming Usage of the GEF-6 GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Resources (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018) <sup>2</sup>**

Biodiversity Focal Area	GEF-6 Programming Targets (\$ million)	GEF-6 Programming (\$ million)	GEF-6 Programming (%)
<b><i>STAR Country Allocations</i></b>	<b><i>1,051</i></b>	<b><i>826.3</i></b>	<b><i>79</i></b>
<b>STAR Set-aside</b>			
<b>Biodiversity FA Set Aside</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>83</b>
Convention obligations	13	23.9	184
Global and Regional Biodiversity Projects and Programs	37	19.9	54
<b>Integrated Approach Program Set-asides</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>
Taking Deforestation out of the Commodities Supply Chain	35	35	100
Fostering Sustainability and Resilience of Production Systems in Africa	10	10	100
<b>Sustainable Forest Management Set-aside</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>99</b>
<b><i>Total STAR Set-aside</i></b>	<b><i>245</i></b>	<b><i>237.3</i></b>	<b><i>97</i></b>
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,063.6</b>	<b>82</b>

4. Table 2 below depicts the contribution of country allocations to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets during all of GEF-6.

<sup>2</sup> The figures include agency fees and project preparation grants.

**Table 2. Distribution of GEF-6 STAR Country Allocations by Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives and Programs and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)<sup>3</sup>**

Biodiversity Objective and Program	Aichi Targets <sup>4</sup>	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
BD-1 Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability & Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure	Target 11	146.8	676.2	823.0
BD-1 Program 2: Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate	Target 11	75.9	415.2	491.0
BD-2 Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species	Target 12	72.6	345.0	417.6
BD-2 Program 4: Prevention, Control & Management of Invasive Alien Species	Target 9	35.5	147.3	182.8
BD-2 Program 5: Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	No directly associated target	4.2	7.6	11.8
BD-3 Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity & Function of Coral Reef Ecosystems	Targets 6 and 10	13.5	74.6	88.1
BD-3 Program 7: Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant & Animal Genetic Resources	Targets 7 and 13	37.7	181.8	219.5
BD-3 Program 8: Implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	Target 16	31.8	142.2	174.0
BD-4 Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface	Targets 3,5,6,7,14, 15	305.3	1,460.9	1,766.2
BD-4 Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development & Finance Planning	Targets 2 and 20	26.5	156.3	182.8
BD-Enabling Activity: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) revisions <sup>5</sup>	Target 17	18.6	13.0	31.7
<b>Totals (does not include biosafety)</b>		<b>768.4</b>	<b>3,620.1</b>	<b>4,388.5</b>

<sup>3</sup> These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific GEF biodiversity programs or Aichi Targets.

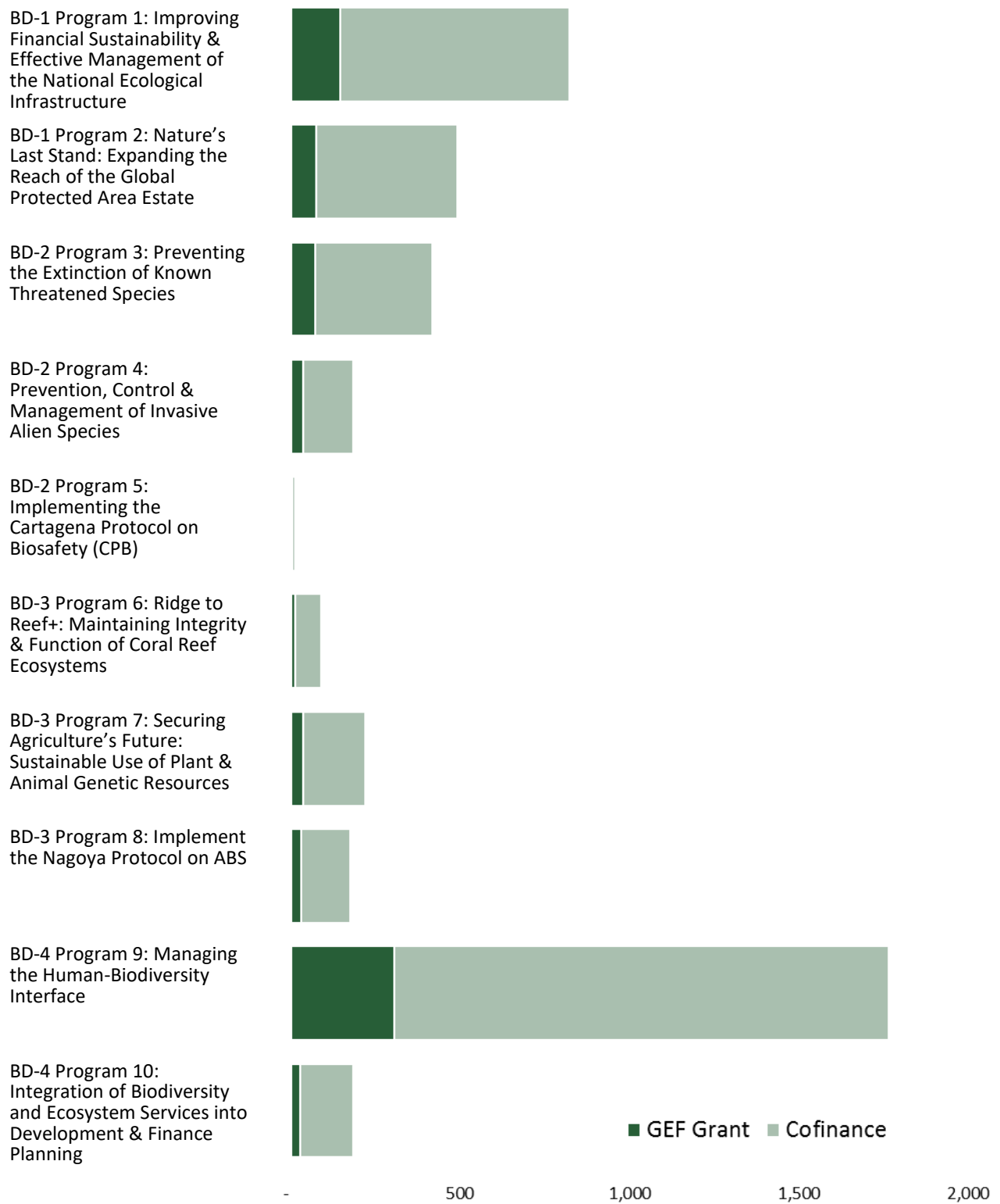
<sup>4</sup> As a general principle, efforts were made to avoid double counting resource programming even though most projects are simultaneously contributing to more than one target at the same time within project components and through the same set of activities. Therefore, project amounts were allocated to specific targets, based on the primary and secondary measurable outcomes as presented in each project design.

<sup>5</sup> Most of GEF-eligible countries (94 percent) received funds in GEF-5 to revise their NBSAPs. An additional four countries have received support in GEF-6, bringing the overall total to 97 percent of GEF-eligible countries.

5. Over the past 15 years, countries have consistently prioritized funding the management of their protected area systems when allocating their GEF resources. However, in GEF-6, a significant shift in prioritization was observed, as presented in Figure 1. Countries invested 68 percent of their resources in biodiversity management in productive landscapes and seascapes outside the protected area estate, 30 percent to improve protected area management, and the remaining 2 percent was invested in revisions of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

6. The investments in productive landscapes and seascapes include sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and preventing extinction of known threatened species, in addition to more traditional biodiversity mainstreaming investments under GEF Programs 9 and 10. This trend to invest more GEF resources in the management of biodiversity outside the protected area estate was first observed in GEF-5.

**Figure 1. Cumulative Distribution of STAR Country Allocations and Cofinancing by Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF-6 (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)**



7. The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy noted the contributions from other GEF programming areas given the comprehensive nature of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 and the fact that many thematic areas in the Strategic Plan are addressed through other GEF focal areas and programming modalities. Therefore, the report presents the totality of these contributions and their relationship to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as it provides a more accurate portrayal of total GEF support to implementation of the Strategic Plan. Furthermore, it captures the evolution within both the CBD and GEF towards implementing integrated responses to address the drivers of biodiversity loss which necessitates engagement with a wide array of actors not traditionally associated with the biodiversity sector.

8. Table 3 below presents a summary of all contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through various funding streams during GEF-6. In sum, \$1.540 billion of GEF resources have leveraged \$8.165 billion of cofinancing; a ratio of 1 to 5. This level of cofinancing has resulted in a total of \$9.705 billion being invested towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018.

9. Of the \$1.5 billion of GEF resources invested, 50 percent comes from the biodiversity focal area STAR allocations, and the remaining 50 percent of resources come from the biodiversity focal area set aside and other funding streams within the GEF.



**Table 3. Cumulative Direct Contribution of all GEF Resources to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)<sup>6</sup>**

<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>GEF grant (\$ million)</b>	<b>% of GEF total Grant</b>	<b>Cofinancing (\$ million)</b>	<b>% of Cofinancing</b>	<b>Total (GEF Grant and Cofinancing) (\$ million)</b>	<b>% of Total (GEF Grant and Cofinancing)</b>
Biodiversity Focal Area STAR allocations	777.2	50%	3859	48%	4636.2	47%
SFM Program	205.1	13%	1189	15%	1394.1	14%
Climate Change Mitigation	208.6	14%	926.5	10%	1135.1	12%
International Waters Focal Area	141.1	9%	1178	14%	1319.1	14%
Integrated Approach Pilot (Commodity Supply Chains)	40.3	3%	443.2	5%	483.5	5%
Non-grant instrument Pilot	29.3	2%	218.2	3%	247.5	3%
Least Developed Countries Fund	102.6	7%	314.1	4%	416.7	4%
Small Grants Programme	36	2%	37	1%	73	1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1540.2</b>		<b>8165</b>		<b>9705.2</b>	

10. A comprehensive accounting of GEF's response to guidance contained in decisions adopted at the twelfth COP to CBD, namely Decision XII/30, a summary of portfolio monitoring results and key findings of the GEF Independent Evaluation Office are also presented in this report.

<sup>6</sup> These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific GEF biodiversity programs or Aichi Targets.

11. In dollar terms, the biodiversity focal area projects account for 27 percent of total GEF Trust Fund utilization from the pilot phase to GEF-6. Based on the review of 554 terminal evaluations by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) 83 percent of biodiversity projects had satisfactory outcome ratings.

12. As part of the GEF-6 Replenishment Agreement, a series of corporate targets were established. Table 4 below provides the cumulative targets presented in GEF Council approved concepts (Project Information Forms or PIFs) from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 on the most relevant targets to the CBD and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The cumulative targets represent key expected outcomes from these projects.

13. With regards to the expected results for the area target “Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society”, two programmatic approaches funded in GEF-6, the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) and the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), have covered a much larger area than originally expected due to the ambition of the countries involved in these programs. The ASL coverage target is 80 million hectares and the GWP is 29 million hectares for a total of 109 million hectares from these two programs, which is 36 percent of the original target of 300 million. Thus, it is these two programs that drive the achievement rate of 120 percent for this target

14. The shortfall in achieving the target on “Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels” is largely due to the reduction in the expected impact of the Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) Programme.

**Table 4. Progress towards GEF-6 Replenishment Targets during GEF-6 (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)**

Indicators	Target	Expected Results	Completion Rate
<b>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</b>			
Landscapes and seascapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation (million hectares)	300	360	120%
<b>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands and forest landscapes)</b>			
Production landscapes under improved management (million hectares)	120	103	86%
<b>Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</b>			
Number of freshwater basins in which water-food-energy-ecosystem security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater is taking place	10	29	290%
Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (percent of fisheries, by volume)	20	13	65%

## FULL REPORT

### I) Project Activities to Support Implementation of the CBD and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

1. This report to the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provides information on the activities of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the biodiversity focal area, other CBD-relevant GEF focal areas, along with Integrated Approach Pilots and Sustainable Forest Management investments that generate global biodiversity benefits, covering the period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018, hereafter referred to as the reporting period. In addition, since the report comes at the end of the GEF-6 phase, programming information for the GEF-6 period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 is also included.

2. The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy noted the contributions of the biodiversity focal area to achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In addition, contributions from other GEF programming areas were identified given the comprehensive nature of the Strategic Plan and the fact that many thematic areas in the Strategic Plan are addressed through other GEF focal areas and programming modalities. These other programming areas include the Sustainable Forest Management program (SFM), the International Waters Focal Area (IW), the Climate Change Focal Area (CC-M), the Least Developed Countries Fund for adaptation (LDCF), the Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs), the Non-grant Instrument (NGI) pilot, and the Small Grants Programme (SGP). The contribution of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) to the Strategic Plan is focused on at least twelve Aichi Targets, and is reported in the final summary table.

3. This report presents the totality of these contributions and their relationship to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to provide a more accurate portrayal of total GEF support to implementation of the Strategic Plan. Furthermore, the report captures the evolution within both the CBD and GEF towards implementing integrated responses to address the drivers of biodiversity loss which necessitates engagement with a wide array of actors not traditionally associated with the biodiversity sector.

4. Table 1 below provides a summary of resource usage from the biodiversity focal area during GEF-6. By the end of GEF-6, \$826.3 million (79 percent) of the total resources allocated to STAR biodiversity country allocations of \$1.051 billion have been programmed. The *total* amount of GEF biodiversity resources programmed to implement projects and programs was \$1.06 billion or about 82 percent of the total resources allocated to the biodiversity focal area during GEF-6 which was \$1.296 billion. These resources have been programmed through 213 projects using biodiversity resources, either in stand-alone biodiversity projects/programs or multi-focal area projects and eleven programmatic approaches. These figures include agency fees and Project Preparation Grants (PPGs).

5. The GEF Council, at its 51st meeting in October 2016, approved a measure to address the funding shortfall resulting from currency fluctuations.<sup>7</sup> The Council decided that allocations for least developed countries, small island developing states, focal-area set-asides, and Enabling Activities should be protected on a priority basis.

**Table 1. Summary of Programming Usage of the GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)<sup>8</sup>**

Biodiversity Focal Area	GEF-6 Programming Targets (\$ million)	GEF-6 Programming (\$ million)	GEF-6 Programming (%)
<b><i>STAR Country Allocations</i></b>	<b><i>1,051</i></b>	<b><i>826.3</i></b>	<b><i>79</i></b>
<b>STAR Set-aside</b>			
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Convention obligations	13	23.9	184
Global and Regional Biodiversity Projects and Programs	37	19.9	54
<b>Integrated Approach Program Set-asides</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>
Taking Deforestation out of the Commodities Supply Chain	35	35	100
Fostering Sustainability and Resilience of Production Systems in Africa	10	10	100
<b>Sustainable Forest Management Set-aside</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>99</b>
<b><i>Total STAR Set-aside</i></b>	<b><i>245</i></b>	<b><i>237.3</i></b>	<b><i>97</i></b>
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,063.6</b>	<b>82</b>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/update-gef-6-resource-availability-0>

<sup>8</sup> The figures include agency fees and project preparation grants.

## **Biodiversity Focal Area**

6. The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy was composed of ten programs that directly contribute to implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through a continuum of measures that address the most critical drivers of biodiversity loss across entire landscapes and seascapes. The programs included direct conservation/protection, threat-reduction, sustainable use, and biodiversity mainstreaming approaches. Each program provided a response to threats and opportunities that were spatially and thematically targeted, i.e., provide a focused and calibrated response in a specific ecosystem or location in a landscape or seascape. In addition, for the first time, the strategy addressed the most critical underlying driver of biodiversity loss; the failure to account for and price the full economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity. As such, GEF's biodiversity strategy reflected the GEF 2020 strategy and its emphasis on addressing drivers of global environmental degradation, and supporting innovative and scalable activities that deliver the highest impacts, cost-effectively.

7. The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy clearly identified the relationship of the ten GEF programs to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Table 2 below depicts the contribution of GEF biodiversity resources to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as prioritized by countries in the projects that have been submitted and approved during the GEF-6 period.

8. Whereas some GEF biodiversity programs have a one-to-one relationship to Aichi biodiversity targets such as Target 11 on protected areas, other GEF programs contribute to multiple Aichi targets making the reporting of resource allocation per target very challenging if not impossible. This is particularly true in the realm of biodiversity mainstreaming under Program 9 (Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface) where an analysis of the resources invested on a dollar basis in biodiversity mainstreaming projects revealed that GEF project activities often contribute to more than one Aichi biodiversity target given the integrated nature of these investments and the description of the targets themselves. For the sake of the presentation of programming resources in the following tables, these targets are clustered together and have not been disaggregated by the total amount of resources invested on a target by target basis.

**Table 2. Distribution of GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Resources by Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives and Programs and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)<sup>9</sup>**

Biodiversity Objective and Program	Aichi Targets <sup>10</sup>	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
BD-1 Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability & Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure	Target 11	146.8	676.2	823.0
BD-1 Program 2: Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate	Target 11	75.9	415.2	491.0
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BD-2 Program 4: Prevention, Control & Management of Invasive Alien Species	Target 9	35.5	147.3	182.8
BD-2 Program 5: Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	No directly associated target	4.2	7.6	11.8
BD-3 Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity & Function of Coral Reef Ecosystems	Targets 6 and 10	13.5	74.6	88.1
BD-3 Program 7: Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant & Animal Genetic Resources	Targets 7 and 13	37.7	181.8	219.5
BD-3 Program 8: Implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	Target 16	31.8	142.2	174.0
BD-4 Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface	Targets 3,5,6,7,14, 15	305.3	1,460.9	1,766.2
BD-4 Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development & Finance Planning	Targets 2 and 20	26.5	156.3	182.8
BD-Enabling Activity: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) revisions <sup>11</sup>	Target 17	18.6	13.0	31.7
<b>Totals (does not include biosafety)</b>		<b>768.4</b>	<b>3,620.1</b>	<b>4,388.5</b>

<sup>9</sup> These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific GEF biodiversity programs or Aichi Targets.

<sup>10</sup> As a general principle, efforts were made to avoid double counting resource programming even though most projects are simultaneously contributing to more than one target at the same time within project components and through the same set of activities. Therefore, project amounts were allocated to specific targets, based on the primary and secondary measurable outcomes as presented in each project design.

<sup>11</sup> Most of GEF-eligible countries (94 percent) received funds in GEF-5 to revise their NBSAPs. An additional four countries have received support in GEF-6, bringing the overall total to 97 percent of GEF-eligible countries.

9. The GEF Council, at its 51st meeting in October 2016, approved a measure to address the funding shortfall resulting from currency fluctuations.<sup>12</sup> The Council decided that allocations for least developed countries, small island developing states, focal-area set-asides, and Enabling Activities should be protected on a priority basis.

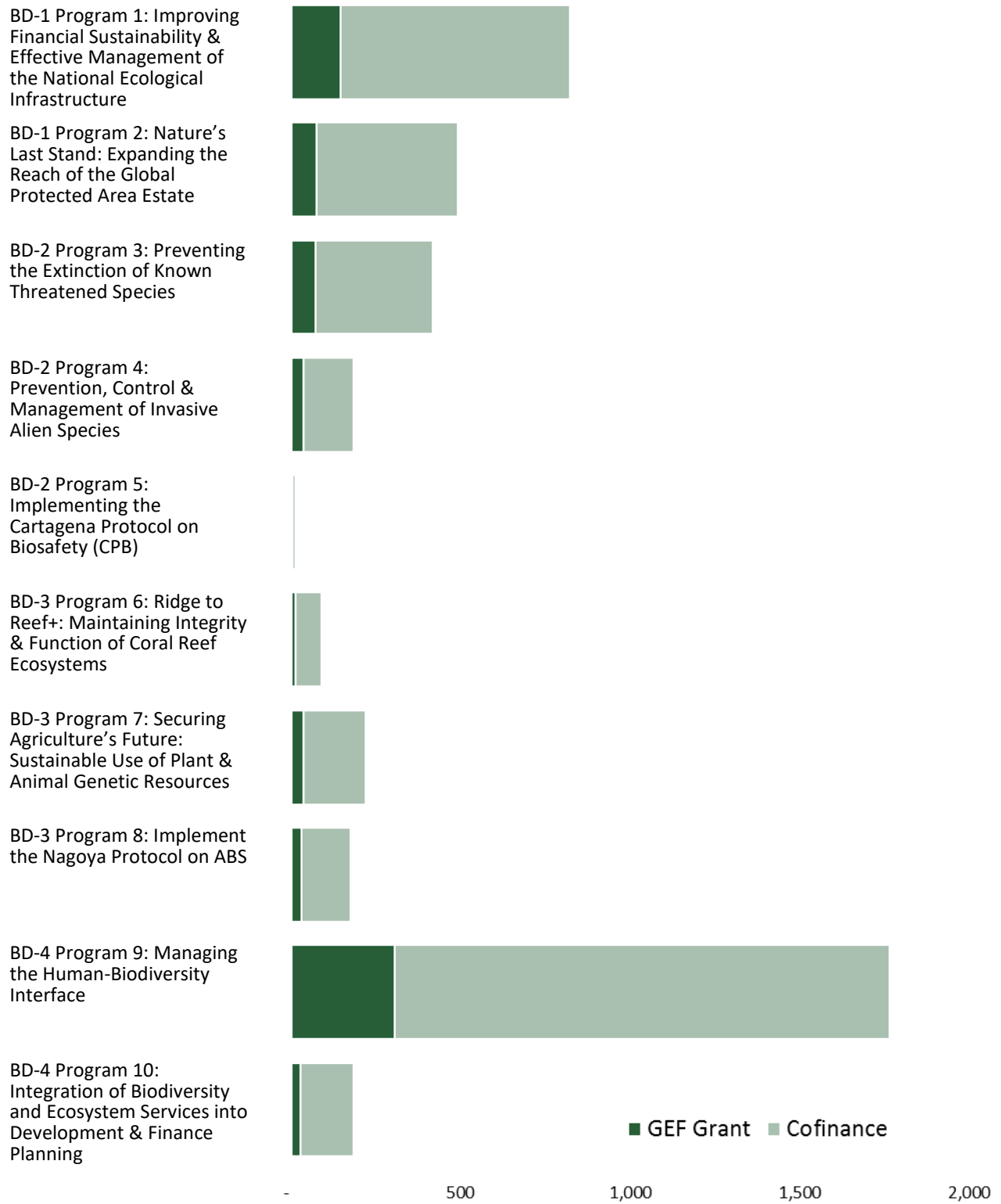
10. Over the past 15 years, countries have consistently prioritized funding the management of their protected area systems when allocating their resources. However, in GEF-6, a significant shift in prioritization was observed, as presented in Figure 1. Countries invested 68 percent of their resources in biodiversity management in productive landscapes and seascapes outside the protected area estate, 30 percent to improve protected area management, and the remaining 2 percent was invested in revisions of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Investments outside of the protected area estate includes support to sustainably use agrobiodiversity, control and manage invasive alien species through systemic approaches, reduce the illegal wildlife trade, in addition to more traditional biodiversity mainstreaming investments under GEF Programs 9 and 10. This trend to invest more GEF resources in the management of biodiversity outside the protected area estate was first observed in GEF-5.

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<sup>12</sup> <http://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/update-gef-6-resource-availability-0>



**Figure 1. Cumulative Distribution of STAR Country Allocations and Cofinancing by Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF-6 (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)**



11. Biodiversity programming during the reporting period is summarized below. Please also see Annex 1 which lists all projects approved during the reporting period.

### **Project Preparation Grants (PPGs)**

12. As a first step in project development, the GEF provides financing to assist recipient countries to develop a project concept (PIF) into a project proposal for CEO endorsement. Eighty (80) project preparation grants (PPGs) were approved in the reporting period amounting to \$11 million plus the agency fee for the PPG of \$1 million.<sup>13</sup>

### **Support for the Implementation the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

12. During the reporting period, the GEF funded three country-based projects (Cuba, Guatemala, Malaysia) in support of the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. GEF invested \$3.2 million leveraging \$4.6 million in co-financing.

### **Support to Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

13. During the reporting period, the GEF approved six country-based projects (Brazil, Cambodia, Congo DR, Lesotho, Timor Leste, and Uganda) to strengthen the required technical, legal, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol. GEF invested \$15.3 million and leveraged \$50.4 million in co-financing.

14. During the reporting period, the GEF approved a global project to support 65 countries to produce an Interim National Report. The GEF invested \$1.4 million and leveraged \$1.1 million in cofinancing.

### **Sustainable Forest Management**

15. The GEF-6 SFM Strategy advocated an integrated approach at the landscape level, embracing ecosystem principles and including livelihood objectives in the management of forest ecosystems. The strategy's four objectives and programs made direct contributions to forest protection (Target 11), forest management (Target 7), forest restoration (Targets 14 and 15), and technology and knowledge transfer (Target 19). Table 3 below depicts the contribution of GEF SFM resources to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as prioritized by countries. Please note that SFM Program 3 contributes to Target 14 and 15 whereas the other programs are directly related to one Aichi Target each.

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<sup>13</sup> These figures include the full amount of the PPGs for programmatic approaches that include biodiversity resources.

**Table 3. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF-6 and contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018)<sup>14</sup>**

SFM Objective and Program	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
SFM 1: Maintained Forest Resources: Reduce the pressures on high conservation value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation	Target 11	3.9	110.8	114.7
SFM 2: Enhanced Forest Management: Maintain flows of forest ecosystem services and improve resilience to climate change through SFM	Target 7	24.5	151.2	175.8
SFM 3: Restored Forest Ecosystems: Reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes	Targets 14 and 15	2.2	17.5	19.8
SFM 4: Increased Regional and Global Cooperation: Enhanced regional and global coordination on efforts to maintain forest resources, enhance forest management and restore forest ecosystems through the transfer of international experience and know-how	Target 19	0.04	2.6	2.6
<b>Totals</b>		<b>30.6</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>312.7</b>

### **Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area**

16. The goal of the GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy was to support developing countries and economies in transition to make transformational shifts towards a low emission development path. The most critical direct contribution to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by the climate change mitigation strategy is through the land-based activities supported under Program 4 to promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land-use, and support climate smart agriculture. Table 4 below depicts the contribution of GEF climate change resources to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 as prioritized by countries.

<sup>14</sup>These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific GEF biodiversity programs or Aichi Targets.

**Table 4. Cumulative Distribution of GEF-6 Resources by Climate Change Focal Area Objectives and Programs and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018)<sup>15</sup>**

<b>Climate Change Objective and Program</b>	<b>Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	<b>GEF Project Grant (\$ million)</b>	<b>Cofinancing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Total resources (\$ million)</b>
CC 2 Program 4: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land-use, and support climate smart agriculture	Target 15	126.2	926.5	1,052.7

### **Climate Change Adaptation Focal Area**

17. The GEF manages two separate trust funds with a priority on climate change adaptation, namely the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). These funds were established to address the special needs of developing countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and some of the projects approved during the reporting period contribute to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Table 5 below depicts the contribution of LDCF resources to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 and 14 respectively as prioritized by countries.

**Table 5. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by the LDCF in GEF-6 and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018)<sup>16</sup>**

<b>Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	<b>GEF Project LDCF Grant (\$ million)</b>	<b>Cofinancing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Total resources (\$ million)</b>
Target 7	10.5	35.2	45.7
Target 14	8.2	30.4	38.6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>84.3</b>

### **International Waters Focal Area**

<sup>15</sup>These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific GEF CC programs or Aichi Targets.

<sup>16</sup>These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific LDCF objectives or Aichi Targets.

18. The International Waters focal area (IW) focal area helps countries jointly manage their transboundary surface water basins, groundwater basins, and coastal and marine systems to enable the sharing of benefits from their utilization. The GEF-6 IW strategy has three objectives to achieve its goal of promoting collective management for transboundary water systems: 1) Catalyze sustainable management of transboundary water systems by supporting multi-state cooperation through foundational capacity building, targeted research, and portfolio learning; 2) Catalyze investments to balance competing water-uses in the management of transboundary surface and groundwater and enhance multi-state cooperation; and, 3) Enhance multi-state cooperation and catalyze investments to foster sustainable fisheries, restore and protect coastal habitats, and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems. While objectives one and two of the strategy made indirect contributions to the Aichi Targets, objective three made a direct contribution to Aichi Target 6. Table 6 below depicts the contribution of GEF IW resources to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 as prioritized by countries.

**Table 6. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by International Waters Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF-6 and contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018)<sup>17</sup>**

<b>International Waters Objective and Program</b>	<b>Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	<b>GEF Project Grant (\$ million)</b>	<b>Cofinancing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Total Resources (\$ million)</b>
IW 3 Program 7: Foster Sustainable Fisheries	Target 6	86.5	759.1	845.6

### **Non-grant Instrument**

19. The use of non-grant instruments was expanded in the GEF-6 period to leverage capital from private sector and contribute to long-term financial sustainability through their potential for generating reflows. Two projects have been approved during the reporting period with direct contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, and 20 as presented in Table 7 below.

<sup>17</sup>These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific GEF IW programs or Aichi Targets.

**Table 7. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by the NGI Pilot and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Targets (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018)<sup>18</sup>**

<b>NGI Pilot Project</b>	<b>Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	<b>GEF Project Support (\$ million)</b>	<b>Cofinancing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Total Resources (\$ million)</b>
Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3)	Target 6	5.0	32.0	37.0
CPIC Conservation Finance Initiative - Scaling up and Demonstrating the Value of Blended Finance in Conservation	Targets 1, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 20	8.3	102.8	111.1
<b>Totals</b>		<b>13.3</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>148.1</b>

### **Integrated Approach Pilots**

20. The GEF Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) were introduced in GEF-6 to test delivery of a more integrated approach that address discrete, time-bound global environment challenges whose resolution are closely aligned with targets and goals of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) which GEF serves as a financial mechanism. As noted in the GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy, two IAPs were most closely aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: *“Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains”* and *“Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Africa.”*

21. Even though the IAPs were funded in the first half of GEF-6, given their important contributions to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, the contribution of the IAPs to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is summarized in Table 8 below. The IAP on food security had made a less robust contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets than the IAP on commodity supply chains, hence, the IAP on food security is presented for information purposes only as it only has an indirect contribution to the Aichi Targets, and therefore is not included in the overall reporting.

<sup>18</sup> These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with specific Aichi Targets.

**Table 8. Cumulative Distribution of the IAP Resources and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)<sup>19</sup>**

<b>Integrated Approach Pilot</b>	<b>Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	<b>GEF Project Grant (\$ million)</b>	<b>Cofinancing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Total resources (\$ million)</b>
Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains	Targets 4, 5, 7 and 14 (direct contributions)	40.3 (35 provided by biodiversity focal area set aside)	443.2	483.5
Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Africa	Target 7 and 13 (indirect contributions)	106.36 (10 provided by biodiversity focal area set aside)	805.4	911.7

### **Small Grants Programme**

22. During the reporting period, core resources of \$36 million were invested in the Small Grants Programme (SGP), which leveraged an additional \$37 million in cofinancing. Annex 1 presents SGP projects supported by country allocations from the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR).

23. Building on its baseline of support achieved in earlier GEF phases, the SGP has increased its strategic focus and targeted grant-making approach during GEF-6 through the clustering of small grants in priority landscapes/seascapes selected as part of the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) formulation exercise involving inputs from governments, civil society, academia, indigenous peoples, and the private sector. Previously tried-and-tested approaches, such as the SGP Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT) approach, developed with the support of the UN Foundation for World Heritage Sites from 2001-2014, have been extended and replicated in protected areas worldwide with support from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and IUCN.

24. With regards to the CBD Aichi targets, the SGP continues to occupy a strategic niche in the following:

- a. the recognition of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) as addressed by the CBD Working Group on the Implementation of Article 8j (traditional knowledge) and 10c (customary use);
- b. the role of indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) towards the achievement of Aichi target 11 with reference to

<sup>19</sup> These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific Aichi Targets.

government managed/governed protected areas (PAs), as well as “other effective area-based conservation measures” (OECMs) comprising of ICCAs and privately-run protected and/or conserved areas (including \$16.3 million in co-financing from the Government of Germany BMUB).

25. With regards to Aichi target 15 (ecosystem resilience), with \$12 million of co-financing support from the Government of Australia, the SGP continues to serve as a delivery mechanism for a global support programme for Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in 37 out of the 38 SIDS at the global level; as well as for 20 countries in support of socio-ecological resilience of production landscapes (SEPLs) with \$10 million in support from the Government of Japan “Satoyama Initiative”. In relation to Aichi target 16 (Nagoya Protocol), the SGP has established a partnership with the multi-partner ABS Capacity Development Initiative with regards to the dissemination of awareness on the Nagoya Protocol amongst IPLCs at the local level with projects underway in over ten countries at the global level.

### **Overall GEF-6 Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

26. Table 9 below presents a summary of all contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through various funding streams during GEF-6. In sum, \$1.540 billion of GEF resources have leveraged \$8.165 billion of cofinancing; a ratio of 1 to 5. This level of cofinancing has resulted in a total of \$9.705 billion being invested towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018.

27. Of the \$1.5 billion of GEF resources invested, 50 percent comes from the biodiversity focal area STAR allocations, and the remaining 50 percent of resources come from the biodiversity focal area set aside and other funding streams within the GEF.



**Table 9. Cumulative Direct Contribution of all GEF Resources to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)<sup>20</sup>**

<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>GEF grant (\$ million)</b>	<b>% of GEF total Grant</b>	<b>Cofinancing (\$ million)</b>	<b>% of Co- financing</b>	<b>Total (GEF Grant and Cofinancing) (\$ million)</b>	<b>% of Total (GEF Grant and Cofinancing)</b>
Biodiversity Focal Area STAR allocations	777.2	50%	3859	48%	4636.2	47%
SFM Program	205.1	13%	1189	15%	1394.1	14%
Climate Change Mitigation	208.6	14%	926.5	10%	1135.1	12%
International Waters Focal Area	141.1	9%	1178	14%	1319.1	14%
Integrated Approach Pilot (Commodity Supply Chains)	40.3	3%	443.2	5%	483.5	5%
Non-grant instrument Pilot	29.3	2%	218.2	3%	247.5	3%
Least Developed Countries Fund	102.6	7%	314.1	4%	416.7	4%
Small Grants Programme	36	2%	37	1%	73	1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1540.2</b>		<b>8165</b>		<b>9705.2</b>	

<sup>20</sup>These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts cannot be associated with specific GEF biodiversity programs or Aichi Targets.

## II) GEF Response to Guidance from CBD COP 13

28. In Decision XIII/21, the Conference of the Parties provided guidance to the GEF on a variety of topics, including programme priorities for the GEF-7 period. GEF has fully incorporated the guidance provided in the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities (2018-2022) in its GEF-7 biodiversity strategy and through three Impact Programs that seek to deliver impact at scale by addressing key underlying drivers of biodiversity loss as well as direct drivers/pressures. Specific guidance on GEF operations and on specific biodiversity thematic topics have been duly addressed and a progress report on GEF's response is provided in Table 10 below.

**Table 10: GEF's Response to Guidance Contained in Decision Adopted by CBD COP 13 (Decision XIII/21)**

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p><b>A. Four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities (2018-2022)</b></p>	
<p><i>Adopts</i> the consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism, including the four-year framework of programme priorities (2018-2022) for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, as contained in annexes I and II to the present decision, and <i>decides</i> to retire the previous decisions and elements of decisions, as related to the financial mechanism and limited only to those provisions related to the financial mechanism;</p> <p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility, the recipient and non-recipient Global Environment Facility participants, relevant global and regional partner organizations, and the Executive Secretary to promote a successful implementation of the four-year framework of programme priorities (2018-2022) for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;</p> <p><i>Encourages</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue and further strengthen integrated programming as a means to harness opportunities for synergy in implementing related multilateral environmental agreements as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, in</p>	<p>The GEF-7 Programming Directions and Policy Agenda document agreed during the replenishment has emphasized integrated programming to achieve synergies across the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The agreed document can be found in Annex A of the Summary of Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund: <a href="http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.19.Rev_03_Replenishment.pdf">http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.19.Rev_03_Replenishment.pdf</a></p> <p>Specifically, the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy fully embodies an integrated approach to biodiversity management that comprehensively addresses the four-year framework of programme priorities (2018-2022) for the seventh replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, as contained in annexes I and II to CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/21. As presented in the GEF-7 Programming Document, implementation of the GEF-7 Framework of Program Priorities from CBD COP 13 is supported through the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy along with three Impact Programs that seek to deliver impact at scale by addressing key underlying drivers of biodiversity loss as well as direct drivers/pressures. Together, they provide a comprehensive strategic response</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
particular Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15;	to the most prominent direct drivers/pressures of biodiversity loss.
<p><i>Notes</i> the initial assessment of the accreditation pilot, and <i>requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to consider improving its access modalities, including enabling the participation of a number of additional national agencies from developing countries, based on its own experiences, including the conclusions of this assessment, and taking into account the experience of other international financial instruments with relevant access modalities.</p>	<p>Participants to the GEF-7 replenishment agreed that “the current network of 18 Agencies has enabled an effective delivery of GEF support across all regions and focal areas [and] requested that the Secretariat continue to monitor the geographic and thematic coverage, as well as the effectiveness, efficiency and engagement of the GEF Partnership, and report to the Council on its findings”. (See Annex B of document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02, <i>Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund</i>: <a href="http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.19.Rev_02_Replenishment.pdf">http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.19.Rev_02_Replenishment.pdf</a>)</p> <p>The Participants’ policy recommendations draw on previous Council discussions, the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS6), as well as the Secretariat’s analysis.</p> <p>OPS6 finds that the expansion of the GEF Partnership – initially from three to ten Agencies in 1999–2006, and then from ten to 18 Agencies in 2013–15 – has resulted in greater choice for countries, and improved access to diverse capabilities. At the same time, OPS6 finds that increased competition among a larger number of Agencies, coupled with the introduction of country allocations, has at times been counterproductive. Moreover, OPS6 suggests that the expansion of the Partnership has resulted in some cost increases, such as the cost for countries and the Secretariat to manage relations across a larger number of Agencies. (Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office [GEF IEO], <i>OPS6 Report: The GEF in the Changing Environmental Finance Landscape</i>, Washington, DC: GEF IEO, 2017: <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/files/ops6-report-eng_1.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/files/ops6-report-eng_1.pdf</a>)</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
	<p>A complete analysis of the coverage, efficiency, effectiveness and engagement of the GEF Partnership was presented for Council information in Annex I of document GEF/C.54/08, <i>Strengthening the GEF Partnership</i>:  <a href="http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.08_Strengthening_the_GEF_Partnership_1_0.pdf">http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.08_Strengthening_the_GEF_Partnership_1_0.pdf</a></p> <p>As requested by the Participants to the replenishment, the Secretariat will continue to monitor these dimensions of the Partnership and report to the Council on its findings at the 57th Council meeting in the Fall of 2019.</p>
<p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to include information regarding the individual elements of the consolidated guidance, in particular the four-year outcome oriented framework of programme priorities, in its future reports to the Conference of the Parties.</p>	<p>The GEF will include this information in future reports to the COP once GEF-7 is under implementation.</p>
<p><b>D. Second determination of funding requirement</b></p>	
<p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to take the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the expert team's needs assessment report into consideration in the process of the seventh period of replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund but also noting the limitations identified by the expert team.</p>	<p>During the GEF-7 replenishment process, this has been taken into consideration by the replenishment participants. GEF-7 biodiversity strategy and the aforementioned Impact Programs all map their objectives and outcomes to their contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</p>
<p><b>E. Further guidance</b></p>	
<p><i>Encourages</i> the Global Environment Facility to consider joint financing, in partnership with other international financial instruments, of projects designed to achieve the objectives of more than one Rio convention;</p>	<p>GEF continues to act on opportunities for joint financing to achieve global environmental benefits and achieve the objectives of multiple Rio conventions.</p> <p>For example, the WB/GEF project, "Sustainable Low Carbon Development in Colombia's Orinoquia Region", (GEF biodiversity grant: \$5.9 million, cofinance: \$70.1 million), includes a \$20 million grant from the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes and will help achieve GEF strategy objectives of relevance to the CBD and the UNFCCC. The project will</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
	<p>address current and projected direct and indirect causes of biodiversity loss and Agriculture, Forestry and other Land-use (AFOLU) emissions in Orinoquia. The project aims to: a) strengthen territorial planning instruments with sustainable (biodiversity and low-carbon landscape management) criteria including land-use planning, land tenure, and deforestation control measures; b) improve biodiversity protection in 494,901 hectares of protected areas; c) integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service values into land use planning that will cover an area of 4.6 million hectares; and d) design a large-scale Emission Reduction Program for the Orinoquia region including the establishment of a Monitoring and Verification System for Emission Reduction and the design of the future Results Based Payment program.</p> <p>Another example is the WB/GEF project, "Mai-Ndombe REDD+ Integrated Project" (GEF biodiversity and climate change mitigation grant: \$6.2 million, cofinance: \$32.4 million), in Congo DR which aims to improve forest management and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The project includes a \$14.2 million grant from the Forest Investment Program and \$18.2 million grant from the Central African Forestry Initiative. The project will help achieve GEF strategy objectives of relevance to the CBD and the UNFCCC and aims to improve management of biodiversity-rich areas totaling 250,000 hectares, improve sustainable land management in 100,000 hectares, and mitigate 1.45 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.</p>
<p><i>Takes note</i> of the projected shortfall of resources from sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility due to exchange rate movements, and the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on item 6 of the agenda of the 51<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Council;</p> <p><i>Notes</i> the crucial role of the Global Environment Facility in the mobilization of resources at the domestic level and in support of the achievement of Aichi Targets, and <i>requests</i> the Global</p>	<p>The GEF has sought to minimize the consequences of the project shortfall consistent with GEF Council Decision GEF/C.51/04.</p> <p>With respect to the future management of currency risk, Participants to the GEF-7 replenishment explored additional measures, including: a) the establishment of a foreign exchange (FX) hedging program within an overarching risk management framework, and b) employing a second operating currency such as</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>Environment Facility to continue its efforts to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 18 above for its support to developing countries, aiming to fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and with a view to maintaining the level of support to Global Environment Facility recipient countries;</p> <p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to consider exploring measures to mitigate possible risks, including currency risks, in order to avoid potential negative impacts on future replenishment periods for the provision of financial resources for all Global Environment Facility recipient countries, taking fully into account the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 20 of the Convention;</p>	<p>EUR. With approximately 96 percent of cumulative funding allocations expected to be disbursed in US dollars and little or no demand for EUR from GEF Agencies, there would be only very limited gain from employing a second operating currency. The Participants discussed the hedging option in detail, including a proposed FX risk management framework, hedging costs and collateral requirements. GEF-7 Participants had differing views on the hedging proposal presented and, on balance, expressed a preference to defer the decision to a later date. Hence the option of hedging is not pursued further at this stage. (GEF/A.6/06, <i>GEF-6 Funding Retrospective</i>: <a href="http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.A6.06_GEF-6_Funding_Retrospective.pdf">http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.A6.06_GEF-6_Funding_Retrospective.pdf</a>)</p> <p>As for the mobilization of resources at the domestic level, the GEF continues to encourage Agencies, recipient countries and other partners to mobilize increasing levels of co-financing. Participants to the GEF-7 replenishment agreed that “further refinement of the <i>Co-Financing Policy</i> is desirable to seek greater public and private investments in measures to achieve global environmental benefits [and requested the Secretariat to develop] an updated co-financing policy and associated guidelines”. Participants agreed that the updated policy would increase the level of ambition for the overall GEF portfolio to reach a co-financing ratio of at least 7:1. (See Annex B of document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02, <i>Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund</i>: <a href="http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.19.Rev_02_Replenishment.pdf">http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.19.Rev_02_Replenishment.pdf</a>)</p>
<p><i>Urges</i> the Global Environment Facility and its partners to support recipient countries in their efforts to identify and mobilize co-financing for its projects related to implementation of the Convention, including through public-private partnerships, as well as applying co-financing arrangements in ways that improve access, do</p>	<p>Please refer to the updated Co-Financing Policy, approved at the 54<sup>th</sup> GEF Council in June 2018: <a href="http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.10.Rev_01_Co-Financing_Policy.pdf">http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.10.Rev_01_Co-Financing_Policy.pdf</a></p>

<b>COP Decision</b>	<b>GEF's Response</b>
<p>not create barriers or increase costs for recipient countries to access Global Environment Facility funds;</p>	<p>GEF and its partners will continue to help identify and mobilize co-financing to support the implementation of GEF projects. Table 9 presents a summary of all contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through various funding streams during GEF-6.</p> <p>In sum, \$1.540 billion of GEF resources have leveraged \$8.165 billion of cofinancing; a ratio of 1 to 5. This level of cofinancing has resulted in a total of \$9.705 billion being invested towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018.</p> <p>Of the \$1.5 billion of GEF resources invested, 50 percent comes from the biodiversity focal area STAR allocations, and the remaining 50 percent of resources come from the biodiversity focal area set aside and other funding streams within the GEF.</p>
<p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility, in response to the concerns of the Parties on transparency of the process of approving Global Environment Facility projects, to include in its report to the Conference of the Parties, information regarding paragraph 3.3(d) of the Memorandum of Understanding.</p>	<p>During the reporting period, all biodiversity projects and multi-focal area projects using biodiversity resources submitted to the council were approved.</p>
<p><b>Ecosystem restoration</b></p>	
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility and Parties in a position to do so and other donors, such as international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to provide support for ecosystem restoration activities, as well as monitoring processes as appropriate, and integrated where relevant into programmes and initiatives for sustainable development, food, water and energy security, job creation, climate change mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and poverty eradication.</p>	<p>In GEF-6, the GEF supported “The Restoration Initiative - Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge” program with \$53 million of GEF resources which leveraged \$201 million of cofinancing. The participating countries include: Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, DRC, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome &amp; Principe, and Tanzania.</p> <p>In GEF-7, the Impact Program entitled “Food Systems, Land-use, and Restoration” seeks to provide a programming window to support ecosystem restoration, in addition to support for forest restoration offered under the “Sustainable Forest Management” Impact Program.</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<b>Strategic Plan</b>	
<p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility, and <i>invites</i> other development partners and donors in a position to do so, to continue to provide support in a timely manner, based on the expressed needs of Parties, especially for developing countries and, in particular, least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, for the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with the strategy and targets for resource mobilization agreed to in decision XII/3.</p>	<p>During GEF-5 and GEF-6, virtually all GEF-eligible countries have received support to revise their NBSAP. During GEF-7, GEF will support the very few remaining countries that have not revised their NBSAPs. In addition, GEF will respond to any further guidance that may be directed to the GEF on NBSAP development during the GEF-7 phase. Allowances are made for this support in the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy.</p>
<b>Aichi Targets 11 and 12</b>	
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to facilitate the alignment of the development and implementation of protected area and other effective area-based conservation measures in its sixth and seventh replenishment periods with the national actions identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and, as appropriate, through the regional workshops for the achievement of Targets 11 and 12, with a view to facilitating the systematic monitoring and reporting of the results of those projects as they contribute to the implementation of the national action plans for the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 and other related targets.</p>	<p>GEF will continue to support implementation of protected area projects in support of Aichi Targets 11 and 12 in support of priorities identified in the NBSAPs and other relevant planning documents and this is included in the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy.</p>
<b>Sixth national report</b>	
<p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility, in the light of the revised guidelines for reporting under the Convention and its Protocols, to assess the required funding levels for national reporting, and provide financial support to developing countries accordingly in a timely and expeditious manner.</p>	<p>The GEF undertook an assessment of required funding levels for the national report and, as a result, provided a fourfold funding increase to produce the sixth National Report when compared to funding of previous national reports. These projects were approved to support production of the sixth National Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Africa-1 and Africa-2)</li> </ul>



COP Decision	GEF's Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD – (Global: Africa-3, plus Maldives, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Solomon Islands)</li> <li>• Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (LAC I and LAC II)</li> <li>• Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Europe, CIS and Mongolia)</li> <li>• Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Pacific)</li> <li>• Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report (6NR) to the CBD (Asia)</li> <li>• Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (6NR - North Africa, West/Central Asia and Mauritania)</li> <li>• Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (6NR - Mixed regions)</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-sectoral mainstreaming</b>	
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment <i>Facility</i> and other donor and financial institutions to provide financial assistance for country driven projects that address cross-sectoral mainstreaming when requested by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition.</p>	<p>The GEF will continue to support cross-sectoral mainstreaming, an area of the GEF portfolio that continues to increase relative to other conservation investment strategies prioritized by Parties. Opportunities for cross-sectoral mainstreaming are provided for in the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy.</p>
<b>Traditional knowledge</b>	
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility, international financial institutions and development agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations, as appropriate and consistent with their mandates to consider providing financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women</p>	<p>GEF will support activities within relevant projects to respond to these capacity building requests.</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>within these communities, to raise awareness and to build their capacity relevant to the implementation of the Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, and to develop, as appropriate, community protocols or processes for “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent”, depending on national circumstances, or “approval and involvement”, and fair and equitable benefit-sharing.</p>	
<p><b>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</b></p>	
<p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to provide finance in support of activities related to the Biosafety Clearing-House;</p> <p><i>Emphasizes</i> the importance of continuous and predictable support by the Global Environment Facility to eligible Parties to support their compliance with reporting obligations under the Protocol;</p> <p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to provide financial support to enable developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in</p> <p>transition to further implement the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building;</p> <p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to assist eligible Parties that have not yet done so to put in place a national biosafety framework and to make funds available to this end;</p> <p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to provide eligible Parties with financial resources to facilitate effective implementation of the programme of work on public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified</p>	<p>The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy included Program 5 to support implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and support for these activities. A dedicated programming area to support implementation of the Cartagena Protocol is part of the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy and responds to all past and current guidance presented to the GEF.</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>organisms, in the context of relevant project activities and within its mandate;</p> <p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to provide funding for capacity-building related to risk assessment and risk management in the context of country-driven projects;</p> <p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>To continue to make specific funding available to eligible Parties to put in place their national biosafety frameworks;</p> <p>To continue to fund projects and capacity-building activities on issues identified by the Parties to facilitate further implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, including regional cooperation projects, such as those using regional and sub-regional networks to build capacity for the detection of living modified organisms, with a view to facilitating the sharing of experiences and lessons learned, and harnessing associated synergies;</p> <p>To ensure that the policy, strategy, programme priorities and eligibility criteria adopted in annex I to decision I/2 of the Conference of the Parties are duly followed in an efficient manner in relation to access and utilization of financial resources.</p>	
<p><b>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing</b></p>	
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to provide support to eligible Parties for interim national reports under the Nagoya Protocol.</p>	<p>GEF approved a global project to support 65 countries to produce an Interim National Report. The GEF invested \$1.4 million and leveraged \$1.1 million in cofinancing.</p>

**III) Progress Report on GEF-6 Corporate Results and Targets Relevant to the CBD**

29. As part of the GEF-6 Replenishment Agreement, a series of corporate targets were agreed. Table 11 below provides the cumulative targets presented in GEF Council approved concepts (Project Information Forms or PIFs) from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 on the most

relevant targets to the CBD and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The cumulative targets represent key expected outcomes from these projects.

30. With regards to the expected results for the area target “Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society”, two programmatic approaches funded in GEF-6, the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL) and the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), have covered a much larger area than originally expected due to the ambition of the countries involved in these programs. The ASL coverage target is 80 million hectares and the GWP is 29 million hectares for a total of 109 million hectares from these two programs, which is 36 percent of the original target of 300 million. Thus, it is these two programs that drive the achievement rate of 120 percent for this target.

31. The shortfall in achieving the target on “Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels” is largely due to the reduction in the expected impact of the Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) Programme.

**Table 11. Progress towards GEF-6 Replenishment Targets (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018)**

Indicators	Target	Expected Results	Completion Rate
<b>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</b>			
Landscapes and seascapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation (million hectares)	300	360	120%
<b>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands and forest landscapes)</b>			
Production landscapes under improved management (million hectares)	120	103	86%
<b>Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</b>			
Number of freshwater basins in which water-food-energy-ecosystem security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater is taking place	10	29	290%
Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (percent of fisheries, by volume)	20	13	65%

#### **IV. Monitoring and Evaluation Results (by GEF Independent Evaluation Office)**

##### **A. Results from the GEF Independent Evaluation Office**

32. During the reporting period the Independent Evaluation Office of the GEF (IEO) conducted several evaluations that are of relevance to the biodiversity focal area. The key messages from these evaluations and reports are summarized below.

##### **Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS6)<sup>21</sup>**

33. The evaluation highlights the close alignment between the GEF's Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy and CBD guidance. The GEF-6 strategic objectives are well aligned with four of the five goals of the Strategic Plan of the CBD for 2011–2020 and the corresponding Aichi Targets. The GEF has continued to support the preparation of national biodiversity strategies, action plans and national reports to the CBD through enabling activities. The biodiversity focal area has also responded to specific guidance of the CBD on various protocols, including the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (GEF-4) and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (GEF-5). The biodiversity focal area also serves other biodiversity-related treaties including the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

34. In dollar terms, the biodiversity focal area projects account for 27 percent of total GEF Trust Fund utilization from the pilot phase to GEF-6. Based on the review of 554 terminal evaluations, 83 percent of biodiversity projects had satisfactory outcome ratings. The outcome performance of the biodiversity portfolio is comparable to that of the GEF overall (81 percent), but sustainability remained a challenge.

35. GEF investments in biodiversity projects deliver value for money. A value for money analysis using a value transfer approach was conducted for 550 GEF biodiversity projects across 3,095 project locations. The analysis estimated the impacts along multiple indicators to capture changes in natural capital in three ecosystem services: carbon sequestration, recreation, and soil retention. The results demonstrated the positive returns on investment of \$1.04 per dollar invested, which is likely to be an underestimate.

36. Projects in the biodiversity focal area account for only 13 percent of the private sector portfolio. However, private sector engagement with biodiversity issues is picking up pace through biodiversity mainstreaming and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) programs and projects. Challenges remain in engaging the private sector with biodiversity, primarily due to poor enabling conditions such as weak policy environments, inadequate financing, limited awareness and capacity, and the absence of well-developed sustainable markets. The biodiversity focal area dominated the indigenous people's portfolio, accounting for a total of 55 percent of projects, though a shift is evident toward a greater concentration of indigenous peoples projects in the Multifocal and Climate Change focal areas.

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<sup>21</sup> [http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/files/ops6-report\\_1.pdf](http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/files/ops6-report_1.pdf)

## **Study on the GEF Support to Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) and the Nagoya Protocol<sup>22</sup>**

37. The GEF has been providing financial assistance through the ABS strategy since GEF-3. The GEF has been supporting implementation of the Nagoya Protocol both through GEF Trust Fund resources and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) which was established during GEF-5. As of June 2017, 26 biodiversity projects have supported ABS since GEF-4. There were 13 additional ABS projects funded by the NPIF; all of them are GEF-5 projects.

38. The evaluation findings highlight GEF's role in supporting countries in ratifying the Nagoya Protocol in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, and in supporting the development of ABS pilots with the private sector.

39. The projects in the GEF's ABS portfolio are very relevant to the GEF and NPIF strategic priorities, as well as the priorities identified in the CBD's consolidated guidance on ABS. Activities to build governmental capacity, support to discovery of "promising compounds," and development of legislation dominate the ABS portfolio. Other categories of project activities include building stakeholder capacity and technical capacity, increasing awareness of stakeholders not directly involved in government implementation of ABS frameworks, and support for indigenous and local communities (including awareness raising) and the protection of access to traditional knowledge.

40. GEF support to ABS initiatives at the global level was significant particularly with respect to promoting the NP's early entry into force, and the support to the development and coordination of international infrastructure and mechanisms for its implementation. The GEF also enabled and supported the development of the ability and willingness of provider-side countries to identify and develop promising genetic resources or elements of associated traditional knowledge (ATK). The evaluation also highlighted that GEF support to ABS initiatives have made important contributions to the linkage between ABS and conservation and to that of equitable rights, welfare, resources and the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities.

41. An effective ABS strategy includes steps for legislative development, domestic research and development (R&D) and compound identification, development of national ABS contracts, and protection of and benefit sharing for indigenous and local communities, which need to be implemented progressively. The evaluation indicated that the project designs may be "overpacked" with activities and/or outcomes to address each of these elements of the GEF's ABS strategy, and recommended that ABS project activities should be implemented progressively. While activities such as awareness raising may be done in parallel, a clear legislative framework is a precondition for other interventions for ABS to be effective. In addition, the evaluation pointed to the need for recognizing the complexity and individual uniqueness of each ABS situation, to ensure that draft instruments and procedures prepared are consistent with country level legislative and administrative requirements for adoption.

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<sup>22</sup> <http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/files/biodiversity-study-2017.pdf> (pages 1-37)

## **GEF Support to Address Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT)<sup>23</sup>**

42. Aichi Target 12 provides that “by 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.” Responding to Target 12, the GEF introduced Program 3 in the GEF-6 Biodiversity strategy: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species. The GEF set out a framework to guide the funding of activities pertaining to avoiding biodiversity loss generally and to combat illegal wildlife trade specifically.

43. The Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (known as the Global Wildlife Program) was launched in 2015. The Program features 21 child projects that include 20 country-specific projects and a global grant. An evaluation was carried out to assess the effort to combat IWT through the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), while the program is under implementation.

44. The formative evaluation of the ongoing GWP program found that GEF support to address IWT through the Global Wildlife Program is a relevant and important response to address the issue of illegal wildlife trade. The program is designed to address each stage in the illegal wildlife trade supply chain-- the source of wildlife traded illegally, the trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products, and the market demand for those products.

45. With respect to the scope of the GEF’s illegal wildlife trade funding, the evaluation reported limitations in scope in terms of the coverage of species, countries, and regions. The global coordination grant of the GWP which seeks to coordinate actions and build capacity, learning, and knowledge management to address the issue of IWT with implementing partners, donors, and international organizations, is an innovative design element of the program and plays an important role in facilitating cooperation and knowledge exchange, fostering interagency cooperation, and disseminating good practices and lessons to address IWT.

46. The evaluation recommended that given the scale of illegal wildlife trade, additional efforts are required including increased funding under the GEF-7 replenishment cycle, and strategic expansion to other species, countries, and regions to address illegal wildlife trade. The evaluation also recommended that in addition to country-led national projects, stronger regional and global programming is important. Adjustments to the funding mechanism such as non-STAR funds and private sector funding for IWT activities could facilitate integration of these approaches. Finally, the evaluation pointed out that political will and corruption should be explicitly and directly addressed in all IWT projects. Participating countries in future GEF funded projects should be encouraged to invest financial resources in addressing corruption issues. Alternatively, the GEF could support third parties like the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) to engage with countries to pursue this part of the agenda as is being done in some countries.

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<sup>23</sup> <http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/files/biodiversity-study-2017.pdf> (pages 37-97)

## V. Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund

47. Negotiations for the seventh replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-7) were successfully concluded on April 25, 2018 in Stockholm, Sweden when 28 countries pledged a total of \$4,068 million towards programming during the GEF-7 period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022). The 28 countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

48. The GEF Council endorsed the outcomes of the replenishment process at its 54th meeting, June 24-26, 2018, including the Programming Directions, Policy Recommendations, and Replenishment Resolution (GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02, *Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*:

[http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.54.19.Rev\\_.02\\_Replenishment.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.19.Rev_.02_Replenishment.pdf).

49. The Participants allocated a total of \$1,292 million to the biodiversity focal area, representing some 32 percent of the total GEF-7 resource envelope, thereby retaining biodiversity as the largest focal area.

50. The goal of the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area strategy is to maintain globally significant biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes. To achieve this goal, GEF investments will contribute to the following three objectives identified in the CBD COP 13 Guidance to the GEF:

- Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes;
- Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species; and
- Further develop biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks.

51. In addition, the GEF-7 Impact Programs on (i) Food, Land-Use and Restoration, (ii) Sustainable Cities, and (iii) Sustainable Forest Management for Major Biomes are expected to deliver considerable global environmental benefits for biodiversity. Finally, biodiversity-relevant objectives and programs can be found in the International Waters and Land Degradation strategies.



## ANNEX 1: List of All Projects and Programs Approved during the Reporting Period<sup>24</sup>

### A) Full-Sized Projects and Programs Approved under the Biodiversity Focal Area (\$ million)

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9735</a>	Angola	UNDP	Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict	4.1	16.5	21.0
<a href="#">9913</a>	Bangladesh	UNDP	Implementing Ecosystem-based Management in Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh	3.0	6.0	9.3
<a href="#">9449</a>	Brazil	UNDP	Sustainable, Accessible and Innovative Use of Biodiversity Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Promising Phytotherapeutic Value Chains in Brazil	5.7	24.3	30.6
<a href="#">9705</a>	Cabo Verde	UNDP	Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth	3.8	13.4	17.5
<a href="#">9578</a>	Colombia	World Bank	Sustainable Low Carbon Development in Colombia's Orinoquia Region	5.9	71.0	77.5
<a href="#">9802</a>	Congo DR	UNEP	Promoting the Effective Management of Salonga National Park through Creation of Community Forests and Improving the Well-being of Local Communities	5.7	34.5	40.8
<a href="#">9435</a>	Cuba	FAO	Introduction of New Farming Methods for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, including Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, in Production Landscapes in Selected Areas of Cuba	3.0	23.8	27.0
<a href="#">9282</a>	Ecuador	CI	Safeguarding Biodiversity in the Galapagos Islands by Enhancing Biosecurity and Creating the Enabling Environment for the Restoration of Galapagos Island Ecosystems.	3.3	18.6	22.2
<a href="#">9799</a>	Lesotho	UNDP	Promoting Conservation, Sustainable Utilization and Fair and Equitable Benefit-sharing from Lesotho's Medicinal and Ornamental Plants for Improved livelihoods	2.9	4.5	7.7
<a href="#">9606</a>	Madagascar	CI	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region)	6.8	10.8	18.2
<a href="#">9668</a>	Maldives	UNEP	Enhancing National Development through Environmentally Resilient Islands (ENDhERI)	3.5	12.0	15.9
<a href="#">9553</a>	Mauritius	UNDP	Mainstreaming IAS Prevention, Control and Management	3.9	17.0	21.3
<a href="#">9613</a>	Mexico	UNDP	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation Criteria in Mexico's Tourism Sector with Emphasis on Biodiversity-rich Coastal Ecosystems	7.2	43.5	51.4

<sup>24</sup> Please note that all documentation for each project can be found through the GEF ID hyperlink.

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9917</a>	Micronesia	UNDP	Safeguarding Biodiversity From Invasive Alien Species in the Federated States of Micronesia	4.1	18.8	23.3
<a href="#">9579</a>	Nicaragua	World Bank	Resilient Landscapes Management Project	4.4	21.9	26.8
<a href="#">9536</a>	Papua New Guinea	UNDP	Sustainable Financing of Papua New Guinea's Protected Area Network	11.3	49.5	61.9
<a href="#">9410</a>	Regional (Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu)	UNEP	Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Reduce the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Globally Significant Biodiversity in the Pacific	6.3	12.7	19.5
<a href="#">9551</a>	South Sudan	UNEP	Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan	5.3	16.0	21.8
<a href="#">9481</a>	Uganda	UNEP	Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Uganda	2.6	9.2	12.0
<a href="#">9847</a>	Vanuatu	IUCN	Expanding Conservation Areas Reach and Effectiveness(ECARE) in Vanuatu	2.5	6.3	9.0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>95.4</b>	<b>430.4</b>	<b>534.7</b>

B) Full-sized Non-grant Projects Approved which Contribute to the CBD (\$ million)

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD STAR	IW	NGI	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9563</a>	Seychelles	World Bank	Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3)	2.9	2.9	5.5	10.3	32.0	43.3
<a href="#">9914</a>	Global	IUCN	CPIC Conservation Finance Initiative - Scaling up and Demonstrating the Value of Blended Finance in Conservation			9.0	8.3	102.8	111.8
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>18.5</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>155.1</b>

C) Medium-sized Projects Approved under the Biodiversity Focal Area (\$ million)

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9748</a>	Angola	UNDP	Creation of Marine Protected Areas in Angola	1.8	11.1	13.0
<a href="#">9741</a>	Cambodia	UNDP	Developing a Comprehensive Framework for Practical Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	0.8	1.8	2.6
<a href="#">9926</a>	Congo DR	UNEP	Effective National Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol and Valorization of Botanical Plants (Medicinal, Cosmetic and Neutraceutical) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	2.0	6.8	8.8
<a href="#">9860</a>	Cuba	UNEP	Creation of Additional Biosafety Capacities that Lead to A Full Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Cuba	1.8	1.9	3.7
<a href="#">9671</a>	Egypt	UNEP	Effective Management of Wadi El-Rayan and Qarun Protected Areas	1.3	9.0	10.3
<a href="#">9944</a>	Fiji	UNDP	Strengthening Fiji's Network of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) to Support Globally Significant Marine Biodiversity	0.8	3.2	4.0
<a href="#">9879</a>	Georgia	UNDP	Enhancing Financial Sustainability of the Protected Area System	1.8	7.9	9.7
<a href="#">9858</a>	Global	UNEP	Supply Change: Promoting Reduction of Deforestation Impacts of Commodity Supply Chains	1.0	2.0	3.0
<a href="#">9633</a>	Guatemala	UNEP	Strengthening and Expansion of Capacities in Biosafety that Lead to a full Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Guatemala	1.4	2.7	4.1
<a href="#">9539</a>	Malawi	UNEP	Enhancing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems and Stabilizing Agro-production in Adjoining Areas through Improved IAS Management	1.5	5.2	6.7
<a href="#">9762</a>	Montenegro	UNEP	Promoting Protected Areas Management through Integrated Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Protection in Coastal Area of Montenegro	1.6	12.5	14.1
<a href="#">9804</a>	Panama	UNDP	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Production Landscapes	1.8	5.5	7.3
<a href="#">9889</a>	Panama	IADB	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation through Low-Impact Ecotourism in SINAP II (ECOTUR-AP II)	0.8	6.0	6.8
<a href="#">9678</a>	Regional (Colombia, Mexico, Peru)	UNEP	Generating Enhanced Political Will for Natural Resource Management and Conservation	2.0	2.2	4.2
<a href="#">9882</a>	Regional (Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia)	UNEP	Enhancing Legislative, Policy, and Criminal Justice Frameworks for Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa	1.0	1.1	2.1

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9979</a>	Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia)	UNEP	Advancing Conservation in the Countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	1.9	1.8	3.6
<a href="#">10050</a>	Regional (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)	UNEP	Upscaling of Global Forest Watch in Caucasus Region	0.9	3.5	4.4
<a href="#">9542</a>	Thailand	UNEP	Integration of Natural Capital Accounting in Public and Private Sector Policy and Decision-making for Sustainable Landscapes	2.0	8.2	10.2
<a href="#">9703</a>	Timor Leste	UNEP	Establishing the National Framework and Operational Capacity for Implementing the Nagoya Protocol in Timor Leste	1.3	3.8	5.1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>27.6</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>123.7</b>

D) Multi-focal Area Full-sized Projects that Include Funding from the Biodiversity Focal Area (\$ million)

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	Hg	NGI	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9806</a>	Algeria	FAO	Rehabilitation and Integrated Sustainable Development of Algerian Cork Oak Forest Production Landscapes	2.8		0.9					3.4	23.7	27.5
<a href="#">9583</a>	Argentina	UNDP	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) into Development Planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina	5.8		4.1					9.0	41.8	51.6
<a href="#">9791</a>	Bahamas	UNEP	Meeting the Challenge of 2020 in The Bahamas	5.0	1.8						6.2	12.0	18.8
<a href="#">9796</a>	Belize	UNDP	Integrated Management of Production Landscapes to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits	3.8		1.8					5.1	15.1	20.7
<a href="#">9383</a>	Benin	AfDB	Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin	0.9	0.5	0.5				1.0	2.6	15.9	18.8

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	Hg	NGI	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9764</a>	Burkina Faso	UNDP	Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape	3.7	0.9	1.1					5.3	19.2	25.0
<a href="#">9781</a>	Cambodia	UNDP	Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) in the Productive, Natural and Forested Landscape of Northern Region of Cambodia	2.7		1.0					3.3	10.0	13.7
<a href="#">9604</a>	Cameroon	UNEP	Removing Barriers to Biodiversity Conservation, Land Restoration and Sustainable Forest Management through Community-based Landscape Management – COBALAM	2.1		1.3					3.1	19.0	22.4
<a href="#">9766</a>	Chile	UNEP	Mainstreaming Conservation of Coastal Wetlands of Chile's South Center Biodiversity Hotspot through Adaptive Management of Coastal Area Ecosystems	3.8		1.8					5.1	16.9	22.5
<a href="#">9441</a>	Colombia	FAO/ UNIDO	Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace	5.1		0.8				2.4	7.6	35.3	43.6
<a href="#">9760</a>	Congo DR	World Bank	Mai-Ndombe REDD+ Integrated Project (GEF)	2.8	4.0						6.2	32.4	39.2
<a href="#">9366</a>	Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP	Sustainability and Scaling Up Approaches for Transformational Management, Restoration and Conservation of Forests Landscapes and Biodiversity in Cote d'Ivoire (SSATMARC – FOLAB)	1.3		0.7				1.1	2.8	27.1	30.2
<a href="#">9266</a>	Eritrea	UNDP	Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community-based, Sustainable and Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea	1.7	2.4	3.2				1.8	8.3	23.5	32.5
<a href="#">9772</a>	Gambia	UNEP	Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas	3.0		3.2					5.6	19.8	26.0

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	Hg	NGI	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9857</a>	Global (Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bahamas, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Georgia, Jordan, St. Kitts And Nevis, Lao PDR, St. Lucia, Marshall Islands, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Tuvalu, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uganda)	UNDP	GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources, Tranche 2 (Part IV)	9.7	7.0	3.2					19.2	19.9	39.9
<a href="#">9774</a>	Global (Argentina, Burkina Faso, Bhutan, Belarus, Colombia, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Malaysia, Nepal, Panama, Congo DR)	UNDP	GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation Using STAR Resources Tranche 1, Mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part III)	7.0	6.7	4.3					17.3	18.0	36.1

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	Hg	NGI	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9577</a>	Grenada	UNDP	Climate Resilient Agriculture for Integrated Landscape Management	1.0		3.0					3.7	13.7	17.7
<a href="#">9783</a>	Guinea	UNDP	Integrated Management of Natural Resources in Middle and Upper Guinea	3.0	2.9	1.8					7.1	25.0	32.7
<a href="#">9565</a>	Guyana	UNDP	Strengthening the Enabling Framework for Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Mercury Reduction in Small and Medium-scale Gold Mining Operations	4.0				1.0			4.5	29.7	34.6
<a href="#">9777</a>	Haiti	UNDP/F AO	Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation	5.8		1.0					6.2	36.0	42.8
<a href="#">9239</a>	Indonesia	IFAD	Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI)	2.8	0.7	0.4				1.5	4.9	20.7	26.0
<a href="#">9600</a>	Indonesia	World Bank	Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia	9.7		0.9				5.0	14.3	95.1	110.7
<a href="#">9862</a>	Jamaica	UNDP	Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using an Integrated Landscape Approach	4.5		2.3					6.2	43.9	50.7
<a href="#">9573</a>	Liberia	CI	Conservation and Sustainable use of Liberia's Coastal Natural Capital	3.3		1.0					3.9	10.0	14.3
<a href="#">9793</a>	Madagascar	UNEP	Conservation and Improvement of Ecosystem Services for the Atsinanana Region through Agroecology and the Promotion of Sustainable Energy Production	1.5	1.5	1.3					3.8	20.1	24.2
<a href="#">9294</a>	Mauritania	FAO	Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania	1.9	2.7	2.5				1.8	8.2	23.2	32.2
<a href="#">9555</a>	Mexico	World Bank	Sustainable Productive Landscapes	11.1	2.9	2.0				7.9	21.9	54.3	78.1
<a href="#">9389</a>	Mongolia	UNDP	Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia	4.1		3.2				1.4	8.0	34.0	42.7
<a href="#">9537</a>	Morocco	FAO	Revitalising Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Draâ-Tafilalet Region (OASIL)	4.8		4.7					8.6	41.3	50.7

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	Hg	NGI	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9261</a>	Myanmar	FAO	My-Coast: Ecosystem-Based Conservation of Myanmar's Southern Coastal Zone	2.4	1.0						3.0	15.7	19.0
<a href="#">9426</a>	Namibia	UNDP	Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG)	3.8	2.0	3.9				2.2	10.8	65.2	77.0
<a href="#">9437</a>	Nepal	WWF-US	Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors	2.4		2.4				2.4	6.7	42.6	49.9
<a href="#">9405</a>	Niger	UNEP	Integrated Management of Oasis Ecosystems of Northern Niger (IMOIE -NN)	1.0	1.2	1.2				1.6	4.6	34.3	39.3
<a href="#">9589</a>	Panama	CAF	Ecosystem-based Biodiversity Friendly Cattle Production Framework for the Darien Region of Panama	1.9		1.9					3.5	14.3	18.2
<a href="#">9554</a>	Philippines	FAO	Enhancing Biodiversity, Maintaining Ecosystem Flows, Enhancing Carbon Stocks through Sustainable Land Management and the Restoration of Degraded Forestlands	1.5		0.4				1.0	2.6	49.4	52.3
<a href="#">9584</a>	Philippines	UNDP	Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors (IA-Biological Corridors)	11.0		0.9				1.4	12.3	67.5	80.9
<a href="#">9906</a>	Regional (Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo)	World Bank	West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project	3.3		6.8	12.0				20.2	185.8	207.9
<a href="#">9770</a>	Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela)	UNEP	Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to Ensure Integrated and Sustainable Management of the Transboundary Water Resources of the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Change	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.4				11.7	108.5	121.3
<a href="#">9385</a>	Rwanda	UNDP	Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region	1.9	2.7	1.2				0.9	6.2	25.8	32.6
<a href="#">10007</a>	Sao Tome and Principe	UNDP	Enhancing Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Management	3.7		1.0					4.3	11.8	16.4



GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	Hg	NGI	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9431</a>	Seychelles	UNDP	A Ridge-to-Reef Approach for the Integrated Management of Marine, Coastal and Terrestrial Ecosystems in the Seychelles	1.9		2.4					3.9	28.3	32.5
<a href="#">9903</a>	Sierra Leone	UNDP	Sustainable and Integrated landscape management of the Western Area Peninsula	2.8		2.9					5.2	18.0	23.7
<a href="#">9846</a>	Solomon Islands	IUCN	EREPA - Ensuring Resilient Ecosystems and Representative Protected Areas in the Solomon Islands	4.4		1.0					4.9	8.5	13.9
<a href="#">9372</a>	Sri Lanka	UNDP	Managing Together: Integrating Community-centered, Ecosystem-based Approaches into Forestry, Agriculture and Tourism Sectors	1.7		0.9				1.1	3.3	28.5	32.1
<a href="#">9785</a>	St. Kitts and Nevis	UNEP	Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis	0.6	0.4	2.4					3.0	14.5	17.8
<a href="#">9580</a>	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	UNDP	Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using a Ridge-to-Reef Approach	2.3		1.8					3.8	10.5	14.6
<a href="#">9425</a>	Sudan	UNDP	Strengthened Protected Areas System and Integrated Ecosystem Management in Sudan	2.3		2.2					4.1	17.2	21.7
<a href="#">9400</a>	Tanzania	UNDP	Safeguarding Zanzibar's Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits	3.3	1.4	1.0					5.2	23.0	28.7
<a href="#">9558</a>	Thailand	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Thailand	1.0	1.0	0.7					2.4	8.7	11.3
<b>TOTAL</b>											<b>333.4</b>	<b>1,574.4</b>	<b>1,936.9</b>

E) Multi-focal Area Medium-sized Projects that Include Funding from the Biodiversity Focal Area (\$ million)

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CCM	LD	IW	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9519</a>	Cameroon	IUCN	Supporting Landscapes Restoration and Sustainable Use of Local Plant Species and Tree Products (Bambusa ssp, Irvingia spp, etc) for Biodiversity Conservation,	0.9				0.5	1.3	9.1	10.0

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CCM	LD	IW	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
			Sustainable Livelihoods and Emissions Reduction in Cameroon								
<a href="#">9928</a>	Egypt	FAO	Sustainable Management of Kharga Oasis Agro-Ecosystems in the Egyptian Western Desert	0.5	0.6				1.0	9.0	10.1
<a href="#">9803</a>	Haiti	IADB	Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface in the Southern Marine Protected Areas of Haiti - MHBI	0.9	1.1				1.8	10.6	12.6
<a href="#">9545</a>	Regional (Albania, Montenegro)	UNEP	Implementation of Ecosystem Approach in the Adriatic Sea through Marine Spatial Planning	0.4			1.6		1.8	12.0	14.0
<a href="#">10048</a>	Regional (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala)	IADB	Water Funds Conservation Climate Resilient Model for Stressed Watersheds in Latin America and the Caribbean	0.5			1.5		1.8	8.1	10.1
<a href="#">9738</a>	Regional (Nigeria, Senegal, Congo DR)	UNEP	GLOBE Legislators Advancing REDD+ and Natural Capital Governance Towards the Delivery of the 2030 Agenda	0.8	0.3				1.0	3.4	4.5
<a href="#">9409</a>	Sri Lanka	UNEP	Healthy Landscapes: Managing Agricultural Landscapes in Socio-ecologically Sensitive Areas to Promote Food Security, Well-being and Ecosystem Health	1.5		0.7			2.0	8.7	10.9
			<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>10.9</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>72.3</b>

F) Programmatic Approaches and Child Projects (\$ million) <sup>25</sup>

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	IAP	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#"><u>9060</u></a>			<i>CFI: Coastal Fisheries Initiative</i>										
<a href="#"><u>9126</u></a>	Regional (Cote d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Senegal)	FAO/UNEP	Delivering Sustainable Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits in West Africa through Good Governance, Correct Incentives and Innovation	0.3			6.7				6.4	45.6	52.6
<a href="#"><u>9129</u></a>	Indonesia	WWF-US/CI	Eco-system Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA)- 715, 717 & 718)	6.9			4.3				10.2	52.1	63.2
<a href="#"><u>9124</u></a>	Regional (Ecuador, Peru)	UNDP	Coastal Fisheries Initiative- Latin America	0.5			6.7				6.6	65.6	72.7
<a href="#"><u>9070</u></a>			<i>Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach</i>										
<a href="#"><u>9178</u></a>	Burundi	FAO	Support for Sustainable Food Production and Enhancement of Food Security and Climate Resilience in Burundi's Highlands	1.0	1.9	1.2			3.9		7.4	45.1	53.1
<a href="#"><u>9135</u></a>	Ethiopia	UNDP	Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience	2.0		5.2			4.0		10.2	145.0	156.1
<a href="#"><u>9340</u></a>	Ghana	World Bank	Sustainable Land and Water Management Project, Second Additional Financing	3.2	2.4	4.3			4.0		12.8	22.0	35.9
<a href="#"><u>9139</u></a>	Kenya	IFAD	Establishment of the Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF)	1.0	1.0	2.0			3.9		7.2	61.1	68.9
<a href="#"><u>9138</u></a>	Malawi	IFAD	Enhancing the Resilience of Agro-Ecological Systems (ERASP)	1.0	1.5	1.5			3.9		7.2	87.4	95.2
<a href="#"><u>9136</u></a>	Niger	IFAD	Family Farming Development Programme (ProDAF)	0.5	0.5	3.3			4.0		7.6	60.3	68.6
<a href="#"><u>9143</u></a>	Nigeria	UNDP	Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Nigeria	2.7	0.2	0.9			4.0		7.1	57.0	64.8

<sup>25</sup> Programmatic approaches are *italized* and their "child" projects are shown below them. Where the child projects have not been CEO Endorsed yet, remaining financial balances are shown as part of the program. Some programs were approved by Council during the first two years of GEF-6, but most child projects were cleared since July 1, 2016.

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	IAP	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9140</a>	Regional	IFAD	Cross Cutting Capacity Building, Knowledge Services and Coordination Project for the Food Security Integrated Approach Pilot Program						11.8		10.8	85.1	96.9
<a href="#">9133</a>	Swaziland	IFAD	Climate-Smart Agriculture for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods (CSARL)	0.5	0.6	2.9			3.9		7.2	48.0	55.9
<a href="#">9132</a>	Tanzania	IFAD	Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems of Semi-arid Areas of Central Tanzania	2.0	1.0	1.0			3.9		7.2	53.0	60.8
<a href="#">9137</a>	Uganda	UNDP/FAO	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Karamoja Sub Region	0.6	1.3	2.1			3.9		7.1	58.0	65.8
<a href="#">9071</a>			<i>Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development</i>	11.4	0.8	1.9				1.5	14.4		
<a href="#">9531</a>	Afghanistan	UNDP	Conservation of Snow Leopards and their Critical Ecosystem in Afghanistan	1.3	0.7					1.0	2.7	6.0	8.9
<a href="#">9154</a>	Botswana	UNDP	Managing the Human-wildlife Interface to Sustain the Flow of Agro-ecosystem Services and Prevent Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi Drylands	2.0		4.6					6.0	22.5	29.0
<a href="#">9155</a>	Cameroon	UNDP	Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Cameroon	2.4		0.4				1.4	3.9	25.8	30.0
<a href="#">9159</a>	Congo	UNDP	Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Congo	1.2	0.6	0.5				1.1	3.1	20.7	24.1
<a href="#">9700</a>	Congo	World Bank	Strengthening the Management of Wildlife and Improving Livelihoods in Northern Republic of Congo	4.1		0.6				2.4	6.5	123.8	130.9
<a href="#">9157</a>	Ethiopia	UNDP	Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Areas Estate	8.0							7.3	83.4	91.4
<a href="#">9212</a>	Gabon	World Bank	Wildlife and Human-Elephant Conflicts Management	5.6		1.0				3.3	9.1	50.8	60.7
<a href="#">9211</a>	Global	World Bank/	Coordinate Action and Learning to Combat Wildlife Crime	7.6							7.0	58.0	65.6

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	IAP	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
		UNDP											
<a href="#">9148</a>	India	UNDP	Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems (SECURE)Himalayas	7.3		1.1				4.2	11.5	60.8	73.4
<a href="#">9150</a>	Indonesia	UNDP	Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia	7.6							7.0	44.9	52.6
<a href="#">9659</a>	Kenya	UNDP	Kenya- Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya through an Integrated Approach	3.2		1.0					3.8	15.6	19.7
<a href="#">9842</a>	Malawi	World Bank	Shire Valley Transformation Program - I	2.6	1.5					2.0	5.6	39.1	45.2
<a href="#">9158</a>	Mozambique	UNDP	Strengthening the Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in Mozambique through Improving Biodiversity Enforcement and Expanding Community Conservancies around Protected Areas	8.2		3.3				5.7	15.8	64.8	82.0
<a href="#">9658</a>	Philippines	ADB	Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines	2.0							1.8	1.3	3.3
<a href="#">9527</a>	Thailand	UNDP	Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade, Focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolins in Thailand	4.4							4.0	27.8	32.2
<a href="#">9529</a>	Vietnam	World Bank	Strengthening Partnerships to Protect Endangered Wildlife in Vietnam	3.3							3.0	10.2	13.5
<a href="#">9213</a>	Zambia	World Bank	Zambia Integrated Forest Land Project (ZIFLP)	2.9	1.5	1.5				2.9	8.1	55.2	64.0
<a href="#">9660</a>	Zimbabwe	UNDP	Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe	2.3	1.1	3.9				3.6	10.0	47.4	58.3
<a href="#">9072</a>			<i>Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains</i>										
<a href="#">9617</a>	Brazil	UNDP	Taking Deforestation Out of the Soy Supply Chain						7.2		6.6	28.2	35.4

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	IAP	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9179</a>	Global	UNDP/ WWF- US	Adaptive Management and Learning for the Commodities IAP						4.3		4.0	5.3	9.6
<a href="#">9180</a>	Global	UNDP	Reducing Deforestation from Commodity Production						15.9		14.6	164.7	180.6
<a href="#">9182</a>	Global	WWF- US/ UNDP	Commodities-IAP: Generating Responsible Demand for Reduced-Deforestation Commodities						9.5		8.7	42.3	51.9
<a href="#">9696</a>	Global	World Bank/ UNEP	Enabling Transactions - Market Shift to Deforestation Free Beef, Palm Oil and Soy						7.0		6.4	23.0	29.9
<a href="#">9077</a>			<i>Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot</i>										
<a href="#">9142</a>	Brazil	UNEP	Promoting Sustainable Cities in Brazil through Integrated Urban Planning and Innovative Technologies Investment	4.0	15.7				5.0		22.6	195.7	220.3
<a href="#">9162</a>	Global	World Bank	Sustainable Cities IAP - Global Platform for Sustainable Cities						9.8		9.0	5.4	15.2
<a href="#">9127</a>	Paraguay	UNDP	Asuncion Green City of the Americas – Pathways to Sustainability	1.5	2.4			2.3	2.0		7.5	240.3	248.5
<a href="#">9698</a>	Peru	IADB	National Platform for Sustainable Cities and Climate Change	0.5	3.0				3.5		6.4	301.0	308.0
<a href="#">9123</a>	Senegal	World Bank/ UNIDO	Sustainable Cities Initiative	1.0	2.0	1.0		1.5	4.0		8.7	51.8	61.3
<a href="#">9484</a>	Vietnam	ADB	Integrated Approaches for Sustainable Cities in Vietnam	1.0	4.0				4.0		8.3	148.5	157.5
<a href="#">9272</a>			<i>Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program</i>										
<a href="#">9664</a>	Brazil	World Bank	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project	32.9	7.6	3.3				21.9	60.3	373.8	439.5
<a href="#">9663</a>	Colombia	World Bank/ UNDP	Colombia: Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon	10.9	2.7	1.6				7.6	21.0	107.2	130.1
<a href="#">9374</a>	Peru	WWF- US	Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas	6.2		0.4				3.3	9.0	54.5	64.3

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	IAP	SFM	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9387</a>	Peru	UNDP	Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon	10.9	1.5	1.0				6.7	18.3	129.0	149.0
<a href="#">9339</a>	Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Peru)	World Bank	AMAZON Coordination Technical Assistance	1.0						4.5	5.0	20.0	25.5
<a href="#">9403</a>	China	UNDP /FECO/ CI	China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR)	20.3							18.6	129.0	149.3
<a href="#">9768</a>	China	UNDP/ FAO/ World Bank	PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development	9.3	4.1						12.3	83.3	96.7
<a href="#">9264</a>	Global (Central African Republic, Cameroon, China, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Congo DR)	IUCN/ FAO/ UNEP	TRI The Restoration Initiative - Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge	14.4	10.0	12.3				22.3	54.1	201.5	260.5
<a href="#">9433</a>	Madagascar	WWF-US/ World Bank	S3MR Sustainable Management of Madagascar's Marine Resources	6.9							6.3	40.0	46.8
<a href="#">9607</a>	Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Tunisia)	UNEP/ EBRD	Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security	1.5			27.8	16.9			42.4	708.0	754.2

G) Support to Enabling Activities: Convention Reporting Requirements (\$ million)

ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">9817</a>	UNEP	Regional (Burundi, Botswana, Central African Republic, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Comoros, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Tanzania, Uganda, Congo DR)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Africa-1)	1,963,500	1,116,060	3,079,560
<a href="#">9821</a>	UNDP	Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, Peru, Paraguay, El Salvador, St. Vincent and Grenadines)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (LAC)	1,963,500	1,380,000	3,343,500
<a href="#">9822</a>	UNEP	Regional (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Macedonia, Mongolia, Serbia)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Europe, CIS and Mongolia)	1,270,500	250,000	1,520,500
<a href="#">9823</a>	UNEP	Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Pacific)	1,270,500	590,000	1,860,500
<a href="#">9824</a>	UNEP	Regional (Burkina Faso, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Africa-2)	1,963,500	453,600	2,417,100
<a href="#">9826</a>	UNDP	Global (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Indonesia, India, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam, Samoa)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report (6NR) to the CBD (Asia)	1,963,500	2,148,902	4,112,402
<a href="#">9829</a>	UNDP	Global (Afghanistan, Barbados, Bahamas, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Yemen)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (6NR - Mixed regions)	1,963,500	1,822,500	3,786,000
<a href="#">9832</a>	UNEP	Global (Angola, Cameroon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Maldives, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Seychelles, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD	1,963,500	1,129,495	3,092,995



<b>ID</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>GEF Grant</b>	<b>Co-finance</b>	<b>Total</b>
<a href="#">9840</a>	UNDP	Global (Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela)	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (6NR - LAC-II)	1,501,500	691,000	2,192,500
<a href="#">9866</a>	UNEP	Global (Antigua And Barbuda, Albania, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Bolivia, Bhutan, Botswana, Belarus, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Micronesia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Cambodia, Comoros, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Liberia, Lesotho, Moldova, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mali, Myanmar, Mongolia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Philippines, Pakistan, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland, Togo, Tajikistan, Uganda, Vietnam, Vanuatu, Samoa, South Africa, Zambia, Congo DR)	Support to Preparation of the Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	1,430,000	1,111,321	2,541,321