

Global Environment Facility

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GEF Council
October 14 – 16, 1998
Agenda Item 14

DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

DRAFT Annual Report
1998

GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS

(Please see Annex A. In the final version, Council names and constituencies will appear here in list form.)

GEF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(164 as of June 30, 1998)

Afghanistan	04/07/94	Colombia	06/28/94
Albania	05/06/94	Comoros	09/05/95
Algeria	05/13/94	Congo, Dem. Republic of	02/06/97
Antigua & Barbuda	03/29/94	Congo, Republic of	09/22/95
Argentina	05/12/94	Cook Islands	05/06/94
Armenia	06/16/94	Costa Rica	05/19/94
Australia	06/27/94	Cote d'Ivoire	06/24/94
Austria	06/21/94	Cuba	04/04/94
Azerbaijan	07/24/95	Croatia	03/04/94
Bahamas	04/19/94	Czech Republic	06/30/94
Bangladesh	06/22/94	Denmark	06/09/94
Barbados	05/13/94	Djibouti	05/24/94
Belarus	03/30/94	Dominica	06/08/94
Belgium	01/30/95	Dominican Republic	04/21/94
Belize	04/29/94	Ecuador	06/23/94
Benin	06/29/94	Egypt	06/08/94
Bhutan	12/12/95	El Salvador	05/20/94
Bolivia	06/17/94	Eritrea	12/27/95
Botswana	07/12/94	Estonia	05/12/94
Brazil	06/13/94	Ethiopia	10/27/94
Bulgaria	03/22/94	Fiji	05/10/94
Burkina Faso	08/24/94	Finland	06/09/94
Burundi	03/30/98	France	06/20/94
Cambodia	01/31/95	Gabon	03/20/98
Cameroon	10/31/94	Gambia	08/16/94
Canada	07/06/94	Georgia	07/08/94
Cape Verde	07/18/94	Germany	06/23/94
Central African Republic	03/23/95	Ghana	01/16/97
Chad	07/27/94	Greece	05/11/94
Chile	07/01/94	Grenada	04/20/94
China	05/16/94	Guatemala	05/20/94

Guinea	10/17/94	Mauritania	04/15/94
Guyana	05/12/94	Mauritius	05/08/94
Haiti	05/10/94	Mexico	07/04/94
Honduras	09/06/94	Micronesia (F.S.)	05/17/94
Hungary	06/22/94	Moldova	04/26/94
India	05/12/94	Mongolia	10/27/95
Indonesia	06/29/94	Morocco	04/14/94
Iran (I.R.)	05/25/94	Mozambique	06/29/94
Ireland	06/14/94	Myanmar	12/27/95
Israel	03/19/95	Nauru	05/13/94
Italy	06/28/94	Nepal	05/05/94
Jamaica	06/29/94	Netherlands	08/10/94
Japan	06/27/94	New Zealand	06/20/94
Jordan	05/10/94	Nicaragua	05/18/94
Kazakhstan	03/30/98	Niger	05/19/94
Kenya	05/25/94	Nigeria	08/23/94
Kiribati	05/10/94	Niue	07/12/94
Korea (D.P.R.)	05/06/94	Norway	05/04/94
Korea (Rep.)	05/03/94	Pakistan	07/01/94
Kyrgyz	01/09/97	Panama	04/08/94
Lao (P.D.R.)	08/02/94	Papua New Guinea	04/07/94
Latvia	06/27/94	Paraguay	05/06/94
Lebanon	07/21/94	Peru	02/15/95
Lesotho	06/29/94	Philippines	06/14/94
Libya	12/13/94	Poland	06/16/94
Lithuania	05/13/94	Portugal	04/18/94
Luxembourg	04/28/95	Romania	06/17/94
Madagascar	07/14/94	Russian Federation	07/29/94
Malawi	02/23/96	Saint Lucia	06/23/94
Malaysia	05/04/94	Saint Vincent & Grenadines	03/31/94
Maldives	08/25/94		05/04/94
Mali	07/04/94	Samoa	03/28/94
Malta	07/27/94	Senegal	04/07/94
Marshall Islands		Sierra Leone	09/06/94

Slovak Republic	11/01/94	Trinidad and Tobago	05/04/94
Slovenia	07/12/94	Tunisia	05/19/94
Solomon Islands	04/16/94	Turkey	05/13/94
South Africa	07/06/94	Turkmenistan	07/06/94
Spain	06/09/94	Tuvalu	05/29/97
Sri Lanka	05/26/94	Uganda	05/03/94
St. Kitts and Nevis	07/25/94	Ukraine	06/28/94
Sudan	06/14/94	United Kingdom	06/15/94
Suriname	05/12/94	United States	06/13/94
Swaziland	05/16/94	Uruguay	06/24/94
Sweden	06/28/94	Uzbekistan	04/22/94
Switzerland	07/01/94	Vanuatu	04/05/95
Syria	04/15/96	Venezuela	05/19/94
Tanzania	03/26/96	Vietnam	07/01/94
Thailand	06/30/94	Yemen	05/12/94
The F.Y.R. of Macedonia	07/07/94	Zambia	03/30/94
Togo	07/21/94	Zimbabwe	06/13/94
Tonga			07/07/94

PURPOSE

The **Global Environment Facility** is a multilateral mechanism created in 1991 to

forge international cooperation and finance actions to address biodiversity loss, climate change, degradation of international waters, and ozone depletion within the framework of sustainable development.

Related activities addressing land degradation are also eligible for GEF funding.

THE FUTURE

The GEF was launched as a pilot facility in 1991 and restructured in 1994.

It has a governing Council of 32 members and an Assembly of all 164 participating states.

In April 1998, 119 governments, 16 international organizations, and 185 non-governmental organizations met in New Delhi for the first GEF Assembly.

The Assembly adopted the **“New Delhi Statement”** (excerpted on facing page) recognizing the GEF’s unique role and calling on the GEF to “accelerate its operations.”

***"Recognizing that the GEF
is the multilateral funding mechanism
dedicated to promoting global environmental protection
within a framework of sustainable development
by providing new and additional
grant and concessional funding,***

***Recognizing also that its beneficiaries
are all people of the globe,
and that the need for the GEF is even greater
as we enter the new millennium... .***

*Stressing that the GEF is a unique and
successful example of international cooperation
that offers lessons for other endeavors,*

*Affirming the significant role of the GEF in
supporting the objectives of agreed global
environmental conventions and protocols...*

*Acknowledging the significant progress that
has been made by the GEF, its Implementing Agencies
(UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank)
and the Secretariat, in the four years
since its restructuring
in its organization and management,
in establishing its institutional and operational framework,
and in supporting developing countries and
countries in economies in transition in their efforts
for global environmental improvements and
in implementing the Rio conventions,*

*Acknowledging further the excellent work of the Scientific
and Technical Advisory Panel in providing strategic
advice and in reviewing projects..."*

(See full text on p. 20)

PARTICIPATION

To successfully carry out its mission, the Global Environment Facility depends upon the active interest and involvement of many thousands of individuals and groups worldwide.

This report **covering the period July 1, 1997, through June 30, 1998**, is designed to provide a brief, up-to-date introduction to the GEF's work. (A list of current GEF publications is found in Annex C.)

Detailed information on most topics touched upon here can be found on the GEF Secretariat's web site (address below). This site also contains links to the global environment conventions and protocols as well as GEF's three implementing agencies.

For further information:

Write to: **Global Environment Facility
1818 H St. NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA**

Call: **1 202 473-0508**

Fax: **1 202 522-3240**

On the World Wide Web: **www.gefweb.org**

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PART I INTRODUCTION

Last year, scientists determined that one in eight plants are on the verge of disappearing, new evidence that Earth is experiencing the largest mass extinction in the past 60 million years and one of the sixth largest since life first evolved.

Last year, people in all parts of the globe saw their lives disrupted, crops destroyed, and homes swept away by unprecedented storms, droughts, fires, and floods. An August 1998 analysis estimated that in the previous 18 months 16,000 people had been killed and nearly \$50 billion in damage done by the weather.

Last year, despite good progress in curbing the use of ozone-depleting chemicals, a new ozone hole appeared over the Arctic and other places reported record highs for ozone depletion — increasing the chances people living there will suffer from skin cancer and cataracts.

What often went unreported last year, as usual, were the many ways in which people everywhere — locally, nationally, regionally, and globally — are fighting back. For the good news is that our understanding of the solutions to these problems has advanced considerably, and so have our efforts to apply them in a wide-ranging, equitable, and cost-effective manner.

Last year, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was at the center of many of these positive developments. Piloted in 1991 to channel multilateral funding to activities that protect the global environment while supporting sustainable development, GEF has done just that. By June 30, 1998 (the end of GEF's fiscal year), a total of \$2 billion was allocated to more than 500 projects in 119 countries. An additional \$5 billion was leveraged in cofinance from a wide range of project partners — including more than \$1.8 billion in counterpart funding from recipient countries themselves.

In March, at a time of scarce financial resources everywhere, 36 nations pledged a new, four-year infusion of funds for the GEF totaling \$2.75 billion. This vote of confidence will enable GEF to move many more projects from the drawing boards to the pipeline and onto the field.

Nearly one thousand people representing 119 countries (including one head of state and 40 Ministers) and 185 representatives from non-governmental organizations turned out in April for GEF's first Assembly of participating nations held in New Delhi. The spirit of this first gathering of GEF's "shareholders" was extremely positive. In its consideration of the *CEO's Report* and the independent *Study of GEF's Overall Performance*, the Assembly discussed how far GEF has come — but also how far it has to go to apply the many lessons it has learned.

For GEF's job description extends well beyond that of project funder, as this report – and the Statement of the first GEF Assembly (p. 20) – demonstrate. Protecting the global environment is a task requiring the best efforts of us all – and it can never succeed on a project-by-project basis. That is why, as we move into a new century, GEF will work even harder to help inform thinking, encourage new collaborations, and catalyze effective action to protect the global environment by:

- Assisting countries in strengthening capacities to recognize and address problems of the global environment, both now and in the future.
- Tapping the strengths of non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and community groups – in the dialogue on GEF policies and in the design and execution of GEF's work.
- Serving as the "financial mechanism" for both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate – translating international decisions into local actions.
- Underwriting partnerships among nations to manage transboundary resources sustainably, given that ecosystems and water bodies do not respect borders.
- Mobilizing new financial resources for the global environment.
- Engaging businesses small and large in joint ventures that augment, not displace, private capital and pioneer technologies of particular promise to developing nations.
- Intensifying GEF's partnership with UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank to facilitate the integration of global environmental concerns and actions more fully into their wider agenda.
- Setting clear yardsticks for measuring success at the project and portfolio levels, monitoring and evaluating GEF activities to identify winning approaches, and sharing what we learn as part of a larger culture dedicated to advancing the global pursuit of sustainable development.
- Communicating with and reaching out, not just to key actors but also the public at large, in 164 nations now participating in GEF, and beyond.

GEF & THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

More Than the Sum of Its Parts

This section will consist of photos, captions, maps, and charts (like the one below showing GEF project breakdown by numbers) highlighting how the Global Environment Facility – like the global environment itself – is “more than the sum of its parts.” Intended to educate the more general reader, it will draw on facts and statistics that already appear in GEF project documents, workplans, and other GEF publications like Valuing the Global Environment: Actions and Investments for a 21st Century.

The GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

*More than the sum of 7 continents,
5 oceans,
14 million species of life,
200 priority ecoregions,
3.5 billion years of evolution,
billions of years of geologic time,*

the global environment is also. . .

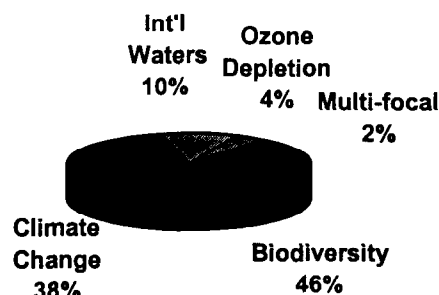
Home to more than 5.8 billion people today and to all future generations.

The natural “capital” on which a \$30 billion global economy is based.

The atmosphere shielding all life from the sun’s ultraviolet radiation.

The air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat.

THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



*More than the sum of 500 projects,
119 project countries,
164 participating nations,
36 donor nations,
400 non-governmental organizations
executing projects,
\$2 billion in authorized project funding,
\$5 billion in cofinancing,*

The Global Environment Facility is also

*Biologically diverse protected areas
and their buffer zones
conserved with GEF's help,
affecting some 500 million people
in and around project sites. . .*

*One million rural households and
enterprises empowered with low-cost
solar energy through GEF projects.*

*Coordinated actions supported by GEF
among 124 nations
107 of them GEF recipient countries
to safeguard transboundary water
resources in 10 major rivers, 6 lakes, and
15 coastal and marine ecosystems...*

*More than 30,000 tonnes of
ozone-depleting substances phased out
in more than a dozen countries
by the year 2000. . .*

*Government and business leaders,
scientists, policy makers & practitioners,
citizens groups and local communities
working together on behalf of
all of us, and generations to follow.*

GEF 1998 HIGHLIGHTS & INSIGHTS

THE ASSEMBLY

Just days after being sworn in as India's Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee inaugurated the first Assembly of nations participating in the Global Environment Facility.

"Friends, what is required from all of us – rich or poor, strong or weak, developed or developing – is a concerted effort at the preservation of the environment," the Prime Minister told the opening session's capacity audience in New Delhi's Vigyan Bhawan or Hall of Science.

"If each one of us today takes a step in this direction, however small, we would decidedly go a long way in not only preserving but also regenerating life support systems. It is only then that our coming generations would not blame us for having done precious little when the opportunity was available."

The Assembly itself was a major step toward realizing the shared vision of those who launched the GEF in 1991 and restructured it in 1994 to make it even more strategic, effective, transparent, and participatory. Nearly 1000 people attended the three-day meeting, representing 119 of GEF's 164 participating governments, including one head of State and 40 ministers. Representatives of 16 international organizations and 185 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also were among the participants.

The first gathering of the Assembly in New Delhi provided an important opportunity for stakeholders to assess the direction of the GEF. It came on the heels of an announcement the previous week that 36 GEF donors from both developed and developing countries had committed to a replenishment of US\$ 2.75 billion.

With this substantial replenishment as a backdrop, the delegates to the Assembly elected Yaswant Sinha, India's newly installed Finance Minister, as Chair, and Mali's Soumaila Cisse, Minister of Finance and Trade, and Denmark's Poul Nielson, Minister for Development Cooperation, as Vice-Chairs.

Following Prime Minister Vajpayee's address, the Assembly heard opening statements representing the views of the implementing agencies, the major international environmental conventions, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), and the NGO community. Assembly participants then turned towards the consideration of a number of key agenda items and reports on GEF's operations and policies, including the independent *Study of GEF's Overall Performance*.

Gareth Porter, who headed the overall performance study team, summarized the results. Among the major issues highlighted in the study were the need for strengthened country ownership of GEF projects; greater engagement with focal point contacts as a nexus of information dissemination in their home countries; support for an effective outreach and communications effort; improvements in the mainstreaming of global environmental issues into the implementing agencies; a strengthened monitoring and evaluation program; increased engagement with the private sector, particularly with business and banking associations; and development of simpler, more straight-

forward guidelines for the calculation of the “incremental costs” of targeting global environmental benefits.

In its conclusion, the review team praised the GEF on a number of fronts: for its effective programming of resources in the four focal areas; for leveraging co-financing for projects; the development of an operational strategy; for the advancement of stakeholder participation in GEF projects; and for building a framework, particularly with regards to mainstreaming, for a much stronger GEF II.

Status of the GEF

GEF CEO and Chairman Mohamed El-Ashry began his report on the “Policies, Operations and Future Development of the GEF” by invoking the words of Thomas Jefferson, who said that “laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As the human mind becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths discovered and manners and opinions change, with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also to keep pace with the times.”

In this spirit, the CEO/Chairman remarked that the GEF has learned a great deal since its inception in 1991 and restructuring in 1994. Among its more prominent achievements, he pointed to the development of an operational strategy and ten (soon to be twelve) operational programs to focus GEF activities; the incorporation of initiatives to combat land degradation, particularly deforestation and desertification; investments totaling \$2 billion in 119 countries through over 500 enabling activities and projects; the development of principles for financing targeted scientific research; the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation program; and efforts to enhance the role of NGOs in the design and implementation of projects.

Despite these achievements, the CEO/Chairman also recognized the importance of increasing the level of co-financing in the years ahead to levels far higher than the \$5 billion achieved to date; reviewing and better defining the intended results of country-level involvement; seeking out greater opportunities for partnerships with the private sector; building stronger relationships with the international scientific community and increasing the involvement of national scientists and local communities in GEF work; strengthening the monitoring and evaluation program; and defining and applying the concept of incremental costs more pragmatically.

In closing, the CEO/Chairman committed the GEF to acting on the recommendations of the independent review of the GEF in advance of the next meeting of the GEF Council in October and urged the 164 shareholder nations of the GEF to actively engage in the process of collectively strengthening the GEF.

Comments from the Assembly

Throughout the three-day Assembly, at least 80 representatives of GEF participant governments commented on the results and future of the GEF. Major discussions included the need to: ensure that GEF projects are country driven and that the proposal process is streamlined and more transparent; further clarify the concept of incremental costs; support the recommendation for a strong monitoring and evaluation system; and further diversify the GEF’s project portfolio, possibly including agro-biodiversity, land-use practices, freshwater systems, emerging technology, and coastal and marine management.

A number of representatives spoke favorably of their overall experiences with the GEF and highlighted on-going projects in their own countries. The commitment of \$2.75 billion to the GEF was applauded, though many nations felt that an even larger commitment would have been appropriate.

The official assembly was complemented by a number of parallel panels and workshops featuring internationally respected environmentalists, parliamentarians, business leaders, scientists, and NGO organizers. These talks focused on efforts towards sustainable development, particularly in India; the linkages between science, development, and environmental concerns; "The GEF in the 21st Century", a panel organized by NGO representatives; the challenges of parliamentarians in dealing with global environmental issues; the role of the media in building public awareness; private sector responses in developing countries to the Kyoto Protocol; and a roundtable by a panel of "eminent persons," chaired by Sweden's Birgitta Dahl, which discussed efforts at sustainable development with regards to transboundary issues, including biodiversity loss, growing freshwater demand, and the challenges posed by climate change.

Closing Statement

In its closing statement, the GEF Assembly applauded the government and people of India as gracious hosts and praised the GEF itself as "a unique and successful example of international cooperation that offers lessons for other endeavors." Acknowledging the progress made by the GEF since its restructuring and the vote of confidence given by GEF donors in the replenishment phase, the Assembly urged the institution to remain innovative and flexible in dealing with transboundary environmental issues, to strengthen country ownership of GEF projects; and to increase efforts towards ensuring the sustainability of the global environmental benefits generated by GEF-financing. Other recommendations in the New Delhi Statement reinforced comments arising from the *Study of GEF's Overall Performance* and the CEO's *Report on the Policies, Operations, and Future Development of the GEF*.

(The full text of the New Delhi Statement is found on p. 20.)

The First Global Environment Leadership Award

Following the first day of the Assembly, the CEO/Chairman announced the winner of GEF's first Global Environment Leadership Award: Jose Maria Figueres, president of Costa Rica.

The Award was established by GEF in 1997 in order to annually honor a head of state or government, or a leader in industry or the non-government sector, who "has spearheaded significant national and/or international actions to protect the global environment and promote sustainable development." An open nominations process was conducted in early 1998, followed by a panel review involving seven prominent environmental personalities from around the world.

In his presentation, the CEO/Chairman commented that "Just as his father helped to launch Costa Rica on a democratic path, President Figueres has accelerated its transition to sustainable development – attempting to phase out fossil fuels by the year 2010 and instituting the pioneering concept of payment for environmental benefits from forests like watershed services and greenhouse gas absorption." Figueres, who was unable to participate in New Delhi, received the award at a ceremony in Washington, D.C. in May.

The Road Ahead

Some 75 journalists were accredited to attend the Assembly. In the days leading up to and during the meeting, the GEF Assembly received considerable media coverage, particularly in India, including the airing of a GEF video on national television. Coverage was heightened by the recent inauguration and active participation of the new Indian government and by the increased awareness of global environmental issues raised by the negotiations surrounding the Kyoto Protocol just four months earlier.

GEF is working to maintain the successful momentum generated by its first Assembly meeting, and is committed to making significant progress on the Assembly's recommendations. A plan of action to address the recommendations is under preparation and will be presented to the next meeting of the GEF Council, scheduled for October 14-16, 1998, in Washington, D.C.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE FIRST GEF ASSEMBLY, VISIT THE ASSEMBLY KIOSK AT WWW.GEFWEB.ORG -- OR CONTACT THE SECRETARIAT FOR A COPY OF THE FORTHCOMING PROCEEDINGS . INFORMATION ABOUT THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR THE NEXT GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT LEADERSHIP AWARD WILL ALSO BE POSTED ON THE WEB.

THE NEW DELHI STATEMENT OF THE FIRST GEF ASSEMBLY

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY,

HAVING MET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW DELHI FROM APRIL 1-3, 1998,

EXPRESSING ITS UTMOST APPRECIATION TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF INDIA FOR HOSTING THE ASSEMBLY AND FOR THEIR GENEROSITY, HOSPITALITY AND THE EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL PARTICIPANTS,

TAKING NOTE OF THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF GEF PARTICIPANT STATES AT THIS ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZING THAT THE GEF IS THE MULTILATERAL FUNDING MECHANISM DEDICATED TO PROMOTING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BY PROVIDING NEW AND ADDITIONAL GRANT AND CONCESSIONAL FUNDING.

RECOGNIZING ALSO THAT ITS BENEFICIARIES ARE ALL PEOPLE OF THE GLOBE, AND THAT THE NEED FOR THE GEF IS EVEN GREATER AS WE ENTER THE NEW MILLENNIUM GIVEN THE STATE OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AND OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT,

STRESSING THAT THE GEF IS A UNIQUE AND SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION THAT OFFERS LESSONS FOR OTHER ENDEAVORS,

AFFIRMING THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF THE GEF IN SUPPORTING THE OBJECTIVES OF AGREED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS, SUCH AS THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL, THE VIENNA CONVENTION AND THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER, AND THE UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE BY THE GEF, ITS IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES (UNDP, UNEP AND THE WORLD BANK), AND THE SECRETARIAT, IN THE FOUR YEARS SINCE ITS RESTRUCTURING IN ITS ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, IN ESTABLISHING ITS INSTITUTIONAL AND OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK, AND IN SUPPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION IN THEIR EFFORTS FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS AND IN IMPLEMENTING THE RIO CONVENTIONS,

ACKNOWLEDGING FURTHER THE EXCELLENT WORK OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL (STAP) IN PROVIDING STRATEGIC ADVICE AND IN REVIEWING PROJECTS,

WELCOMING THE SECOND REPLENISHMENT OF THE GEF TRUST FUND OF \$2.75 BILLION WHICH WILL ENABLE THE GEF TO CONTINUE ITS SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO PROMOTE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,

TAKING NOTE OF COUNCIL'S DECISIONS AND DRAWING, AS APPROPRIATE, UPON ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE STUDY OF GEF'S OVERALL PERFORMANCE, THE STUDY OF GEF PROJECT LESSONS, THE GEF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW, AND THE CEO'S REPORT ON THE POLICIES, OPERATIONS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEF,

AGREES THAT FOR THE GEF TO MEET ITS DEEPENING POTENTIAL AND FULFILL ITS MULTIPLE MISSIONS:

1. GEF SHOULD REMAIN A FACILITY AT THE CUTTING EDGE, INNOVATIVE, FLEXIBLE AND RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF ITS RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS A CATALYST FOR OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND EFFORTS.

2. GEF ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE COUNTRY-DRIVEN AND EFFORTS SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED TO ACHIEVE COUNTRY OWNERSHIP OF GEF PROJECTS. TO ACHIEVE THIS,

A. GEF ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE BASED ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES DESIGNED TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT,

B. GEF SHOULD DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A STRATEGY FOR GREATER OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION WHICH TARGETS GEF'S MULTIPLE CONSTITUENCIES, WITH A VIEW TO ENHANCING GLOBAL AWARENESS OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE GEF, AND SHOULD INCREASE CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES CONCERNING GEF ACTIVITIES,

C. GEF SHOULD DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN ACTION PLAN TO STRENGTHEN COUNTRY-LEVEL COORDINATION AND TO PROMOTE GENUINE COUNTRY OWNERSHIP OF GEF-FINANCED ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL EXPERTS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS IN PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION.

3. GEF SHOULD INCREASE EFFORTS TOWARDS ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS GENERATED BY GEF-FINANCING AND SHOULD ACT AS A CATALYST TO BRING ABOUT LONGER-TERM COORDINATED EFFORTS WITH OTHER FUNDERS FOR CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING.

4. GEF SHOULD STREAMLINE ITS PROJECT CYCLE WITH A VIEW TO MAKING PROJECT PREPARATION SIMPLER, TRANSPARENT AND MORE NATIONALLY-DRIVEN.

5. GEF SHOULD UNDERTAKE LONGER-TERM PLANNING AND MULTI-YEAR SUPPORT PROGRAMS WITH A VIEW TO MAXIMIZING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS.

6. WHILE RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF INCREMENTAL COSTS FOR THE GEF, ITS DEFINITION SHOULD BE MADE MORE UNDERSTANDABLE. GEF SHOULD MAKE THE PROCESS OF DETERMINING INCREMENTAL COSTS MORE TRANSPARENT AND ITS APPLICATION MORE PRAGMATIC.

7. GEF SHOULD BE A LEARNING ENTITY AND SHOULD STRENGTHEN ITS MONITORING AND EVALUATION FUNCTIONS AND INCREASE EFFORTS TO DISSEMINATE LESSONS LEARNED FROM ITS EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING ITS PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS AND TO STIMULATE THE TRANSFER AND ADOPTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES.

8. IN CONSULTATION WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, GEF SHOULD SEEK TO BETTER DEFINE THE LINKAGES BETWEEN LAND DEGRADATION, PARTICULARLY DESERTIFICATION AND DEFORESTATION, AND ITS FOCAL AREAS AND TO INCREASE GEF SUPPORT FOR LAND DEGRADATION ACTIVITIES AS THEY RELATE TO THE GEF FOCAL AREAS.

9. GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES SHOULD PROMOTE MEASURES TO ACHIEVE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THEIR REGULAR PROGRAMS AND CONSISTENT WITH THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS WHILE RESPECTING THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNING BODIES OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES.

10. GEF SHOULD BUILD STRONG RELATIONSHIPS AND NETWORKS WITH THE GLOBAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY, ESPECIALLY WITH NATIONAL SCIENTISTS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES.

11. GEF SHOULD PROMOTE GREATER COORDINATION AND CO-FINANCING OF ITS ACTIVITIES FROM OTHER SOURCES, INCLUDING BILATERAL FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS, AND SHOULD EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXECUTION OF ACTIVITIES BY THOSE ENTITIES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 28 OF THE INSTRUMENT, IN PARTICULAR THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs).

12. GEF SHOULD STRIVE TO MOBILIZE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FROM BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES. THE GEF, AS A PLATFORM FOR TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, SHOULD ALSO EXPLORE NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS AS WELL AS PRIVATE-PUBLIC JOINT VENTURES.

THE GEF COUNCIL

The GEF Council has primary responsibility for developing, adopting, and evaluating GEF's operational programs. Members representing 32 constituencies meet twice each year and also conduct business by mail. The Council's November 1997 meeting occurred in Washington; the March 1998 session was held in New Delhi in conjunction with the first GEF Assembly.

During the July 1-June 30 fiscal year, the Council approved five work programs, adding \$US \$362.6 million in GEF funding. (For more information by focal area, please see the Portfolio Highlights in Part II.) In November, Council members also approved a fiscal 1999 corporate business plan and a corporate budget totaling \$38.834 million.

The Council's March agenda in New Delhi included review of *The Study of GEF's Overall Performance*, the *CEO's Report on Policies, Operations, and Future Development of the Global Environment Facility* (see p. 17), and the *Report from the Second GEF Replenishment* and its accompanying recommendations.

The GEF Council's open door policy toward non-governmental organizations (see p. 29) continued to make it unique among international financial institutions. Consultations involving a wide spectrum of NGOs from all geographic regions preceded each Council meeting. NGO representatives were present throughout Council discussions to state their interests and voice their concerns.

The Replenishment Process

The first capitalization of the GEF Trust Fund was for \$2 billion for the period of July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1998. At Council's request, the World Bank, trustee of the fund, initiated the second replenishment for "GEF-2" early in calendar year 1997. Potential contributors convened in Paris to discuss GEF performance during the first replenishment period, the programming of resources for GEF-2, the replenishment target; and the formula for sharing GEF-2.

Participants identified a number of factors expected to drive a steady growth in demand for GEF resources:

- Institutional arrangements provided for in the *Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured GEF* have been put in place.
- A clear strategic direction for GEF financing has been defined through the specific operational programs (see p. 25).
- There has been a rapid increase in the number of eligible recipient countries.
- There has been a large number of country enabling activities, increasing future demand for GEF project financing and the capacity for its implementation.
- The pipeline of projects is developing rapidly with the help of GEF's Project Development Facility.

Participants agreed that the target size of the second replenishment should be \$2.75 billion and endorsed six policy recommendations regarding:

- Country ownership of GEF projects.

- “Mainstreaming” of global environmental objectives into the regular policies and activities of the implementing agencies.
- Mobilization of additional resources for global environmental actions, particularly from the private sector.
- Further strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation function of the GEF secretariat.
- Exploration of a wider range of executing agencies to carry out GEF projects.
- The need for a user-friendly definition – in line with Council’s November 1997 decision – of GEF’s principle of incremental costs, including operational criteria and paradigm cases for different types of GEF activities and projects.

For a table describing pledges to the second replenishment, please see page 57.

Visit the Council kiosk at www.gefweb.org for more information, including details on Council meetings and Council decisions since 1995.

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Strategies & Programs

When the pilot phase GEF was restructured and established as a permanent mechanism in 1994, it was essential to develop a road map to guide its action and to ensure that resources would be used cost-effectively to maximize global environmental benefits.

Approved by Council in 1995, GEF's operational strategy serves this purpose, laying the groundwork for GEF's efforts in four focal areas and ten operational programs (see Part II, Portfolio Highlights). The strategy incorporates guidance from the relevant Conventions for which GEF serves as the financial mechanism: the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It also establishes operational guidance for international waters and ozone activities, the latter being consistent with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its amendments.

Two proposed operational programs – addressing transport and carbon sequestration – underwent further consideration during fiscal 1998, with presentation of the new transport program slated for the Council's October 1998 meeting.

For more information on GEF's *Operational Strategy* and GEF's *Operational Programs*, see the GEF home page at www.gefweb.org or contact the secretariat to secure copies of these documents.

GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)

Scientific discovery and informed action are central to protecting the global environment and improving people's livelihoods. So are the development and dissemination of new, environment-friendly technologies. That is why encouraging the scientific community's involvement in GEF's work – especially at the country level – is one of its top priorities.

GEF's 12-member Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) was established within the U. N. Environment Programme as part of GEF's restructuring in 1994. It reports to, and its terms of reference are set by, the GEF Council. STAP provides objective scientific and technical advice on GEF policies, operational strategies, and programs, conducts selective reviews of projects in certain circumstances and at specific points in the project cycle, and maintains a roster of experts.

To facilitate its work, STAP has established eight working groups – international waters, energy mitigation strategies/climate change, adaptation/climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation. The work of STAP is supported by a secretariat based at the UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

Specific information needs emerge as the GEF strategy and operational programs are implemented – for example, an opportunity to improve the effectiveness of a certain type of project may require information that can only be attained through specific, goal oriented research. STAP both helps to identify priority areas for such focused research, and through its chair, helps put into action the *Principles of Targeted Research* approved by Council in the previous fiscal year.

An important transition took place as the newly constituted STAP and its former members met with secretariat staff and implementing agency representatives in Washington, D.C. in June 1998. The meeting served several purposes: as an orientation about GEF and an introduction to pending business for the new STAP members; as a bridge between outgoing and incoming perspectives on STAP's significance and role within GEF; and as a chance for the new STAP and GEF personnel to begin to forge a strong working relationship.

One major topic of discussion was the integration of targeted research into GEF's four focal areas. The contributions of outgoing members, headed by former chair Pier Vellinga, to this and other STAP efforts, were recognized and honored.

A list of outgoing and new STAP members can be found in Annex B.

For more information about STAP, visit UNEP's web site at www.unep.org.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation plays an especially important role in the GEF, for a number of reasons:

- GEF's new and unique mission in the global environment requires it to develop strategies and projects whose designs, although scientifically based, may be more innovative or experimental than those of regular development projects.
- GEF is pioneering coordination among many actors – involving the Bretton Woods and U.N. institutions, participant countries, international conventions, NGOs, the scientific community, and other organizations.
- The emphasis in the early part of the GEF project cycle on “casting the net widely” and the dynamic process of developing operational programs places a premium on continuous learning and improvement.

GEF's monitoring and evaluation is based in part on the existing systems of its three implementing agencies. It also incorporates program level indicator development, reviews, and evaluations led by the secretariat to address GEF-wide performance. Standards have been set to ensure credibility, impartiality, transparency, and usefulness by feeding lessons learned back to the planning and implementing cycles. An annual *GEF Project Implementation Review* summarizes performance and lessons learned from projects under implementation. *GEF Lessons Notes*, a new publication series, targets a wider development audience.

Two special studies – the *Study of GEF Project Lessons* and the *Study of GEF's Overall Performance* – were completed in fiscal 1998 as part of the lead up to the first GEF Assembly.

See the monitoring and evaluation (“M&E”) page at GEF's web site (www.gefweb.org) to learn more about GEF monitoring and evaluation and to offer your own comments on the material you find there. All monitoring and evaluation studies mentioned above are also available in document form from the secretariat.

Communication & Outreach

Fiscal 1998 provided rich opportunities for GEF outreach and communications. The GEF's first Assembly and its associated meetings, held in New Delhi in March/April 1998, formed the largest attention getting event. The Assembly was structured to attract significant representation from and interchange among all major stakeholders of the GEF. A communications strategy was developed to win attention for these exchanges beyond the walls of the Assembly. It did so by bringing environmental experts and GEF stakeholders together with the media and other opinion leaders to explore the realities of global environmental interdependence, urgency of required action, and mutuality of interest.

The Assembly was completely open to media. It offered access to personalities for news and views, a large GEF press kit, GEF project information, many project presentation and other workshops, a series of panel discussions including one on media and the global environment, and many briefings, press conferences, and news releases. Journalists, like other Assembly participants, could visit the extensive Assembly exhibit and take away publications, including a new book launched at the Assembly, *Valuing the Global Environment: Actions & Investments for a 21st Century*.

With a foreword by President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil, the book reflects a wealth of experience worldwide (including GEF's) in addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, the degradation of international waters, and ozone depletion. It is designed for readers interested in understanding both the driving forces behind these problems and the most innovative trends in effectively addressing them. In addition to its scientific and policy framework, the book features an international array of guest contributors from a variety of backgrounds, including the scientific, political, religious, business, and non-profit communities.

The Assembly's ceremonial opening session was televised in India, and the GEF video "Keeping the Promise" was broadcast by the television network Delhi Doordarshan. There was wide press coverage both in India and overseas, including several BBC interviews and panel discussions. GEF public service announcements are still being shown by more than 500 television systems worldwide.

The GEF Secretariat continues to experience the effects of Assembly publicity mainly in the surge of requests for information on GEF activities.

Other significant events in the fiscal year were: the GEF Council Meeting in November 1997; the Conference of Parties of the Framework Convention on Climate Change meeting in Kyoto in December 1997; the GEF's Second Replenishment which concluded in March 1998; the presentation of the first Global Environment Leadership Award to President Jose Maria Figueres of Costa Rica at a luncheon in Washington, D.C. in April 1998; the U.S. launch of *Valuing the Global Environment: Actions & Investments for a 21st Century* at the U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development in New York in April 1998; and the Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity meeting in Bratislava in May 1998.

Media and outreach activities organized for these events included the release and distribution of the GEF video "Keeping the Promise", press encounters, displays, workshops and project visits. The main speeches of the CEO/Chairman also attracted significant coverage.

Civil Society & the GEF

As stated at the outset of this report, participation is a central tenet of GEF policy and operations, and it is a cross-cutting issue GEF revisits in annual reviews of projects under implementation. This applies to all stakeholders, be they government agencies, non-governmental groups, or private businesses.

The 1997 *Project Implementation Review* (PIR) noted that “stakeholders must be actively engaged” in decision making processes if their participation is to be effective. “Periodic consultations with participants about project activities are not enough.”

With regard to community-based conservation projects, the 1997 PIR concluded that, “in order to build effective partnerships with communities and earn their trust, considerable effort often must be devoted to understanding community perspectives, decision-making structures, and capabilities. The way project staff interact with communities, especially at the outset, is critical for gaining and keeping their respect, and avoiding expectation of rapid or easy returns.”

Close to 400 non-governmental groups participate in GEF-funded projects, the majority of them NGOs.

The Role of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

As informed and effective advocates for the global environment, non-governmental organizations in countries around the world have had a role in shaping the GEF and its agenda from the very beginning.

Today NGO participation is crucial not only at the project level but also in the GEF’s policy dimensions. Close to 20 percent (or \$100 million) of all funding for major GEF projects goes to 116 different non-governmental organizations. This does not include the Small Grants Program (see p. 52). During the past year, NGOs helped to:

- Design, initiate, and execute GEF projects in close cooperation with GEF’s secretariat and implementing agencies.
- Conceptualize and promote GEF’s new medium-size projects through their service on a special task force for this purpose.
- Review project concepts and participate in monitoring and evaluation functions, including the evaluation of GEF’s biodiversity trust funds and the *Study of GEF’s Overall Performance*.
- Comment on policy papers, including secretariat drafts of proposed operational programs in the areas of transport and carbon sequestration and other new policy guidelines.
- Organize and manage workshops and panels held in conjunction with the first GEF Assembly in New Delhi, and produced the report (to come name of NGO GEF paper).
- Advocate participation in and replenishment of the GEF before their national executive bodies and legislative assemblies.
- Inform Council debate and decisions through participation at Council meetings.

NGO Focal Points

The GEF regional NGO focal points comprise a voluntary network designed to encourage and strengthen NGO involvement in the governance of the GEF, notably during Council meetings where GEF policies are decided. Ten slots at GEF Council meetings are reserved for NGOs and NGOs themselves have the responsibility of choosing their representatives. The regional NGO focal points play an important role in coordinating and facilitating the selection of these representatives and coordinating NGO initiatives.

The focal points also serve to collect and channel NGO input on the GEF and to disseminate information related to Council Meetings and GEF NGO consultations.

For additional information – including lists of NGOs executing projects, NGOs accredited to GEF, and NGO focal points – please see the NGO kiosk at www.gefweb.org or contact the GEF Secretariat.

PART II

FOCUS ON THE FIELD

1998 GEF Portfolio Highlights

Created in 1991, GEF today is the principal international funding mechanism for global environmental protection. Nearly \$2 billion allocated to 500 GEF-financed projects has been matched by \$5 billion in co-financing from private and public sources. Over \$1.8 billion came in the form of counterpart funding from recipient countries.

Rather than construct a new institution to implement GEF projects, it was decided in 1990 to build on the comparative advantages of three experienced ones: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank.

By harnessing the respective strengths of Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations system, GEF has quickly amassed a diverse project portfolio serving 119 countries in the developing world, eastern Europe, and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Moreover, GEF team work by these partners has reinforced their individual efforts to incorporate global environment concerns into all policies and programs.

GEF project ideas may be proposed directly to UNDP, UNEP, or the World Bank. Any individual or group may propose a project, keeping in mind two key criteria. All GEF projects must:

- Reflect national or regional priorities and have the support of the country or countries involved.
- Improve the global environment or advance the prospect of reducing risks to it.

Several times each year, the GEF Council reviews and approves work programs compiled by the implementing agencies and the GEF Secretariat. In developing work programs, GEF receives guidance from the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity and cooperates with other key actors in the global environment arena

Part II of this report offers implementing agency perspectives on their respective roles within the GEF partnership, as well as a sampling of portfolio highlights, viewed through their experience. Some of the examples reflect years of implementation insights; others are new ventures with innovative features. Still others are enabling activities which build capacity to identify and address biodiversity or climate change problems. All speak to GEF's central mission: to protect the global environment while promoting sustainable development.

For a complete, up-to-date listing of GEF biodiversity, climate change, international waters, ozone, land degradation, and multi-focal area projects, please see the *Operational Report on GEF Programs* at www.gefweb.org. (Also available in document form from the GEF secretariat.)

UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The 260 GEF projects launched by UNDP represent UNDP's commitment to harmonizing protection of the global environment with the development of healthy local economies. Most combine GEF funding with resources from governments and other donors to enhance the capacities of people and institutions to utilize information, knowledge, and technology in pursuit of a sustainable future. The portfolio reflects the courage, dedication, and hard work of thousands of people who are participating in projects worldwide.

The success or failure of any effort to preserve the global environment ultimately rests with countries, localities, and individuals who must undertake sustainable development planning and implementation based on an informed consensus. To do so, they require access to technical, financial, and policy expertise, as well as the capacity to integrate this expertise into their own national endowment, so that they may act independently in the future.

All UNDP-GEF projects point toward this goal, however certain activities illuminate the endeavor more clearly than others do. For example, **UNDP-GEF Enabling Activities in 138 nations** are steadily building capacities to prepare national inventories, strategies, and action plans in response to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity. This is, in most cases, the first time these countries have attempted to fulfill Convention obligations and for many it requires the coordination of their national expertise with top international specialists.

Enabling activities are frequently the spring board for major national initiatives. In Brazil, for example, the government has committed \$7 million in partnership with \$1.5 million from UNDP-GEF for a climate change study that now coordinates over 30 groups of investigators nationwide. This study is performing groundbreaking research on methane emissions originating from biomass decomposing beneath hydroelectric reservoirs. Other project staff are using satellite imagery to survey deforestation and analyze the resulting carbon emissions. Short and long-term planning based on these and other findings is now underway, making this collaboration a model for national response to the challenge of climate change.

At the local level, the **GEF Small Grants Programme** managed by UNDP has provided funding for over 1,000 projects. These small-scale endeavors respond simultaneously to the global environment and the needs of local stakeholders. A recent independent evaluation found the programme "often at the vanguard of building awareness of global environment issues." By raising awareness of global environment challenges and opportunities at the grass roots level, the programme has built substantial local capacity in 46 different countries. During its first phase of operations (1992-1997), the programme mobilized \$7 million in cofinancing. During the second phase, UNDP country offices plan a major effort to secure \$15 million in cofinancing, plus another \$15 million in resources delivered on an in-kind basis.

UNDP now has 193 projects with active NGO participation. UNDP-GEF initiatives strive to build capacities not only in government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and research institutions, but among a very broad spectrum of civil society through educational and outreach components integrated into each project. Now UNDP, together with its GEF partners, is working to expand the outreach, education, and communications aspects of all projects so that an even larger

segment of the citizenry can benefit from the opportunities generated by its GEF projects, and by those of future integrated planning processes.

UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

As an implementing agency and one of three partners in GEF, the United Nations Environment Programme brings with it more than 25 years of experience in environmental assessment, analysis, and management at global and regional levels. UNEP's insights into catalyzing international cooperation and action, international law, international environmental norms and policies, and promotion of greater environmental awareness and cooperation among all sectors of society help underpin the GEF mission.

UNEP is committed to the GEF partnership as evidenced by the number of projects involving collaboration with UNDP and the World Bank. UNEP has implemented GEF activities through the development and implementation of the Global Biodiversity Assessment, done preparatory work for a new regional study of persistent toxic substances, and is undertaking a global assessment of international waters. Given its comparative advantage in technology and science, UNEP also is the Secretariat for **GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel**, (see page 26) which provides scientific and technical advice on strategies, programs, and projects.

UNEP is currently involved in 10 regional GEF projects involving international water bodies and has initiated projects to manage transboundary biological resources, including those affected by land degradation (see the UNEP/UNDP project report on page 48).

Two new initiatives – one focusing on Latin America, the other global –address the need to engage more of the world's citizens in global environmental problem solving and to resolve safety concerns surrounding biotechnology.

UNEP also continues to lead the way on biodiversity planning, a prerequisite for making informed decisions on how best to conserve, sustainably use, and equitably share the benefits of biodiversity. *National Biodiversity Planning: Guidelines Based on Early Experiences Around the World*, developed in cooperation with the World Resources Institute and IUCN-The World Conservation Union, and UNEP's *Technical Guidelines for Country Studies in Biological Diversity* have become the basic tools for drafting biodiversity strategic action plans all over the world. With GEF support, UNEP is now helping 28 countries develop *National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans* for submission to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Some 30 countries have carried out Biodiversity Country Studies with GEF and bilateral assistance.

With reliable up-to-date information a cornerstone for effective planning, UNEP and the UK-based World Conservation Monitoring Centre have now completed the **Biodiversity Data Management** project. This venture assists countries as they conduct national institutional surveys of existing capabilities for handling biodiversity data and prepare national plans for improved management of this data.

Through a series of GEF-funded projects, UNEP is assisting 20 countries undertaking projects which form the basis for implementing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Activities include refining a methodology to prepare national inventories of the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases. These inventories are the basis for determining activities that could provide the most benefit in terms of reducing global greenhouse gas concentrations. National studies on the impacts of climate change and adaptation assessments are also being carried out through UNEP's GEF-supported project, **Country Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments**.

WORLD BANK OVERVIEW

Serving as an implementing agency for the GEF has offered the World Bank unique opportunities in several ways. With GEF resources the Bank has been able to help pilot new and high-risk climate friendly technologies and try out on a small scale innovative approaches to biodiversity friendly natural resource management. In addition, GEF's adherence to the principles of transparency and stakeholder participation have helped accelerate the development of Bank practices on public disclosure, social assessment, and public involvement. From this experience we have learnt that actions that help the global environment often enhance national sustainable development and reduce poverty.

As of June 1998, a total of US\$751 million in GEF grant resources had been committed under World Bank-GEF projects, complemented by US\$722 million in cofinancing from the World Bank and more than US\$2.3 billion from non-Bank sources, including other donors, governments, foundations, and the private sector. But the dollar value of these figures is not the most significant accomplishment of the partnership. With more than 130 projects in over 60 countries approved since 1991, the World Bank and GEF continue to mobilize new funds to develop a diverse portfolio of innovative projects that will maximize global environmental benefits and stimulate complementary action.

In addition to working with governments and non-governmental organizations, the World Bank-GEF partnership strives to catalyze private sector resources and promote transfers of technology that will benefit the global environment. International Finance Corporation (IFC), the World Bank Group affiliate which invests exclusively in private sector projects, has pioneered the use of GEF resources, particularly in the form of non-grant financing, to support incremental costs in private ventures. IFC's Terra Capital Fund will provide financial capital for investments in sustainable agriculture, forestry and tourism, and the World Bank's Chinese Efficient Industrial Boilers Project is upgrading existing Chinese boiler models, making available new high efficiency boiler models, and providing technical assistance for boiler producers and consumers. These initiatives help illustrate the global environmental benefits associated with increased international cooperation.

The World Bank-GEF collaboration has not only resulted in a strong bilateral relationship that is improving the global environment, but has also led the way in demonstrating the value and necessity of strengthening and fostering other international environmental partnerships. A joint \$35 million World Bank, UNEP, UNDP administered GEF grant to arrest environmental degradation in Africa's Lake Victoria region has shown how GEF resources can be used to promote critical new international activities for the management of transboundary resources. By cooperatively agreeing to address the environmental problems facing a transboundary resource of global significance, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are illustrating the strategic importance of partnerships in global environmental management. It is the strong and unique efforts of the World Bank-GEF partnership that have and will continue to build and maintain working relationships with governments, NGOs, multilateral and regional development institutions, and local communities.

Our collaboration is based on the understanding that improving the global environmental commons is central to meeting human needs and reducing poverty. The benefits of the World Bank-GEF partnership, along with the many other partnerships this collaboration has stimulated, illustrates that progress toward global environmental security requires a collaborative, shared vision – one that cannot afford to wait.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS:

BIODIVERSITY

The rapid loss of biodiversity occurring in many parts of the world poses a threat to people everywhere. Nearly half of all GEF-financed projects have been in the area of biodiversity conservation, with \$774.28 million allocated to biodiversity projects since 1991. This sum was matched by over \$1.2 billion in cofinancing. The fiscal 1998 work program included \$152.65 million in new biodiversity funding for 94 initiatives.

GEF operates the financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity and receives guidance from its Conference of the Parties. The CBD has three fundamental objectives: “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources....”

GEF’s portfolio tackles these challenges through enabling activities, short term response measures, and projects geared to protect four critical sets of ecosystems worldwide: arid and semi-arid zones; coastal, marine, and freshwater resources; forests; and mountains.

The Meso-American Biological Corridor

Eight countries (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama) are participating in the GEF-funded regional program for the consolidation of the Meso-American biological corridor – a proposed network of protected areas and their buffer zones to be linked by biological corridors with a variety of uses and degrees of protection.

A priority of the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development, this program is providing technical assistance that will enable governments and communities to integrate conservation and sustainable uses of biodiversity within the framework of economic development priorities over the medium to long term.

For example, Nicaragua’s Atlantic slope accounts for more than half of the country’s 12 million hectares and contains outstanding biological diversity and habitats that are nationally and globally recognized. This region includes the largest remaining area of relatively pristine forest in Central America and serves as a vital link in a chain of humid forest stretching from Mexico to Colombia.

Growing concern that the biological riches of the Atlantic slope are threatened by unsustainable patterns of frontier development led Nicaragua to request World Bank/GEF assistance in undertaking an ambitious management program, generating long-term national and global benefits. With funds from GEF, World Bank, and other co-financiers, the project will:

- establish a mechanism, based on municipal governments and community organizations, for reducing poverty through rural investment, and small-scale communal productive activities
- ensure that central government institutions can provide a coherent overall framework for natural resource policy making and enforcement, accounting for global, national, and regional environmental priorities

- promote the long-term integrity of a biological corridor along the Atlantic slope of Nicaragua, conserving key global biodiversity values, and ensuring a critical link in the regional Mesoamerican biological corridor.

Protecting Against Invasive Plant Species in South Africa

South Africa is one of the world's most biologically diverse nations and the only country encompassing an entire plant kingdom - the Cape Floral Kingdom - within its borders. Cape Peninsula in the southwest has the highest plant diversity of any similarly sized temperate or tropical region in the world. If left uncontrolled, invasive alien plant species threaten to overwhelm the Cape's native vegetation. The major objective of GEF funding is to accelerate the eradication of alien species and facilitate the restoration and conservation of native ones.

In 1993, the World Wildlife Fund for Nature-South Africa established the Table Mountain Fund to mobilize community support for conservation of the Cape Peninsula and to finance small-scale NGO and community-managed conservation initiatives. By supplementing the Fund's capital resources the project will increase NGO and community conservation activities that complement management efforts by the National Parks Board. This will strengthen the campaign, within and outside the Park boundaries, to clear plants alien to the Peninsula (in particular, acacia and pine trees) and take other measures to combat invasive species.

GEF resources have initiated preparation of a comprehensive strategic plan for the entire Cape Floral Kingdom –identifying information gaps, prioritizing and commissioning conservation planning work to close these gaps, and exploring funding possibilities for the future. By working together, local communities, non-governmental organizations, Western Cape Province, World Bank, and GEF aim to preserve the unique Cape Peninsula environment while simultaneously making a significant contribution to the protection of global biodiversity.

Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management in Indonesia

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago, with more than 17,000 islands and an 81,000 kilometer coastline rich in coral reefs, sea grasses, and mangroves. This archipelago contains 2,500 species of mollusks, 2,000 species of crustaceans, 6 species of sea turtles, 30 marine mammals, and over 2,000 fish species.

With 12 to 15 percent of the world's total, it is said that Indonesia lies at the center of the world's coral reef diversity. For the nation, and especially for its more than 67,500 coastal villages, coral reefs are a major productive and aesthetic asset, playing a key role in fisheries, marine tourism, and coastal protection. However, owing to a spectrum of human-induced stresses – destructive fishing practices, coral mining, sedimentation, land-based pollution, and physical damage linked to fishing and tourism – more than two-thirds of Indonesia's reefs are now in poor to fair condition.

Under the Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management (COREMAP) Program, Indonesia, working with the World Bank, GEF, the Government of Australia, the Asian Development Bank, and other donors, has made community participation and management of coral reefs a priority. COREMAP is a 15 year endeavor. The first phase will establish a sound framework for effective management of reef systems and put in motion measures to stop their deterioration. COREMAP I aims to develop community awareness and participation, improve management of existing marine conservation

areas and expand to new sites, increase and improve institutional coordination; create an information and research program for coral reefs, and increase and improve surveillance and enforcement systems.

A Framework for Addressing the Potential Risks of Biotechnology

The Convention on Biological Diversity has recognized that biotechnology can contribute to the improvement of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry, health care, and environmental management but also to the loss of important natural resources owing to adverse impacts caused by the introduction of living modified organisms. To help countries regulate and manage risks associated with biotechnology, UNEP and government experts drafted *International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology*.

National Biosafety Frameworks are now being prepared for Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Pakistan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia. Regional workshops will cover risk assessment and management of living modified organisms and issues related to transboundary transfer of these organisms, including appropriate mechanisms to supply and exchange information.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS: CLIMATE CHANGE

Nearly 40 percent of all GEF-financed projects since 1991 have been designed to reduce risks associated with global climate change, while providing energy for sustainable development. About \$753 million has been allocated to these projects since 1991. This sum was matched by \$4.34 billion in cofinancing. The fiscal 1998 work program included \$136.53 million in new funding for 61 initiatives.

GEF operates the financial mechanism for the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change and receives guidance from its Conference of the Parties. UNFCCC's ultimate objective is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. To achieve this within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally, ensure that food production is not threatened, and enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner, there is an urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

GEF climate change funding:

- supports enabling activities in countries to prepare reports, strategies, and action plans
- removes barriers to energy efficiency and energy conservation
- promotes the adoption of renewable energy by removing barriers and reducing implementation costs
- reduce the long-term costs of low greenhouse gas emitting energy technologies
- cost-effectively reduces greenhouse gases.

Overview: GEF & Energy Efficiency

GEF is supporting energy efficiency programs – addressing demand as well as supply side problems – in Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Jamaica, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Syria, Thailand, and a number of other recipient countries.

Cost-saving energy efficiency technologies sometimes are not adopted readily due to higher first cost, lack of awareness, and other barriers. GEF has helped the private sector develop a market for energy-efficient light bulbs in Poland. This \$5 million program has created a demand for compact fluorescent lighting resulting in large power savings and reduced emissions from coal-fired generation plants. Here, as in other countries, GEF has found that the success of demand side management activities is strongly linked to effective public awareness and information campaigns. Non-governmental organizations play a key role in these activities.

Development of China's Coal-Bed Methane Resources

Atmospheric concentrations of methane, a greenhouse gas up to 60 times more potent than carbon dioxide, are rising due to human activities. Fortunately, efforts to control methane emissions, in contrast to other greenhouse gases, bring greater rewards. Reducing methane emissions lowers atmospheric concentrations more quickly, and smaller reductions are needed to stabilize these levels. In addition, methane is a useful energy source when captured and used effectively; reductions can pay for themselves or even earn a profit.

Coal mining contributes an estimated 10 percent of total methane emissions from human activities. A third of these emissions come from China, the world's largest coal producer. Of 600 state-run coal mines, only 40 have systems in place to recover and use the methane. With the right external assistance and training, coal-bed methane recovery could grow by as much as 25 to 30 percent annually and contribute 5-6 billion cubic meters by the year 2000.

In this GEF-financed project, UNDP and China's Ministry of Coal worked together to control methane emissions using a three-pronged strategy to:

- Formulate a national strategy to develop the methane industry
- Introduce and demonstrate a wide range of technologies and techniques to control and use methane emissions
- Sensitize policy-makers at both the central and local levels to the environmental and economic significance of using methane resources.

The project demonstrated at three mining sites a wide variety of techniques and technologies Chinese coal mines can employ to reduce atmospheric methane emissions and recover clean-burning methane as a fuel. It also created a policy and institutional climate supporting development of a coal-bed methane industry.

Accelerating the Growth of Photovoltaic Energy

There are some 300 to 400 million households worldwide, nearly 2 billion people, without electric power who are unlikely to receive grid power in the near future. Other potential applications for stand-alone renewable power systems range from water pumping and agricultural uses to captive power for companies or even grid augmentation. The *Photovoltaic Market Transformation Initiative (PVMTI)* – a \$30 million GEF project executed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) under the World Bank as Implementing Agency – will begin to address this opportunity by supporting private sector investments to expand the market and use of photovoltaics in three countries: India, Kenya, and Morocco.

Photovoltaics (PV) convert sunlight into electricity using a modular, zero-emission technology. PVMTI seeks to accelerate the commercialization and market penetration of PV by investing in sustainable and replicable business and financing models, and demonstrating that the large-scale use of photovoltaics is one of the best long-term strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries.

The project will directly engage the private sector – the best agent for catalyzing investment and business activity, as well as overcoming and reducing barriers – by making concessional investments in commercially oriented projects. IFC and GEF expect that the project will generate competition and stimulate joint ventures at the country and international levels, pioneer a variety of financing mechanisms, and promote public-private partnerships that will transform photovoltaics and offer significant progress toward reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

Brazil Biomass Gasification

GEF is working with the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology and private Brazilian companies to commercialize environmentally-friendly electricity generating technology that uses wood chips from plantation forests for fuel. (This technology was developed and demonstrated during the pilot phase of the GEF.) A project development group – consisting of CHESF (the federally owned utility of the Northeast), ELETROBRAS (the national agency responsible for financing Brazil's electricity systems), and Shell Brazil – has established a public/private company operating as an independent power producer to implement the project.

The project will:

- eliminate carbon dioxide emissions that would have been produced by thermal generation
- help establish globally replicable, commercial-scale demonstration technology for generating electricity
- provide new jobs in rural areas.

GEF's \$40 million investment in the project has leveraged an additional \$82 million from the other partners. This project and others involving fuel cell buses and solar thermal power plants support technologies of particular promise to developing nations.

INDONESIA SOLAR HOME SYSTEMS PROJECT

Even with some of the richest reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, hydro, and geothermal energy in the world, Indonesia has been unable to extend electrical power to more than 115 million of its citizens, nearly 60 percent of its population. Most who do without electricity live on remote outlying islands in Indonesia's huge archipelago, which extends 5,100 kilometers east to west and 1,800 kilometers north to south. As many as 39,000 villages are dispersed among 13,600 islands other than the two largest, Java and Bali. Individual households also tend to be scattered over some distance, complicating energy delivery.

The Government of Indonesia has sponsored a series of pilot solar photovoltaic demonstration programs; 20,000 solar home systems have already been installed. However, such projects have been hampered by a lack of in-country experience in organization and financing. Efforts have not focused on cost recovery or building a base for future product or market development. Nor have they offered a means to mainstream private sector delivery and sustainability.

This project will support installation of about 200,000 such systems in up to four regional markets, focusing on areas that are too remote to connect to existing electrical power grids but reasonably close to urban centers. It has two components:

- A \$20 million World Bank loan and \$24 million GEF grant to enable rural households and commercial establishments to purchase solar home systems on an installment plan basis
- Technical assistance on implementing the project, developing policies in the form of a strategy and action plan, and strengthening BPPT's (the Indonesian Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology) testing and certification capabilities for solar home systems.

The project will:

- Provide electricity to many rural residents now without it
- Involve the private sector in commercializing renewable energy
- Promote environmentally sound energy resource development
- Strengthen Indonesia's capacity to support and sustain decentralized rural electrification through solar photovoltaics
- Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel electrical generation in rural areas, estimated at 2.2 million tons of carbon dioxide.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS:

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

GEF's concerns in this area include the declining quality of transboundary water resources; the degradation of physical habitat of coastal and near-shore marine areas, lakes, and watercourses; the introduction of alien species that disrupt aquatic ecosystems, effecting human health; and excessive exploitation of both living and non-living resources, as in over-fishing and excessive withdrawals of water.

Since 1991, GEF has allocated over \$242 million to international waters efforts. In fiscal 1998, GEF work programs committed \$56.22 million in new funds for 14 international waters initiatives.

A Global Look at International Waters

The lack of a thorough assessment comparable with the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Global Biodiversity Assessment, and the Stratospheric Ozone Assessment has hampered the world community's understanding of the increasingly degraded state of many international water bodies and what that means to the people and economies depending on them.

UNEP, with support from the GEF, has embarked on a **Global International Waters Assessment** to produce a comprehensive and integrated analysis of transboundary water-related issues and problems. The assessment will consider water quality and quantity, associated biodiversity and habitats, and the effects of development and overfishing, as well as analyze future scenarios based on demographic, economic, and social projections. The goal is to provide a framework within which to identify priority remedial and mitigating actions with significant environmental benefits at national, regional, and global levels.

Aral Sea Basin Program

The Aral Sea Basin, drained by the Syr Darya and Amy Darya Rivers, covers parts of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, and a small area of Afghanistan. Both the sea and its rivers have historically played a vital role in the economic and social life of arid Central Asia, supporting the livelihoods of farmers, hunters, fishers, and herders. Following the absorption of the Basin into the USSR, an ambitious program for cotton cultivation was launched, tripling irrigated areas. By 1991 almost all river water draining to the Aral Sea was being diverted and an ecological catastrophe ensued.

The *Aral Sea Basin Program* of the five Central Asian States concentrates on:

- stabilizing the environment
- rehabilitating the disaster zone around the Sea
- improving the management of the international waters
- building the management capacity of the regional institutions

The World Bank and GEF have supported this regional program since its start in 1994.

The program's \$21.2 *Water and Environmental Management Project* will help to harmonize national and regional policies, strategies, and action plans in water and salt management, create awareness among the population on the underlying issues and the need to conserve water, upgrade dam safety in the region, build capacity to monitor the quantity and quality of transboundary water, and improve a nearby wetland. The GEF contribution of US\$ 12.2 million has catalyzed important contributions from the Central Asian States and donors such as the Dutch and the Swedish Governments as well as the European Union.

A STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAM FOR THE RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN

Located at the junction of three major bio-geographical realms and characterised by an arid coastal zone with minimal freshwater input, the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Region contains some of the world's most important coastal and marine environments and resources.

The topography of the region ranges from near shore protected shallows to exposed sandy and rocky shorelines and depths of over 2,000 meters, giving rise to complex ecosystems and high biological diversity. Extensive mangroves, sea grass and large algal beds form highly productive habitats for unique assemblages of species. There is a great variety of reef types and the diversity of corals is greater than anywhere else in the Indian Ocean. More than 1,300 species of fish have been recorded, higher than any other enclosed sea. Endemism at generic, species, and sub-species levels is extremely high, especially among reef fishes and invertebrates.

The Gulf of Aden, one of the biologically least known branches of the Indian Ocean, is heavily influenced by seasonal upwelling and contains fishery resources of global importance. Situated at the gulf's eastern extreme,, the Socotra Archipelago is of global significance in terms of island biodiversity and species endemism. It has been rated as being one of the highest priority areas warranting protective management in the Arabian Seas region.

Although the Red Sea is still one of the least disturbed seas relative to other enclosed international water bodies, it is in increasing jeopardy. The transboundary issues of concern are wide ranging, from maritime pollution caused by international shipping, to unregulated exploitation of shared fish stocks, to widespread habitat destruction by uncontrolled coastal zone development leading to loss of important species. There is a growing risk of marine pollution, notably from maritime transport of petroleum, and environmental degradation from rapidly expanding coastal zone development including tourism facilities. In the Gulf of Aden, the fisheries are under great pressure from over-exploitation and illegal fishing. The rich cultural heritage of the region, including a number of significant archaeological, historical and sacred sites on the coast, may come under increasing risk due to development pressure.

This project to develop and implement a regional framework for protection of the environment and sustainable development of coastal and marine resources is being undertaken by UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank, with each agency handling specific components to address the problems noted. The GEF grant of \$19.34-million has been complemented with approximately \$45 million in co-financing. Associated projects amount to \$271 million.

Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas

During this 1998 “International Year of the Oceans”, a UNDP-GEF assisted regional project – Marine Pollution Prevention & Management in the East Asian Seas – highlights the challenge of transboundary water pollution and harnessing actions to address these concerns. Project funded demonstration sites at Xiamen, China, and Batangas Bay in the Philippines serve as laboratories for hands-on training on integrated coastal management for planners, managers, economists, and natural scientists. Inter-sectoral councils were established to develop policies with the participation of a wide diversity of stakeholders. In addition to workshops and conferences, over 300 professionals have attended integrated coastal management training courses that have played a crucial role in regional capacity building.

Results include comprehensive marine management legislation approved by the People’s Congress of China, and a strategic environmental management and action plan for Batangas Bay. The project set a precedent for public consultation and scientific input throughout the region, and conflicts among users are now being resolved in ways that favor the sustainable use of the marine environment. Consistent government policies are encouraging private sector involvement in the construction of environmental infrastructure and the provision of services.

Project execution has been coordinated by the International Maritime Organization in cooperation with 11 countries. To complement GEF resources, the project has mobilized cofinancing from UNDP, the World Bank, the Australian government, the Swedish International Development Agency, Canada’s International Development and Research Centre, and Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS:

OZONE DEPLETION

- Thanks to international cooperation over the last decade to phase out ozone depleting substances (ODS), the concentration of some of these chemicals in the atmosphere has started to decline. The incidence of ultraviolet radiation-related skin cancers and cataracts and radiation damage to crops and other natural resources is significantly lower than would otherwise have been the case. The best scientific predictions are that, if we continue our collective efforts, Earth's ozone layer could recover by the middle of the next century.

GEF's objective is to enable countries in Eastern Europe with economies in transition to comply, at least costs, with agreed control measures and other commitments under the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances. The principles of GEF's ozone portfolio are: incremental cost financing, complementarity with the Multilateral Fund, and consistency with the legal ambit of the Montreal Protocol, as adjusted and amended.

ODS phase out is considered a highly effective, short term opportunity to achieve global environmental benefits. Financing is provided in accordance with the following short term criteria: cost effectiveness (application of cost norms), likelihood of success (financial viability and overall sustainability), country integration and country-wide phase out, and synergism with other focal areas.

Program Status:

GEF has allocated about \$120 million to cover incremental costs of ODS phase out in 12 countries with economies in transition –Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and Ukraine. A medium sized GEF project addressing the need to assist all eligible countries in the implementation of recently approved Montreal Protocol trade control measures was added to the GEF Work Program in early 1998. ODS phase out projects for two further countries (Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) are currently proposed for inclusion in the GEF work program.

Three countries that received GEF project preparation assistance in the past (Cyprus, Georgia, Moldova) have meanwhile been reclassified under the Montreal Protocol. Assistance for the implementation of their ODS phase programs will be granted by the Multilateral Fund. There are only five low ODS consuming countries (Estonia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) remaining, who are, or may become eligible for GEF assistance as soon they have ratified the Montreal Protocol and its London Amendment (provided that they would not be reclassified to countries operating under Art. 5 of the Montreal Protocol).

Performance and Impact

The 12 countries with economies in transition currently receiving GEF ODS phase out assistance represent more than 95% of the total ODS consumption in the region. By assisting these countries in the implementation of their country program the GEF will help to eliminate an annual consumption of more than 30,000 tones of ozone depleting substances at an overall rate of cost

effectiveness better than \$4 per kilogram. It is expected that all current GEF ozone projects will be completed by the end of the year 2000.

Lessons

Providing support to the implementation of coherently planned, country-wide ozone programs has proven to be the most effective way to enable ODS phase out at least cost. Support for the implementation of trade control measures seems to be as important as ODS phase out assistance itself. Continuous monitoring, verification and independent auditing of ODS phase out and Protocol compliance are prerequisites for reliable results.

Synergism with other GEF focal areas, particularly climate change, can provide win/win ODS phase out opportunities. For example, the introduction of state of the art, non ODS technologies may enable energy savings which help to recover incremental capital costs over the economic life cycle of the investment. Grant assistance can be replaced by incremental risk guarantees and other innovative financing modalities in these cases.

Russia ODS Phase out

GEF support to the Russian Federation is by far the most important element of the GEF activities in the ozone focal area. An umbrella project of \$60 million with three distinct tranches was approved by the GEF Council in October 1995. It aims to achieve direct phase out of at least 15,000 metric tonnes of ODS through 17 investment subprojects covering major ODS consuming enterprises in Russia. Russia's national efforts (and the effects of the economic transition) have already led to a decline in ODS consumption from about 40,000 metric tonnes in 1993 to 16,000 tonnes in 1996; the GEF project will directly phase out more than 90% of the remaining ODS consumption.

Other components of the project are establishment of a recovery/reclamation/recycling program for ODS refrigerants in the refrigeration servicing sector and capacity building to ensure the overall ODS country program implementation and compliance with MP control provisions by the year 2000.

Implemented by the World Bank, the project has leveraged country commitment to implement the Montreal Protocol and to achieve full compliance with its ODS control measures by 2000. This commitment is reflected in both the project agreement with the government, and government data submissions to the Implementation Committee of the Montreal Protocol facilitated by the project. The completion of the ODS country program implementation in the course of the umbrella project implementation will lead to an overall GEF cost effectiveness of better than \$ 4 per kg of ODS phased out.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS:

LAND DEGRADATION

Combating Deforestation and Desertification in Senegal & Mauritania

The Senegal River Valley Basin is a case study in land and ecosystem degradation. Contributing factors include: a 30-year drought, unsustainable use of range and forest resources linked to inappropriate land and resource tenure, frequent wildfires, major changes to the hydrological balance of the valley due to the Manatali dam upstream and the Diama saltwater intrusion dam downstream, land clearing for agriculture, large-scale irrigation, and rapid population growth. The resulting loss of herbaceous and woody vegetative cover, wind and water erosion, and decline in soil organic matter, fertility, and water holding capacity, have caused a significant reduction in biodiversity, wildlife habitats, and serious deterioration in soil productivity over wide areas.

UNEP and UNDP have been instrumental in the development of a new GEF-financed project to address the root causes of biodiversity loss from land degradation in five critical upland and floodplain ecosystems of a 60,000 square portion of the trans-border Senegal River Valley in Senegal and Mauritania. The project will improve on techniques for rehabilitating the natural ecosystems of degraded lands that are home to more than 1.3 million people. It will develop and apply participatory resource management systems, especially those that generate resource-based income and consequent economic incentives for sustainable management. The long-term goal: improve livelihoods while restoring biodiversity, enhancing soil productivity, and assisting in carbon sequestration on a regional scale.

Dry land Agro-biodiversity of the Fertile Crescent

The “Fertile Crescent,” encompassed within the modern territories of the Near East, holds great diversity in wild relatives of important food crops and pasture species. Wheat, barley, lentil, peas, and vetch all originated in this region, as well as such tree species as the almond, pistachio, and olive. The Levantine Uplands, in particular, comprising Lebanon, western Syria, small parts of Jordan, and the northern Palestinian Authority, are considered a major global center of plant diversity and endemism, with seven endemic genera of vascular plants. Wild crop relatives are known for their resistance to disease and abiotic stresses, making them a valuable source of genetic material for enhancing food crops on which the world depends.

This same region is experiencing rapid growth in populations that depend heavily on agriculture for their living with serious impacts on genetic diversity. Agriculture has intensified and expanded land use, degrading vegetation, soils, and water. Food demands and market forces have encouraged substituting higher yielding cultivars for locally adapted varieties. This has impacted the gene pools of these crops and diminished beneficial insects and microorganisms as well as traditional knowledge on these plant species.

Conservation of the genetic diversity of this region requires both in situ and ex situ conservation. Germ plasm banks are important in preserving samples of scattered and small wild populations of

species. Large and varied populations, however, can never be adequately represented in germ plasm banks. In addition, protected areas are not always adequate for species that require active management to conserve their population and genetic diversity. On-farm conservation and continuous use of such species can help conserve these valuable and highly diverse genetic resources.

This GEF/UNDP project is working to ensure the continuous availability of agro-biodiversity in the Levantine Uplands—important to sustainable agriculture in the region as well as to global food security and production. National authorities will implement the project in each of the four participating countries; the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) will handle a regional component. The project will:

- Create an information base on the genetic diversity of ten target crops and relevant social, economic, land-use, and agricultural policies and practices
- Develop a replicable approach for conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity
- Implement national environmental, land-use, social, and economic policy measures to support and ensure the sustainability of agro-biodiversity activities
- Strengthen national capability for conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity through training, regional collaboration, and networking in and exchange of experience.

Medium-Sized Projects

GEF investment or technical assistance projects typically average \$5.5 million in GEF financing. To increase flexibility in programming of resources and to encourage a wide range of interested parties to propose and develop project concepts, the Council approved procedures to expedite the processing and implementation of projections for which the requested GEF financing does not exceed \$1 million.

As with all initiatives in the GEF portfolio, medium-sized projects must be based on the national priorities of the countries in which they are to occur. They must also reflect the GEF's operational policies and principles and respond, where indicated, to convention guidance. The Council further directed that the approval process include STAP review of project proposals on a selective basis; monitoring and evaluation criteria and indicators; flexibility in time allocated to national operational focal points to endorse any project idea in writing; and Council review of the implementation of these procedures and their effectiveness.

By mid-July, 1998, of the 170 concepts submitted for GEFSEC review:

- 86 were declared eligible for support as medium-sized projects
- 62 were declared ineligible
- 2 were declared eligible under other categories of GEF activities
- Clarifications were sought for 15
- 2 were withdrawn
- 3 were pending review and decision.

Three examples of medium-sized projects approved during the past year:

A Participatory Approach to Managing the Environment: An Input to the Inter-American Strategy for Participation (GEF: \$0.72m; Total: \$1.56 m)

This project builds upon the agreement signed by 30 countries in the southern hemisphere to strengthen capacities of governmental and non-governmental groups for ensuring the participation of civil society in environmental management and protection. The activities are designed as part of the sustainable development policy formulations of participating countries, in particular the provisions for participatory implementation of environmental projects. Three demonstration sites will be used to indicate how participatory approaches can be applied to two biodiversity sites and one international waters project. Another activity focuses on the design of mechanisms for improving communications and promote partnerships among national and local governments, and among non-governmental groups and communities, the private sector, and academic institutions. On-the-ground activities will be implemented in the demonstration sites and progress will be documented so as to feed into development of biodiversity and transboundary waters legislation and national programs that affect fairly large numbers of people.

Global Biodiversity Forum Phase II (GEF: \$0.745 m; Total: \$1.644 m)

This project deals with awareness, outreach, and support for technical analyses and scientific consensus on issues related to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Conference of Parties (COP). A consortium of international agencies and NGOs will be executing project activities

that involve more than 1,500 individuals and institutions from over 105 countries. The project will continue Phase II of the Global Biodiversity Forum's ongoing work.

Mauritania: Rescue Plan for the Cap Blanc Colony of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (GEF: \$0.15 m; Total: \$0.225 m)

This project facilitates coordination of efforts for the recovery of the depleted and endangered Mediterranean monk seals and will implement a rescue plan and rehabilitation program for the Cap Blanc colony of the monk seals. It involves global and in-country scientific support mobilized to arrest the degradation of the colony and its surrounding areas. The quick action taken to provide financing for the necessary rescue operations represents the importance of expediting international support for key endangered species.

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

This GEF/UNDP project complements and contributes to the larger GEF work program by supporting community-based activities addressing local aspects of global environmental challenges. In the pilot phase, small grants of up to US\$50,000 were awarded to 720 different community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and NGO networks in 33 countries.

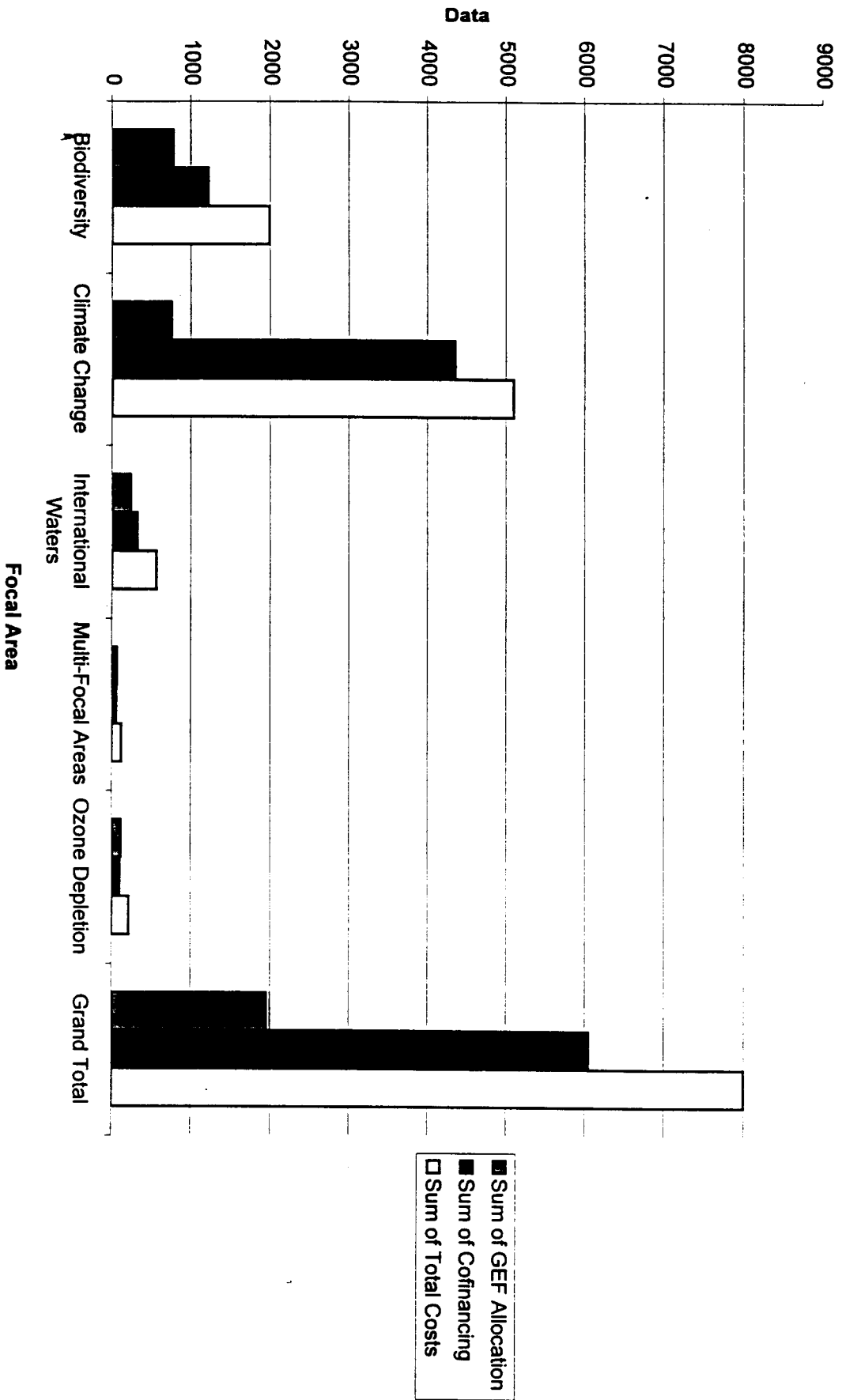
In the GEF I phase, some 450 projects have been funded with many more in development or under review. These projects primarily target poor, rural-based communities in which livelihoods depend directly on the natural resource base. The grants program works to encourage application of locally appropriate solutions and the participation of local stakeholders as essential partners in efforts to address global environmental issues. The program operates on the premise that people will be empowered to protect their environment when they are organized to take action, have a measure of control over access to the natural resource base, have the necessary information and knowledge, and believe that their social and economic wellbeing is dependent on sound long-term resource management. By raising public awareness, building partnerships, and promoting policy dialogue, the GEF/SGP also seeks to help create a more supportive environment within countries for achieving sustainable development and addressing global environment issues.

Local NGOs or community-based organizations implement most activities funded by the grants program. Due to their small size, administrative flexibility, and relative freedom from political constraints, these organizations can pursue innovative solutions to the complex problems typical of GEF focal areas. NGOs and community-based organizations are also able to build a high degree of trust with low-income people. This leads to their fuller participation — often through collective action — in their own development and natural resource management

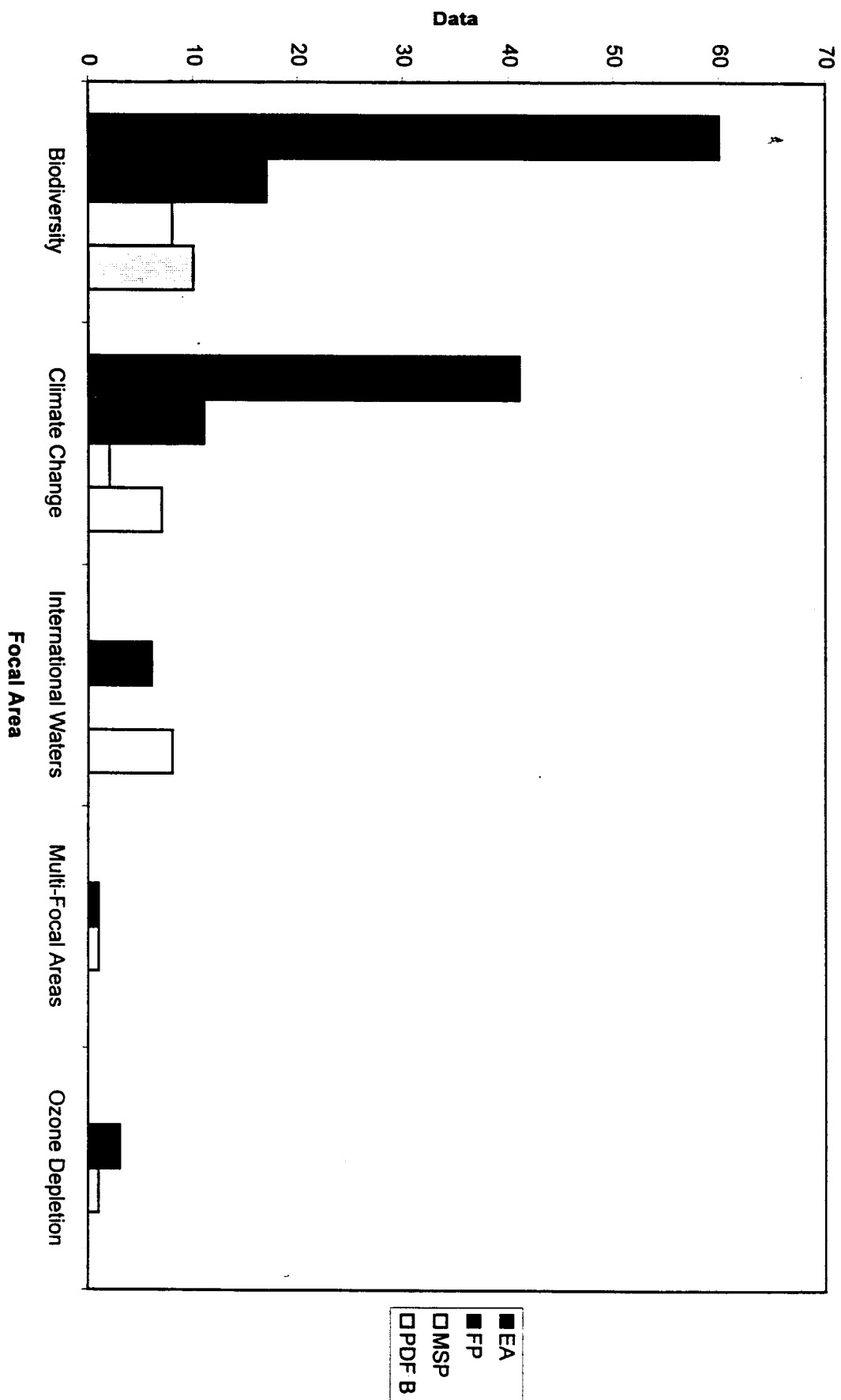
The program operates in 46 countries: Barbados (including Anguilla, Antigua, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia), Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago (including Surinam), Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

CHARTS & GRAPHS

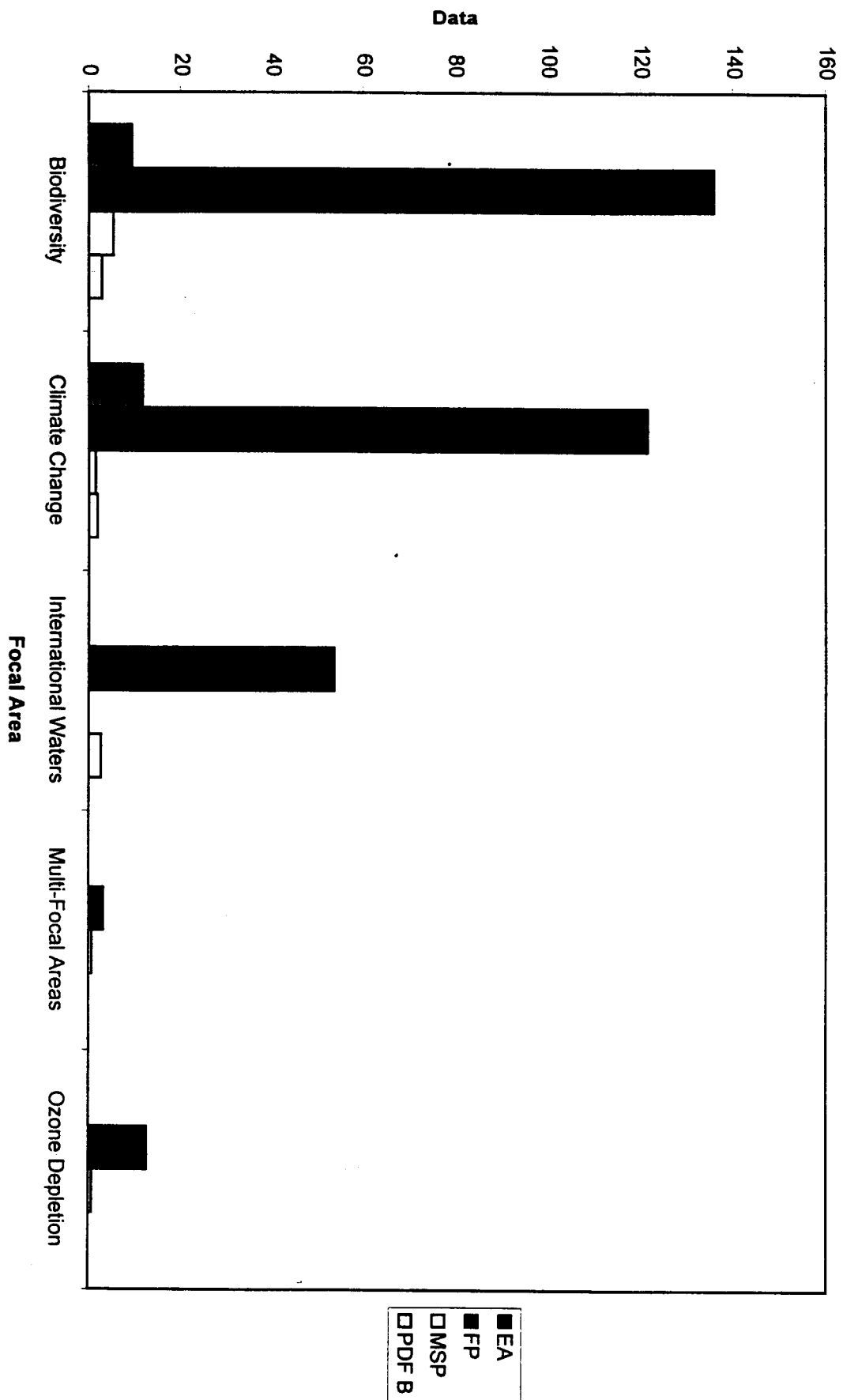
Cumulative Data as of End FY98



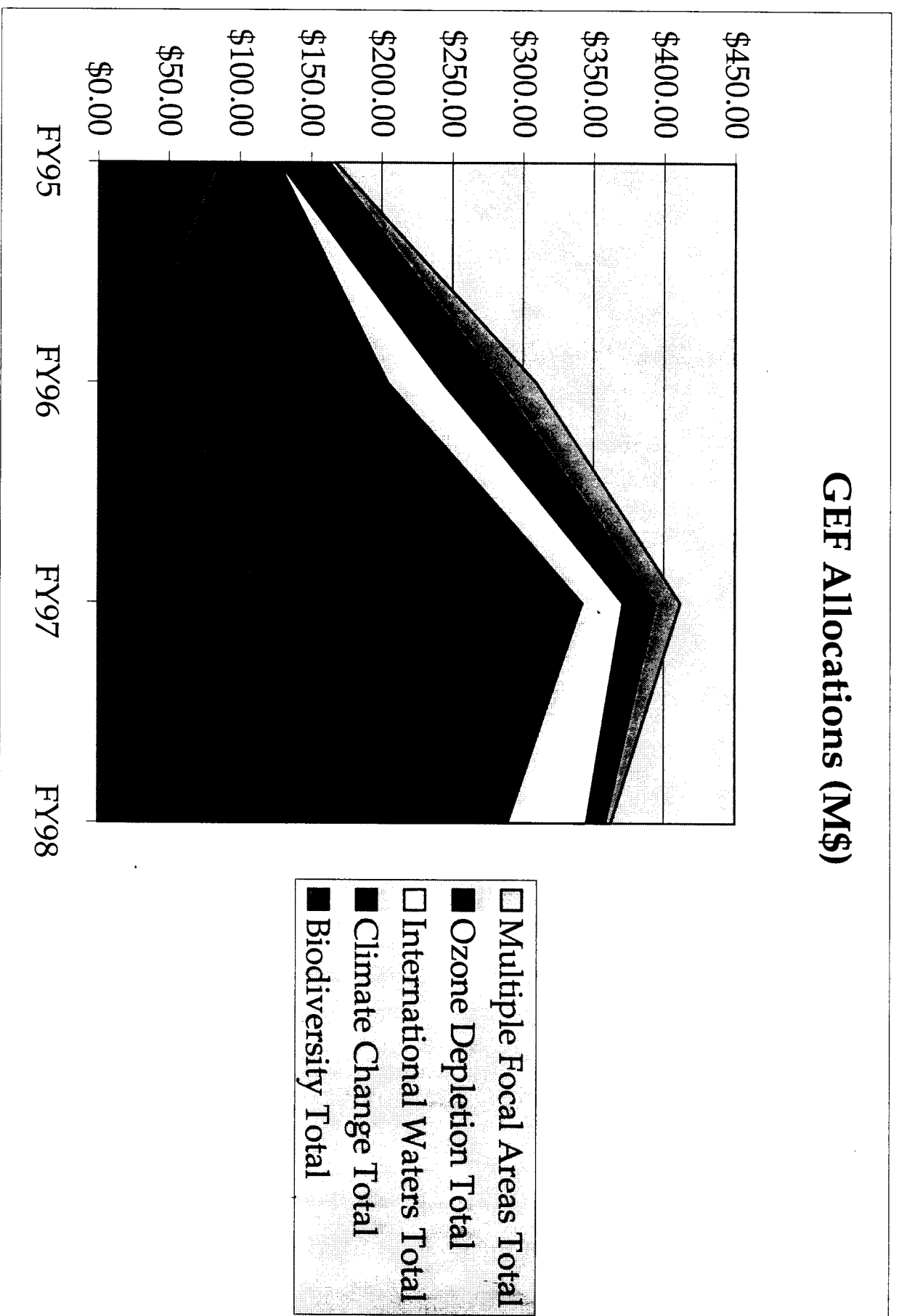
Count of GEF Allocation



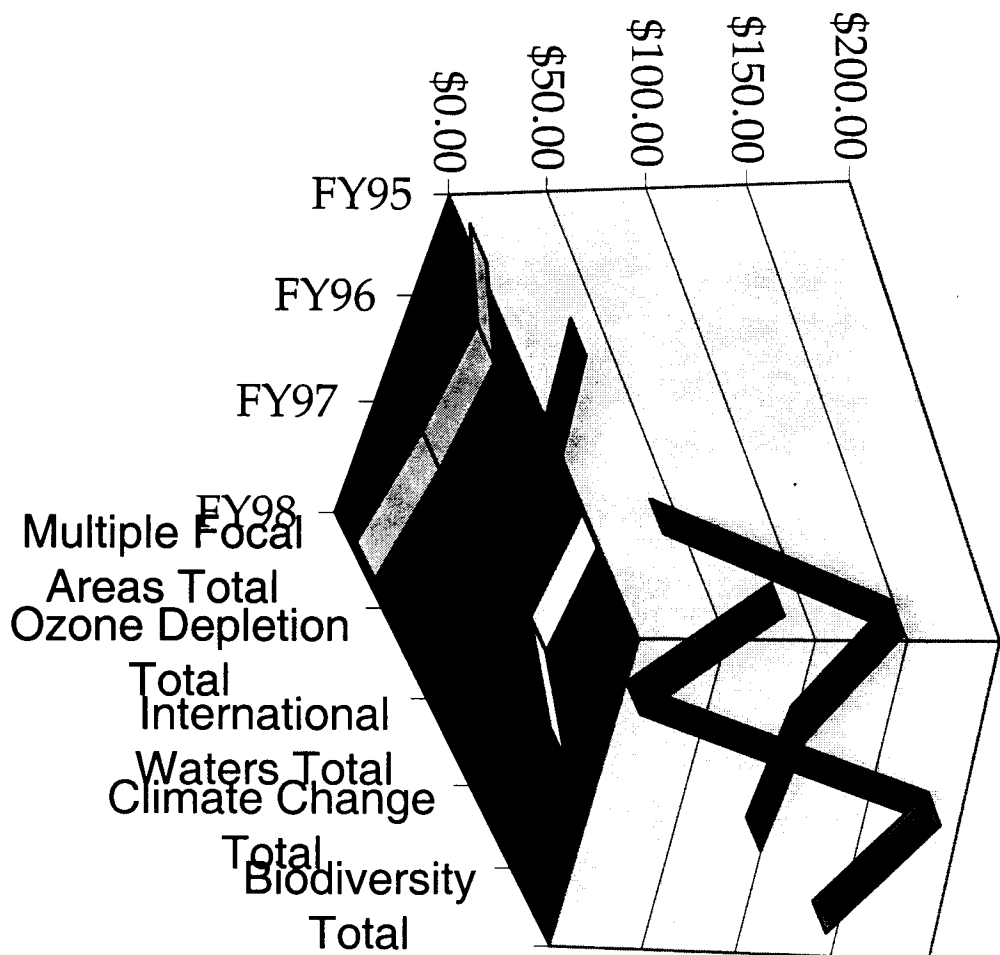
Sum of GEF Allocation



GEF Allocations (M\$)



GEF Allocations (M\$)



- Multiple Focal Areas Total
- Ozone Depletion Total
- International Waters Total
- Climate Change Total
- Biodiversity Total

PART III

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

**(NOTE: OWING TO DELAYED SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL, THE BULK OF THIS SECTION WAS ISSUED AS A SEPARATE DOCUMENT:
GEF/C.12/13/Add.1)**

GEF DONOR COUNTRIES

The first capitalization or
“replenishment” of the GEF
– \$2 billion over 4 years –
took place in 1994.

In March 1998, 36 nations
from around the globe
**agreed to a second replenishment
pledging new resources of \$2.75 billion
over the next four years**
to continue the work
of the
Global Environment Facility
into the next century.

Contributions to GEF as of June 30, 1998

(SDR millions)

	Pilot Phase a/		GEF-1 b/		Total Contributions Paid
	Core Contributions	Co-/Parallel Financing	Contributions Paid c/	GEF Pledges	
Argentina	-	-	0.71	3.57	0.71
Australia	9.68	8.03	20.84	20.84	38.55
Austria	26.02	-	14.28	14.28	40.30
Bangladesh	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00
Belgium	5.00	5.00	22.86	22.86	32.86
Brazil	4.00	-	-	4.00	4.00
Canada	6.33	9.50	61.78	61.78	77.62
China	4.00	-	4.00	4.00	8.00
Cote d'Ivoire	2.00	-	4.00	4.00	6.00
Czech Republic	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00
Denmark	16.25	-	25.08	25.08	41.33
Egypt	4.00	-	1.50	4.00	5.50
Finland	20.44	-	15.45	15.45	35.89
France	110.08	-	102.26	102.26	212.34
Germany	110.02	-	171.30	171.30	281.32
Greece	-	-	3.57	3.57	3.57
India	4.00	-	6.00	6.00	10.00
Indonesia	4.00	-	-	-	4.00
Ireland	-	-	1.71	1.71	1.71
Italy	65.14	-	20.47	81.86	85.61
Japan	27.36	19.08 d/	295.95	295.95	342.39
Korea	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00
Luxembourg	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00
Mexico	4.00	-	4.00	4.00	8.00
Netherlands	37.74	-	50.97	50.97	88.71
New Zealand	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00
Nigeria	4.00	-	-	-	4.00
Norway	19.56	-	22.29	22.29	41.85
Pakistan	4.00	-	4.00	4.00	8.00
Portugal	4.50	-	4.00	4.00	8.50
Slovak Republic	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00
Spain	10.00	-	12.36	12.36	22.36
Sweden	24.54	-	41.60	41.60	66.14
Switzerland	30.06	8.62	31.97	31.97	70.65
Turkey	4.00	-	4.00	4.00	8.00
United Kingdom	54.73	-	96.04	96.04	150.77
United States	-	109.60	169.52	306.92	279.12
Total	615.46	159.83	1,234.51	1,442.66	2,009.81

a/ In SDR equivalents based on average daily exchange rates for the three month period ending September 30, 1990.

b/ In SDR equivalents based on average daily exchange rates for the period February 1, 1993 to October 31, 1993.

c/ Includes payments in the form of promissory notes or cash.

d/ Based on grant equivalents.

ANNEX A

**GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS
&
CONSTITUENCIES**

GEF COUNCIL MEMBERS, ALTERNATES, AND CONSTITUENCIES

NAME	COUNCIL MEMBER	ALTERNATE	CONSTITUENCY
Abdel Gelil	Ibrahim (Egypt) Tel: 20-2-525-6442/6452 Fax: 20-2-525-6490	Mahieddine Djeflal (Algeria) Tel: 202-265-2800 Fax: 202-667-2174	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia
Ashe	John (Antigua and Barbuda) Celluar Direct: 917-885-4865 Tel: 212-541-4117 Ext. 430 Fax:212-757-1607	Humberto Arango Sales (Cuba) Tel: 537-626-606 Fax: 537-338-054	Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dom. Rep., Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname,Trinidad and Tobago
Averchenkov	Alexander (Russia) Tel: 7-095-125-4314 Fax: 7-095-125-5559		Armenia, Belarus, Russia Federation
Benedict-Keah	Mathias (Kenya) Tel: 254-2-229-338 Fax: 254-2-213-691	Chris K. Kassami (Uganda) Tel: 256-41-241-529 Fax: 256-41-233-035/235051	Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sudan, Uganda
Bentancour	Carlos (Uruguay) Tel: (59-82) 921-010 Fax: (59-82) 921-327	Jose Garcia-Ghirelli (Argentina) Tel: 54-1-310-8280 Fax: 54-1-311-4529	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Buys	Jozef E. (Belgium) Tel: 32-2-5190-711 Fax: 32-2-5190-570	Firuz Demir Yasamis (Turkey) Tel: 90-312-285-2031/1607 Fax: 90-312-285-3319	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic#, Hungary#, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic#, Slovenia#, Turkey#
Carruthers	James (Canada) Tel: 819- 997-7615 Fax: 819-953-5348	Mr. Charles Parker (Canada) Tel: 819-994-7089 Fax: 819-953-5348	Canada
Chipato	Charles (Zimbabwe) Tel: 263-4-757881/751720/2 Fax: 263-4-755007	Mushanana L. Nchunga (Botswana) Tel: 267-302-050 Fax: 267-302-051	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe

NAME	COUNCIL MEMBER	ALTERNATE	CONSTITUENCY
Christensen	Torben Mailand (Denmark) Tel: 45-33-92-0577 Fax: 45-33-54-0533	Ole Kristian Holthe (Norway) Tel: 47-22-243-619 Fax: 47-22-249-580/81	Denmark, Latvia#, Lithuania#, Norway
de Fontaine Vive	Philippe (France) Tel: 33-1-4487-7360 Fax: 33-1-4004-2926	Catherine Garreta (France) Tel: 33-1-5344-3255 Fax: 33-1-5344-3248	France
Dunn	Darryl (New Zealand) Tel: 64-4-494-8047 Fax: 64-4-494-8507	Ross Miur (Australia) Tel: 61-2-6206-4973 Fax: 61-2-6206-4998	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea#
Frota	Maria Stela (Brazil) Tel: (202) 238-2700 Fax: (202) 238-2827	Jairo Montoya (Colombia) Tel: 57-1-342-1504 Fax: 57-1-283-3970	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
Furui	Toshiyuki (Japan) Tel: 81-3-3580-3238 Fax: 81-3-5251-2139	Yusuke Shindo (Japan) Tel: 81-3-3580-3311 X2355 Fax: 81-3-3592-0364	Japan
Haque	Inaamul (Pakistan) Tel: 202-458-1084 Fax: 202-477-9052	Ezzedin Shamsedin (Lebanon) Tel: 202-458-1035 Fax: 202-477-3537	Afghanistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Republic of Yemen
Hosseini	Pirouz (Iran) Tel: 98-21-321-2276 Fax: 98-21-674-176	Mohammad-Reza H.K. Djabbari (Iran) Tel: 212-687-2020 Fax: 212-867-7086	Islamic Republic of Iran
Jayanama	Asda (Thailand) Tel: 212-754-2230 Fax: 212-754-2535/688-3029	Shukri Ibrahim (Malaysia) Tel: 212-986-5711 Fax: 212-490-8576	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Johansson	David (Finland) Tel: 358-9-13416318 Fax: 358-9-13416300	Susanne Jacobsson (Sweden) Tel: 46-8-405-5609 Fax: 46-8-7231176	Estonia, Finland, Sweden

NAME	CONTACT MEMBER	NAME	CONTACT MEMBER
Kambou	Jean Baptiste (Burkina Faso) Tel: 226-31-16-81 Fax: 226-31-31-66	Bakary Kante (Senegal) Tel: 221-821-0725 Fax: 221-822-6212	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Kouame	Victor (Cote d'Ivoire) Tel: 22-5-210-611 Fax: 22-5-213-578	t.b.d.	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo
Li	Yong (China) Tel: 202-458-0058 Fax: 202-522-1579	Zhao Xiaoyu (China) Tel: 202-458-0052 Fax: 202-522-1579	China
Maresca	Giuseppe (Italy) Tel: 39-6-488-1135 Fax: 39-6-474-1736	Paola Pettinari (Italy) Tel: 39-6-4761-3919 Fax: 39-6-4761-3932	Italy
Movchan	Yaroslav (Ukraine) Tel: 380-44-226-2430 Fax: 380-44-228-2922/229-8383	Merab Sharabidze (Georgia)	Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Poland, Romania, The F.Y.R. Macedonia, Ukraine
NAAH ONDOA	Sylvestre (Cameroon) Tel: (23 7) 229-484 Fax: (23 7) 215-350	Gustave Doungabe (Central African Republic)	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo
Ochoa	Ricardo (Mexico) Tel: 52-5-228-1787 Fax: 52-5-228-1685	Ms Ruth Decerega (Panama) Tel: 212-421-5420 Fax: 212-421-2694	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
Prieto	Eduardo (Spain) Tel: 34-1-349-3891 Fax: 34-1-349-3823	Helena Cordeiro (Portugal) Tel: 202-458-1174 Fax: 202-477-3735	Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Roch	Philippe (Switzerland) Tel: 41-31-324-8410 Fax: 41-31-322-7958	Jean-Bernard Dubois (Switzerland) Tel: 41-31-325-9280 Fax: 41-31-325-9362	Switzerland

HOST NAME	HOUSING MEMBER	ADDRESS	
Schipulle	Hans-Peter (Germany) Tel: 49-228-535-3745 Fax: 49-228-535-3755	Eckhardt Biskup (Germany) Tel: 202-458-1190 Fax: 202-477-7849	Germany
Schuerch	William E. (USA) Tel: 202-622-0153 Fax: 202-622-2536	Rafe Pomerance (USA) Tel: 202-647-2232 Fax: 202-647-0217	United States
Singh	Surendra (India) Tel: 202-458-1046 Fax: 202-522-1553	Syed Ahmed (Bangladesh) Tel: 202-458-1054 Fax: 202-477-3538	Bangladesh, Bhutan, I
Slade	Tuiloma Neroni (Samoa) Tel: 212-599-6196 Fax: 212-599-0797	Indonesia	Cook Island, Fiji, Indor Federated States of M Guinea, Philippines, S Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Turner	David (UK) Tel: 44-171-917-0534 Fax: 44-171-917-0679	Chris Austin (UK) Tel: 202-623-4558 Fax: 202-623-4965	United Kingdom
van Maare	Leo (The Netherlands) Tel: 31-70-348-6422 Fax: 31-70-348-4303	Hans van Zijst (The Netherlands) Tel: 31-70-339-4666 Fax: 31-70-339-1306	Netherlands

ANNEX B

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL

ADVISORY PANEL

Outgoing STAP Members

Biodiversity

Mohd Nor Salleh (Malaysia)
Jorge Soberon Mainero (Mexico)

Climate Change

Stephen Karekezi (Rwanda)
Jyoti K. Parikh (India)
Robert H. Williams (USA)

International Waters

John D. Woods (United Kingdom)
Helen T. Yap (Philippines)

Cross-Cutting Issues

Pier Vellinga (Netherlands), CHAIR
Mary H. Allegretti (Brazil)
Stein Hansen (Norway)
Chihiro Watanabe (Japan)

Incoming Members

Biodiversity

Peter Bridgewater (Australia)
Madhav Gadgil (India), CHAIR
Christine Padoch (USA)
Paola Rossi Pisa (Italy)
Jose Sarukan (Mexico)

Climate Change

Michael Colombier (France)
Zhou Dadi (China)
Stephen Karekezi (Rwanda)
Shuzo Nishioka (Japan)

International Waters

Eric Odada (Kenya)
Angela Wagener (Brazil)

Cross-Cutting Issues

Dennis Anderson (United Kingdom)

ANNEX C

GEF

PUBLICATIONS

GEF Publications List

- *Valuing the Global Environment – Actions & Investments for a 21st Century* - 1998
- *GEF Lessons Notes- Newsletter*: No. 1, March 1998; No. 2, May 1998; No. 3, July 1998 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *Study of GEF Project Lessons* – January 1998 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *An Introduction to the Global Environment Facility* – 1997 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *Study of GEF'S Overall Performance* – December 1997 (available in English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Arabic & Russian)
- *Project Implementation Review* – 1997 (available in English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Arabic & Russian)
- *GEF Operational Programs* – June 1997 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *A Framework of GEF Activities Concerning Land Degradation* – October 1996 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *Public Involvement in GEF-Financed Projects* – June 1996
- *The GEF Project Cycle* – March 1996 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *Incremental Costs* – February 1996 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *Operational Strategy* – February 1996 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *Rules of Procedure* – November 1994
- *Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility* – 1994 (available in English, Spanish & French)
- *Working Paper Series* – Number 1-14