GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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Agenda Item 4

ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW FY12: PART II

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having considered document GEF/C.44/05, *Annual Monitoring Review FY12: Part II*, welcomed the report and appreciated the reformed AMR process. The Council requested the GEF Secretariat to continue providing two AMR reports per year. The first, presented in the fall, containing a quantitative overview of information on the portfolio under implementation and the second, presented in the spring, containing more in-depth analysis of outcomes, experiences, and lessons learned.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Annual Monitoring Review (AMR), as a non-static review of the GEF's active portfolio, is presented to the GEF Council in two parts. Part one contains a macro view of the portfolio under implementation presented to the Council at its Fall meeting soon after the conclusion of the fiscal year. Part two, presented to the Council at its Spring meeting, contains in-depth analyses of outcomes, experiences, and lessons learned from the GEF's active portfolio of projects, focusing on those at mid-term and at completion.

2. A total of 215 projects across all focal areas were reviewed for this AMR (116 of which were at mid-term, and 99 at project completion). Regarding projects reviewed at mid-term, 62 percent were approved in GEF-4 and 37 percent approved in GEF-3. As for projects reviewed at completion, 68 percent of them were approved in GEF-3, 23 percent in GEF-4, and 9 percent in GEF-2.

3. The report focuses on results and lessons learned from the cohort of projects under implementation in each GEF focal area, through an analysis of documentation sent to the Secretariat by the Agencies, including tracking tool data, project implementation reports (PIRs), mid-term reviews (MTRs), and project completion reports or terminal evaluations (TEs). The portfolio level lessons learned in this AMR are more targeted and substantive than previous AMRs and analysis indicated an increasingly catalytic role for the GEF in influencing policies, leveraging financing, and scaling up and mainstreaming best practices. Some of the main results and lessons learned for each focal area are as follows.

Biodiversity

4. In the biodiversity focal area, protected area management effectiveness was improved in 155 out of 167 protected areas covering 26 million hectares out of the total of 28 million hectares under management, or 93 percent of the total area. Within the cohort of biodiversity mainstreaming projects, sustainable and biodiversity-friendly management of 8.5 million hectares of productions landscapes was achieved. This represented 100 percent of the total area management target. Biodiversity policy mainstreaming projects focused on improving 17 policies so that they would be more supportive of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Although policy mainstreaming is normally a slow process, this project cohort demonstrated significant progress, with 30 percent of the policies under actual implementation, and the remaining 70 percent well positioned for implementation in the remaining years of the project.

5. Analysis undertaken of the project cohort identified the following findings:

(a) GEF's protected area tracking tools that assess management effectiveness of protected areas remain a reliable monitoring tool and provide critical information for project design and implementation. However, their utility should be strengthened through inclusion of more data on biodiversity condition and biodiversity threat reduction in order to augment assessments of management effectiveness.

(b) Assessment of sustainable financing for protected area systems through the use of a Sustainable Finance Scorecard has helped to create a business-planning mentality within protected area administrations, as intended by GEF's protected

area strategy, and has resulted in the first robust economic analysis conducted for many protected area systems.

(c) Tracking policy development has proved effective with existing GEF tracking tools, but this must be better linked to the monitoring of eventual outcomes and impacts on biodiversity condition from policy change and implementation. In addition, when biodiversity-friendly natural resources management in productive sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, etc.) is not independently certified through existing national and international certification systems, projects must identify more robust indicators that will demonstrate trends in biodiversity condition under the improved management regime being implemented.

Land Degradation

6. In the land degradation focal area, an estimated 3 million hectares of land were targeted for improved management through 22 projects. Of these, 1.08 million hectares have improved specifically through sustainable land management (SLM) options, including interventions to increase vegetation cover, reduce soil erosion and improve irrigation in agricultural landscapes, as well as improve pastures and grazing systems. GEF financing also helped to catalyze stakeholder engagement as a means of maximizing potential for scaling-up SLM. In this regard, the cohort of projects reported engagement with a total of 241 discrete stakeholder entities at national and local levels. In addition a total 158,500 people were reported as benefiting directly from project activities. The GEF partnership with Central Asian countries under the Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management (CACILM) is reported to have contributed to improved management of up to 32.7 million hectares of grazing land through policy level initiatives, demonstrating the catalytic role of the GEF in influencing policy formulation. Analysis of this cohort of projects further identified the following lessons learned:

(a) There is increased evidence of GEF catalytic effect on promoting SLM at multiple scales, which was manifested in three major ways: potential investments and financial reflows for SLM, policy innovations and options designed to remove barriers for SLM, and mobilization of diverse stakeholders to support SLM at multiple scales.

(b) There is increasing evidence of a positive relationship between SLM interventions and project level impacts on livelihoods. This is demonstrated through the measures of socio-economic benefits and the numbers of beneficiaries directly targeted. An even greater number of beneficiaries are likely through scaling-up efforts, investments and financial reflows generated by the projects, or the policy innovations and options developed during implementation.

(c) Indicators for portfolio level monitoring of agreed GEBs remains a major challenge for the land degradation focal area. This challenge needs to be addressed as the focal area tracking tool evolves to be the standard for portfolio monitoring.

International Waters

7. Results gathered specifically from the IW Consolidated Tracking Tools indicate that approximately four million hectares of land and marine areas were reported to have improved management due to direct GEF interventions. Further, the PIR/AMR for 2012 reveals that the

International Water Focal Area has facilitated multi-state- cooperation in five transboundary water systems (70 percent of the replenishment target) resulting in adoption and/or implementation of national/local reforms in 29 countries. Further, adoption/ implementation of national/local reforms in six large marine ecosystems (100 percent of the replenishment target) involving 34 nations have been funded to date. Finally, multi-state agreements on commitment to join ecosystem-based action in seven new water-bodies have been reached (85 percent of the GEF-5 replenishment target), involving 16 nations.

8. The GEF-5 International Waters Consolidated Tracking Tool was developed to allow for comparison with past tracking tool indicators (from GEF-3 and GEF-4), so that individual project and portfolio progress can be tracked in a coherent fashion.

9. This year, the tracking tool submissions from Agencies have been successful -- the first time that IW focal area received 100 percent of the tracking tools that were due. Application of the new consolidated GEF-5 IW tracking Tool has made it easier for projects to share quantitative stress reduction results for their demo and pilot investments when applicable.

Climate Change Mitigation

10. In the climate change mitigation focal area, an analysis of 57 projects that reached mid-term or terminal evaluation stage identified the following key findings:

(a) The project cohort demonstrated that GEF investments are achieving greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction objectives. The GHG emission reduction of 149 million tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2 eq) was reported by the projects at the terminal evaluation stage, exceeding initial targets of 100 million tons set at the CEO endorsement stage. Projects at mid-term reported GHG reduction of 151 million tons of CO_2 eq, against the 150 million tons target.

(b) Projects in renewable energy technology development and deployment reported installation of 558 MW renewable power generation capacities at the terminal evaluation stage. Technologies installed with the GEF support encompass integrated solar combined cycle, solar photovoltaic, micro-hydro, wind, biomass, and hybrid systems.

(c) Six energy efficiency projects progressed to terminal evaluation. Five reported 3.4 million tons of CO_2 eq reduction against 5.3 million tons at the CEO endorsement. One project over estimated energy savings at the CEO endorsement. Other reviewed energy efficiency projects appear to be on pathway to achieve their global environment benefit targets.

(d) Transport and urban projects reported progress in policy revisions to provide an enabling environment for sustainable transport initiatives, in addition to demonstrations of innovative technologies. One project supported replication of sustainable transportation measures in 14 Indonesian cities and influenced policies on land transportation and national action plan to reduce GHG emissions in the country. Early reports indicate that GHG emission reductions are being realized in transportation projects.

11. Lessons learned through mid-term and terminal evaluation reports include the following:

(a) Private sector participation in capital investments, government policy development and implementation, and capacity building are key factors for clean energy technology market development. The GEF support for India established a combination of tariffs and government support in the form of concessional debt financing, grants, and subsidies. The introduction of energy policies and measures was achieved with industry participation. These measures were effective in facilitating private sector participation in clean energy investments in nine brick kiln units in different regions of India.

(b) Projects with an integrated approach with policy dialogue, technical assistance, and investments are effective in scaling up clean energy investments. The World Bank Renewable Energy Scale-up Program in China which blended policy dialogue, technical assistance, and investments was effective in scaling up renewable energy. Such integrated approach provides just-in-time assistance to the government on policy decision making for renewable energy scale-up.

Climate Change Adaptation

12. The Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), a $50 million adaptation pilot financed by the GEF Trust Fund, reported on six projects this year. Projects under the SPA have piloted adaptation measures aimed at enhancing the resilience of coastal systems, and measures to reduce the vulnerability of mountain systems. Additionally, they contributed to strengthening national and local capacity to analyze climate data, understand threats, and use such knowledge to influence decision-making processes.

Chemicals

13. The chemicals focal area started deployment of full and medium-sized projects in GEF-4. The majority of projects reviewed in the AMR are from GEF-4. The projects cover the range of issues that the Stockholm Convention requested the GEF to fund including, National Implementation Plans, PCB management projects, reduction of dioxins and furans through the use of best available techniques and best environmental practice, management of obsolete POPs and demonstration of alternatives to DDT for vector control.

14. In the chemicals focal area, all 17 projects that reached mid-term or terminal review submitted the record of their tracking tools or alternative monitoring method, demonstrating that the GEF supported the countries satisfactorily for their implementation of the Stockholm Convention. For example, the chlordane and mirex elimination project in China exceeded its targets and achieved better results than expected. The tracking tools have provided useful data on the costs of disposal of different types of chemicals which will help to refine the cost effectiveness of future projects.

15. Lessons learned through mid-term and terminal evaluation reports are as follows:

(a) The implementation of GEF POPs projects has been helpful for countries to build a basis for the sound management of chemicals. The projects provide the entry point for countries to begin the process of managing chemicals throughout their lifecycle and adopt and implement effective management and disposal strategies.

(b) In the projects where new or alternative technologies or techniques are demonstrated effectively, the complete phase out of the POP chemical has been achieved. This shows that during the preparation of projects it is necessary to

thoroughly identify technological solutions that can be applied in the national context of the project. In the China mirex project, for example, the use of traditional termite control proved to be the most effective alternative which facilitated the complete phase out of the production of these chemicals in China.

(c) In many POPs projects there is incomplete data on the amounts of these chemicals present in a country. The projects have been able to establish clearer baselines and inventories which will be important in planning for follow up work on eliminating all of these chemicals. It is important for future projects to build-in effective and updatable inventories to facilitate both accurate estimates of funding needs but also to monitor the progress of elimination of these chemicals.

Other Analysis and Results

16. In addition to the focal area analysis, the GEF Secretariat undertook an analysis of gender mainstreaming and indigenous people's inclusion in GEF projects, and an analysis on civil society organization (CSO) participation.

Gender Mainstreaming

17. Among the total 215 projects that were analyzed across the focal areas for this AMR, 54 projects included specific information related to gender. The inclusion of gender specific information was stronger in biodiversity and land degradation focal area projects, as they focused on on-the-ground activities in the local communities, where both women and men play a key role in managing natural resources. Gender mainstreaming was particularly strong among projects related to sustainable use of natural resources management, including medicinal plants, water and forest management projects.

18. While recognizing that gender issues are not equally relevant to all projects, the Secretariat and the Agencies will further explore how project results and progress related to gender could be better designed and reported, particularly for those projects where gender mainstreaming is highly relevant. Together with the Agencies, the Secretariat will assess, within the context of Agencies' policies and strategies on gender mainstreaming, the feasibility of incorporating gender-specific outcomes and outputs, along with gender-disaggregated indicators into project results frameworks.

Indigenous People

19. GEF projects include a range of involvement of indigenous peoples throughout the portfolio. While the PIRs provided some useful information particularly on relevant activities and the number of indigenous peoples participating in various project activities, most of them lacked information on concrete results related to indigenous peoples. Of the FY12 cohort, only six percent of the projects reviewed reported on involvement of indigenous people and all were biodiversity projects. These projects showed that selected tribal populations from the project sites have been involved in the documentation of traditional knowledge related to medicinal plants, as well as training on sustainable harvesting, vegetation monitoring, scientific identification of medicinal plants, and in developing provisions of biodiversity acts for conservation.

20. The GEF continues to recognize the important role and valuable contribution of indigenous peoples in safeguarding the global environment, particularly in certain thematic and geographic portfolio. Based on the GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with

Indigenous Peoples that was adopted in 2012, the Secretariat will continue to review and enhance GEF monitoring systems to track the effectiveness of the implementation of GEF Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines related to Indigenous Peoples, and the level of engagement of Indigenous Peoples in GEF projects and processes, in the context of the GEF Results Based Management Framework, and the GEF Annual Monitoring Review. The Secretariat will also work with the partners to include relevant activities involving the Indigenous Peoples in the GEF-6 Focal Area Strategies, as relevant.

Civil Society Organization Participation

21. Civil society organizations are key partners to the GEF, as they support the achievement of the GEF's objectives through their actions on the ground and ability to leverage partnerships and resources. Among the 215 projects that were analyzed across the focal areas for this AMR, 57 percent included specific information related to CSO participation. CSOs have been involved in a broad range of activities ranging from general policy discussions, to project design, implementation, and monitoring. The majority of CSOs were co-executing partners in the project where they implemented components of the project either as sub-contractors or as co-financiers. Hence, civil society partners contributed with technical expertise and carried out activities related to workshop development, mapping, consultations, etc.

22. It is important to note that the GEF Public Involvement policy was approved in 1996 and has served well over the years. Nevertheless, the evolution of the GEF, and the consequent changes in its policies and structure require this particular policy to be revisited and updated in terms of its scope and guidance.

23. Therefore, a process to review the GEF Public Involvement Policy has been prepared in partnership between the Secretariat and the GEF NGO Network. The overall process will be guided by a Working Group chaired by the Secretariat and involving representatives from the GEF NGO Network as well as GEF Agencies, the Evaluation office and a Council member. The objective of this exercise is to provide input and recommendations to the Secretariat for the formulation of guidelines for agencies and governments on public participation in GEF project development and implementation. It will include a review of the state of CSO engagement in GEF operations and will support and be complementary to the Fifth Overall Performance Study (OPS5) of the Evaluation Office that will explicitly include consideration of the effectiveness of GEF in mobilizing stakeholders on the ground and assessing the trends in involvement of civil society. It is expected that this process will be completed before the Fifth GEF Assembly in 2014 and serve as a basis for the Council to consider a new Public Involvement Policy.

GEF Small Grants Programme

24. The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), implemented by UNDP, is in its first year of activities of the 5th Operational Phase (OP5). Core funding for OP5, in total $134,615,385, was received by the program on 25th April 2011. The largest number of projects in this program was in the Biodiversity focal area accounting for 39.7 percent of the total grant amount. The second focal area in which projects have been funded is Climate Change Mitigation, followed closely by Land Degradation, which has considerably increased its share in recent years.

Project Cycle Performance

25. This AMR also includes data on the GEF project cycle (Annex 5), specifically reporting on targets for submitting projects for CEO approval or endorsement before the elapse of 12 months (for MSPs) or 18 months (for FSPs).

Looking Forward

26. The Secretariat will continue to strengthen its Results Based Management (RBM) system in terms of tools and processes by undertaking the following activities: (i) developing a more complete mapping portal, including outcome indicators; (ii) integrating tracking tools into the PMIS; (iii) developing a RBM dashboard for automating collection and reporting on data; and (iv) undertaking learning missions to contribute to the knowledge management objectives of focal areas.

27. The Secretariat will collaborate with the Agencies to identify the next steps in further developing the RBM system at the GEF. This exercise is already underway in the context of the long-term strategy, where a preliminary mapping exercise has identified gaps in the RBM architecture and processes. Priority activities to cover these gaps will be developed in the context of the sixth replenishment strategies and policy recommendations.

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its meeting in May 2011, the Council agreed to a two-step approach to the Annual Monitoring Review (AMR): (i) Part one, containing a macro-view of the portfolio under implementation presented to the Council at its fall meeting soon after the conclusion of the fiscal year; and (ii) Part two, presented at the spring council meeting, containing a more in-depth analysis of outcomes, experiences, and lessons learned.

2. The AMR FY12: Part I report presented at the November 2012 Council included: (i) an overview of cumulative project approvals since GEF inception; (ii) performance ratings of GEF's active portfolio; and (iii) information on management effectiveness and efficiency indicators. [1]

3. The FY12 AMR Part I included 747 projects and programs in 146 countries that began implementation on or before July 1, 2011. Specifically, the 2012 report includes all projects under implementation, for at least part of the period July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012, as part of the GEF's active portfolio. The majority of projects reported in the 2012 AMR were approved in GEF-4 (467), with 242 remaining from GEF-3 (32 percent of the active portfolio) and 23 from GEF-2 (3 percent of the active portfolio). There are currently 14 projects under implementation from GEF-5. GEF-4 projects under implementation now constitute 63 percent of the GEF's active portfolio, having increased by 39 percent over the previous reporting period (159 in FY 10 to 284 in FY 11 and 467 in FY 12). Table 1 below provides the funding distribution of the 747 projects across the focal areas.

Table 1. Projects under Implementation by Focal Area in FY12[2]

Focal Area	No. of Projects		Total Grant ($ million)	Share of Grant (%)
	FSP	MSP		
BD	192	77	1,047.0	28.0
CC	167	45	1,234.0	33.0
MFA	31	27	429.0	11.4
POPs	41	20	280.0	8.0
LD	56	16	453.0	12.0
IW	62	11	300.0	8.0
ODS	2	0	3.3	0.1
Total	**551**	**196**	**3,748.0**	**100.0**

4. The Focal Area results section provides an analysis of projects that have gone through a mid-term review or were in their last year of implementation in FY12. The current report focuses on focal area results through an analysis of documentation sent to the Secretariat by the Agencies including: tracking tool data, project implementation reports (PIRs), mid-term reviews (MTRs), and project completion reports or terminal evaluations (TEs).

[1] http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.43.05.Rev_.01_Annual%20Monitoring%20Review%20FY12_Part%20I.pdf.

[2] Reproduced from *AMR FY12: Part I*, p. 25

5. The Focal Area lessons learned section provides specific portfolio-level lessons learned for each focal area from projects, in order to improve the substance and robustness of these lessons at the project/program level. Instead of gathering lessons on a broad array of focal area and project implementation issues on an annual basis from projects under implementation, the Secretariat, in collaboration with the STAP and the focal area task forces, developed a set of "guiding questions" to elicit a set of targeted and specific portfolio level lessons learned (see Annex 3 for focal area learning objectives and learning questions). The new process for FY12 was applied for projects that are at mid-term or at project completion.

6. In addition to the focal area analysis, the Secretariat carried out two cross-cutting reviews, the first on whether and how gender and indigenous peoples' aspects have been taken into account for the FY12 cohort of projects under implementation, and the second on civil society organizations' participation in GEF projects. The report also contains an update and in-depth analysis provided by UNDP on the Small Grants Programme (SGP).

7. A summary of cross-cutting capacity development projects are also provided in Annex 4. In the future, reporting on capacity development projects will be included in Part I of the AMR. As lessons learned from the capacity development portfolio emerge, these will be included in Part II. For enabling activities, the Secretariat and the Agencies worked together and presented an update on the project statuses for Part I of the AMR, an exercise which will be carried on annually and presented in the AMR Part I.

8. In this AMR, a list of overdue projects is included in Annex 5. In the past, when the projects could not meet the project cycle target of submission for CEO approval or endorsement within 12 months (for MSPs) or 18 months (for FSPs) after approval of the PIF, Agencies had to explicitly request for a milestone extension from the CEO, providing justification for the project preparation delay. To further streamline the GEF project cycle process, beginning January 1, 2013, Agencies are no longer required to get milestone extension approval from the CEO. Instead, this process is replaced by a monitoring system at the Secretariat. The Secretariat will post all the projects that are overdue in their submissions for CEO approval or endorsement once a month on the GEF Weekly Bulletin. In addition, a cumulative report on projects that are overdue will be included in the AMR semi-annually. As part of the monitoring of projects, the report provides for transparency regarding the status of the project processing and delays in final CEO approval/endorsement.

FOCAL AREA RESULTS

9. The following section presents progress toward results of GEF projects that reached mid-term or completion in FY12. A total of 215 GEF projects were at mid-term (116 projects) or completion (99 projects) in FY12. A list of all projects reviewed is in Annex 1.

10. At the beginning of GEF-5, all GEF focal areas finalized their tracking tools, and all GEF-5 full-sized projects are required to submit a tracking tool three times during the life of the project: at CEO endorsement, at mid-term, and at project completion. Tracking tools have been progressively introduced for the different focal areas of the GEF, beginning with biodiversity in GEF-3, followed by international water, climate change, and chemicals; land degradation was the last focal area to introduce tracking tools beginning in GEF-5. The Secretariat is also planning to introduce a tracking tool for multi-focal area projects during the next fiscal year.

Currently, multi-focal area projects will submit their respective tracking tools according to their objectives using the focal area tracking tools.

11. Since the vast majority of projects at mid-term and completion are from GEF-3 and GEF-4 many were not required to submit tracking tools in FY12. For focal areas without tracking tools, preparing a consistent assessment of progress towards outcomes at the portfolio level proved challenging. For tracking tools that were submitted, the quality varied considerably. This was due in part to the fact that new tools and different formats were introduced for the first time this reporting period and in part to less rigorous quality control. A systematic review of the tools, before submission by the Agencies, would help to ensure accurate completion of the tools and help to check consistency with the submission of the tracking tools at CEO approval or endorsement.

Biodiversity

12. GEF Agencies were required to submit completed biodiversity tracking tools from GEF-3 and GEF-4 for projects that underwent a mid-term review or final evaluation in FY12.

13. A total of 28 projects that underwent a mid-term review were required to submit a tracking tool for FY12, out of these, 25 tracking tools were received (93 percent).

14. A total of 22 projects that underwent a final review/evaluation were required to submit a tracking tool for FY12, and out of these, 22 tracking tools were received (100 percent).

15. Portfolio level results for GEF-3 projects and GEF-4 projects for the FY12 cohort are provided in Table 2 and Table 3 below, respectively.

Table 2. FY12 Update on GEF-3 Biodiversity Portfolio Results

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Strategic Priority One For GEF-3: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems at National Levels</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Expected Impact: Improved management effectiveness of national PA system, and individual PAs which receive direct support over the long-term.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Outcomes and indicators to be assessed at mid-term and final evaluation: X (Y percent) [3] of the PAs supported show improved management effectiveness against baseline scenarios</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Tracking Tool Results (extracted from tracking tools submitted as part of the FY12 PIR)</td></tr>
<tr><td>A total of four (4) protected area projects underwent a <u>mid-term evaluation</u> in FY12 and submitted tracking tools. These four projects covered:
28 protected areas
5.4 million hectares (3 percent of total hectares covered in the GEF-3 protected area project cohort)
23 of the 28 protected areas demonstrated improved management effectiveness covering an area of 5.34 million hectares or 99 percent of the protected area surface covered in this project cohort.[4]</td><td>A total of sixteen protected area projects underwent a <u>final evaluation</u> in FY12 and submitted tracking tools. These sixteen projects covered:
65 protected areas
15.6 million hectares (about 9 percent of total hectares covered in the GEF-3 protected area project cohort)
63 of the 65 protected areas demonstrated improved management effectiveness against the baseline covering an area of 14.9 million hectares</td></tr>
</table>

[3] During the GEF-3 replenishment no targets were set for any focal area outcomes.
[4] As measured by Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.

	or about 95 percent of the protected area surface covered in this project cohort.[5]
Strategic Priority Two For GEF-3: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors	
Expected Impact: (i) Produce biodiversity gains in production systems and buffer zones of protected areas and (ii) Biodiversity mainstreamed into sector programs of the IAs.	
Outcomes and indicators to be assessed at mid-term and final evaluation: (i) X (Y percent) projects supported in each sector have included incorporated biodiversity aspects into sector policies and plans at national and sub-national levels, adapted appropriate regulations and implement plans accordingly. (ii) X ha of production systems that contribute to biodiversity conservation or the sustainable use of its components against the baseline scenarios.	
Tracking Tool Results (extracted from tracking tools submitted as part of the FY12 PIR)	
Five biodiversity mainstreaming projects underwent a mid-term evaluation in FY12 and submitted tracking tools. All five projects focused on transforming current land management practices towards more biodiversity friendly practices within agricultural, forestry, or fisheries production systems covering 4.2 million hectares (4 percent of the total hectares covered in the GEF-3 biodiversity mainstreaming project cohort). The projects reported that 4.2 million hectares, or 100 percent of the area covered in this cohort, are currently under biodiversity friendly "sustainable natural resource management", but this is not certified by any independent, internationally recognized certification system. In addition, four projects included components that focused on incorporating biodiversity conservation into sector policy. The projects' progress on policy mainstreaming was assessed with the GEF tracking tool.[6] Results at the midterm evaluation indicate that: • One agricultural policy moved from level 2 to 4; • One forest policy moved from level 3 to 6; • One tourism policy stayed at level 1 ; • One wetlands management policy stayed at level 2. Thus of the four policy investments, two were successful in moving significantly towards the highest level in policy development and implementation, whereas two have stayed at the baseline measure, which is not surprising given that policy projects often require the entire project's duration before demonstrating any progress.	No GEF-3 mainstreaming projects underwent a final evaluation in FY12.

[5] Ibid.

[6] The GEF tracking tool assesses progress on a scale from one to six: (1) biodiversity (BD) mentioned in sector policy; (2) BD mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation; (3) Regulations in place to implement the legislation; (4) Regulations under implementation; (5) Implementation of regulations enforced; (6) Enforcement of regulations is monitored independently.

Table 3. FY12 Update on GEF-4 Biodiversity Portfolio Results

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Strategic Objective One for GEF-4: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems at National Levels</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Expected Impact: Biodiversity conserved and sustainably-used in protected area systems</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Outcomes and indicators to be assessed at mid-term and final evaluation: i) PA management effectiveness as measured by individual PA METT scorecards, ii) PA systems secure increased revenue and reduce financing gap to meet PA management objectives, iii) improved coverage of marine and under-represented terrestrial ecosystems.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Tracking Tool Results (extracted from tracking tools submitted as part of the FY12 PIR)</td></tr>
<tr><td>A total of eleven protected area projects underwent a mid-term evaluation in FY12 and submitted tracking tools.

Of the eleven projects that submitted tracking tools, nine combined improving management effectiveness of specific protected areas with improving the financial sustainability of a PA system, and one focused solely on improving management effectiveness of a subset of protected areas in a national network.

The projects that implemented protected area management activities covered 70 protected areas and 7 million hectares (4 percent of the total hectares covered in the GEF-4 protected area project cohort).

65 of the 70 protected areas demonstrated improved management effectiveness[7] and five regressed, but no more than a 10 percent reduction in the protected area management effectiveness score.

Total area of improved management effectiveness covered 6.5 million hectares; or 93 percent of the protected area surface area covered by this protected area cohort.

For the nine projects that also focused primarily on improving protected area financing sustainability, all projects improved the capacity of the protected area system as measured by the protected area system financial sustainability scorecard and the funding gap has been reduced in all cases.

However, a finding during this AMR was that during the first half of protected area projects that seek to improve sustainable financing, projects are still identifying the real protected area financing</td><td>A total of two protected area projects underwent a final evaluation in FY12 and submitted tracking tools. One project focused on improving management effectiveness, and the other focused on improving financial sustainability of a PA system.

The projects covered through direct management interventions:
• Four protected areas;
• 119,385 hectares (less than 1 percent of the total hectares covered in the GEF-4 protected area project cohort).
• All four protected areas demonstrated an improvement in management effectiveness representing 100 percent the protected area surface area covered by the projects.[8]
• For the one project which focused primarily on improving financing sustainability, available finance for basic management costs for a protected area system covering 64 protected areas 512,062 hectares increased from $2.9 million to $5.7 million due to increased capture of tourism revenue and increases in donor contributions which reduced the budget gap for covering basic management costs from a gap of $2.8 million measured at project inception to a gap of $15,552, or almost negligible.</td></tr>
</table>

[7] As measured by Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.
[8] Ibid.

gap and only beginning implementation of financing strategies to fill the gap, therefore at the midpoint a substantive analysis of the reduction of the funding gap is premature. Therefore, we will analyze this aspect of PA finance projects at termination of these projects.	
Strategic Priority Two For GEF-4: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors	
Expected Impact: Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity incorporated in the productive landscape and seascape	
Outcomes and indicators to be assessed at mid-term and final evaluation: (i) the degree to which policies and regulations governing sectoral activities include measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity as measured through the GEF tracking tool, (ii) number and extent of new PES schemes created, (iii) hectares of production systems under certified biodiversity-friendly standards, (iv) hectares of production systems under sustainable management but not yet certified	
Tracking Tool Results (extracted from tracking tools submitted as part of the FY12 PIR)	
A total of five biodiversity mainstreaming projects underwent a mid-term evaluation in FY12 and submitted tracking tools. All five projects focused on transforming current land management practices towards more biodiversity friendly practices within agricultural, forestry, or fisheries production systems covering 4.3 million hectares or about 6 percent of the total hectares covered in the GEF-4 biodiversity mainstreaming project cohort. The projects reported that 4.3 million hectares, or 100 percent of the area covered in this cohort, are currently under biodiversity friendly sustainable natural resource management, but this is not certified by any independent, internationally recognized certification system. Of this amount, 2.1 million hectares was focused on promoting organic agriculture and 1.9 million hectares was altered through land-use planning that included biodiversity considerations. In addition, all five projects included components that focused on incorporating biodiversity conservation into sector policy. The projects' progress on policy mainstreaming was assessed with the GEF tracking tool.[9] Results at the midterm evaluation indicate that: • Two agricultural policies remained at level 3; • One agricultural policy moved from level 3 to 6; • One agricultural policy moved from level 1 to 2;	A total of four biodiversity mainstreaming projects underwent a final evaluation in FY12 submitted the tracking tools. The projects covered a wide range of interventions including sustainable use of biodiversity, tourism development, and promotion of PES schemes. The projects covered 1.956 million hectares, or about 3 percent of the total hectares covered in the GEF-4 biodiversity mainstreaming project cohort. The projects reported that 56,000 hectares were managed under biodiversity friendly sustainable natural resource management regimes that were not certified. In addition, one global project reported that 1.9 million hectares were now under management of eight working PES schemes focused on carbon and water. In addition, one project included a component that focused on incorporating biodiversity conservation into sector policy. The projects' progress on policy mainstreaming was assessed with the GEF tracking tool.[10] Results at the final evaluation indicate that an agricultural policy moved from level 2 to level 6 over the lifetime of the project.

[9] The GEF tracking tool assesses progress on a scale from one to six: (1) biodiversity (BD) mentioned in sector policy; (2) BD mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation; (3) Regulations in place to implement the legislation; (4) Regulations under implementation; (5) Implementation of regulations enforced; (6) Enforcement of regulations is monitored independently.
[10] Ibid.

• One forest policy moved from level 3 to 3; • One forest policy moved from level 3 to 5; • One forest policy moved from level 3 to 6 • One tourism policy moved from level 1 to 2; • One tourism policy remained at level 3; • One fisheries policy moved from level 1 to 2; • One mining policy remained at 3; and • One territorial planning policy moved from 1 to 3 Thus of the twelve policy investments, three were successful in moving significantly towards the highest level in policy development and implementation as measured by the tracking tool, five policies remained at level 3, and the remaining four policies have made slight progress (movement of at least one point).	

Climate Change Mitigation

16. As of February 2013, there were 212 Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) projects under implementation. Of the cohort, 33 of them progressed to mid-term review (MTR) stage and 27 to terminal evaluation (TE) stage. Three of the 27 TE project reports were not reported to the GEF Secretariat. Thus, this analysis is based on 57 projects, 33 at the mid-term stage, and other 24 at the terminal stage.

17. The agencies submitted a total of 46 tracking tools (TTs) to the GEF Secretariat for these MTR and TE projects in FY12. These include 27 TTs (82 percent) for the 33 MTR projects, and 19 TTs (70 percent) for the 27 TE projects.

18. Agencies are requested to track greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions of their projects in both MTR and TE reports, since GHG emission reductions are an important indicator for CCM projects. However, only 19 out of the 33 projects (58 percent) at MTR stage and 16 out of the 24 (67 percent) reviewed TE projects reported GHG emission reduction figures. This report accounts for these 19 MTR and 16 TE projects.

19. The detailed review results of GEF-2, GEF-3, and GEF-4 projects in FY12 cohort are provided in Annex 2.

GHG Emission Mitigations

20. For the 24 TE projects with reports, 16 (67 percent) reported GHG reductions, while 8 projects (33 percent) did not. Table 4 compares emission reduction targets at CEO endorsement stage and actual reported results at project completion. The total actual reported emission reduction (149 million tons) is greater than that at the CEO endorsement stage (100 million tons). The reduction amount accounts for both direct and indirect emissions. The GEF reviewed TE projects will likely exceed their GHG emission targets in their lifetime of operations (Table 4).

Table 4. Cohort's Progress towards Targets for climate change mitigation in FY12

GEF Phases	A. Number of projects reporting GHG data/Total number of projects	B. Emission reduction target at CEO endorsement (million tons CO_2 eq)	C. Reported direct emission reduction (million tons CO_2 eq)	D. Reported indirect emission reduction (million tons CO_2 eq)	E. Reported direct and indirect emission reductions (C+D) (million tons CO_2 eq)	F. Reported results vs. target at CEO endorse-ment (E/B) (%)
GEF-2	5/7	89.4	122.4	14.4	136.8	153
GEF-3	10/16	10.7	8.8	2.6	11.4	106
GEF-4	1/1	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	100
Total	16/24	100.6	131.1	17.4	148.5	148

21. Of the 32 MTR projects listed in Annex IV, 19 showed GHG emission reductions. These 19 projects reported GHG mission reductions of approximately 151 million tons CO2 eq against the target of 150 million tons set at the CEO endorsement. GHG emission data cannot be easily estimated for other 13 projects for two reasons. First, some projects with new investment assets for emission reductions have not finished installations of these assets by mid-term stage to report the GHG figures. Second, many projects under review were developed before 2010 when the climate change tracking tools were systematically used for project reports.

Energy Efficiency Projects

22. Six out of 24 TE projects are in energy efficiency. Five of them reported a total of 3.4 million tons of CO2 eq against a target of 5.3 million tons of CO2 eq at the CEO endorsement stage. One project over estimated energy savings at the CEO endorsement. Other reviewed energy efficiency projects appear to be on pathway to achieve their global environment benefit targets.

23. Three TE energy efficiency projects reported to save 377,400 tons of oil equivalent (toe) against their target of 730,295 toe. One project targeted to achieve 559,000 toe, but the project TE report reduced the target to 225,000 toe. Other energy efficiency projects appear to be on pathway to achieve their energy savings.

Renewable Energy Projects

24. For the 24 TE projects with reports, 16 (67 percent) were in renewable energy development. Ten of these 16 projects reported renewable power generation capacity in countries. The total installed capacity reached 558 MW. Table 5 presents installed capacities in different renewable energy technologies in countries.

Table 5. Renewable power capacity installed in 16 GEF renewable projects at terminal evaluation stage in FY12

Renewable Energy Technology	Installed Capacity (MW)
Integrated Solar Combined Cycle	40
Wind	270
Biomass	26
Hydro	216
Solar PV	6
Total	558

Transportation Projects

25. For the 24 TE projects with reports, two were in the transport sector. These two projects reported to reduce 279 tons of CO2 eq against their targets of 163 tons at CEO endorsement. They reported to have significant impacts on green urban transportation. The GEF fuel cell hydrogen vehicle technology in Beijing used 50 of these buses at the Olympics. It encouraged the acceleration of the development and deployment of clean vehicle technologies throughout China. After the project, Beijing continued to use buses powered by lithium-ion batteries to transport passengers. China also launched a "10 city, 1,000 buses" initiative to encourage the adoption and development of alternative fuel buses across the country. One GEF project supported replication of sustainable transportation measures in 14 Indonesian cities. The project also influenced policies on land transportation and national action plan to reduce GHG emissions in the country.

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Projects

26. There were no Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry projects that reached to mid-term stage or terminal evaluation stage in FY12.

Convention Obligation in Enabling Activity

27. One of the 33 projects that reach mid-term is addressing Convention obligations. It does not have direct GHG emission reduction target. Through this project, the GEF is assisting the recipient country in fulfilling its commitments under the UNFCCC by enabling it to prepare its Second National Communication in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of National Communications from non-Annex I Parties that was adopted by the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. The project's implementation progress at the mid-term stage is rated satisfactory.

Distribution of Ratings

28. Overall, the reviewed CCM projects realized the 80 percent rating target of higher than "Moderately Satisfactory" for the reporting period. For those 33 projects that reached mid-term, all got rating scores. Seventeen (52 percent) of these projects were rated "Satisfactory" and nine

(27 percent) “Moderately Satisfactory”. Six projects (18 percent) were rated “Moderately Unsatisfactory” and one (3 percent) “Unsatisfactory” (Table 6).

29. For those 24 projects that reached completion, 6 projects were not rated. Of the 18 rated projects, 15 (83 percent) received ratings higher than “Moderately Satisfactory”. Two (8 percent) projects were rated “Moderately Unsatisfactory” and one (4 percent) project was rated “Unsatisfactory” (Table 7).

Table 6. Distribution of implementation progress (IP) ratings for standalone CCM MTR projects

GEF Phases	Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately satisfactory	Moderately unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Not available	Total
GEF-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
GEF-3	0	7	3	4	1	0	15
GEF-4	0	10	5	2	0	0	17
Total	**0**	**17**	**9**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**33**

Table 7. Distribution of IP ratings for standalone CCM TE projects

GEF Phases	Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately satisfactory	Moderately unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Not rated	Total
GEF-2	1	2	2	1	0	1	7
GEF-3	1	5	3	1	1	5	16
GEF-4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	**2**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**24**

30. A number of factors were identified in the MTR and TE reports of projects that received the “Moderately Unsatisfactory” and “Unsatisfactory” ratings. These include: (1) insufficient bidding competition among private and independent power producers; (2) natural disasters (hurricanes); (3) project funds provided not in a timely manner; (4) lack of coordination among government agencies; and (5) lack of comprehensive or appropriate government policies for clean energy development.

Climate Change Adaptation

31. The Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) is a $50 million adaptation pilot financed by the GEF Trust Fund.[11] In FY12, the GEF Agencies submitted four PIRs, two MTRs and two TEs for six projects under SPA (Table 8).

32. The two projects completed during this report period were implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean: “Integrated National Adaptation Plan: High Mountain Ecosystems,

[11] The GEF also manages two Trust Funds specifically dedicated to adaptation financing: the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Please refer to the FY12 Annual Monitoring

Colombia's Caribbean Insular Areas and Human Health (INAP)" and "Implementation of Pilot Adaptation Measures in coastal areas of Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines".

Table 8. GEF Adaptation Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA)

GEF ID	Country(s)	Project Title	Status
2614	Regional, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal	Adaptation to Climate Change - Responding to Shoreline Change and its Human Dimensions in West Africa through Integrated Coastal Area Management	PIR
3134	Uruguay	Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Uruguay	PIR
3415	Albania	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas	MTR
3417	Armenia	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia	MTR
2019	Colombia	Integrated National Adaptation Plan: High Mountain Ecosystems, Colombia's Caribbean Insular Areas and Human Health (INAP)	TE
2552	Caribbean	Implementation of Pilot Adaptation Measures in coastal areas of Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines	TE

33. Four SPA projects have piloted adaptation measures aimed at enhancing the resilience of coastal systems. In the project in the Caribbean (GEF ID 2552), for example, climate change considerations have been incorporated into national park management plans in the Dominica. In the Castries area in Saint Lucia, coastal infrastructure has been reinforced to withstand strong winds; and in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, a desalination and water storage plant has been installed and is fully operational. Moreover, the coastal project in Uruguay is influencing the design of biological corridors between coastal lagoons to conserve biodiversity and to enhance resilience (GEF ID 3134). In Albania, in the Drini and Mati River Deltas (DMRD), the project (GEF ID 3415) has strengthened national and local capacity to analyze climate data, understand threats, and use such knowledge to influence decision-making processes. The regional project in West Africa (GEF ID: 2614) is in the final stages of completion. To date, the project has built anti-salt dykes, and promoted soil rehabilitation and reforestation to protect the shorelines in the participating countries.

34. The two other SPA projects are piloting measures as to reduce the vulnerability of mountain systems. For example, the Integrated National Adaptation Plan (INAP) project in Colombia (GEF ID 2019) is building the information base necessary to define and implement adaptation measures, in order to meet the expected impacts of climate change in the high mountain ecosystems. To date, 157 weather stations (integrated into the overarching hydro-meteorological network) have been updated, and are providing accurate and reliable weather data; and the current and future status of important resources (such as groundwater) have been

mapped. At the policy level, communities have been involved in the development of nine Adaptive Land Use Plans to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change. Similarly in Armenia, the project (GEF ID 3417) is strengthening institutional and individual capacity to observe and forecast changes in forest species and their effects on the forest dependent communities. The Ministry of Nature Protection Project and the Rescue Service of the Ministry of Emergency Situations have established a cross-institutional Task Force to manage wildfires, which are expected to increase due to climate change.

Land Degradation

35. The LD focal area portfolio synthesis for FY12 AMR included 13 projects with mid-term reviews (MTRs) and 11 with terminal evaluations (TEs). As was the case in FY11, a majority of the projects were from sub-Saharan Africa, including 4 with MTRs and 5 with TEs. This is consistent with the early programming of GEF resources to combat land degradation in this region. One of the projects with a TE was a global project designed to support a paradigm shift in reporting to the UNCCD by affected countries (Enabling Paradigm Shift on Monitoring and Assessment within the UNCCD; GEF ID 4017; GEF Agency: UNEP). One project each with a MTR and a TE was labeled as "LD" but did not have any specific achievements to report for this AMR: the Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka (GEFID: 2753; GEF Agency: IFAD) with MTR is focused on post-Tsunami disaster relief, while the Disaster Hazard Mitigation project in the Kyrgyz Republic (GEFID: 2560; GEF Agency: World Bank) with a TER was addressing a Chemicals/radioactive waste problem.

36. Hence the AMR was effectively based on a cohort of 24 projects (13 projects with MTRs and 11 projects with TEs), of which in total 16 (8 MTRs and 8 TEs) were LD stand-alone projects. Because the cohort of projects did not include the LD focal area Tracking Tool, there is no consistency in data and information required for portfolio level reporting. As a result, progress toward outcomes is assessed solely based on the best possible aggregation of targets achieved as considered in the MTRs and TERs.

37. Unlike FY11, none of the TEs submitted for the FY12 AMR were from projects combating Land Degradation through integrated ecosystem management (IEM). This is perhaps a signal that most of those IEM projects have now been completed or in the final stages of implementation. Finally, there was considerable progress in the nature and quality of reports for the project cohort.

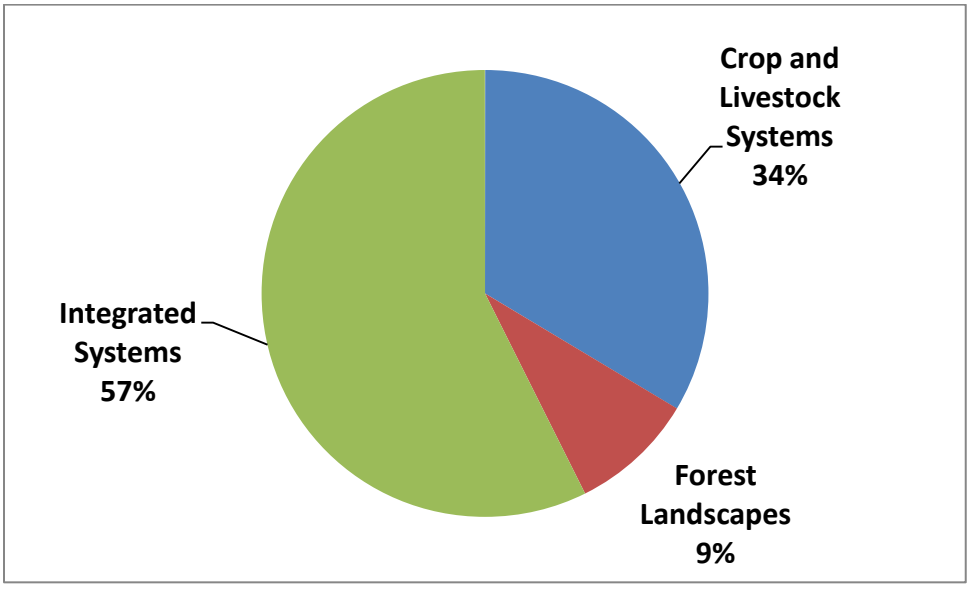
Assessment of Progress towards Outcomes for FY12

38. Based on data reported in the project cohorts with MTRs and TEs, a total of more than 3 million hectares of land is under some form of sustainable management. Of these, 1.08 million hectares have improved management, specifically through implementation of SLM options. This includes SLM options to increase vegetation cover, reduce soil erosion and improve irrigation in agricultural landscapes, and improved pastures and grazing systems. Additional coverage was reported for impacts such as sand dunes restored (190 hectares), forests restored (30,400 hectares), forests under community management (161,478 hectares), and application of forest land use planning (78,500 hectares). With only one IEM project (Niger/Nigeria GEF ID 1022) included in the cohort, it seems likely that the IEM experience is now being carried over into the Land Degradation Focal Area mandate, and with links to other focal areas through MFAs. There

are also estimates of SLM coverage based on potential catalytic impact from policy influence. The GEF partnership with Central Asian countries under CACILM is reported to have indirectly impacted the effective management of up to 32.7 million hectares of grazing land through policy level initiatives. In Namibia, the project for Enhancing Institutional and Human Resource Capacity through Local Level Coordination of Integrated Rangeland Management and Support (GEF ID 3355), has established14 forums on integrated resource management to focus on improving 5.8 million ha of rangelands.

39. The cohort of FY12 projects also reported engagement with a total of 241 discrete stakeholder entities at national level and local level. In addition, a total of 158,500 people were considered as benefiting directly from project activities. For example, the MTR for the Uttarakhand Watershed Management Project India (GEF ID 3471) reported 12,000 families with improved irrigation access, and 36,000 households with increased income in the watershed. Nevertheless, the indirect beneficiaries are much more numerous, especially when taking into account the potential for up-scaling and replication through investments and financial reflows generated by the projects, or the policy innovations and options developed during implementation. For example, the Pakistan Sustainable Land Management Project (GEF ID: 2509) successfully created an enabling environment for SLM as a foundation for scaling-up nationally in all affected districts. This was used as the basis for designing a local level funding mechanism to support SLM actions across the districts (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Proportional representation of land management coverage by production systems



(Note: *Crop and Livestock systems* include all SLM interventions; *Forest landscapes* include areas under restoration and community-based management; *Integrated Systems* includes all other interventions to combat land degradation)

International Waters

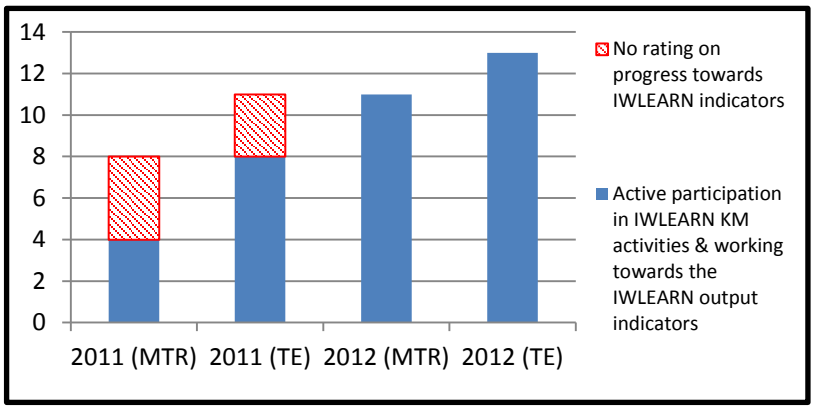
40. This year marks the second year using the new consolidated IW tracking tool. The consolidated tracking tool combines the GEF-3 and GEF-4 tracking tools with GEF-5 objectives into one tracking tool. The consolidated tracking tool can now be completed for all currently

implemented and future GEF IW projects at project milestones - project implementation, mid-term evaluation (MTR), and terminal evaluation (TE). It was designed to allow for comparison with past tracking tool indicators, so that individual project and portfolio progress can be tracked.

41. This year is the first time that the IW focal area has received 100 percent of the tracking tools that were due. For the FY12 AMR report, IW has 79 active projects out of which a total of 11 tracking tools were submitted for projects at MTR and 13 were submitted for projects at TE. Because of the new reporting frequency, adopted in 2011, little long-term analysis of portfolio performance can be made until a baseline is established. However, there are some interesting observations that can be made between projects at MTR and those at TE.

42. In the FY11 PIR/AMR report the IW focal area reported on the IWLEARN indicators and again in FY12 as it is believed that sharing experiences, building capacity and facilitating adult learning, is essential in order to establish sustainable transboundary regional cooperation frameworks on marine and freshwater resource systems. Figure 2 illustrate that 100 percent of submissions have reported some level of engagement on IWLEARN issues, which is an improvement to 2011, where 50 percent of projects at Mid-term were reporting on IWLEARN engagement.

Figure 2. Submitted International Waters Tracking Tools reflect upon the IWLEARN Output Indicators



43. Moving to the new tracking tool has allowed projects to share quantitative stress reduction results for their demo and pilot investments. The results submitted for this FY provide exciting information of which some have been selected and presented below:

(a) Total area under improved management, as a direct consequence of IW investments (for 7 projects) 4,631,189 hectares. Please note that this includes land areas as well as marine areas.

(b) Four projects reported on the stress reduction impacts of the demonstration investments that were implemented. Unfortunately they did not all report on the same parameters, but to the extent possible they have been summed up and presented in Table 9.

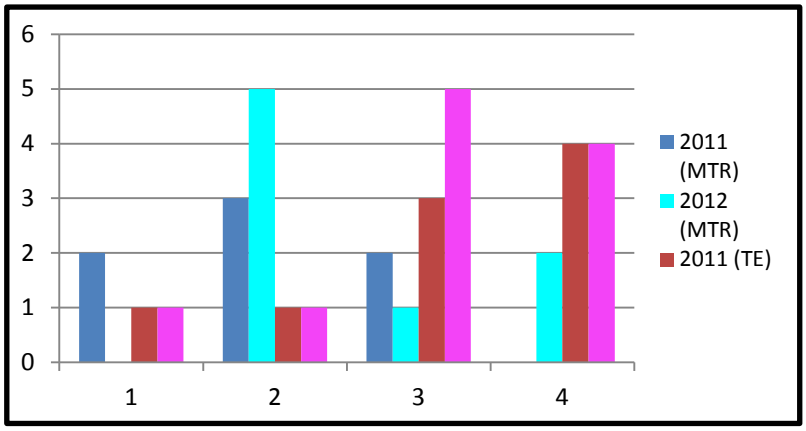
Table 9. Stress reduction results from four demonstration investments

Stress reduction results from four demonstration investments		
Nitrogen t/yr	Phosphorous t/yr	BOD5 t/yr
5509	1730	23859

44. It is important to note that the quantifiable stress reduction results have not been gathered from full scale interventions, but merely from GEF IW smaller demos. Hence, data indicate that if these demonstrations can be upscaled and replicated the impact will be substantial. The premise is that countries should upscale the initial demonstrated methodology.

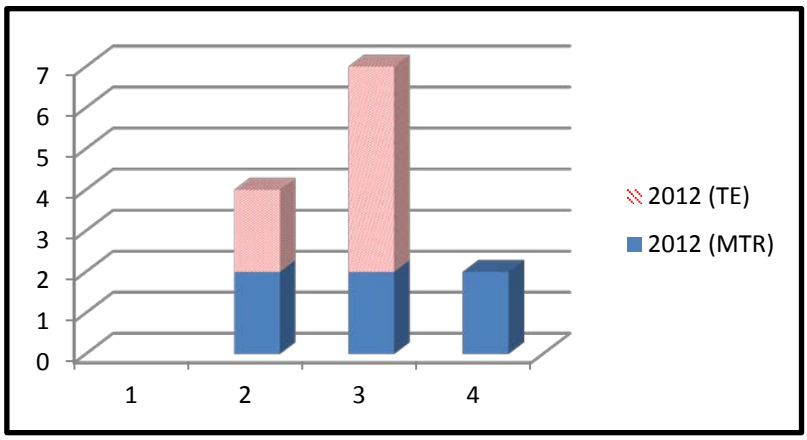
45. Stress Reduction Monitoring (Indicator 13) was commonly reported by both MTR and TE projects. Of the seven MTR projects reporting on this indicator, two have monitoring in place that satisfies some of the project indicators, three have national/regional monitoring in place that does not satisfy project indicators, and two have no monitoring mechanisms in place (Figure 3). However, by TE, this indicator seems to have improved. Of the nine projects reporting on this indicator, four now have mechanisms in place for sustainable long-term monitoring, three have monitoring in place that satisfies some of the project indicators, one has national/regional monitoring in place that does not satisfy project indicators, and one has no monitoring mechanisms in place. This demonstrates how monitoring mechanisms can mature with the project, as legal institutions are established and community ownership is secured.

Figure 3. Distribution on Stress Reduction Ratings (Indicator 13) from the IW Tracking Tool at the two project milestones



46. Another interesting aspect of this year's submission of IW tracking tools is the Inter Ministerial Committees (IMC) that is implemented to facilitate cross-sectoral cooperation within the national ministries, while also ensuring long-term sustainability of the investments. In FY12 a total of 13 tracking tools (both MTR and TE) reported on the progress that the projects have been able to make on the establishment of Inter-Ministerial Committees. As identified in Figure 4, there is a tendency towards projects at Terminal Evaluation have functional IMCs in place.

Figure 4. Distribution of IMCs, Based on their Maturity Level



1 = No IMCs established
2 =IMCs established and functioning in <50 percent of the participating countries
3 = IMCs established and functioning in >50 percent of the participating countries
4 = IMCs established and functioning and formalized thru legal and/or institutional arrangements in most participating countries.

47. However, it is noteworthy that the only two projects that have rated their IMC with a "4", are two projects at Midterm. This could be due to the fact that the tracking tool indicators were developed before the projects at MTR started implementation, and hence it has been possible for the project managers to make sure that these ICMs have been established and are functional, not only as a project output, but as an important national mechanism for collaboration between the line ministries.

48. The PIR/AMR for FY12 reveals that the International Water Focal Area through its investments facilitated Multi-state- cooperation in 5 transboundary water systems (70 percent of replenishment target) resulting in adoption and/or implementation of national/local reforms in 29 countries. Further, Adoption/ Implementation of national/local reforms in 6 large marine ecosystems (100 percent of replenishment target) involving 34 nations have been funded to date. Finally, Multi-state agreements on commitment to join, ecosystem-base action in 7 new water-bodies have been reached (85 percent of replenishment target), involving 16 nations. Please see Table 10 for further information.

Table 10. International Waters Replenishment targets for GEF5

Replenishment Targets for IW GEF-5 (coverage)	
Targets	Council Approved
Co-finance ratio:1:2	GEF $420 Mil
Ob-1 (FRESHWATER):Multi-state- cooperation results in adoption and/or implementation of national/local reforms and successful demos in 50 percent of States in 6-7 transboundary water systems ($130M).	Multi state cooperation in 5 transboundary water systems working with 29 nations.
Ob-2 (MARINE)**:** Adoption/ implementation of national/local reforms in 50 percent of States and demonstrations for at least 50 percent of States in 5-6 LMEs ($180M)	Adoption /implementation of national/local reforms in 6 LMEs involving 34 nations
Ob-3 (FOUNDATION+LEARN): Multi-state agreement on commitments to joint, ecosystem-based action for 7-8 new water bodies with modest demonstrations ($90M) 85 percent IW projects demonstrate active GEF portfolio experience sharing/learning	Multi-state agreement on commitments to joint, ecosystem-based action in 7 new water-bodies involving 16 nations
Ob-4 (ABNJ): 50 percent of demonstrations sustainable within institutions ($20M)	The full indicated investment within ABNJ has been done. However, it is too early to be able to report on the Replenishment target.

Chemicals

49. In FY12, fourteen projects reached mid-term and three projects reached terminal evaluation review in the Chemicals focal area as shown in Table 11. By replenishment phase, twelve are GEF-4 projects while four are for GEF-3 and one is for GEF-5. In terms of the size of the projects, twelve are full-sized projects while five are medium-sized projects.

Table 11. Number of Reports Reviewed in FY12

	Mid-Term Reports	Terminal Evaluation Reports
GEF-3	3 (3)	1 (1)
GEF-4	10 (7)	2 (0)
GEF-5	1 (1)	0 (0)
Total	14 (11)	3 (1)

The number in parenthesis is the number of full-sized projects.

50. All seventeen projects which reached mid-term or terminal review submitted the record of tracking tool or an alternative monitoring. The tracking tool for the Chemicals focal area is composed of eight categories as shown in Table 12.

51. Some projects recorded their achievement in multiple categories. The following paragraphs describe the essence of the reports by category.

Table 12. Number of Reports Reviewed in FY12 by Category

	Category of Tracking Tool	**Mid-Term Reports**	**Terminal Evaluation Reports**
1	National Implementation Plan (NIP) development or NIP update enabling activities	0	0
2	Capacity building	8	1
3	Development of alternatives to DDT for vector control	1	0
4	Reduction of un-intentionally produced persistent organic pollutants (POPs) - Dioxin/Furans	3	1
5	Management and disposal of PCBs	6	0
6	Management and disposal of obsolete pesticides, including POPs	3	0
7	Production, use and phase-out and management of exempted use	1	1
8	"New" POPs	0	0

52. With regard to capacity building, 18 countries received GEF support to build capacity for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention through eight projects. The support for

capacity building includes the establishment of coordination committees and drafting, revising, adoption or implementation of legislative and regulatory measures for environmentally sound management (ESM) of POPs. In addition, the UNIDO global project (GEF ID 4410) is developing guidelines for assisting countries in the preparation and updating of their NIPs. Through the GEF support, more than 2,900 people in total have been trained for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

53. The UNDP DDT reduction project in China (GEF ID 2629), which underwent a mid-term review in FY12, aims to protect the environment from the release of DDT occurring in Dicofol production and consumption. The project has already achieved its target, which reduces the amount of DDT released to the environment via the use of Dicofol production by 95 percent. Through the project, DDT produced and used for Dicofol production has been phased out.

54. To reduce un-intentionally produced POPs (UPOPs), namely Dioxins and Furans, eleven countries received GEF support through four projects. All of the countries have worked on regulatory measures for UPOPs, while the status of implementation varies from drafting to enforcement of the measures. For example, the UNIDO UPOPs reduction project in Vietnam (GEF ID 3011) supported the Vietnamese Government in establishing standards for the waste incineration sector, which will be enforced, especially for new facilities, and draft policy framework for other sectors.

55. Six projects for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) management and disposal in six countries (Belarus, Ghana, Macedonia, Mexico, Philippines, and Uruguay) underwent mid-term review. All the six countries have developed ESM plans of PCBs and/or prepared implementation of the plans. The ESM plans include regulatory measures, monitoring plan and guidelines for labeling and data collection. Table 13 illustrates progress in cumulative PCB disposal. Since those projects are in the middle of implementation, it is premature to discuss the achievement of the targets. The average costs for PCB disposal vary, depending on the type and size to be disposed and countries' situation.

Table 13. Cumulative PCB Disposal for Projects at Mid-term

Indicators	Project Target (tons)	Achieved to date (tons)	Cost ($ per ton)
PCB contaminated oils disposed of, or decontaminated	1620	100	970–6500
PCB capacitors disposed	700	670	1370–4500
PCB contaminated equipment and wastes disposed	4590	570	1650–6500
PCB oils and PCB contaminated equipment under safe storage	3880	3840	2720

56. Three projects for management and disposal of obsolete pesticides in three countries (Belarus, China, and Uruguay) underwent mid-term review. As an example of the GEF support, in China, several technical guidelines have been prepared or revised to be consistent with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention. Table 14 shows project targets and achievements to date in disposal of obsolete pesticides in an environmentally sound manner, including POPs

pesticides. Like PCBs, disposal of obsolete pesticides is in progress, in the middle of the project implementation, and it is premature to discuss the achievement of the targets.

Table 14. Cumulative Obsolete Pesticides Disposal for Projects at Mid-term

	Project Target (tons)	Achieved to date (tons)	Cost ($ per ton)
Obsolete pesticides, including POPs pesticides, disposed of in an environmentally sound manner	11000	3850	1830-6150

57. With regard to production, use and phase-out of POPs, one project underwent mid-term and one underwent terminal evaluation review. The terminal evaluation review for the WB chlordane and mirex elimination project in China (GEF ID 2359) showed the achievement of the project target as shown in Table 15.

58. Through the project, a previous consumption level of 150 tons of chlordane and mirex in three demonstration provinces was completely phased out. Following the demonstration, both production and consumption of chlordane and mirex were totally banned at a national level, leading to the reduction of 450 tons.

Table 15. POPs Chemicals Phased-Out for a Completed Project

	Target reduction (tons)	Achieved to date (tons)
Amount of POPs chemical phased-out from use following demonstration of alternative	150	450

59. On the whole, the mid-term and terminal evaluation reviews in FY12 showed that the GEF supported the countries satisfactorily for their implementation of the Stockholm Convention. The chlordane and mirex elimination project in China (GEF ID 2359) exceeded targets and achieved better results than expected. On the other hand, some projects in the middle of implementation are expected to achieve their targets through continuous effort in the rest of the project duration.

FOCAL AREA LESSONS LEARNED

60. For the AMR FY12, focal area teams combined reviewed over 215 GEF projects that underwent mid-term or terminal evaluation reviews to synthesize portfolio level lessons learned. The Secretariat held an inter-Agency meeting in April 2013 to discuss the preliminary findings. This section contains a summary of the findings from the process and includes highlights of best practices.

Biodiversity

61. This year's biodiversity AMR focused on three areas of analysis: (i) strengthening the assessment of protected area management effectiveness; (ii) assessing successful financing

approaches for protected area systems; and (iii) measuring biodiversity outcomes achieved through biodiversity mainstreaming in policy and sustainable use.

Strengthening the Assessment of Protected Area Management Effectiveness

62. The GEF Biodiversity Focal Area learning missions to Zambia and India, undertaken in 2010 and 2012, found that measurement of biodiversity threat and pressure reduction was the most reliable and least expensive data to collect, which simultaneously served as a valid biodiversity proxy. The missions concluded that although it is easy to imagine how threats could decline in the absence of a change in biodiversity status, it is difficult to envision biodiversity outcomes improving without a decline in threats. Biodiversity status indicators were found not to be as reliable due to a variety of problems with data collection methods and the short duration of GEF projects as well as the slow response of ecosystems and species manifest in response to improved management regimes implemented during a project lifespan. During the missions, it was concluded that the current tool being used by the GEF, the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), failed to adequately capture measures of both biodiversity outcomes and threat reduction and that management effectiveness scores could mask or obfuscate progress, or lack thereof, in threat reduction and improved biodiversity status. In addition, biodiversity outcomes as measured in the METT were not being related to threats identified.

63. Therefore, during the AMR, advantage was taken of a larger sample size of protected area projects, to assess whether this larger cohort refuted or bolstered the findings identified during the Learning Missions to Zambia and India as referenced above. The objective of this targeted analysis was to continue to identify opportunities to improve portfolio-level monitoring of GEF's protected area portfolio and to enhance the reliability of the METT as a proxy of biodiversity status.

64. After reviewing the METTs submitted by 33 protected area projects covering 167 protected area sites and the associated Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), it was concluded that:

(a) While the METT requires projects to identify threats to biodiversity within protected areas and assess them a priority score, the METT fails to systematically join up threat identification with threat reduction responses and indicators.

(b) Projects are employing an array of threat reduction responses, and many are measuring actual threat reduction, but these are often not sufficiently correlated to associated biodiversity status indicators that the project is simultaneously measuring.

(c) Many projects are measuring threat reduction using indicators of progress in reducing threats such as habitat extent, area under protected status, land management plans, etc., which are not actual measures of the reduction of the specific threat itself.

65. Therefore, the analysis of the FY12 protected area cohort supports findings made in the GEF Learning Missions regarding how to improve GEF's monitoring of its protected area projects. For GEF-6, the following improvements will be made to the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool employed by the GEF: a) enhancement of the current threat reduction analysis in the METT to include threat reduction indicators specifically targeted to each threat; and b)

separating the biodiversity outcome question in the METT from the scorecard and treating it as a separate reporting issue. In addition, identification of a menu of threat reduction indicators will be developed for use by project design teams. Going forward, projects will continue to report on outcomes using a qualitative scoring approach; however, this will have to be supported with objective data, which may include a mix of biodiversity status and threat reduction indicators. Many projects are actually collecting biodiversity status data, but this is not clearly linked to the scoring on biodiversity condition in the METT.

Assessing Successful Financing Approaches for Protected Area Systems

66. GEF support to strengthen financial sustainability represents a growing proportion of GEF's investment in protected areas. During this AMR, we analyzed the mechanisms and strategies being used and the real revenue generation potential of each within the context of GEF projects and their often short duration. This is critical as we are seeking to reduce national-level funding gaps in protected area systems.

67. The most interesting finding in our analysis of Protected Area financing is that the prosaic approaches (e.g. improving capture of gate fees and user fees) still predominate protected area financing strategies and that the innovative approaches often being promoted as a solution to fill the conservation financing gap (PES, carbon markets, etc.) are far from being a predominant reality on the ground (Box 1). This is consistent with findings from the AMR for FY11.

68. In addition, within this cohort, the potential of tourism revenues to improve protected area financing was realized in numerous projects. Significant revenue flows from tourism were identified as a critical, but unexploited, component for potential growth in many protected area financing strategies, particularly within protected area systems that have features attractive to national and international tourists. As has been recognized in previous AMR exercises, an overwhelming conclusion from this PIR was that a necessary pre-condition for implementation of sustainable financing strategies for protected area systems is an adequate legal and policy framework and associated governance structures. Many projects during this AMR still identified the obstacle of existing laws and policies that inhibit protected area authorities from determining user-fee policies including how gate and user fees are employed. Very often protected area managers and administrations do not have the authority to apply user and gate fees for actual management and conservation activities, which is a powerful disincentive for protected area managers to advance business planning approaches in support of protected area management.

Box 1. A Summary of Successful Financing Approaches for Protected Area Systems

The completed GEF project, "Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation Capacity in the Forest Protected Area System of Rwanda" (GEF: $5.45 million, co-finance: $7.98 million), implemented by UNDP, increased financial resources during its implementation to help ensure the long-term effective management of the Volcanoes National Park (VNP), a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves covering 16,000 hectares, and Nyungwe National Park (NNP) covering 101,900 hectares.

These two Protected Areas are recognized sites of global importance for their biodiversity and emblematic species like the mountain gorillas in VNP (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) in VNP, and chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) in NNP. These forests and primates are primary sources of tourism revenue and ecological services including watershed protection. Nyungwe National Park provides 60 percent of the country's water supply and is the source of the Nile River. Despite their importance and visibility, the forests protected by these parks remain under threat by increasing human population pressures in the adjacent landscapes around the parks.

This project supported protected area management at three levels. First, at the central government level, the project helped in the preparation of the draft Wildlife Act of 2009, the Biodiversity Policy of 2011, and to strengthen systemic capacities of the PA system. Second, at the local level the project improved planning and implemented co-management approaches within the protected areas to benefit local populations and to exploit win-win opportunities for conservation and local development. Third, the project improved understanding of biodiversity values through applied research, monitoring, and evaluation

The project was very successful in achieving its objectives. First, protected area management effectiveness, as measured by the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), increased in the Volcanoes National Park from a score of 55 to 80 from project inception to project closure. Similarly, in the Nyungwe National Park, the METT score increased from 54 to 75 in the same period. These scores represent 89 percent and 83 percent of the total score possible, respectively, and are indicative of a highly functioning protected area; a significant accomplishment in any circumstances. Second and directly related to the management effectiveness achievements noted above, the project made significant progress in improving the financial sustainability of the two protected areas. Two main sources of revenue increased during the life of the project: Eco-tourism (from $4.9 million in 2006, to $ 11.3 million in 2011), and Government's contributions ($ 416,000 in 2006 to $497,000 in 2011).

The impact of the project on biodiversity status in the Parks was measured through assessments of the population size of key species and impact indicators. In the Volcanoes National Park, the number of Gorillas increased from 380 in 2005 to 480 in 2010 due to reduced threats from local communities.
The 2010 Virunga Massif mountain gorilla census was conducted by the protected area authorities of the bordering three countries of the Virunga Massif (RDC, Uganda and Rwanda) through the Greater Virunga Trans boundary Collaboration. At the national level, there was also an increase in the number of new gorillas in Rwanda's habituated groups on annual basis: 20 in 2008, 19 in 2009, 15 in 2010, 22 in 2011, and 20 in 2012. In the Nyungwe National Park, poaching of chimpanzees was reduced from 189 to 27 between 2007 and 2011.

To secure the long-term conservation of these two national parks there is a need to establish a balance between the conservation and economic goals. Although no co-management projects in the Buffer Zones of the Parks were developed, 11 local enterprises were established as a result of the project. These enterprises should have a positive impact on the stability of the Protected Areas, by reducing potential conflicts between achieving the objectives of local economic development and the parks themselves.

69. Regarding the manner in which the GEF tracks progress in reducing the funding gap in protected area finance projects, a few observations are worth noting. First, all GEF projects apply a rigorous sustainable finance scorecard that was developed by UNDP. The tool is completed thrice during the life of the project: project start-up, project mid-term and at the final

evaluation of the project. This cohort of protected area projects included ten projects that reported on progress in reducing the protected area finance gap and represents the largest AMR portfolio to date that has applied the tool, thus it allowed for a first critical analysis of the tool with a sufficient sample size.

70. We found that the tool itself allows for the first robust economic analysis that many protected area systems have undertaken in such a rigorously logical way. We also found that the tool itself has forced a continuing analysis of actual funding gaps and opportunities for increased revenue flows and in doing so has created the business-planning mentality amongst protected area authorities that has always been the aim of this objective of GEF's protected area strategy.

71. Furthermore, this continued analysis has resulted in funding gaps identified at project inception often growing during the project's implementation as the project conducts more comprehensive analysis on an ongoing basis that is more robust than can be executed during the project design phase. This has resulted in instances where projects have reduced the funding gap when based on the baseline assessment, but by the time of project mid-term or closure, the gap may actually increase during project implementation because of its fluid nature. This requires more careful review and analysis, particularly with regards to why the finance needs may have increased, particularly as it relates to increased threats or new demands on protected area management authorities. In addition, inclusion of a more transparent reporting format on how the financing gap has been reduced during GEF project implementation must be included in a revised Sustainable Finance Scorecard for GEF-6. This implies that protected area system financing approaches supported by GEF will require a longer-term outlook and implementation strategies that include numerous projects over various GEF phases.

Measuring Biodiversity Outcomes Achieved through Sustainable Use and Policy Change

72. GEF's strategy to support biodiversity mainstreaming focuses on the role and potential contributions of both the public and private sector. The strategy aims to strengthen the capacity of the public sector to manage and regulate the management and use of biological diversity in the productive landscape and seascape while also exploiting opportunities to support the production of biodiversity-friendly goods and services by resource managers and users including the private sector.

73. At the project and portfolio level, GEF has been measuring progress in biodiversity mainstreaming by measuring: (i) policy development and implementation; (ii) number of hectares under internationally recognized certification systems; and (iii) market transformation. However, all of these measures assume a positive correlation between the indicator and biodiversity status that we have yet to fully examine. During this year's AMR, we analyzed whether and how policy or sustainable use projects have used biodiversity status indicators to complement existing biodiversity status proxies and to identify good practice examples in the portfolio.

74. In this cohort of biodiversity policy mainstreaming projects (Annex 1), interventions focused on improving 17 policies to be more supportive of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Although progress in policy mainstreaming has historically been slow, of these 17 policies, good progress has been made with 30 percent of policies in advanced stages of implementation (4 and above) and with 70 percent well positioned for implementation (3 and above.) It is important to note that 16 policies are part of projects that are at the mid-term phase

of the project which bodes well for these interventions as they have considerable time left for project implementation (Table 16).

Table 16. Biodiversity Policy Mainstreaming

Policy Stage **Sector**	**(1)** **BD mentioned in sector policy**	**(2) Biodiversity mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation**	**(3) Regulations in place to implement the legislation**	**(4)** **Regulations under implementation**	**(5) Implementation regulations enforced**	**(6) Enforcement of regulations is monitored independently**
Agriculture		X	XX	X		X
Fisheries						
Forestry			X		X	XX
Tourism	X	X	XX			
Wetlands		X				
Mining			X			
Land-use			X			

X indicates no. of policies in this table

75. Project reporting during this year's AMR indicates that this approach to measuring policy mainstreaming is easy to track and is an accurate portrayal of the policy development process in a wide variety of contexts. However, we uncovered little evidence of approaches that are being employed to measure biodiversity status as a result of these policy improvements. Granted that the biodiversity impact will likely be best measured post-project, it is worth noting that this is a gap in project design and monitoring that future biodiversity focal area learning missions could evaluate.

76. Concerning the AMR analysis of projects that are undertaking sustainable use and management of biodiversity without certification, we found that in this year's portfolio, 8.5 million hectares were reported to be under "biodiversity friendly" management, but none of this was certified by an internationally recognized certification system that included biodiversity considerations that would serve as a reliable proxy of improved, or, at the very least, not degraded biodiversity status with the management practices being employed. Surprisingly, particularly when compared with the scientifically robust data collection on species numbers, population densities etc. being employed in GEF's protected area projects, we found a lack of meaningful sustainable use or management indicators being employed when certification is not being used as a proxy. Therefore, going forward, GEF sustainable use or management projects that are not using national and international certification systems as proxies will have to identify objective indicator measures for proposed biodiversity friendly natural resource management.

Regional Approaches to Implementing the Cartagena Protocol

77. Although only a few biosafety projects were part of this year's AMR cohort and no guiding questions were formulated to assess biosafety projects, two regional projects implemented by the World Bank demonstrate the potential utility of regional approaches and merit highlighting in this year's AMR (Box 2). The GEF-4 and GEF-5 biodiversity strategy identified opportunities for regional and thematic approaches for biosafety capacity building and these two projects embody this approach.

BOX 2. A summary of two regional biosafety projects implemented by the World Bank

Two regional biosafety projects in Latin America were completed in 2012: "Biosafety in Centers of Biodiversity" (GEF: $4 million, co-finance: $10 million) and "Regional Biosafety Communications" (GEF: $0.9 million, co-finance: $1.02 million) Both projects were implemented by the World Bank and executed by the Center for International Agriculture (CIAT), and included activities in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Peru.

Focusing on five important crops, the projects strengthened the countries' technical capacities on biosafety. First, the project completed 19 studies on environmental risk assessment and management, and 6 in socioeconomic impact assessment. Second, countries significantly improved their management strategies and corresponding operational guidelines to minimize transgene flow and potential effects of GMOs on non-target organisms for five crops: Maize and cotton (for non-target organisms) in Brazil; rice and cotton (for gene flow) in Costa Rica; maize and potato (for gene flow and non-target organisms) in Peru; cassava (for gene flow) in CIAT and Brazil. Third, the project developed a common methodology to assess socioeconomic impact of GMOs and adapted it in their studies for cotton (Brazil and Colombia), rice (Costa Rica), maize (Brazil and Peru), potato (Peru) and cassava (CIAT).

The project established a platform for South-South learning and knowledge exchange and facilitated the creation of a community of practice on biosafety in Latin America. In Brazil, for example, the project activities mushroomed into a network of more than 100 participating and collaborating organizations thereby facilitating the sustainability of the project's activities. In Colombia, an alliance was established between CORPOICA (Colombian Corporation of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Research) and local Universities. In Costa Rica, the public outreach campaign resulted in an increase in requests for biosafety information and speaking engagements from the project team at the University of Costa Rica. The project used modern methods in its communications efforts launching Facebook pages and posting Youtube videos to complement TV and radio broadcasts to disseminate biosafety information. Through these efforts and stakeholder consultations, the project succeeded in communicating science-based information and in positioning the participating research institutions as trustworthy sources of knowledge on the topic of biosafety.

During the project's final Regional Conference on Biosafety in Cartagena, Colombia June 7-8, 2012, the results of the project were presented to more than 140 participants from the Latin America region during which a strong interest was expressed by the four participating countries (Costa Rica, Peru, Brazil, Colombia) and by other countries in region for scaling up the activities initiated by the GEF project to ensure that the use and transit of GMOs is considered in a wider geographic context. The project demonstrated the utility of regional approaches to biosafety capacity building through which thematic capacity building gaps can be cost-effectively addressed.

Climate Change Mitigation

78. This section of lessons learned in climate change mitigation cluster in FY12 is written in accordance with the "Guiding Questions" that were developed by the GEF Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). These lessons focus on three areas: (i) enhanced impacts and results through improved understanding of market development for climate change mitigation technologies; (ii) enhanced socio-economic impacts and results through improved understanding of synergies and/or tradeoffs of achieving multiple benefits; and (iii) enhanced reliability of GHG reduction accounting through improved estimates and reporting of GHG benefits of climate change mitigation projects.

Understanding of Market Development for Clean Technologies

79. Private sector participation in capital investment, government appropriate policies, and capacity building are the key factors for the development of clean energy technologies in the market. The GEF projects show that where there is sustainable market development for GHG mitigation technologies, there is private sector investment or involvement in the market. However, in order to facilitate private sector investment, the basic policy and regulatory enabling environment, and local commercial banking facilities should be complemented with carefully designed and well-targeted financing support, technical assistance, and capacity building. For example, small-scale renewable energy projects are usually not attractive to international investors, while local private developers including individual households may not have the capacity to handle the upstream risks of market development. Small renewable energy market development stands to benefit from identification and preparation of a batch of bankable projects to attract private investments. Encouraging commercial banks to develop product lines able to address the specific challenges associated with renewable energy business, including flexible terms and appropriate repayment schemes, can be very useful. At least initially, until a significant demand base can be built up in the market, expansion of electricity access to rural areas may not be based purely on commercial principles. In order to allow service providers to deliver new connections and ensure sustainability and affordability of continued service for rural consumers, private service providers should be allowed to recover their costs through a combination of tariffs and government support in the form of concessional debt financing, grants, and subsidies. Private sector parties enter into GHG mitigation technology investment when profits are to be made; and the government needs to create such profit margin in a market and to educate a large number of professionals to do the work on ground.

80. Some successful business models contributed to the continuity of market development and expansion during and after GEF pilots. One of them is cost-shared model. It is suitable to support knowledge transfer and technology improvements for domestic and private manufacturers to reduce their risks by sharing costs in technology and market development. In the early 2000s, for example, building a strong local renewable energy manufacturing industry was a top priority and a key driver for renewable energy development in China. But Chinese wind manufacturers were struggling to produce megawatt-scale wind turbines and secure international quality certification. It was very costly and risky for any individual manufacturer to secure the international quality certification. There was a need for major manufacturers to work together, sharing risks and outcomes. The World Bank used a cost-shared model and established standards, testing, and certification facilities in China. The model successfully promoted the

growth and quality improvement of the Chinese domestic renewable energy manufacturing industries in a cost effective way.

81. Some market development or transformation strategies have been effective. A multi-purpose approach for market development proved to be effective in a World Bank/GEF project (GEFID 943). The project, which blended policy dialogue, technical assistance, and investments through multilateral development banks and GEF funding, is a good conduit for scaling up renewable energy and making transformational changes in client countries. Such multi-purpose approach not only provides just-in-time assistance to the government on policy decision making for renewable energy scaling-up, but also helps troubleshoot and resolve implementation issues for the renewable energy investments for replication and scale-up. This is particularly true at the beginning stage of renewable energy development in a country.

82. A GEF project would have provided more benefits if the project were designed with consideration of forward-moving market transformation in a country. For example, the GEF project (GEFID 1557) was appropriately designed for earlier phases of market transformation in Slovakia in the mid-1990s, but not in a forward-moving way. The project started late in 2005 when Slovakia was already an EU member. The market transformation, including the transformation of financial and public lighting markets, was already rather advanced in the mid-2000s. As such, the GEF project had little impact on market transformational change in the country when it was implemented.

Understanding Synergies of Achieving Multiple Benefits

83. Besides GHG emission reduction, many GEF projects generated synergies in socio-economic benefits. Project arrangements and designs that contributed to the socio-economic benefits in these projects include: (i) A GEF project in Maldives (GEFID 1029) that has built local capacity by training local residents in installing and maintaining the renewable energy systems at their homes. This has saved labor costs of the local households, provided self-employed jobs to the local community, and significantly increased the capability of the local people to access renewable energy. (ii) A GEF project in India (GEFID 1199) that has developed a large number of biomass fired power plants. The biomass energy was not from forests; rather it is from cooperative sugar mills, agro-processors and biomass producers, and distributed and decentralized biomass resources. The project synergies included local air pollution reduction, fossil fuel savings, and local job generations. It provided opportunities for local communities in India to invest in co-generation, biomass gasification and combustion technologies. A total of 28 biomass plants were installed with capacity of 141.2 MW power generation through the project. (iii) A GEF project in India (GEFID 3552) aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions whilst simultaneously supporting the completion of the phase-out of consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances required under the Montreal Protocol. This project is under implementation, and more detailed information will be presented in the future AMRs.

Reliability of GHG Reduction Accounting

84. The received TEs and MTRs do not provide any information on difficulties and challenges of the agencies in using GEF GHG accounting manuals or tracking tools for estimating and reporting carbon benefits. There are several issues related to improving tracking tools. First, the tracking tools provided some useful information on GHG reduction estimation, but they do not provide necessary and sufficient information for the development of the AMR.

For example, the tracking tools should show achievements of GEF projects in countries including policy reforms and market change in the country, energy efficiency improvement in the project scope, share of renewable energy growth in the project area, number of household electrified by the project, lessons learned and experiences gained from the project, etc. The questions listed in the climate change mitigation learning objectives and lessons learned from individual projects should be put in the tracking tools for data collection.

85. Among the 72 reviewed CCM projects for the FY12 AMR exercise, there is no project related to LULUCF. One project (GEFID 3818) is related to SFM, but the SFM project does not have any component in GHG emission reduction. In the future, the GEF MFA projects may need to develop some components that can lead to direct GHG emission reductions.

86. Investments and installations of GHG emission technologies help agencies to reliably estimate and report carbon benefits. But it is not easy to estimate the benefits if the technologies are not installed on ground. Agencies cited challenges in quantifying GHG emission figures before all investment and installations are completed, and did not provide GHG emission reduction data at their mid-term project reviews. In addition, if the objective of a project is to develop new policy or capacity building for a country, it is difficult for agencies to estimate direct GHG emission reductions from the project.

87. In project progress reporting, the MTRs focus on implementation, and TEs focus on achievements. As such, extensive information on gender and indigenous people issues was not found in MTRs. All information presented in the previous sections on gender and indigenous people is extracted from project TE reports. There is a need to remind agencies of addressing gender and indigenous people issues in MTRs.

Climate Change Adaptation

88. The qualitative analysis of CC-A for FY12 is based on the question, how projects in the portfolio contribute to or enable policy changes, or results in physical measures that reduce the risks of climate change.

89. All the projects under implementation or completed in FY12, showed that SPA financing allowed for climate change adaptation measures to be integrated into projects designed through other GEF Focal Areas. Among the SPA projects reviewed, two were international waters focal area projects, one was biodiversity focal frea project and the three were stand-alone adaptation projects.

90. The SPA projects focused on the most vulnerable ecosystems and implemented both policy and physical measures to make the projects climate resilient. Specifically, they have been effective at integrating adaptation measures into natural resource management plans, as in the case of the SPA project in the Caribbean (GEF ID: 2552). The results show that these projects were also effective in supporting local investments such as rain water harvesting, desalinization plants, upgrading of weather stations and dyke construction.

91. SPA projects partnered with a range of stakeholders on the ground, including national and local government bodies, NGOs, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, and the private sector. In the case of Albania (GEF ID: 3415), for example, the project partnered with two local environmental NGOs to conduct awareness raising activities on climate change. In Uruguay (GEF ID: 3134), the capacity building process conducted by the

project at the Laguna de Rocha pilot site resulted in several partnerships between various stakeholders at the local and national level.

Land Degradation

92. The lessons based on the GEF-5 LDFA learning objectives are summarized below.

Measurement of Agreed GEBs of SLM at Different Scales (site / farmscale, landscape / watershed, national, regional)

93. The portfolio of projects and programs implemented under the LD focal area strategy is expected to contribute to the following agreed global environmental benefits from implementation of SLM interventions: (i) improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services; (ii) reduced GHG emissions from agriculture, deforestation and forest degradation and increased carbon sequestration; and (iii) reduced vulnerability of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystems to climate change and other human-induced impacts. However, as was the case with the FY2011 project cohorts, there are still challenges with selecting and applying indicators for portfolio level monitoring of these agreed GEBs. For example, carbon gains are mentioned in most projects, but hardly measured. Only a total of 145,768 tons of CO2eq sequestration was measured and reported, largely through a single project. In Cameroon, it was noted that the micro-projects would allow fixing an average of 2.1 tons and 3.4 tons of CO2eq per hectare and per year for the "land under agroforestry farming systems" and "pasture lands for cattle production under fodder". This remains a challenge to be addressed as a priority for future AMRs while the focal area tracking tool evolves as the standard for portfolio monitoring.

Tools for Monitoring and Measurement of Agreed GEBs

94. Evidence presented in the project cohorts suggests that more efforts are now being made to quantify GEBs related to carbon sequestration. For example, the project #2549 Cameroon reported carbon gains calculated using the different modules of the FAO EX-ACT tool and #2669 Albania measured carbon sequestration with a sample plot base methodology. However, GEBs related land improvement and sustainability are still reported without a clear and consistent method. For example, an estimated 223,000 tons of avoided soil erosion was reported, with no indication of how this was quantified. This makes it difficult to present meaningful aggregation of quantified GEBs at portfolio level, which however, is expected to improve in the future with a more consistent reporting through tracking tools.

Linking the Agreed GEBs to Project-level Impacts at the Different Scales

95. There is increasing evidence between SLM interventions and project level impacts on livelihoods. This is demonstrated through the measures of socio-economic benefits and the numbers of beneficiaries directly targeted by the cohort of projects. An even greater number of beneficiaries are likely through scaling-up efforts, investments and financial reflows generated by the projects, or the policy innovations and options developed during implementation. For example, achievements with improving irrigation infrastructure are important for sustainability of the production systems where this is key to SLM. Hence, such projects also report increases in income opportunity for land users.

96. The Cameroon Sustainable Agropastoral & Land Management (World Bank, GEF ID: 2549) reported increased yields due to improved agronomic practices (e.g. maize in association with nitrogen-fixing legume species such as cowpeas or Soybeans), integrated crop-livestock farming systems (e.g. organic manure used as fertilizing inputs), agro-forestry practices improving soil fertility (e.g. fertilizing vegetal species used in association with crops), and reduced soil erosion and reduced soil fertility mining from conservation measures to contain water run-off. The increased yield is translated in the improvement of welfare at the household level, due to improved revenues and food security, hence helping to reduce poverty and tackle education and health priority expenditures. These socio-economic and livelihood impacts can also serve as incentives for land users to invest is SLM interventions as a long-term priority.

Major Tradeoffs and Synergies Associated with Generating Ecosystem Services from SLM Projects in Different Production Systems

97. As with the previous fiscal year, no specific tradeoffs are highlighted in the FY12 cohort of MTRs and TEs. Because of the likelihood for SLM outcomes that generate ecosystem service benefits to create new pressures in the production systems, it remains crucial that such tradeoffs be tracked at portfolio level to foster innovations in the project approach. Efforts should be made to ensure that future MTRs and TEs specifically identify all potential tradeoffs and clarify how they are addressed as part of the overall project approach for ensuring long-term sustainability of GEBs. With respect to synergy, the MTRs and TEs submitted for FY12 did not specifically report on achievements, although successes such as increased yields and income are in fact incentives for land users to harness synergies in SLM.

GEF Catalytic Effect in SLM Projects with Respect to Scaling-up and Replication

98. For the FY12, the GEF catalytic role was manifested in three major ways: potential investments and financial reflows for SLM, policy innovations and options designed to remove barriers for SLM, and mobilization of diverse stakeholders to support SLM at multiple scales. These remain important contributions of the GEF in light of the need to achieve transformational impact at scale. The Pakistan Sustainable Land Management Project (UNDP, GEF ID: 2509) was focused specifically on establishing the foundations for scaling-up SLM in affected provinces. The TE for the project noted this aspect as satisfactory because of the participation of multiple stakeholders during implementation, innovative/new ideas such as the development of community-based SLM funds and devising village land use plans, and gaining trust of the Provincial governments to contribute co-financing for the Pilot and Up-scaling Phases.

99. In Senegal (GEF ID: 2268) and Namibia (GEF ID: 3355), the dialogue between users as herder and farmers has been successfully institutionalized through the implementation of forums for integrated resource management in Namibia or the implementation of grazing corridors and community reserves in Senegal.

Knowledge to Advance our Understanding of the Obstacles Faced by Projects During Implementation

100. In general, the FY12 cohort of project implementation reports reflects consistency with established best practices for SLM. From development of land use plans to use of micro-projects for supporting grassroots action, these practices are helping to reinforce the role and importance of SLM in environment and development. The FY2011 synthesis mainly highlighted how the

practices were being applied in the context of Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM), including emerging lessons from projects visited as part of the focal area learning. With stand-alone LD focal area projects well represented in the portfolio of projects under implementation, it is likely that SLM best practices will become gradually institutionalized in countries affected by land degradation.

101. The FY12 portfolio includes several important aspects that have been highlighted as follows: mobilizing grassroots ownership, strengthening local level governance, integrating SLM and renewable energy, and targeted innovations in desert ecosystems.

SLM Can be Strengthened through Mechanisms for Increased Local level Governance

102. It is becoming increasingly apparent that grassroots engagement in SLM can benefit immensely from rules and regulations established at local level. Although it varies from country to country, such efforts enable local communities to have greater control over SLM practices that are appropriate to their context.

103. In Kazakhstan, for example, the project on Sustainable Rangeland Management for Rural Livelihood and Environmental Integrity (UNDP, GEFID: 3235) resulted in the approval and adoption of a specific decree under the Land Code related to the efficient use of agricultural lands and pastures. Grazing rules for rangelands for villages involved in the project were approved by the Pasture Committees, and agreements signed between Akimat, Pasture Committees and pasture users based on these rules. Through the Multi-country Capacity Building Project (UNDP, GEFID: 3231), efforts were made to mainstream these governance systems under the Central Asia Countries Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (CACILM). In other projects, such as the Pakistan Sustainable Land Management Project (UNDP, GEFID: 2509), land use planning at local level is used to establish agreements on types of practices and user rights. These are important steps toward addressing the crucial need of secure tenure for SLM.

Mobilizing Grassroots Ownership of Projects is Key to SLM Implementation

104. Beyond the rules and regulations for SLM, SLM implementation also depends on strong ownership by communities. This can be manifested in their roles and commitments made with respect to addressing the land degradation problem through collective action. The FY12 cohort of projects includes several best practice examples for mobilizing grassroots ownership for SLM. In Cameroon Sustainable AgroPastoral and Land Management Project (World Bank, GEFID: 2549) it is noted that beneficiaries demonstrated good ownership of on-farm technologies introduced in the North and Adamaoua regions (provinces). As a result, there was reduction in transhumance and settling of nomadic pastoralists (Mbororo) due to forage crops introduced in rural areas that ensure adequate availability of forage for animals throughout the year. Furthermore, farmer-grazer conflicts in the use of the rural land were reduced because crops, animals and trees were successfully integrated in the agro-silvopastoral systems. In Senegal, the Sustainable Land Management Project (World Bank, GEFID: 3385) is mobilizing ownership among women leaders of producers' organizations by focusing on SLM technologies that address women needs (e.g. biogas, improved furnaces, fruit-trees plantation). As a result, the women groups are now able to request land from the local authorities for their own fruit-trees and vegetable production.

Integration of SLM and Renewable Energy Can Generate Win-win Opportunities for Local Communities

105. Because of the links between biomass energy and land degradation, SLM is useful for exploring win-win opportunities in rural areas. The FY12 project cohorts include several best practice examples of how such a win-win efforts can be achieved at scale. The project on Promoting Sustainable Land Management in the Oasis Ecosystems of Mauritania (IFAD, GEFID: 3379) provided more than 250 wells with solar equipment and implementation of thresholds for bank protection and groundwater recharge. The Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project in Swaziland project (IFAD, GEFID: 3390) promoted fuel efficiency and use of alternative energy resources, while in India, the Uttarakhand Watershed Management (World Bank, GEFID: 3471) more than 3,000 households have partly switched to use of Pine Briquette stove to reduce their dependency on forest for fuel wood.

SLM Innovations Enhance Sustainability of Unique Desert Oases Ecosystems

106. The oases ecosystems are important for production of high value crops, such as Date Palms, but are also highly vulnerable to desertification. Efforts to implement SLM innovations to combat desertification in these fragile agro-ecologies in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region are beginning to generate some useful lessons. The project on Promoting Sustainable Land Management in the Oasis Ecosystems of Mauritania (IFAD, GEFID: 3379) particularly tackled the risk of sand dune expansion, which is a threat to the oasis. The project is promoting sand dune fixation as be fight against the bust practice to arrest the burial of Date Palm groves in the oases. Together with additional SLM practices to reduce soil degradation and improve water management, the experience will be of immense importance to other countries in the region where Date Palm is a high value crop.

International Waters

107. This year's International Waters AMR has identified three main issues from which lessons learned could positively influence future project design and implementation, namely Integrated Water Resource Management, Private Sector Engagement and advanced Knowledge Management. It is based on 13 Terminal Evaluations and 11 Mid-term Evaluations.

Integrated water Resource Management

108. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) provides a framework and a set of methodologies that enables stakeholders in a basin to make informed choices about the management of their freshwater resources on local, national and regional levels. International Waters projects apply the IWRM framework in a number of widely different geographical and political settings, for example:

Water Security in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

109. Significant progress has been made in testing technologies related to overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in vulnerable surface and groundwater basins in SIDS in the face of increasing climatic variability and change. Furthermore, capacity building for creation of national cross-sectoral IWRM coordinating committees in Pacific, Caribbean and African SIDS has led to strengthened formal dialogue on water issues amongst sectors. GEF support also has led to increase of community engagement in actions to reduce vulnerability of water resources.

Community-based Actions

110. In order to reach sustainable solutions, the Pacific SIDS IWRM project (Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries – UNDP/UNEP) has introduced the "from Community to Cabinet" concept. As an example, sustainable forest and land management practices have been established and successfully trialed with landowners to reduce runoffs and sediment loads in participating countries. These participatory catchment management strategies have been implemented and tested in Palau and Fiji and - through increasing recharge and decreasing pollution loads - also led to increased access to safe water supply and sanitation. Pollution discharges were significantly reduced due to project and co-funded activities in seven countries (Nauru, Palau, RMI, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) reducing impacts on river systems, ground water and coastal zones. This on-the-ground work was supported by legislative measures to protect the quality of water resources. Over 3,200 ha of land were protected from development pressures in catchments in Samoa and Federal States of Micronesia, with work ongoing to protect a further 5,000 ha in Federal States of Micronesia, Palau and Vanuatu. Furthermore, domestic water demand was reduced in Tuvalu, in the Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru and Tonga through the installation of composting toilets. It is due to the application of the "from Community to Cabinet" concept that the Pacific SIDS have been leading IWRM approaches in SIDS.

Application of IWRM Principles to Facilitate Modern Water Management

111. A project in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia (Neretva-Trebisnjica Management Project - WB) is a unique working platform for the governments involved to modernize their water management practices. Firstly, the River Basin Management Plan, a key output, is now generally considered a 'blueprint' to carry out relatively robust and European Union-compliant basin management plans. It is also the first plan that is being drafted at detailed level for a transboundary river in the region. Secondly, the project has furnished the funds and the rationale for the water agencies to start growing in their roles as river basin managers. The agencies have learned how to form partnerships with municipalities and industries to jointly finance and implement urgently needed wastewater collection and treatment. Finally, the studies conducted under the project propose how to address trade-offs between water use for hydropower, agriculture, wetlands, and flood protection. Thus, the project is spearheading the introduction of modern water management in the region, fosters the consensus that cooperation is necessary among sectors and countries, and creates a strong support for the governments to attain the high management standards set by the EU Water Framework Directive.

Private Sector Engagement

112. The IW portfolio has been engaging with several key industries in order to create a political enabling environment for private sector investments. GEF support has catalysed private sector engagement ranging from small scale investments at project sites to major transformational global investments.

113. Enabling Environment. The GloBallast project (Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries to Reduce the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms in Ships' Ballast Water – UNDP) serves as a model for catalysing transformational change in shipping as a critical ocean-related industry. This IMO/UNDP project has emerged as the most financially catalytic investment in GEF International Waters history, with expected leverage of financial resources

exceeding $35 billion as the Ships' Ballast Water Convention enters into force and industry moves towards compliance. As of October 2012, with catalytic support from the GloBallast project, 36 countries have ratified the Convention representing 29 percent of global ship tonnage of the required 35 percent to come into force. The Convention is expected to enter into force in 2013.

114. Testing and Demonstrating Technologies. GEF investment in piloting new technologies with the private sector has proven to be an effective way for mainstreaming environmental sustainability considerations into private sector business strategies as demonstrated by the Mediterranean TEST project (Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology in the south Mediterranean Region - UNIDO). The benefits of the TEST project at the management and strategic levels resulted in the adoption of new visions and policies by top management, as well as in the implementation of more environmentally friendly management systems, e.g. ISO 14001. The initial GEF investment and results will be replicated and up-scaled through a regional project with support from the EU.

Knowledge Management

115. One central function of the International Waters focal area is to facilitate knowledge sharing and portfolio learning. Hence, the GEF IW focal area has been continuously building up the IW:LEARN function, which has become instrumental in harnessing good practices and lessons learned while providing a framework for continuing knowledge management. In support of capturing portfolio learning, several other investments have continuously increased the portfolio's understanding of present and future issues.

116. One example of such a targeted knowledge management investment is the IWSCIENCE project (Enhancing the Use of Science in International Waters Projects to Improve Project Results, UNEP). This project was focused on enhancing the use of science in the GEF IW focal area to strengthen priority setting, knowledge sharing and results-based, adaptive management in on-going and future projects. The project produced a synopsis of the science emerging from the IW portfolio of projects and classified its findings according to transboundary IW water body types. It created a knowledge management system, a fully integrated relational database of IW documents and a suite of learning networks and communication tools. This powerful tool made the synopsis and analysis of approximately 5,500 documents possible while capturing new knowledge and review insights of scientific working groups facilitated by the project.

117. As part of the Secretariat's monitoring function for improved RBM and for the purpose of learning, the Secretariat should work more closely with agencies on learning from supervision missions to better understand and address bottlenecks for achieving project outcomes and impacts.

118. The projects underlying the FY12 AMR report reached 100 percent compliance in reporting on IW: LEARN output indicators enabling overall IW Knowledge Management advancements. This is a strong indication that the IW focal area requirement to allocate at least 1 percent of project budgets to IW: LEARN activities have been effective.

Chemicals

119. Based on the learning objectives and guiding questions, this year's chemicals focal area findings have focused on lessons learned concerning the three aspects: (i) requisites for recipient

countries to establish or revise its national approach to sound chemicals management (SCM); (ii) key elements to ensure the sustainability of GEF project outcomes; and (iii) barriers affecting GEF project implementation and approaches to remove them. In fact, one aspect is related to another; for example, removing the barriers against project implementation is indispensable to ensuring the project sustainability. Lessons learned through mid-term and terminal evaluation reports are highlighted below.

Requisites for Countries to Establish their SCM Approaches

120. The goal of the GEF chemicals projects and programs is to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment. To achieve this goal, it is critical for recipient countries to establish or revise its national approach to SCM. Through the evaluation reports for FY12 AMR, three major requisites for countries have been identified, which are: (i) country's ownership and strong commitment to SCM; (ii) role of technical experts and stakeholder involvement; and (iii) adequate monitoring capacity.

121. The first important requisite for recipient countries to establish its SCM approach is the country's ownership and strong commitment to SCM of harmful chemicals. In particular, the incorporation of POPs reduction and Stockholm Convention implementation issues in the national and municipal development programs, including regulations and guidelines, indicates high country ownership. A successful example is the World Bank Chlordane and Mirex Elimination Project in China (World Bank, GEF ID: 2359) which aimed to eliminate two new POPs (chlordane and mirex) in termite control. Based on the integrated pest management (IPM) demonstration effects produced by the GEF project, the Government of China decided to completely ban the production and consumption of chlordane and mirex nationwide (Box 3).

Box 3. Demonstration of Alternatives to Chlordane and Mirex in Termite Control

The WB project aimed to eliminate two new POPs (chlordane and mirex) in termite control in the demonstration area through integrated pest management (IPM) and to develop a national replication program for complete phase-out of chlordane and mirex in China. The IPM demonstration effects (including pilot use of bait systems, training provided and policy reforms initiated) were produced at the early stage of project implementation. Based on the effects, the Government of China decided to completely ban the production and consumption of chlordane and mirex nationwide, resulting in total elimination of the two POPs (450 tons). The project provided assurance that it was possible to maintain a termite control level by using newly developed IPM technologies and chemicals.

122. Second, the importance of technical experts for SCM is highlighted as well as stakeholder involvement. The role of technical experts, especially the ones working in the field, and their proper communication with the national and local governments allows a quick transfer of knowledge. Moreover, a comprehensive stakeholder involvement, including government, technical entities, local authorities, private sector, NGOs and international community, are conducive to SCM. For example, a sound and coordinated relationships among the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment is crucial for sustainability of best practices and technologies for health care waste management and disposal (UNDP, GEF ID: 1802).

123. Third, SCM should be based on sound scientific foundation. Adequate monitoring (e.g. sampling, monitoring and analysis of chemicals) and providing the information for decision making is an essential part of SCM. Hence, training and upgrading of skills and capacities of laboratories and research institutions are required to catch up with and maintain international standards of chemicals analysis as well as adequate equipment.

Key Elements to Ensure the Sustainability of Project Outcomes

124. With scarce public finances, the GEF projects should ensure the sustainability of project outcomes in recipient countries. In this regard, some evaluation reports suggested to maintain and update the knowledge of technical-level personnel involved in the projects. The mid-term evaluation report of the UNIDO UPOPs reduction project in Vietnam (UNIDO, GEF ID: 3011) recommends training and upgrading skills and capacities periodically through refreshing courses and continuous professional advice. Likewise, the GEF projects should be a trigger to raise the standards of stakeholders (e.g. national and local governments, private sector, NGOs etc.) in their knowledge and understanding on SCM.

125. As well as human resources, it is important to update technical information obtained in the GEF projects. For example, three PCB reduction and elimination projects in Ghana, Macedonia and Armenia (UNDP, GEF ID: 2785; UNIDO, GEF ID: 2875; and UNIDO, GEF ID: 3571) created databases of PCB-inventory. These databases should be updated continuously for further actions by the countries. Furthermore, the terminal evaluation report of the World Bank Chlordane and Mirex Elimination Project in China (World Bank, GEF ID: 2359) recommended that a comprehensive and realistic procedure to phase-out or reduce subsidies to cover incremental costs should be integrated in the project design to sustain the outcomes of the project.

Barriers Affecting Project Implementation and Approaches to Remove Them

126. Some barriers have affected project implementation. For on-going and future projects, it is useful and essential to analyze the causes of the barriers and find out approaches to remove them. The mid-term and terminal evaluation reports submitted for the FY12 AMR identified delays in fund transfer and changes from project designs as major barriers against project implementation.

127. Some projects suffered from delays in project implementation mainly due to delays in funds transfer, leading to late availability of project fund to undertake timely project activities. In addition, some activities at the early phase of project implementation, including selection of consultants and demonstration cities through bidding processes, took more time than was foreseen in the project document. To overcome these barriers, the project management units are required to closely monitor their project management process properly and regularly, in particular, its disbursement and procurement action, to improve on its project management efficiency. If necessary, the project management units should provide guidance to adjust the production of the outputs.

128. As well, changes from project designs affected project implementation. These include changes of: project sites; applied technologies; and execution modality. The UNDP DDT Reduction Project in China (UNDP, GEF ID: 2629) presents a case of applied technologies. The project focus shifted from demonstrating one single alternative IPM technology to diversifying IPM technologies during the implementation stage because of overoptimistic cost estimation of

new technologies. With regard to execution modality, the UNDP Global Health-Care Waste Management Project (UNDP, GEF ID: 1802) changed it from a direct execution in the project design to a national execution modality, creating delays and misunderstanding in the project implementation, especially at the initial stage. While these changes are sometimes inevitable, the project management units are expected to go through enough discussion and negotiation with project stakeholders in order to mitigate the adverse effects of the changes. At the same time, it should be noted that changes from project designs could positively affect project implementation in some cases.

129. In summary, valuable lessons have been learned for the chemicals focal area by the mid-term and terminal evaluation reports submitted for the FY12 AMR. These lessons should be reflected in the project formation in the rest of GEF-5 and development of GEF-6 strategy.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN GEF PROJECTS

130. Based on the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming, which was adopted in 2011, and following the practice since the last AMR in FY11, the GEF Secretariat has analyzed how gender issues are addressed and integrated in GEF projects through information provided through the annual monitoring review process. A total of 215 project implementation reports (PIRs) of projects at mid-term or completion in FY12 were reviewed across all focal areas (Annex 1). It is important to note that this analysis is limited through the review of the PIRs, Mid-Term Evaluation Reports, and Terminal Evaluation Reports of the projects.

131. While the degree of relevance of gender dimensions in GEF-financed projects vary depending on the focal area and its objective, the GEF recognizes that gender equality is an important goal in the context of the project that it finances, as it advances both the GEF's goals for attaining global environmental benefits and the goal of gender equity and social inclusion.

Table 17. Gender Mainstreaming in Reviewed GEF Projects

Focal Area	Number of projects reviewed	Number of projects that addressed gender issues[12]
Biodiversity	72	27
Climate Change (incl. MFAs[13])	67	6
International Waters (incl. MFAs)	27	5
Land Degradation (incl. MFAs)	31	13
Chemicals	18	3
Total	**215**	**54**

132. Among the total 215 projects that were analyzed across the focal areas for this AMR FY12, fifty-four projects included specific information related to gender. The inclusion of gender specific information was stronger in biodiversity and land degradation focal area projects,

[12] This includes PIRs that included any description related to consideration and approaches on gender mainstreaming. These descriptions included: gender analysis undertaken during project preparation and/or implementation, gender-disaggregated indicators, approaches to ensure participation of both men and women in project activities (e.g. training, meeting, etc), project staffing (e.g. recruiting women staff) and others.

[13] 'MFAs' stands for Multi-focal Area projects. The key focal area that financed the MFA project has reviewed the concerned PIR of the project. There is no double counting of projects in the case of those that were reviewed by multiple focal areas.

as they focused on on-the-ground activities in the local communities, where both women and men play a key role in managing natural resources. Among the focal area portfolio, about 38 percent of the biodiversity and land degradation PIRs addressed some approach to mainstream gender in project implementation, while it was about 10-18 percent for other focal areas.

133. The role and involvement of women was prominent in natural resources management programs and projects. Gender mainstreaming was particularly strong among projects related to sustainable use of natural resources management, including medicinal plants, water and forest management projects. In the case of biodiversity project in Lebanon, the Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Production Processes Project (UNDP, GEF ID: 3418) has proactively engaged women in strengthening conservation and sustainable use of medicinal and aromatic plant species through improved supply chain management in four pilot sites. The socio-economic survey, including gender analysis that was conducted during project preparation revealed that the role of women in medicinal plant management differs from one area to another in Lebanon. In some areas, only women collect plants from the wild, while in other places, only men collectors were present. However, primary processing of plants, including cleaning and drying, are predominantly undertaken by women across Lebanon. The project through its activities has engaged in building awareness, knowledge, and skills of local women to take a stronger role within the medicinal and aromatic plants and its value chain management. The project has also included provision to have a Gender Mainstreaming Specialist amongst the project implementation team to ensure implementation and monitoring of related activities. Approximately 70 percent of the project's direct beneficiaries are identified as women, and they are more confident and willing to uptake responsibilities to sustainably use medicinal and aromatic plant species that are of global significance.

134. Among the international waters portfolio, some projects have systematically included gender assessment as part of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, through which the water-related environmental issues and problems are identified. As a result of the assessment, thematic report related to gender has been prepared, and relevant training and awareness raising activities towards both men and women have been conducted.

135. While not many projects under the climate change portfolio addressed gender issues (6 out of 67 projects), several renewable energy projects have identified its linkages in project implementation. Among the six projects that addressed gender issues, five were renewable energy projects. Electricity generated by renewable energy sources has not only benefited women to reduce women's workload, but also created new job opportunity by being employed at renewable energy technology manufacturer.

136. Examples from the climate change portfolio include the Renewable Energy for Rural Economic Development Project in Sri Lanka (World Bank, GEF ID: 1545), which brought about profound lifestyle changes to rural communities and families, particularly women, by making housework easier and convenient through off grid electrification. Further, the level of social interaction of women within communities increased with electricity supply, which contributed for social capital development. Another example is the China-GEF Renewable Energy Scale-up Program (World Bank, GEF ID: 943), which established an enabling environment for large-scale development of renewable energy in China. By 2008, the project has contributed in creating employment of over 1.12 million people for renewable energy industry, of which equal number

of men and women were employed. It is expected that additional 100,000 jobs are created each year.

137. In the chemicals focal area projects, women have actively engaged through management of Persistent Organic Pollutants, including awareness raising and capacity building activities. In the case of the Improvement of DDT-based Production of Dicofol and Introduction of Alternative Technologies in China (UNDP, GEF ID: 2629), the project has addressed concerns of vulnerable groups, including women farmers and workers, to assess and strengthen capacity to reduce and eliminate the DDT. The project has ensured women's participation in related training and capacity building activities. Further, the project is planning to develop new activities to benefit and protect the health of women farmers and children through training on preventive health care and enhance access to health care services. In addition to the GEF Focal Area projects, gender differentiated interventions and capacity-building activities that include female participation are also essential elements in projects under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).[14] During FY12, 25 out of 37 LDCF/SCCF projects addressed gender concerns, either by conducting vulnerability or gender needs assessments, using gender differentiated indicators, or including women as key project stakeholders. For example, the LDCF project in Niger (GEF ID: 3916) is engaging women in improved gardening practices by providing drought-resilient seed varieties and enclosed gardening spaces. These activities are allowing women to generate sufficient incomes for their families.

138. While there is interesting work being undertaken to integrate gender in GEF projects, the Secretariat found that project reports often lack information on the gender related results, including progress made on the engagement and impact of the project activities towards both women and men with gender disaggregated indicators. For example, among the 27 biodiversity focal area projects that addressed activities and approaches towards gender mainstreaming, only 14 of them included gender disaggregated indicators or reporting. Most of these gender disaggregated indicators were related to number or percentage of women and girls participation in awareness raising and natural resources management training programs. Only a few projects reported on the results, such as increased income level of women, through these project activities.[15]

139. While recognizing that gender issues are not equally relevant to all projects, the Secretariat and the Agencies will further explore how project results and progress related to gender could be better designed and reported, particularly for those projects where gender mainstreaming is highly relevant. Together with the Agencies, the Secretariat will assess, within the context of Agencies' policies and strategies on gender mainstreaming, the feasibility of incorporating gender-specific outcomes and outputs, along with gender-disaggregated indicators into project results frameworks.

140. In relation to this effort, the Secretariat has also conducted a learning mission on gender mainstreaming in July 2012, and reviewed a portfolio of GEF projects in Cambodia that are implemented by UNDP. The mission has generated valuable lessons and best practices on how to systematically mainstream gender at both portfolio and project levels, particularly through

[14] For more information on gender mainstreaming under the LDCF and SCCF, see: GEF/LDCF.SCCF.14/05, *"FY12 Annual Monitoring Report for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund"*
[15] China (PMIS 1319), Nepal (PMIS 1217), and Tajikistan (PMIS 1854) projects

introducing appropriate gender assessment and planning, gender-disaggregated indicators, and awareness raising and capacity building of project staff. The Secretariat will continue to undertake such periodic reviews and highlight best practices in mainstreaming gender aspects during project implementation and explore feasibility of including gender disaggregated indicators within GEF-6 focal area results frameworks and projects, where relevant.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES INVOLVEMENT

141. Based on the GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, and as a continued practice since the AMR FY11, the Secretariat has also conducted analysis of indigenous peoples involvement in its projects. Among the total of 215 projects that were analyzed across all focal areas through the AMR FY12 process, only eleven projects explicitly involved indigenous peoples and reported on that involvement through the PIRs. All eleven projects were biodiversity projects, and there were no land degradation, climate change, international waters, and chemicals projects that explicitly involved indigenous peoples.

142. There is a significant difference in the number of projects that involved indigenous peoples between this and last year's AMR analysis. During the AMR exercise last year, about 20 percent (29 out of 151 projects) of the cohort of projects that were analyzed addressed indigenous peoples involvement. However, this year, only five percent of the projects involved indigenous peoples. As the GEFSEC analyzes only the PIRs of the projects that are at mid-term or completion during the concerned year, it is not possible to determine the reason behind the difference or assess the trend.

143. Among the eleven biodiversity focal areas projects that involved indigenous peoples, six of them focused on protected area management[16] and five projects on sustainable use.[17] The indigenous communities were involved in the biodiversity projects as important landholders and users as well as holders of traditional knowledge on natural resource management. In the case of Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plan Diversity Project in India (UNDP, GEF ID: 1156), selected tribal population from the project sites have been involved in the documentation of traditional knowledge related to the medicinal plants, as well as training on sustainable harvesting, vegetation monitoring, scientific identification of medicinal plants, and provisions of biodiversity act for conservation.

144. In addition, under the Mainstreaming Market-Based Instruments for Environmental Management Project in Costa Rica (World Bank, GEF ID: 2884), one of the targets of the project was to have contracts for payment for environmental services with the indigenous peoples' owned lands, and the project has exceeded the original target and covered over 42,736 ha (against the 25,125 target). Conscious efforts were made by the GEF Agency to monitor and assess the social impacts of the payment for environmental services program towards the Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups, through systematic documentation and information.

[16] Projects in Namibia (GEF ID: 2492), Nicaragua (GEF ID: 2702), Russian Republic (GEF ID: 1177), Regional (GEF ID: 1095), Congo DR (GEF ID: 2100), and Chile (GEF ID: 1207).
[17] Projects in Costa Rica (GEF ID: 2884), India (GEF ID: 1156), Brazil (GEF ID: 1091), Indonesia (GEF ID: 1829), and Global (2127).

145. The Protected Areas Management Project in Valdivian rainforest in Chile (UNDP, GEF ID: 1207)[18] also demonstrated strong focus on indigenous peoples involvement by having a key component on indigenous people-managed protected areas, while large area of underrepresented forest ecosystem falls within the indigenous-owned land. Under the project, the indigenous community of Melillanca Guanqui has established a 123-ha park within their territory, and developed ecotourism initiatives with active involvement of indigenous women.

146. The PIRs that the GEF Secretariat reviewed provided some useful information, particularly on relevant activities and number of indigenous peoples participating in various project activities. However, besides a few exception, most of them lacked information on concrete results related to indigenous peoples (e.g. socio-economic status, capacity development, etc), and their contribution towards the overall project outcomes, as they were either not part of the projects' results framework with specific indicators, or not systematically reported through the PIRs. For projects with substantial involvement of Indigenous Peoples, it would be important to consider outcome-level results indicators related to Indigenous Peoples at the project design stage.

147. The GEF continues to recognize the important role and valuable contribution of indigenous peoples in safeguarding the global environment, particularly in certain thematic and geographic portfolio. Based on the GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples that was adopted in 2012, the Secretariat will continue to review and enhance GEF monitoring systems to track the effectiveness of the implementation of GEF Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines related to Indigenous Peoples, and the level of engagement of Indigenous Peoples in GEF projects and processes, in the context of the GEF Results Based Management Framework, and the GEF Annual Monitoring Review. The Secretariat will also work with the partners to include relevant activities involving the Indigenous Peoples in the GEF-6 Focal Area Strategies, as relevant.

CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN GEF PROJECTS

148. The GEF has had a long standing relationship with Civil Society Organizations (CSO) since its establishment, an engagement that was formalized in 1995 with the establishment of the GEF NGO network. Civil Society Organizations in general and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in particular, have been involved in a broad range of GEF activities ranging from general policy discussions, to project design, implementation, and monitoring. Civil society organizations are key partners to the GEF, as they support the achievement of the GEF's objectives through their actions on the ground and ability to leverage partnerships and resources.

149. For this AMR the GEF Secretariat undertook an analysis of the roles played by CSOs in the cohort of projects that came in at mid-term and terminal evaluation in FY12. A total of 215 projects were reviewed for this exercise. The complete list of projects can be found in Annex 1.

150.

151. Table 18 summarizes the number of projects that included a mention of CSOs per focal area.

[18] *Regional System of Protected Areas for Sustainable Conservation and Use of Valdivian Temperate Forest Project* (UNDP, GEF ID: 1207).

Table 18. Civil Society Participation in GEF Projects

Focal Area	Number of projects reviewed for AMR FY12	Number of projects that included mention of CSOs
Biodiversity	72	55
Climate Change	63	27
International Waters	23	12
Land Degradation	15	9
Chemicals	18	6
Multi-Focal Area	24	13
Total	**215**	**122**

152. Among the 215 projects that were analyzed across the focal areas for this AMR FY12, 57 percent, that is 122 projects, included specific information related to CSO participation. About 76 percent of the biodiversity projects included CSOs in some role in project execution, followed by Land Degradation with 60 percent and Multi-Focal Area projects with 54 percent. In the vast majority of cases, there is mention of the positive contribution of the CSOs, in terms of their partnership role, technical expertise. Table 19 summarizes the findings of this analysis according to the roles played by CSOs. These roles were classified as: (i) executing agency; (ii) co-executing partner; (iii) co-financier; (iv) consulted; (v) beneficiaries; and (vi) other.

Table 19. Role of Civil Society in GEF Projects

Role	Number of projects where CSOs played this role
Co-Executing Partner	50
Co-Financier	24
Consulted	18
Other	14
Executing Agency	9
Beneficiaries	3
Total	**122**

153. The majority of CSOs were co-executing partners in the project where they implemented components of the project either as sub-contractors or as co-financiers. Hence, civil society partners contributed with technical expertise and carried out activities related to workshop development, mapping, consultations, etc. In some cases, CSOs played more than one role in the project, for example generally those which were co-executing partners also brought in co-financing resources. The second most important role was that of co-financier. CSOs provided co-financing resources, mostly in-kind and in cash. CSOs were consulted about the project design and implementation or they participated in the coordinating or steering committees in about 15 percent of the projects. Other roles included advocacy, communications and consultancy on specific aspects of the project. A small percentage of CSOs acted as executing agencies in this sample and they all were international NGOs. Finally, only in a very few number of cases, CSOs were mentioned as direct beneficiaries of the project.

154. It is important to note that the GEF Public Involvement policy was approved in 1996 and has served well over the years. Nevertheless, the evolution of the GEF, and the consequent changes in its policies and structure require this particular policy to be revisited and updated in terms of its scope and guidance.

155. Therefore, a process to review the GEF public involvement policy has been prepared in partnership between the Secretariat and the GEF NGO Network. The overall process will be guided by a Working Group chaired by the Secretariat and involving representatives from the GEF NGO Network as well as GEF Agencies, the Evaluation office and a Council member. The objective of this exercise is to provide input and recommendations to the Secretariat for the formulation of guidelines for agencies and governments on public participation in GEF project development and implementation. It will include a review of the state of CSO engagement in GEF operations and will support and be complementary to the Fifth Overall Performance Study (OPS5) of the Evaluation Office that will explicitly include consideration of the effectiveness of GEF in mobilizing stakeholders on the ground and assessing the trends in involvement of civil society. It is expected that this process will be completed before the Fifth GEF Assembly in 2014 and serve as a basis for the Council to consider a new Public Involvement Policy.

Box 4. Summary of two examples of CSO engagement in GEF projects

The national marine park Islas de Bahia in Honduras was created as a protected area in 2010. The decree which created the protected area establishes the participation of civil society as a key tool in the management and conservation of biodiversity. The project for the Consolidation of Ecosystem Management and Biodiversity Conservation under the Environmental Management Program of the Bay Islands I (PMAIB I) presented a highly participatory approach to the management of the protected area. During the whole duration of the project and particularly during the last phase, socialization of the project's outputs, such as the management plans was emphasized, thus achieving a sense of ownership by the surrounding communities. Civil society played the role of co-executing and co-financing partner.

The project titled Integrated Management of the Montecristo Trinational Protected Area in Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras had a highly participatory approach from design, to implementation. It comprised the establishment of a social platform where representatives of various stakeholders, including civil society engage in strategic alliances for the management of the protected area. The Trinational Association of Private Reserves comprised of several NGOs from the three countries supported the consolidation of biological corridors and their connection with the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) and the interconnections between protected areas, Civil society had a larger participation in the last phase of the project, particularly during the formulation of the management plan for the area.

GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

156. The report for the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), implemented by UNDP, covers the first year of activities of the 5th Operational Phase (OP5). This Phase is considered to have commenced on 1 January 2011 with a planned duration of 4 years and expected completion date of 31 December 2014. However, Core funding for OP5, in total $134,615,385, was received by the program with a delay on 25th April 2011, which caused a subsequent delay in certain

preparatory activities for the launch of the Operational Phase and has delayed the start of grant making.

157. In discussions between the GEF Secretariat and UNDP it was agreed that GEF SGP would submit one consolidated AMR in Sept/October of each year. This report would include the financial data as well as the substantive aspects of the implementation of the program. This report covering the period January 1- June 30, 2012 can be found here: www.thegef.org/gef/sgp

158. At the start of OP5, SGP country coverage underwent several changes in its composition, some countries were upgraded, and other regional programs became separate country programs, among other. As a result, the total number of countries covered by the GEF SGP global program as of 30 June 2012 stands at 128, including the upgraded countries.

159. New grant-making activities carried out by GEF SGP during the reporting period funded a total of 1,461 new CSO projects, drawing upon funding from Core, RAF, and STAR, approved for GEF SGP during OP4 and OP5.

160. Grant funding disbursed during this period includes $29.0 M (68.1 percent) from Core funds which has leveraged about $30.4 M in cash and in-kind co-financing, $5.6 M (13.2 percent) from the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) funds approved by countries for GEF SGP which has leveraged $4.8 M in cash and in-kind co-financing and $8.0 M (18.8 percent) from the STAR funds endorsed by countries which have leveraged $6.9 M in cash and in-kind co-financing (Table 20). The ratio of GEF funding to co-financing for Core grant funds is 1: 1.05 for RAF grant funds is 1: 0.86 and for STAR funds is 1: 0.86. The overall ratio of GEF funding to co-financing is approximately 1:1.

Table 20. GEF SGP Sources of Funding - January 2011up to July 2012

Funding Sources	Number of Projects	Grant Amount (million USD)	Total Co-Financing (million USD)
GEF Core Funds	1,008	29.0	30.4
GEF RAF Funds	196	5.6	4.8
GEF STAR Funds	257	8.0	6.9
Total	1,461	42.6	42.1

161. The table below provides information about the distribution of OP5 funds across the GEF focal areas. The largest number of projects was in the Biodiversity focal area with 39.7 percent of the total grant amount. The second focal area in which projects have been funded is Climate Change Mitigation, followed closely by Land Degradation, which has considerably increased its share in recent years (

162. Table 21).

Table 21. GEF SGP Distribution by Focal Area- January 2011up to July 2012

Focal Area	Number of Projects	Grant Amount (million USD)	Co-Financing in Cash (million USD)	Co-Financing in Kind (million USD)
Biodiversity	642	16.9	7.5	8.4
Climate Change	346	9.4	6.6	5.6
International Waters	68	1.8	0.4	1.7
Multifocal Area	108	2.6	0.5	1.2
Persistent Organic Pollutants	58	1.7	0.8	1.0
Land Degradation	342	8.2	2.3	4.2
Climate Change Adaptation *	33	0.7	0.7	0.6
Capacity Development	47	1.2	0.2	0.3

***** Projects including Climate Change Adaptation as a cross-cutting or secondary focus.

PROGRESS ON RBM GEF-5 WORK PLAN

163. During FY13, further progress has been made in implementing the GEF-5 RBM work plan. The reform of the AMR process is complete as reflected in this document. During FY14, the Secretariat will continue to strengthen its Results Based Management (RBM) system in terms of its tools and its processes by undertaking the following activities:

(a) Mapping Portal to Support M&E: Upon the successful completion of an interactive web-based map presented to November 2011 Council, the Secretariat has moved forward to enhance the map's utility, upgrade its data accessibility, and improve its presentation. The improved version, which includes data from the EO on terminal evaluations and the LDCF/SCCF portfolio, will be deployed by June Council 2013. The plan for the next phase will be to collaborate with STAP and Agency task forces to develop a more complex mapping for results platform. The goal will be to have a map that includes a select set of outcome indicators in place by FY14.

(b) Tracking Tools: Web-based tracking tools are currently being developed. The goal for FY14 is to have all tracking tools fully integrated within PMIS, data automatically uploaded, and reports from the tracking tools can be automatically generated as per the needs of each focal area team.

(c) RBM Monitoring Dashboard: Work by RBM team and Secretariat information technology (IT) team is being undertaken to develop an automated system for collecting and reporting on data. RBM dashboard in FY13 will be in place within PMIS to enable the Secretariat to better track project status. A flagging system was envisioned to allow the GEF Secretariat to follow-up with Agencies on missing information at the under implementation and completion phase of projects. This monitoring platform would allow the GEF Secretariat to better monitor projects at the portfolio level and to track and report on progress at the project or program level to the Council.

164. The Secretariat will collaborate with the Agencies to identify the next steps in further developing the RBM system at the GEF. This exercise is already underway in the context of the long-term strategy, where a preliminary mapping exercise has identified gaps in the RBM architecture and processes. Priority activities to cover these gaps will be developed in the context of the sixth replenishment strategies and policy recommendations.

ANNEX 1: PROJECTS REVIEWED FOR FY12 AMR PART II

Projects Reviewed at Midterm

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
ADB	2788	BD	EAP	China	Ningxia Integrated Ecosystem and Agricultural Development Project
FAO	2127	BD	Global	Algeria, Chile, China, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia	Conservation and adaptive Management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)
IFAD	2631	BD	MNA	JORDAN	MENARID Mainstreaming sustainable land management practices
IFAD	2751	BD	EAP	ASEAN	Rehabilitation and sustainable use of peatlands in South-East Asia
UNDP	1053	BD	AFR	Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal	In-situ conservation of endemic ruminant livestock in West Africa
UNDP	1056	BD	AFR	South Africa	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity on the South African Wild Coast
UNDP	1095	BD	AFR	Cameroon, Congo, Gabon	Conservation of Transboundary Biodiversity in the Minkébé-Odzala-Dja Inter-zone in Gabon, Congo, and Cameroon
UNDP	1156	BD	SA	India	Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plant Diversity in Three Indian States
UNDP	1197	BD	AFR	BENIN, BURKINA FASO, NIGER	Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area system
UNDP	1207	BD	LAC	Chile	Regional System of Protected Areas for Sustainable Conservation and Use of Valdivian Temperate Rainforest
UNDP	1217	BD	SA	Nepal	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal
UNDP	1239	BD	AFR	Ethiopia	Sustainable Development of the Protected Area System of Ethiopia
UNDP	1319	BD	EAP	China	Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Wild Relatives of Crops
UNDP	1620	BD	AFR	Seychelles	Mainstreaming biodiversity management into production sector Activities
UNDP	2035	BD	ECA	Russian Federation	Strengthening Protected Area System of the Komi Republic to Conserve Virgin Forest Biodiversity in the Pechora River Headwaters Region
UNDP	2545	BD	LAC	Uruguay	Catalyzing the implementation of Uruguay's national protected areas system
UNDP	2633	BD	LAC	Cuba	Mainstreaming and Sustaining Biodiversity Conservation in three Productive Sectors of the Sabana Camaguey Ecosystem

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
UNDP	2702	BD	LAC	Nicaragua	Strengthening and Catalyzing the Sustainability of Nicaragua´s Protected Area System
UNDP	2772	BD	LAC	Chile	Building a comprehensive National Protected Area System for Chile: a financial and operational framework
UNDP	3293	BD	ECA	Kazakhstan	Steppe Conservation and Management: expanding proctected areas system
UNDP	3418	BD	MNA	Lebanon	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Production Processes
UNDP	3443	BD	EAP	Indonesia	Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management
UNDP	3465	BD	EAP	China	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin
UNDP	3550	BD	ECA	Turkey	Strengthening Protected Area Network of Turkey: Catalyzing Sustainability of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas
UNDP	3675	BD	ECA	Republic of Moldova	Improving coverage and management effectiveness of the Protected Area System in Moldova
UNDP	3688	BD	ECA	Montenegro	Strengthening the sustainability of the Protected Areas System of the Republic of Montenegro
UNDP	3762	BD	ECA	Armenia	Developing the Protected Area System of Armenia
UNDP	3849	BD	ECA	Romania	Improving the Financial Sustainability of the Carpathian System of Protected Areas
UNDP	3914	BD	ECA	Belarus	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into territorial planning policies and practices
UNDP	3947	BD	ECA	Montenegro	Catalyzing financial sustainability of the PA System in Montenegro
UNEP	3183	BD	LAC	Regional (Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas)	Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean
UNEP	3335	BD	AFR	Madagascar	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework
UNEP	3405	BD	LAC	Ecuador	BS Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework
UNEP	3790	BD	LAC	Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia	Communities of Conservation: Safeguarding the World's Most Threatened Species (Andes Region)
UNEP	4010	BD	EAP	Mongolia	Capacity building for Biosafety implimentation for Mongolia

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
WB	2100	BD	AFR	Congo, DR	GEF Support for the Rehabilitation of the Protected Areas System (FY09)
WB	2884	BD	LAC	Costa Rica	CR GEF Mnstreamg Market-Based Instrument
WB	2913	BD	AFR	Botswana	NB Human Wildlife Coexistence Project (FY10)
UNDP	2614	CCA	Africa	Regional, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal	Adaptation to Climate Change - Responding to Shoreline Change and its Human Dimensions in West Africa through Integrated Coastal Area Management
UNDP	3134	CCA	Latin America and Caribbean	Uruguay	Uruguay: Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas
UNDP	3415	CCA	Europe and CIS	Albania	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas
UNDP	3417	CCA	Europe and CIS	Armenia	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia
UNDP	967	CCM	MNA	Tunisia	Private Sector Led Development of On-Grid Wind Power in Tunisia
UNDP	975	CCM	LAC	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Accelerating renewable energy investments through CABEI in Central America
UNDP	1199	CCM	SA	India	Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation in India, Part I
UNDP	1245	CCM	AFR	Lesotho	Promoting solar energy technologies by capacity building and market creation
UNDP	2241	CCM	AFR	Mauritius	Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation in Buildings
UNDP	2568	CCM	EAP	Marshall Islands	Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energies (ADMIRE)
UNDP	2604	CCM	AFR	South Africa	Sustainable Transport and Sport, a 2010 opportunity
UNDP	2844	CCM	SA	India	India: Energy efficiency improvements in the Indian brick industry
UNDP	2935	CCM	EAP	Indonesia	Microturbine Cogeneration Technology Application Project (MCTAP)

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
UNDP	3010	CCM	EAP	Mongolia	Energy Efficiency in New Construction in the Residential and Commercial Buildings Sector in Mongolia
UNDP	3100	CCM	EAP	China	Enabling China to Prepare Its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC
UNDP	3257	CCM	ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia-Herzegovina: Biomass Energy for Employment and Energy Security Project
UNDP	3425	CCM	ECA	Kyrgyzstan	Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings
UNDP	3433	CCM	ECA	Slovakia	Sustainable Mobility in the City of Bratislava
UNDP	3565	CCM	ECA	Turkey	Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey
UNDP	3624	CCM	ECA	Uzbekistan	Promoting Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings
UNEP	1361	CCM	LAC	Cuba	Generation and Delivery of Renewable Energy Based Modern Energy Services in Cuba; the case of Isla de la Juventud
UNEP	2619	CCM	Global	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Russia Federation, Serbia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine	Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation
UNEP	2939	CCM	Global	Global	Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative
UNEP	2954	CCM	EAP	Indonesia	Bus Rapid Transit and Pedestrian Improvements in Jakarta
WB	12	CCM	LAC	Mexico	MX Hybrid Solar Thermal (Agua Prieta)
WB	1607	CCM	AFR	Zambia	ZM-GEF Increased Access to Elec&ICT Service (FY08)
WB	2108	CCM	EAP	Philippines	Philippines Sustainable Energy Eff Fin I
WB	2376	CCM	ECA	Russia	Russia Renewable Energy
WB	2555	CCM	MNA	Jordan	JO-PROMOTION OF A WIND POWER MARKET
WB	2596	CCM	AFR	Ghana	GH-GEF Urban Transport Project (FY07)
WB	2767	CCM	LAC	Latin America	6L-GEF Sustain. Transp and Air Qualit
WB	2946	CCM	SA	India	IN: Coal-Fired Generation Rehabilitation
WB	2952	CCM	EAP	China	CN- GEF-Thermal Power Efficiency
WB	2996	CCM	SA	Sri Lanka	Portfolio Approach to Distributed Generation

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
WB	3552	CCM	SA	India	IN: Chiller Effcy-GEF
FAO	1252	IW	SA	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand	Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME)
UNDP	1032	IW	LAC	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions
UNDP	2261	IW	Global	Argentina, Bahamas, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Ghana, Jamaica, Jordan, Nigeria, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela, Yemen	Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries to Reduce the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms in Ship's Ballast Water (GloBallast Partnerships)
UNDP	3620	IW	ECA	Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan	The Caspian Sea: Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Consolidation of a Permanent Regional Environmental Governance Framework (CASPECO)
UNDP/UNEP	2586	IW	EAP	Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries
UNEP	1111	IW	AFR	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo	Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area
UNEP	2129	IW	AFR	Regional (Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania)	Demonstrating and Capturing Best Practices and Technologies for the Reduction of Land-sourced Impacts Resulting from Coastal Tourism (COAST)
UNEP	3187	IW	EAP	Vietnam	Demonstration of Sustainable Management of Coral Reef Resources in the Coastal Waters of Ninh Hai District, Ninh Thuan Province, Viet Nam
UNIDO	1346	IW	LAC	Mexico	Integrated assessment and management of the Gulf of Mexico large marine ecosystem

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
IFAD	2753	LD	SA	SRI LANKA	Participatory coastal zone restoration in the Eastern Province
IFAD	3379	LD	AFR	MAURITANIA	Promoting Sustainable Land Management in the Oasis Ecosystems of Mauritania
IFAD	3390	LD	AFR	SWAZILAND	Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)
IFAD/UNIDO	2632	LD	MNA	MOROCCO	MENARID Participatory control of desertification and poverty reduction in the arid and semi-arid high plateaus ecosystems in Morocco
UNDP	3028	LD	MNA	Lebanon	Safeguarding Ecosystem Integrity in Lebanon's National Reforestation Programme
UNDP	3231	LD	ECA	Regional	CACILM CPP: Multi-country Capacity Building Project
WB	3385	LD	AFR	Senegal	SN-Sustainable Land Management GEF (SIP) (FY10)
ADB	3484	MFA	EAP	China	PRC-GEF Partnership - Capacity & Management Support for Combating Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems
IDB	2517	MFA	LAC	Costa Rica, Panama	Sustainable Environmental Management for Sixaola River Basin
IFAD	3627	MFA	EAP	VIETNAM	Promotion of Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Vietnam Uplands
UNDP	3049	MFA	LAC	Jamaica	Cross-cutting capacity development in Jamaica
UNDP	3190	MFA	MNA	Egypt	Mainstreaming Global Environment in national plans and policies by strengthening the monitoring and reporting system for Multilateral Environmental Agreements in Egypt
UNEP	2806	MFA	ECA	Regional (Romania, Bulgaria)	Promoting Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and Related Sustainable Financing Schemes in the Danube Basin
WB	2000	MFA	Global	Global	EBFP
WB	2132	MFA	ECA	South Eastern E	NERETVA/TREBISNJICA RIVER BASIN GEF
WB	2641	MFA	LAC	Brazil	Brazil Cerrado - Sustainable Cerrado Initiative
WB	3357	MFA	Global	Global	GEF Earth Fund
WB	3399	MFA	AFR	Regional	3A-Lake Victoria Phase II APL 1 (SIP) (FY09)
WB	3470	MFA	SA	India	IN: National Agricultural Innovation&SLM
WB	3471	MFA	SA	India	IN: Uttarakhand Watershed Mgmt. SLEM
UNDP	1802	POPs	Global	Argentina, India, Latvia, Lebanon, Phillipines, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam	Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury
UNDP	2629	POPs	EAP	China	Improvement of DDT-based production of Dicofol from DDT and Introduction

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
					Technology for Leaf Mites Control and introduction of alternative technologies including IPM for leaf mites countrol in China
UNDP	2785	POPs	AFR	Ghana	Capacity Building for PCB Elimination in Ghana
UNDP	3120	POPs	LAC	Uruguay	Development of the National Capacities for the Environmental Sound Management of PCBs in Uruguay.
UNDP	3270	POPs	LAC	Mexico	Environmental Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Mexico.
UNIDO	2329	POPs	EAP	Philippines	Global Programme to Demonstrate the Viability and Removal of Barriers that Impede Adoption and Successful Implementation of Available, Non-combustion Technologies for Destroying Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
UNIDO	2720	POPs	AFR	Ghana, Nigeria	Regional Project to Develop Appropriate Strategies for Identifying Sites Contaminated by Chemicals listed in Annexes A, B and/or C of the Stockholm Convention
UNIDO	2865	POPs	MNA	Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Yemen	Promotion of Strategies to Reduce Unintentional Production of POPs in the PERSGA Coastal Zone
UNIDO	2875	POPs	ECA	Macedonia	Phasing out of PCBs and PCB-containing Equipment
UNIDO	2926	POPs	EAP	China	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Obsolete POPs Pesticides and other POPs Wastes in China
UNIDO	2927	POPs	EAP	China	Environmantally Sustainable Management of Medical Waste in China
UNIDO	3263	POPs	EAP	China	Strenthening Institutions, Regulations and Enforcement (SIRE) capacities for Effective and Efficient Implementation of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) in China
UNIDO	4410	POPs	Global	Global	Development of the Guidelines for updating of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention taking into account the new POPs added to the Convention
WB	3281	POPs	ECA	Belarus	POPs Stockpile Management Project

Projects Reviewed at Completion

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
IDB	1515	BD	LAC	Honduras	Consolidation of Ecosystem Management and Biodiversity Conservation of the Bay Islands
IDB	2686	BD	LAC	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	Integrated Management of the Montecristo Trinational Protected Area
UNDP	1036	BD	ECA	Uzbekistan	Conservation of Tugai Forest and Strengthening Protected Areas System in the Amu Darya Delta of Karakalpakstan
UNDP	1043	BD	EAP	Cambodia	Establishing Conservation Areas Landscape Management(CALM) in the Northern Plains
UNDP	1100	BD	EAP	Mongolia	Community-based Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mountain Landscapes of Mongolia's Altai Sayan Eco-region
UNDP	1104	BD	AFR	Rwanda	Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation Capacity in the Forest Protected Area System of Rwanda
UNDP	1128	BD	EAP	China	Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of the China South Sea
UNDP	1148	BD	ECA	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan: In-Situ Conservation of Kazakhstan Mountain Agrobiodiversity
UNDP	1177	BD	ECA	Russian Federation	Regional Biodiversity Conservation in the Altai-Sayan Mountain Ecoregion
UNDP	1246	BD	AFR	Mauritius	The Management and Protection of the Endangered Marine Environment of the Republic of Mauritius
UNDP	1399	BD	EAP	Malaysia	Capacity building to support the implementation of the Cartagena protocol on Biosafety.
UNDP	1854	BD	ECA	Tajikistan	Demonstrating new approaches to protected areas and biodiversity managementin the Gissar Mountains as a model for strengthening the national Tajikistan protected areas system
UNDP	2104	BD	ECA	Belarus	Catalyzing sustainability of the wetland protected area system in Belarusian Polesie through increased management efficiency and realigned land use practices
UNDP	2492	BD	AFR	Namibia	Strengthening the Protected Area Network (SPAN)
UNDP	2730	BD	ECA	Bulgaria	Conservation of globally important biodiversity in high nature value semi-natural grasslands through support for the traditional local economy
UNDP	2836	BD	ECA	Kazakhstan	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Kazakhstani Sector of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Ecoregion
UNDP	2848	BD	AFR	Kenya	Improved Conservation and Governance for Kenya Coastal Forest Protected Area System
UNDP	3557	BD	ECA	Georgia	Catalyzing Financial Sustainability of Georgia's Protected Area System
UNDP/UNEP	1918	BD	LAC	Regional (Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru)	Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Paramo in the Northern and Central Andes
WB	969	BD	AFR	Zambia	ZM-GEF SEED Biodiversity SIL (FY05)
WB	1063	BD	AFR	Cameroon	CM GEF Forest & Env DPL (FY06)

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
WB	1091	BD	LAC	Latin America	6L GEF Building IABIN (Inter-Am Biod)
WB	1189	BD	AFR	Senegal	SN-GEF Intg Marine Cstl Res Mgmt (FY05)
WB	1204	BD	LAC	OECS Countries	OECS Protected Areas and Associated Live
WB	1299	BD	LAC	Brazil	BR GEF Amazon Aquatic Res – AquaBio
WB	1503	BD	AFR	Nigeria	NG-GEF Fadama 2 Crit Ecosys Mgmt (FY06)
WB	1544	BD	LAC	Brazil	BR GEF-RJ Sust IEM in Prod Landscapes
WB	1829	BD	EAP	Indonesia	ID-GEF-Coral Reef Rehab & Management II
WB	2635	BD	LAC	El Salvador	Protected Areas Consolidation and Admin
WB	2689	BD	LAC	Latin America	6L-Biosafety in Centers of Biodiversity
WB	2896	BD	LAC	Mexico	MX GM Sacred Orchids of Chiapas
WB	3044	BD	AFR	Regional	3A-GEF N/S Tourism Corri(FY08)
WB	3562	BD	LAC	Latin America	Regional Biosafety Communications
WB	3961	BD	AFR	Gambia	GM: Strength. Integrated Biodiv. Mngmt
WB	2019	CCA	LAC	Colombia	CO GEF Integrated National Adaptation
WB	2552	CCA	LAC	Caribbean	6R-GEF-Impl. of Adaptation Measures
UNDP	843	CCM	LAC	Chile	Removal of Barriers to Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy
UNEP	1022	MFA	AFR	Nigeria and Niger	Integrated Ecosystem Management of Transboundary Areas between Nigeria and Niger (Phase I – Strengthening of Legal and Institutional Frameworks for Collaboration and Pilot Demonstrations of IEM)"
UNDP	1029	CCM	Asia	Maldives	Renewable Energy Technology Development and Application Project (RETDAP)
UNDP	1137	CCM	ECA	Georgia	Georgia – Promoting the Use of Renewable Energy Resources for Local Energy Supply
UNDP	1235	CCM	AFR	Botswana	Renewable Energy-Based Electrification Programme
UNDP	1260	CCM	Asia	Pakistan	Sustainable Development of Utility-Scale Wind Power Production (Phase 1)
UNDP	1338	CCM	AFR	South Africa	South Africa Wind Energy Programme (SAWEP), Phase I
UNDP	1557	CCM	ECA	Slovakia	Removing Barriers to the reconstruction of public lighting (PL) Systems in Slovakia
UNDP	1899	CCM	LAC	Regional	Regional Programme on Electrical Energy Efficiency in Industrial and Commercial Service Sectors in Central America
UNDP	2014	CCM	AFR	Botswana	Incorporating Non-Motorized (NMT) Transport Facilities in the City of Gaborone
UNDP	2107	CCM	ECA	Belarus	Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvements in the State Sector in Belarus
UNDP	2257	CCM	EAP	China	Demonstration for Fuel Cell Bus commercialization in China, Phase II
UNDP	2567	CCM	EAP	Palau	Palau: Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications (SEDREA)

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
UNDP	3152	CCM	SA	India	Achieving Reduction in GHG Emissions through Advanced Energy Efficiency Technology in Electric Motors
UNIDO	3928	CCM	Global	World	Global Energy Assessment
WB	647	CCM	MNA	Morocco	MA-GEF Integrated Solar C C Power
WB	943	CCM	EAP	China	CN-GEF-Renewable Energy Scale-Up Program
WB	946	CCM	EAP	Cambodia	KH-GEF Rural Electrification & Transmiss
WB	1040	CCM	MNA	Egypt, Arab Rep	EG-Kureimat Solar Thermal Hybrid
WB	1071	CCM	EAP	Philippines	PH-GEF-Rural Power Project
WB	1079	CCM	LAC	Nicaragua	NI Off-Grid Rural Electrification
WB	1158	CCM	AFR	Mozambique	MZ-GEF Enrgy Reform & Access Prgm (FY04)
WB	1179	CCM	LAC	Uruguay	UY Energy Efficiency Project
WB	1545	CCM	SA	Sri Lanka	LK:Renewable Energy for Rural Econ. Dev.
WB	1686	CCM	AFR	Ethiopia	ET-GEF Energy Access Prj (FY06)
WB	1905	CCM	MNA	Tunisia	TN-GEF Energy Efficiency Program/Ind.
WB	2828	CCM	AFR	Nigeria	NG-GEF MSP Natil Energy Dev SIL (FY06)
WB	2947	CCM	EAP	Mongolia	MN-GEF-Renewable Energy for Rural Access
IDB	963	IW	LAC	Belize, Guatemala, Honduras	Environmental Protection and Maritime Transport Pollution Control in the Gulf of Honduras
UNDP	1017	IW	AFR	Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Lake Tanganyika Integrated Environmental Management Programme
UNDP/UNEP	1254	IW	LAC	Regional	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWCAM)
UNEP	1353	IW	EAP	China	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin
UNEP	3309	IW	EAP	China	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland
UNIDO	1346	IW	LAC	Mexico	Integrated assessment and management of the Gulf of Mexico large marine ecosystem
WB	970	IW	AFR	Regional	3A-GEF Grndwtr & Drght Mgmt TAL (FY05)
WB	1074	IW	ECA	Turkey	WATERSHED REHAB (GEF)
WB	1351	IW	ECA	Hungary	NUTRIENT REDUCTION
WB	1889	IW	ECA	Romania	HAZARD MITIGATION (GEF)
WB	2135	IW	EAP	China	CN-GEF GUANGDONG PRD URB ENV
WB	2138	IW	EAP	East Asia and P	4E-GEF-Livestock Waste Management
WB	2750	IW	EAP	China	CN-GEF-IF-NINGBO WATER & ENVMT
WB	3271	IW	AFR	Regional	A-Strategic PT for Fisheries GEF (FISH)
WB	3314	IW	AFR	Senegal	SN-GEF Sust.Mgnt of Fish Resources (FY09)

Agency	GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country(ies)	Project Title
IFAD	3567	LD	AFR	BURKINA FASO	Sustainable Land Management in the Watersheds of the North Central Plateau
UNDP	2268	LD	AFR	Senegal	Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries to Reduce the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms in Ship's Ballast Water
UNDP	2509	LD	SA	Pakistan	Sustainable land management for combating desertification in Pakistan
UNDP	3235	LD	ECA	Kazakhstan	CACILM CPP: Sustainable Rangeland Management for Rural Livelihood and Environmental Integrity
UNDP	3237	LD	ECA	Tajikistan	Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in SW Tajikistan
UNDP	3355	LD	AFR	Namibia	CPP Namibia: Sustainable Land Management Support and Adaptive Management
WB	2549	LD	AFR	Cameroon	CM-GEF Sst AgroPastor & Land Mgmt (FY06)
WB	2560	LD	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	DISASTER HAZARD (GEF MSP)
UNDP	2800	MFA	ECA	Armenia	Developing Institutional and Legal Capacity to Optimize Information and Monitoring System for Global EnvironmentalManagement
UNDP	3062	MFA	LAC	Belize	Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Coordinating Multi-sectoral Environmental Policies and Programmes
UNDP	3068	MFA	LAC	Nicaragua	Mainstreaming the Multilateral Environmental Agreements into the Country’s Environmental Legislation
UNDP	3069	MFA	ECA	Romania	Strengthening Capacity to Integrate Environment and Natural Resource Management for Global Environmental Benefits
UNDP	3163	MFA	AFR	Namibia	Strengthening Capacity to Implement the Global Environmental Conventions in Namibia
UNDP	3178	MFA	ECA	Uzbekistan	Strengthening National Capacity in Rio Convention Implementation Through Targeted Institutional Strengthening and Development
UNDP	3310	MFA	ECA	Tajikistan	Environmental Learning and Stakeholder Involvement as Tools for Global Environmental Benefits and Poverty Reduction
WB	1855	MFA	AFR	Chad	TD:GEF Com Based Ecosys Mgmt (FY05)
WB	2366	MFA	EAP	Lao People's De	LA-GEF Rural Electrification Phase I
WB	2669	MFA	ECA	Albania	NATURAL RES DEVT (GEF)
WB	3818	MFA	Global	World	SFM through Climate Change Mitigation
UNIDO	3011	POPs	EAP	Vietnam	Introduction of BAT & BEP Methodology to Demonstrate Reduction or Elimination of Unintentionally-Produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (UP-POPs) Release from the Industry
UNIDO	3571	POPs	ECA	Armenia	Technical Assistance for Environmentally Sustainable Management of PCBs and other POPs Waste in the Republic of Armenia
WB	2359	POPs	EAP	China	CN-GEF-Termite Control Demonstration

ANNEX 2: UPDATE ON CCM PORTFOLIO RESULTS

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">CCM GEF-2 Renewable Energy</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Expected Impact: Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Outcomes and Indicators
Outcome: Renewable energy technologies become financially sustainable in markets of recipient countries
Indicator: Market share for renewable energy technologies increased.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and Tracking Tools submitted in FY12</td></tr>
<tr><td>One project underwent an MTR under this renewable energy area (GEF ID 12).

• The objective of this project is to demonstrate and encourage replication of Integrated Solar Combined Cycle Systems (ISCCS) power generation technology in Mexico and elsewhere, thereby contributing to the reduction of global GHG emissions.
• This project was rated “MS”.
• The construction of the solar field is progressing as scheduled, but is facing a few specific issues that could affect implementation:
i. construction permit and provision of water;
ii. power supply for the project;
iii. availability of combined cycle plant technology.
• The above factors could trigger a need to extend the project's closing date, which is currently January 31, 2014.
• The project report states that 20,800 tons of CO_2 eq will be mitigated.</td><td>A total of seven projects underwent TE reviews under this renewable energy area (GEF IDs 647, 1158, 943, 946, 1071, 1545, and 843).
• Of these seven projects, two were rated “Satisfactory (S)”; two “Moderately Satisfactory (MS)”; one “Highly Satisfactory (HS)”; one “Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)” and one was not rated. The reason for “MU” rating for one of the projects is that the project stalled, as the credit line of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) had not been able to place $20 million that should be provided in an additional financing for the project in 2009. The DBP loan pricing had become structurally uncompetitive in the market.
• Five projects reported their GHG emission reductions. These projects will directly mitigate 122,370,600 tons of CO_2 eq in their life time operations.
• The achievements of these projects include:
1) As a result of GEF intervention, an Integrated Solar Combined Cycle power plant was commissioned on October 19, 2010 in Morocco;
2) A GEF project in Mozambique contributed to energy access and around 765,000 new connections have been directly linked to the power utility in Mozambique;
3) A GEF project led to the development of a new renewable energy policy, and a regulatory framework in China, which increased renewable electricity to 50 GW or 146 TWh/year over a baseline of 7 GW or 35 TWh/year;
4) In Cambodia, the GEF contributed to Renewable Energy Policy that created a platform for the private sector to invest in renewable energy technologies based on renewable energy assessments and least cost planning practices in the market. The GEF project provided an output-based grant of US$100 per system to encourage private companies to invest in and install 12,000 Solar Home Systems (SHS) for rural</td></tr>
</table>

	households; and 5) In Sri Lanka, with a small grant, the GEF promoted installations of 135 MW of small-scale renewable grid-connected power generation capacity. Private sector developers developed all projects, using loans provided by commercial banks. The Participating Credit Institution extended loans totaling US$ 122 million, which was on average 59.5 percent of total project cost. The total investment was approximately US$ 205 million.

FY2012 Update on GEF-3 CCM Portfolio Results

Strategy 1 for CCM GEF-3: Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation	
Expected Impact: Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced	
Outcomes and indicators: Outcome: Energy efficiency and energy conservation measures become financially sustainable in markets of recipient countries. Indicator: Market share for energy efficient equipment increased	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
One project underwent an MTR under this strategy (GEF ID 2946): • The project aimed to improve energy efficiency of selected coal-fired power generation units through renovation and modernization (R&M) and improved operations and maintenance (O&M) in India. • At the mid-term stage, the agency reported that project will directly mitigate 12,690,000 tons of CO_2 eq in its lifetime operation, the same amount as that in the CEO endorsement. • This project was rated "MU", because the contract for a thermal power station was signed on February 29, 2012, significantly later than the original plan. The delay was caused by rebidding due to insufficient competition.	A total of five projects underwent TE reviews under this strategy (GEF IDs 1899, 1557, 2107, 1179, and 1905) • Of these five projects, two were rated "S"; one "MS; one "Unsatisfactory (U)"; and one was not rated. The reason for "U" rating for one of the projects is that it failed to deliver core result in financing technical demonstrations with the support of concessional fund, and thus 41 percent of GEF funding remained unspent. • All five projects reported their GHG emission reductions. These projects will directly mitigate 2,982,246 tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations. • Other achievements of these projects include: 1) One project removed barriers to the growth of a market for energy efficient products in Central America, and promoted establishment of 184 energy service companies in this region; 2) One project prepared 90 energy efficient lighting projects for public municipalities in the Slovak Republic and 32 of these projects were implemented by commercial companies on the market; 3) Implementation of a GEF energy efficiency project in Belarus led to the installation of 2.8 MW power plant commissioned on July 12, 2008 reducing 4,600 tons of CO_2 eq

	emissions; 4) A series of GEF activities were implemented in Uruguay to tackle energy efficiency from multiple perspectives including regulation, awareness, strengthening the supply side, and direct investments in energy efficiency. As a result, the Energy Efficiency Law of the country was approved in September 2009 to ensure the continuity of the program; 5) One project facilitated the establishment of a sustainable energy efficiency market for Tunisian industry. Initially the market for energy efficiency technologies was underdeveloped. After the intervention of the GEF project, the Tunisian government approves over 78 energy efficiency projects each year. From January 2005 to April 2011, 550 projects had been approved by the government. As a result, the investment in energy efficiency reached more than US$52 million since January 2005.
Strategy 2 for CCM GEF-3: Promoting the Adoption of Renewable Energy by Removing Barriers and Reducing Implementation Costs	
Expected Impact: Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced	
Outcomes and indicators Outcome: Renewable energy technologies become financially sustainable in markets of recipient countries Indicator: Market share for renewable energy technologies increased.	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
Eleven projects underwent MTRs under this strategy (GEF IDs 1361, 2939, 967, 975, 1199, 1245, 1607, 2108, 2555, 2996, and 2619) • The objective of these projects is to promote renewable energy technologies by providing assistance for policy development, reducing incremental costs, and removing barriers to investments. • Of these eleven projects, six were rated "S"; two "MS", two "MU", and one "U". The two MU projects received this rating due to the delay in the bidding process of a wind independent power producer (IPP) project and natural disaster (hurricanes). One project was unsatisfactory because project funds were not provided in a timely manner, and the project was delayed. • Five projects reported to mitigate a total of 110,057,000 tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations. • The achievements of these projects include: 1) 75,000 m^2 of new solar water heater collector area have been installed, corresponding to 800,000 tons of CO_2 eq reduction in multiple countries; 2) Favorable regulatory policy and institutional framework are under development that will provide the necessary incentives for private wind developers	A total of nine projects underwent TE reviews under this strategy (GEF IDs 1029, 1260, 1338, 2947, 1137, 1079, 1040, 1235, and 2366) • Of these eight projects, one was rated "HS"; two "MS"; two "S"; one "MU"; and three were not rated. One project received the "MU" rating because the project had been inactive since December 2010 pending approval of the request for extension. • Only five (5) projects reported their GHG emission reductions. These projects will directly mitigate 5,766,605 tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations. • Other achievements of these GEF projects include: 1) One project led to the development of the 2006 Energy Policy in the Republic of Maldives. The government of Maldives is in developing renewable energy (in particular, solar energy) as a result of the GEF project; 2) One project created a policy and regulatory environment to support wind energy development in Pakistan. Specifically, the GEF project has led to the streamlining of

to invest in Tunisia's power sector; 3) One project has contributed to installing a capacity of 33.97 MW hydro power to Central American Grids and will offset 108,525 tons of CO_2 eq per year, with training more than 1800 professionals in the region; 4) One project in India contracted seven model investment projects covering co-generation, biomass gasification and combustion technologies in different states. A total of 28 biomass-fired power plants were installed with capacity of 141.2 MW power generation in India; 5) One project activated the Lesotho Solar Energy Society (LESES) which has 100 registered private solar dealers in 2012. More than 75 percent of solar photovoltaic (PV) companies in the country are members of the LESES. The GEF project offered capacity building activities that covered more than 50 percent of the members; 6) The Rural Electrification Authority (REA) of Zambia started the implementation of three Sustainable Solar Market Packages. The REA has issued request for proposals for feasibility studies for three mini-hydro projects. Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited (ZESCO) has distributed more than 500,000 compact florescent lamps (CFLs) to urban and peri-urban households; and 7) In Sri Lanka, distributed renewable power generation is of greater prominence on account of the country's large untapped renewable energy potential. A GEF project installed 10 MW wind power turbines and 35.3 MW hydro power plants in the country that demonstrate how this potential will be harnessed.	approval documents, more attractive tariffs, and guarantee money/deadlines; 3) One GEF project removed policy and regulatory barriers to wind energy development in South Africa, which resulted in the governmental tendering of almost 2 GW of wind power to the private IPP sector; 4) A total of 54,841 herder families, more than 30 percent of total herder families in Mongolia, have received a total of 87,763 solar home systems; 5) A legal and regulatory framework for supporting development of small hydropower was adopted in Georgia. The framework defines the procedures for construction of small hydropower and simplifies permitting and licensing requirements for small hydropower plants; 6) One project led to installation of individual solar home systems to provide electricity to 6,863 remote rural households or more than 41,000 people in Nicaragua; 7) GEF intervention in Egypt led to strengthening the capacity of the Egyptian private sector with skills in the area of concentrated solar power (CSP), not only in the design and implementation of CSP plants, but also in local manufacturing of components. The project led to an increase in the share of solar-based power in the Egyptian energy mix from a baseline of zero to 35 GWh per year; and 8) One project promoted rural electrification using renewable energy technologies. The project promoted electrification for over 65,000 households and 670 villages, exceeding the revised target of 64,000 households in 640 villages.
Strategy 3 for CCM GEF-3: Reducing the Long-Term Costs of Low Greenhouse Gas Emitting Energy Technologies	
Expected Impact: Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced	
Outcomes and indicators Outcome: Low greenhouse gas emitting energy technologies become competitive and penetrate energy markets in recipient countries Indicator: Market share for low greenhouse gas emitting energy technologies increased.	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
No project underwent an MTR under this strategy.	No project underwent a TE review under this strategy.
Strategy 4 for CCM GEF-3: Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Transport	
Expected Impact: Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced	

Outcomes and indicators Outcome: Sustainable transportation measures are put in place and become commercially viable Indicator: Market share for transport technologies is increased**.**	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
A total of three projects underwent MTRs under this strategy (GEF IDs 2767, 2954, and 2596): • The objectives are to promote sustainable transport systems by putting sustainable transportation measures and policies in place; promote sound land-use development planning consistent with sustainable transport principles; induce air quality improvements in urban centers; foster regional common approaches to sustainable transport; and create a network of cities to allow sharing of regional experiences. • Of these three projects, two were rated "S"; one "MS" and one "MU". The project with the MU rating was not progressing due to lack of coordination among government agencies. • Two projects reported to mitigate in total 3,150,000 tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations. • The achievements of these projects include: 1) New transportation policy papers were made available to the governments of four countries; 2) One project supported replication of sustainable transportation measures in 14 Indonesian cities. The project also influenced policies on land transportation and national action plan to reduce GHG emissions in the country; 3) A GEF project financed construction of public transportation road in Ghana.	Two projects underwent TE reviews under this strategy (GEF IDs 2014 and 2257) • Of these two projects, one was rated "S" and another was not rated. • One project reported its GHG emission reductions. This project will directly mitigate 279 tons of CO_2 eq in its lifetime operations. • Other achievements of these projects include: 1) A GEF project led to the revision of policies, including the road Traffic Act (1975) in Botswana, Gaborone City Development Plan (2009), and Draft National Integrated Transport Policy (2011) to provide enabling environment for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) activities in the country. As result, the project led to an increase in NMT activities, particularly cycling from 1 percent to 15 percent, and trips on foot increased by a range of 5 percent to 30 percent; 2) Fuel cell bus (FCB) phase II project in China has helped build capacity relating to FCBs, including strengthening policy and planning capabilities of the public transport companies and government institutes; enhancing scientific, technical, and industrial capacity for commercializing FCBs; and increasing the understanding the use of FCBs mitigating climate change among the government, investment banks, media, and other key actors.

FY2012 Update on GEF-4 CCM Portfolio Results

Strategic Objective 1 for GEF-4: To Promote Energy-Efficient Technologies and Practices in Appliances and Buildings	
Expected Impacts: Improved efficiency of energy use in the built environment	
Outcomes and indicators: Energy consumption (and GHG emissions) of buildings and appliances; (kWh / m^2; tons of CO_2 eq / m_2; and $/ t CO_2 eq)	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
A total of five projects underwent MTRs under this strategy (GEF IDs 2241, 3010, 3425, 3565, and 3624): • The objective of these projects is to promote energy efficient appliance technologies and energy efficient buildings. • All five projects were rated "S". • Four projects reported to mitigate a total of 9,382,200	No project underwent a TE review under this strategy.

tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations. • The achievements of these five projects include: 1) Skills and know-how to promote energy efficient appliances and energy efficient buildings are disseminated and transferred to countries; 2) The GEF project has made a significant number of houses in Mongolia more energy efficient. The GEF financed energy efficient houses consume only 70 percent of the energy required to heat a traditional Mongolian tent that is typically half the size of the house.; 3) The GEF facilitated new building codes that have reduced energy consumption for buildings in Kyrgyzstan and Turkey by 20 percent to 50 percent; 4) The GEF promoted the establishment of a market monitoring system to monitor appliances in terms of energy consumption classes and ratings in Uzbekistan.	
Strategic Objective 2 for GEF-4: To Promote Energy-efficient Technologies and Practices in Industrial Production and Manufacturing Processes	
Expected Impacts: Improved energy efficiency of industrial production	
Outcomes and indicators: Efficiency of industrial energy use (energy use / $ GDP); GHG emissions from industry (tons of CO_2 eq / $ GDP); and $/ t CO_2 eq	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
A total of two projects underwent MTRs under this strategy (GEF IDs 2844 and 3552): • The objective of these projects is to promote energy efficiency in industries. • One project was rated "S", and another "MS". • The two projects reported to mitigate a total of 14,880 tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations. The achievements of these projects includes: 1) By December 2011, one project has demonstrated 9 brick kiln units in different regions of India; and 2) In India, another GEF project is reducing GHG emissions whilst simultaneously phase-outing Ozone Depleting Substances, but quantitative information is not presented in the agency's report.	One project underwent a TE review under this strategy (GEF ID 3152). • This project was rated "MS". • The agencies reported that this project will directly mitigate 413,500 tons of CO_2 eq in its lifetime operation. • This project aimed to increase market share of high efficient copper motor rotors (CMR) through technology transfer and commercialization with supporting market development activities in India. But at project completion, high efficient CMRs had not reached the market yet. The reason was that the project had not fully transferred and commercialized CMR technology during the period of project implementation. The evaluation team of the agency estimated that full commercialization of the CMR technology will take additional 4 years at the current pace of market development.
Strategic Objective 3 for GEF-4: To Improve the Efficiency and Performance of Existing Power Plants	
Expected Impacts: Improved energy efficiency of electricity generation from existing power plants	
Outcomes and indicators: Efficiency of power generation (tons of coal/kWh); GHG emissions per unit of electricity generated (tons of CO_2 eq / kWh); and $/ t CO_2 eq	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	

Two projects underwent MTRs under this strategy (GEFIDs 2935and 2952): • These projects are to promote energy efficiency in power plants. • These two projects were rated "MS" and "MU". One project received the MU rating because the overall progress of the project is was slower than initially expected. • These two projects reported to mitigate in total 12,690,000 tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations. • The achievements of these projects includes: 1) From June 2011 to June 2012, four gas-fired micro-turbine cogeneration technology (MCT) systems were installed under a GEF project in Indonesia, which increased energy efficiency for these power plants up to 80 percent. This will reduce average carbon emission factor for power generation in the country from 0.76 kg CO_2 eq /kWh to 0.13-0.18 kg CO_2 eq /kWh. Over 600 companies and 42 financial institutions have been informed about MCT through promotional events. More than 25 local professionals have been trained about technical and operational of the MCT; 2) In China, the GEF project helped the Chinese government and power industry to close inefficient small-sized coal-fired power plant units, demonstrating the viability of investments in efficiency improvements in existing mid-sized units, developing effective regulations to implement the pilot Efficient Fuel Saving Dispatch programs, and conducting studies to support the transition to efficient generation dispatch.	No project underwent a TE review under this strategy.
Strategic Objective 4 for GEF-4: To Promote On-grid Renewable Energy	
Expected Impacts: Increased production of renewable energy in electricity grids	
Outcomes and indicators: Market penetration of on-grid renewable energy (percent from renewables); GHG emissions from electricity generation (tons CO_2 eq / kWh); and $/ t CO_2 eq	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
A total of three projects underwent MTRs under this strategy (GEF IDs 3296, 2567 and 2376): • The objective of these projects is to promote on-grid renewable power. • These three projects were rated "S", "MS" and MU" respectively. One project received an MU rating since the project was delayed due to the lack of comprehensive governmental policy for renewable energy development. • One project reported to mitigate 375,482 tons of CO_2	No project underwent a TE review under this strategy.

eq in their lifetime operations. • The achievements of these projects include: 1) GEF leveraged funding to install 590 MW (169 percent of the mid-term target) geothermal power capacity and it will reduce 2 million tons CO_2 eq per year in Indonesia; 2) 30 grid-connected 1.7 MW solar PV modules have been installed with GEF funds in Palau; 3) The GEF facilitated installation of 1 MW biomass power and 4.8 MW hydro power in Russia.	
Strategic Objective 5 for GEF-4: To Promote the Use of Renewable Energy for the Provision of Rural Energy Services (off-grid)	
Expected Impacts: Increased production and use of renewable energy in rural areas	
Outcomes and indicators: Number (or percent) of rural households served by renewable energy (# of HH or percent of HH); renewable generation of electricity for rural energy services (kWh renewable); and $/t CO_2	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
One project underwent an MTR under this strategy (GEF ID 2568): • The objective of this project is to develop a financial mechanism in Marshall Islands to promote off-grid renewable energy financing, and the project was rated "MS". • The achievements of the project include: 1). the Ministry of Resources and Development and the Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination have signed an memorandum of understanding (MoU) for the "Joint Implementation of North Pacific Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project", which will finance solar PV electricity to approximately 1,500 households that remain un-electrified. • The project did not report any information on GHG emission reduction.	No project underwent a TE review under this strategy.
Strategic Objective 6 for GEF-4: To Support New Low-GHG Emitting Energy Technologies	
Expected Impacts: Reduced cost of selected low GHG-emitting energy technologies	
Outcomes and indicators: Cost of selected, low-GHG emitting energy generating technologies ($/W installed or $/kWh generated); and $/ t CO_{2eq}	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
One project underwent an MTR under in this strategy (GEF ID 3257): • The objective of this project is to support the replacement of coal and oil-fired boilers with low carbon emission model boilers that run on biomass wood waste for elementary schools in three municipalities of Bosnia & Herzegovina. The project was rated "S". • It has raised awareness and knowledge of critical stakeholders on biomass energy for heating. It has facilitated the formation of a National Biomass Association. The association is expected to broaden the network of biomass stakeholders, who can strengthen and sustain promotion and raise the profile	No project underwent a TE review under this

of biomass energy in the country. The project has developed a wealth of good biomass resource materials to convince stakeholders of the benefits of biomass energy. • The project reported to mitigate 290 tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations.	strategy.
Strategic Objective 7 for GEF-4: To Facilitate Market Transformation for Sustainable Mobility in Urban Areas Leading to Reduced GHG Emissions	
Expected Impacts: Increased use of sustainable transport modes	
Outcomes and indicators: Number or percentage of trips using sustainable modes of transport and $/ t CO_2 eq	
Analysis results extracted from MTRs, TEs, and TTs submitted in FY12	
Two projects underwent an MTR under this strategy (GEF IDs 2604 and 3433): • The objective of these projects is to promote sustainable urban transport. • These projects were rated "S" and "MS" respectively. • These two projects reported to mitigate in total 2,837,900 tons of CO_2 eq in their lifetime operations. • The achievements of these projects include: 1) One project has facilitated the expansion of a bus rapid transit system in Johannesburg and improved the non-motorized transport systems in three other cities of South Africa (Mangaung, Polokwane and Rustemnburg). Capacity building and training have been provided to the young professionals in the Department of Transport of South Africa; and 2) One project has facilitated Slovakia to establish a commission for cycling, car sharing or car-pooling, and public trams.	No project underwent a TE review under this strategy.

Note: The information in the above tables does not match outcome indicators, because the MTRs, TEs, and tracking tools do not contain such information.

ANNEX 3: FOCAL AREA LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND LEARNING QUESTIONS

The following annex provides the learning objectives and FY12 guiding questions for each focal area:

Biodiversity Targeted Learning

Learning Objective	Guiding questions
LO1: Enhancing Impact and Results through Improved Understanding of Protected Area Management Effectiveness.	1. **Sustainable Protected Area Systems** a) Detail the financial mechanisms for protected areas (such as user fees, tourist taxes, payments for environmental services, trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, etc) which have been created, or existing mechanisms strengthened and provide an assessment of the relative weight and investment per mechanism. We aim to assess per region and globally what kinds of mechanisms we are supporting and to what degree. b) Within the context of each financial mechanism we will assess: i) what have been the shortcomings of each approach; ii) what approaches appear to be the easiest to operationalize, iii) what approaches appear to the most difficult to operationalize; and iv) what enabling conditions correlate most directly with successful implementation of financial mechanisms for PA systems and sub-systems? c) How are project teams identifying the funding gap for national PA systems, sub-systems and sites (hopefully through the financial sustainability scorecard) and how have they set a target for reducing the gap? We will assess progress in reducing the funding gap. d) For PA projects that are not focused on PA financing, per se, we will assess whether and how the project is contributing to one of the three pillars of PA system sustainability as defined in the strategy: a) adequate finance, b) ecosystem and species representation, and c) individual and institutional capacity. 2. **Biodiversity Mainstreaming** a) List the production sectors in which the project has contributed to the development of policies and regulations so as to include measures to conserve biodiversity. b) Define the points of entry: a) policy making and legislation; b) spatial and sector planning; c) awareness/advocacy. c) Within each entry point, what are the factors responsible for implementation success that projects have identified in their PIR. Are there conditions that lend themselves to implementation success or failure for each entry point? If so, what are they? d) Are projects able to demonstrate much more than the output of a policy change? If this is the case, is there any indication of how the lead executing agency proposes to measure biodiversity outcomes and impact post-project?
LO2: Enhancing Social Impacts through Improved Understanding of the Causal Relationships between Protected Area Management and Local Community Welfare.	
LO3: Enhancing Impacts through Improved Understanding of the Causal Relationships between Popular Mainstreaming Approaches and Conservation Outcomes.	

Climate Change Mitigation Targeted Learning

Learning objectives	Guiding questions
LO1: Enhance impact and results through improved understanding of market development for mitigation technologies	1. What are the roles of the private sector in successful market development or transformation for mitigation technologies? 2. What are the successful business models that contribute to the continuity of market development and expansion after GEF pilots (e.g., efficient cookstoves or off-grid lighting distribution models)? 3. Which market development or transformation strategies have been effective or ineffective in addressing specific barriers and why?
LO2: Enhance socio-economic impact and results through improved understanding of synergies and/or tradeoffs of achieving multiple benefits.	1. What institutional arrangements and project design factors contribute to higher socio-economic benefits along with carbon benefits (e.g., fuel savings, employment/income generation, energy access, and local pollutant reduction)? 2. How does the project promote synergies and minimize tradeoffs between energy access activities and land (forest)-based carbon benefit activities* (e.g., sustainable supply of biomass for efficient cookstoves or sustainable charcoal production projects)?
LO3: Enhance the reliability of GHG accounting through improved estimates and reporting of GHG benefits of climate change mitigation projects, including GHG emission reductions, avoided GHG emissions, and carbon stocks for forests or non-forest lands.	1. What are the difficulties and challenges, if any, in using GEF GHG accounting manuals or tracking tools for estimating and reporting carbon benefits? Please offer suggestions to improve. 2. What approaches have been suggested or used in estimating carbon benefits for LULUCF projects and SFM/REDD+ projects (all SFM projects should have carbon benefits)? Please identify gaps and limitations in current approaches. 3. What conditions (e.g., monitoring efforts) have contributed to reliable estimates and reporting of carbon benefits, and what are the cost implications of creating these conditions?
* Land (forest) based carbon benefit activities include LULUCF, sustainable forest management, and REDD+ activities.	

International Waters Targeted Learning

Learning objectives	Guiding questions
LO1: To understand enhanced catalytic effects of the IW projects results on the regional cooperation and management frameworks on transboundary water systems through analyzing key activities and milestones.	Question 1: Do the country level investments and the regionally agreed commitments lead to catalytic impacts, on its way to increase sustainable cooperation on transboundary water systems? 1. What kind of catalytic impacts are taking place on the national/regional level, and how are these sustained? 2. When during the project's implementation are these different forms of catalytic impacts most likely to take place? why? 3. What kind of catalytic impacts have the highest likeliness of being sustained? why?
LO2: To identify good practices and essential activities and to understand how the IW focal area can achieve impacts regionally and on-the-ground actions through national implementation of regional cooperative frameworks.	Question 2: Do the existing assessments methods and tools (e.g PIR and IW tracking tool) adequately capture the core elements in sustainable cooperation of transboundary water systems? 1. How are catalytic impacts monitored and assessed in the PIR and IW TT? 2. How are results and information from the PIR and IW TT used by the projects and the countries? 3. Is there a need to further develop the IWLEARN knowledge sharing and management system within the IW portfolio?
LO3: To study experiences and IW knowledge products and incorporate these into IWLEARN for portfolio dissemination.	

Land Degradation Focal Area Targeted Learning

Learning objectives	Guiding questions
LO1: To develop a framework and tools for linking the measurement of agreed GEBs at project level to impacts across multiple scales	1. What agreed GEBs of SLM are being measured by projects at different scales: local (site/farmscale), landscape/watershed, national, regional? 2. What tools are been used for monitoring and measurement of agreed GEBs? 3. How appropriate are the tools relative to others being developed by GEF funded projects and others? 4. How are the agreed GEBs being linked to project level impacts at the different scales?
LO2: To increase understanding of multiple benefits from sustainable land management	1. What are the major tradeoffs associated with generating ecosystem services from SLM projects in different production systems? 2. How is synergy achieved in generating agreed GEBs from implementation of SLM projects at multiple scales? 3. How is the GEF catalytic effect manifested in SLM projects with respect to scaling-up and replication?

Chemicals Cluster Focal Area Targeted Learning

	Guiding questions GUIDING QUESTIONS
LO1: To understand the circumstances and situations under which co-financing can be improved and global environmental benefits be maximized	1. Who are the co-financing partners and which component are they investing in? 2. What are the specific features that make a project or project activity appealing to them? 3. In cases where the PIF or prodoc has a low ratio but during implementation the ratios increased, what are the reasons for this?
LO2: To Understand how GEF projects contribute to mainstreaming sound chemicals management into national development plans, national policy and legislation/regulations and how this can be further strengthened to identify additional benefits including health impacts	1. How have GEF projects assisted recipient countries in establishing/revising its national approach to SCM? 2. How has SCM been incorporated into national development plan? What are the international approaches and lessons learnt in non-GEF supported projects/programmes? 3. How have GEF projects supported the development of national policy or plan vis-a-vis maintreaming?
LO3: To learn what technologies and practices have been introduced or transferred to countries, and to explore their effectiveness and replicability in the portfolio and post project.	1. Whether BAT/BEP for release reduction of UPOPs developed through GEF projects has been shared and how is it shared? 2. How is the UPOPs reduction amount calculated and what are the associated cost, technology applied, effectiveness of technology, and replicability? 3. Have the outputs on alternative products, methods, and strategies for substituting DDT usage in malaria control have been shared, and how so? 4. How have disposal projects considered the overall national chemicals management framework and local level capacity in selecting the disposal technologies in any given project?
LO4: Identify effective approaches and good practices in removing barriers that prevent successful and timely implementation of projects in order to access risks in project formulation.	1. What are causes of barriers affecting implementation? 2. What are the approaches utilized to remove the barriers? Are they successful?
LO5: How have projects, agencies, countries and other stakeholders incorporated other envionmental and development issues into POPs/Chemicals projects.	1. How to achieve synergy within the chemicals clusters, eg. POPs and ODS? 2. How climate change mitigation/ adaptation can be designed into GEF projects by tapping into the climate benefits of HCFC phaseout while designing HPMP stage 2? 3. How to build synergy strategy with NR teams such as IW on endocrine disruptor and marine debris? 4. How are GEF POPs/Chemicals projects addressing the responsibility/liability gap for chemical releases and waste handling between governments and private sector primary importers/users of chemicals?

ANNEX 4: SUMMARY OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1. Through March 2013, a total of 23 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) medium-size projects (MSPs) have been approved, corresponding to a total of $11 million in GEF support and $ 11.8 million in co-financing.

2. UNDP is implementing the majority of the CCCD projects and in FY12 the Agency submitted 16 PIRs and two mid-term reviews. Eleven PIRs were rated Satisfactory, and five were rated Highly Satisfactory. Most of the projects in the portfolio under implementation are now reaching maturity, and seven final evaluations were submitted all rated Satisfactory.

3. For GEF-5 CCCD refers to the targeted support provided to countries to strengthen their underlying capacities to meet agreed Rio Convention objectives. GEF CCCD projects are also designed and implemented to create synergies among the full set of GEF and MEA interventions, creating economies of scale to institutionalize critical individual, organizational, and systemic (i.e., policy, legislative and awareness) capacities to catalyze action to protect the global environment. To this end, GEF CCCD projects will focus on strengthening environmental governance systems through mechanisms and tools for improved collaboration, management information systems, decision-making, as well as mainstreaming global environmental issues into national development programs. To date, 12 PIFs have been approved under the CCCD Strategy for GEF-5 for a total of $12.3 million in GEF support and $28.6 million in co-financing. This corresponds to nine Mid-Sized projects distributed in Africa, CIS, Latin America and Asia and one Full-Sized project for the Pacific.

4. The GEF Secretariat has posted the terms of reference for a short-term consultancy to analyze its capacity development portfolio. The purpose of this study is to assess the extent to which the GEF Cross-Cutting Capacity Development portfolio has catalyzed the work of the GEF to helping countries meet and sustain global environmental outcomes. To this end, the study will assess the portfolio's range of strategic approaches, showcase successes, lessons learned, best practices, and opportunities to create capacity development synergies with countries' broader GEF focal area portfolios. It is expected that the study will be completed early in the second semester of 2013.

ANNEX 5: OVERDUE PROJECTS ACCORDING TO STANDARD PREPARATION TIME LIMITS

All projects listed in this Annex have passed the due date for CEO approval or endorsement and will continue to be in this list until they completed the approval or endorsement stage. The last column shows where the projects are pending and expected action can either be from the Agencies or from the GEF Secretariat. [1]

For all the projects in this report, except for the Indonesian Chiller Energy Efficiency Project, the last action has been taken by GEFSEC. Hence, all the overdue projects are pending action from Agencies.

Report as of 5/16/2013

Full Size Projects

#	Trust Fund	GEF Phase	Focal Area	Country	Title	Agency	Council / CEO PIF	Due Date[2]	Overdue Months[3]	Last Action By	# ID	GEF
1	3840	LDCF	GEF - 4	CC	Yemen	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	WB	6/25/2009	4/25/2011	25		GEFSEC
2	3905	GET	GEF - 4	POPs	Egypt	Integrated and sustainable POPs Management Project	WB	6/24/2009	4/24/2011	25		GEFSEC
3	4071	GET	GEF - 4	CC	Global	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Construction of 1000 Ton per day Municipal Solid Wastes Composting Unit in AKOUEDO Abidjan	AfDB	11/12/2009	9/12/2011	20		GEFSEC
4	3982	GET	GEF - 4	POPs	Kazakhstan	Elimination of POPs Wastes	WB	3/17/2010	1/17/2012	16		GEFSEC
5	4112	GET	GEF - 4	CC	Morocco	Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector	AfDB	3/17/2010	1/17/2012	16		GEFSEC
6	4217	GET	GEF - 4	CC	Indonesia	Chiller Energy Efficiency Project	WB	3/17/2010	1/17/2012	16		Agency[4]
7	2885	GET	GEF - 4	MFA	Regional	Meso-American Barrier Reef System II	WB	6/8/2010	4/8/2012	13		GEFSEC
8	4108	GET	GEF - 4	POPs	Lebanon	PCB Management Project	WB	6/8/2010	4/8/2012	13		GEFSEC
9	4213	GET	GEF - 4	CC	Argentina	Sustainable Use of Biogas from Agro Industrial and Solid Waste Applications	IADB	6/8/2010	4/8/2012	13		GEFSEC

10	4274	LDCF	GEF - 5	CC	Sao Tome and Principe	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Most Vulnerable Sao Tomean's Livestock-keeping Households	AfDB	11/30/2010	5/30/2012	12	GEFSEC
11	4356	GET	GEF - 5	BD	China	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China's Dongting Lake Protected Area	FAO	3/29/2011	9/29/2012	8	GEFSEC
12	4427	GET	GEF - 5	CC	Russian Federation	Russia Energy Efficiency Financing (REEF) Project	WB	3/29/2011	9/29/2012	8	GEFSEC
13	4454	GET	GEF - 5	MFA	Jamaica	Integrated Management of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds	IADB	5/26/2011	11/26/2012	6	GEFSEC
14	4490	GET	GEF - 5	CC	Nigeria	Small-scale Associated Gas Utilization	WB	5/26/2011	11/26/2012	6	GEFSEC
15	4493	GET	GEF - 5	CC	China	China Renewable Energy Scaling-Up Program (CRESP) Phase II	WB	5/26/2011	11/26/2012	6	GEFSEC
16	4434	LDCF	GEF - 5	CC	Cambodia	Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security	FAO	9/15/2011	3/15/2013	2	GEFSEC

Medium Size Projects

17	3649	GET	GEF - 4	BD	Mozambique	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Mozambique	UNEP	7/7/2009	7/7/2010	34	GEFSEC
18	4081	GET	GEF - 4	BD	Chad	SPWA-Strengthening the national protected area network in Chad	UNDP	9/10/2009	9/10/2010	32	GEFSEC
19	4065	GET	GEF - 4	BD	Turkmenistan	BS Capacity Building for the Development of the National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	1/12/2010	1/12/2011	28	GEFSEC
20	4281	GET	GEF - 4	CC	Vanuatu	Geothermal Power and Electricity Sector Development Project	WB	6/16/2010	6/16/2011	23	GEFSEC
21	4284	GET	GEF - 4	CC	Solomon Islands	Developing Community Renewable Energy	WB	7/8/2010	7/8/2011	22	GEFSEC
22	4618	GET	GEF - 5	BD	Guatemala	Access to and Benefit Sharing and Protection of Traditional Knowledge to Promote Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use	UNEP	10/20/2011	10/20/2012	7	GEFSEC