

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

**May 24, 2022**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provides information on the activities of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the biodiversity focal area in response to the COP 14 guidance to the GEF, received in November 2018. The report covers the period from July 1, 2018, to December 31, 2021, corresponding to three years and six months of the four-year seventh GEF replenishment period (GEF-7) of July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2022.<sup>1</sup>

2. The goal of the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area strategy is to maintain globally significant biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes. To achieve this goal, GEF investments help countries meet the three objectives identified in the COP 13 guidance to the GEF, from December 2016, as presented in the Four-Year Framework on Program Priorities:

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

3. The GEF-7 biodiversity strategy is composed of nine programming investment lines that directly contribute to implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through a continuum of measures that address the most critical drivers of biodiversity loss across entire landscapes and seascapes.

4. In addition, programming options include investments through Impact Programs capable of delivering more returns per unit of investment by seeking systemic responses to problems that emerge from more than one sector. They are poised to make significant and synergistic contributions to the GEF-7 Four-Year Framework of Program Priorities and the associated expected outcomes as agreed at COP 13.

5. For the GEF-7 period, a total of \$1.29 billion has been allocated to the biodiversity focal area, of which \$1.03 billion is provided to countries through the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR).

6. The total amount of GEF biodiversity focal area resources programmed in the reporting period was \$1,101.5 million (85 percent) of the total GEF-7 resources allocated to the biodiversity focal area. Of this total amount, \$913.7 million (89 percent) of the STAR resources allocated to biodiversity have been programmed. These figures include agency fees and Project Preparation Grants (PPGs).

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<sup>1</sup> The period covered by this report is extraordinary due to the extended time between COP 14 and COP 15 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Depending on when COP 16 is convened, GEF will aim to return to the normal reporting period of two years.

7. These resources supported 100 biodiversity focal-area projects and programs and 146 multi-focal area projects and programs. Seven programmatic approaches, including the Impact Programs, have included 76 child projects among these. One-hundred forty-one (141) countries have benefitted from these investments.

8. The total value of investments from all GEF resources to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from all the relevant programming lines in GEF-7 (Biodiversity Focal Area, GEF-7 Impact Programs, the International Waters Focal Area, the Least Developed Countries Fund for climate change adaptation, the Non-grant Instrument, and the Small Grants Programme) in the first three and a half years of GEF-7 was \$1.63 billion, which leveraged co-financing of \$15.66 billion for a total investment of more than \$17.29 billion.

9. In COP 14, Parties provided guidance to the GEF on a variety of topics.<sup>2</sup> Specific guidance on GEF operations and on specific biodiversity thematic topics have been duly addressed and a progress report on GEF's response is provided in the report.

10. Eighty-six (86) percent of the biodiversity portfolio under implementation during the reporting period were rated in the satisfactory range in achieving implementation progress and 87 percent were rated in the satisfactory range for the likelihood to achieve their Development Objective. In addition, 82 percent of the multi-focal area project cohort has been rated in the satisfactory in achieving implementation progress, and 86 percent have been rated in the satisfactory range in achieving the project's development objective.

11. As part of the GEF-7 Replenishment Agreement, a series of corporate targets were agreed.<sup>3</sup> GEF-7 introduced an upgraded results framework with eleven core indicators that span all five focal areas. Seven of the core indicators are relevant to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as reported in the table accompanying paragraph 12 below. The core indicators, along with associated sub-indicators and methodologies, significantly enhance the GEF's ability to capture, monitor, analyze and report on results. At the same time, by replacing focal area-specific tracking tools and results frameworks, the core indicators enable a substantial simplification of the GEF's results architecture, and significantly reduce the monitoring and reporting burden at the project and program level.

12. The table below provides the cumulative targets presented in GEF Council-approved project concepts (Project Information Forms-PIFs) and programs from July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2021, that are related to the CBD and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020. The cumulative targets represent key expected outcomes from these projects when these projects are first conceptualized. It also includes the relative contribution of Impact Programs to target achievements.

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<sup>2</sup> See Decision XIV/23.

<sup>3</sup> GEF, 2018, [Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7](#), GEF/C.54/11/Rev.02.

### Achievement Progress of the Key CBD-related GEF-7 Core Indicator Targets<sup>4</sup>

Core Indicator Target	Target achievement (number)	Target achievement (percent)
Core Indicator 1 Target: 200 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use	101.45 million hectares	51
Core Indicator 2 Target: 8 million hectares of marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use	1,369.93 million hectares	>100
Core Indicator 3 Target: 6 million hectares of land restored	7.94 million hectares	>100
Core Indicator 4 Target: 320 million hectares of landscapes under improved practices excluding protected areas	163.34 million hectares	52
Core Indicator 5 Target: 28 million hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity excluding protected areas	93.52 million hectares	>100
Core Indicator 7 Target: 32 shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	49 shared water ecosystems	>100
Core Indicator 8 Target: 3,500,000 metric tons of globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels	2,316,810 metric tons	70

13. Targets for GEF-7 were developed based on historical trends of country priorities and results from projects. In GEF-7, countries have decided to use a higher proportion of their allocation than previously for ecosystem restoration and support to marine protected areas and biodiversity mainstreaming in marine habitat. Hence corresponding targets have achieved over 100 percent (core indicators 2, 3 and 5) while other terrestrial targets have not yet been met (core indicators 1 and 4). As restoration work is more expensive on a per hectare basis than typical interventions delivering on core indicators 1 and 4, countries' collective decisions to implement restoration may mean less resources are being programmed for improved management and improved practices. As a result, higher achievement on core indicator 3 may mechanically entail a disproportionate under-achievement on core indicators 1 and 4.

14. As noted above, targets have already been surpassed for key indicators. This is the case of marine protected areas where over 1,300 million hectares are expected to be protected or sustainably managed, against a target of 8 million hectares. Meanwhile, 51 percent of the target for terrestrial areas had been achieved by December 2021.

<sup>4</sup> GEF, 2021, [GEF 2021 Corporate Scorecard](#), GEF/C.61/Inf.04.

15. However, when looking at GEF-7 projects that have already been CEO-endorsed, two-thirds of the 200 million hectare of terrestrial protected area target has been achieved (133 million hectares), at a time when many projects have not yet finished the entire project design process and been submitted for CEO Endorsement. This interim progress points to the fact that during advanced preparation stages, projects are often increasing their level of ambition and increasing their contributions to the terrestrial protected area target as noted above. This observation provides a promising trend for GEF to come closer to meeting all the GEF-7 biodiversity targets once all projects are CEO endorsed.

16. During the reporting period, the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the GEF conducted seven thematic evaluations and reviews that are of relevance to the biodiversity focal area along with the Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF. They include 1) Evaluation of GEF's Support to Mainstreaming Biodiversity; 2) Evaluation of GEF Support to Scaling up Impact; 3) Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation (SCCE): Small Island Developing States (SIDS); 4) Evaluation of GEF Support in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations; 5) Formative Evaluation of the GEF Integrated Approach to address the Drivers of Environmental Degradation 6) Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF: Working Toward a Greener Global Recovery; and 7) GEF Support to Innovation. The report summarizes their findings.

17. The Covid-19 pandemic continues to have global impact and has disrupted the normal development process of GEF projects and the ability of countries to advance project designs in a timely and participatory manner. However, the GEF has implemented a series of adaptations to mitigate the disruptions to GEF business; ensuring that no project is cancelled for not meeting the project preparation deadlines set forth by the GEF Cancellation Policy because of the pandemic.

18. More importantly, by increasing investments in blue and green recovery activities when biodiversity project designs allow for it, GEF is helping build resilience and helping prevent such crises in the future.

19. At the final negotiating session of the eighth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-8) on April 7-8, 2022, twenty-nine countries jointly pledged more than \$5 billion towards programming during the upcoming GEF-8 period (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2026).<sup>5</sup> The replenishment participants allocated a total of \$1,890 million to the biodiversity focal area, representing 36 percent of the total GEF-8 resource envelope. This retains biodiversity as the largest focal area and increases its relative percentage of the GEF funding envelope from 32 percent in GEF-7 to 36 percent in GEF-8. In absolute terms, it reflects a 46 percent increase in funding allocated to biodiversity compared to the GEF-7 level of \$1.292 billion.

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<sup>5</sup> GEF, 2022, [Indicative GEF-8 Resource Allocation Table Following the Conclusion of the Replenishment Negotiations](#), GEF/R.08/Misc.01.

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## I. PROJECT ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CBD

1. This report to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provides information on the activities of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the biodiversity focal area in response to the COP 14 guidance to the GEF, received in November 2018. The report covers the period from July 1, 2018, to December 31, 2021, corresponding to three years and six months of the four-year seventh GEF replenishment period (GEF-7) of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022.<sup>6</sup>

### The GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy

2. The goal of the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area strategy is to maintain globally significant biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes. To achieve this goal, GEF investments help countries meet the three objectives identified in the COP 13 guidance to the GEF, from December 2016, as presented in the Four-Year Framework on Program Priorities:

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

3. The Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy and the focal area programming lines, the Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program, the Sustainable Cities Impact Program, the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program, and the International Waters Focal Area Investments collectively contribute to achieving this GEF-7 goal and the three objectives as presented below in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. CBD Guidance and Delivery Mechanism in GEF-7**

CBD COP 13 Guidance: Four-Year Framework of Program Priorities	Delivery Mechanism
<p><b>I. Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes</b></p> <p>A) Improve policies and decision-making, informed by biodiversity and ecosystem values</p> <p>B) Manage biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes</p> <p>C) Harness biodiversity for sustainable agriculture</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Focal Area Investments and Programming Lines</b></p> <p>Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors</p> <p>Global Wildlife Program (preventing the extinction of known threatened species, and wildlife for sustainable development)</p> <p>Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting</p> <p>Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources</p> <p>Inclusive Conservation</p>

<sup>6</sup> The period which this report covers is extraordinary due to the extended time between COP 14 and COP 15 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Depending on when COP-16 is convened, GEF will aim to return to the normal reporting period of two years.

CBD COP 13 Guidance: Four-Year Framework of Program Priorities	Delivery Mechanism
	<p><b>Impact Programs</b>  Food systems, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program  Sustainable Cities Impact Program  Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program (Amazon, Congo Basin, Dryland Sustainable Landscapes)</p> <p><b>Other Focal Areas</b>  International Waters/Sustainable Fisheries</p>
<p><b>II. Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species</b>  D) Prevent and control invasive alien species  E) Reduce pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems  F) Enhance the effectiveness of protected area systems  G) Combat illegal and unsustainable use of species, with priority action on threatened species</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Focal Area Investments and Programming Lines</b>  Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species (focus on islands)  Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate</p> <p><b>Other Focal Areas</b>  International Waters/Coastal and Marine Protected Areas</p>
<p><b>III. Further develop biodiversity policy and institutional framework</b>  H) Implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety  I) Implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing  J) Improve biodiversity policy, planning, and review</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Focal Area Investments and Programming Lines</b>  Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety  Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing  Support for national reporting and NBSAP development</p>

## **II. UPDATE ON THE GEF'S RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

4. The world is going through an immense crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic has severely hampered most economic and social activities in all countries and continues to cause human suffering and hardship.
5. Scientific evidence makes it clearer than ever that the fundamental solution to the COVID-19 crisis and prevention of similar crises in the future need to include transformational change in the way natural and human systems interact, with a view to restore balance and ensure health of and on the planet. The GEF has already been pursuing the goal of system change throughout GEF-7 to help continued human prosperity and protect the environment. The GEF's strategy of focusing on the need to protect and restore the integrity of ecosystems as a central requirement for sustainable economic development has been reinforced by the COVID-19 crisis.
6. As governments have striven to find the best ways to cope with the pandemic's massive impact on the societies, the GEF has worked to ensure that its work and partnerships are not critically disrupted, and to adapt to the rapidly changing situation, by integrating responses to the COVID-19 pandemic into its business processes.
7. Since early 2020, the GEF has been investigating how the effects of the pandemic, including risks, impacts and opportunities, can be properly integrated into its business. The GEF's response to the pandemic has been varied and comprehensive:
  - (a) The GEF Secretariat has called on the expertise of the COVID-19 Response Task Force to provide overall guidance for, and assess risks to, its entire investment portfolio. This Task Force met every two weeks during 2020 to examine how the COVID-19 pandemic was affecting key priority programs and focal area investments and what the GEF partnership can do about it. The work of the Task Force resulted in the preparation of a white paper that was presented to the 59<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting.
  - (b) The GEF Secretariat initiated in-depth surveys and held intensive dialogues with the Agencies to identify project and program risks and identify disruptions in their business practices that could slow or halt project preparation and implementation. As these assessments were completed, it became clearer what types of projects might have been at a higher operational risk, including across different geographic areas and contexts. Initial information pointed out the problems for projects that involve extensive stakeholder consultation, particularly those with strong participation of indigenous peoples and communities. The Agencies' risk assessment tools and fiduciary risk assessment processes constitute key tools for analyzing and developing an appropriate set of mitigation measures that are appropriate to the context of the project. In response to some of these findings, the GEF granted two extensions of project submission deadlines to allow for more flexibility in project preparation and avoid unnecessary cancellations, as Agencies

and their counterparts moved to work online. This increased flexibility has ensured that no project is cancelled for not meeting the project preparation deadlines set forth by the GEF Cancellation Policy because of the pandemic.

- (c) The GEF Secretariat developed a guidance framework that has helped project proponents better incorporate pandemic-related considerations into project design and preparation and manage risks and opportunities. An interactive discussion was held with the Agencies to share the GEF's COVID-19 pandemic response guidance well before the project submission deadline for the December 2020 Work Program. The guidance was well received, and it has been compatible with similar frameworks adopted by the Agencies. This could be considered a best practice for the future across the entire GEF Partnership.
- (d) Project managers at the GEF Secretariat reviewed projects taking into account the guidance on the COVID-19 pandemic response, ensuring that all projects and programs submitted to the Council have considered the risks and opportunities relating to the pandemic that may be reflected in the project outcomes. The results of the detailed review of projects in light of the COVID-19 pandemic response can be found in the individual reports of each project included in the cover notes of the Work Program for the GEF Trust Fund presented to the Council.

8. The GEF has worked with countries and Agencies to ensure that the support for biodiversity priorities continues to be provided, as made evident by the fact that after three years and six months of GEF-7, 85 percent of biodiversity resources have been programmed.

9. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have global impact and has disrupted the normal development process of GEF projects and the ability of countries to advance project designs in a timely and participatory manner. However, the GEF has implemented a series of adaptations to mitigate the disruptions to GEF business. More importantly, by increasing investments in blue and green recovery activities when biodiversity project designs allow for it, GEF is helping build resilience and helping prevent such crises in the future.

10. As noted previously, the eighth replenishment of the GEF (GEF-8) was successfully concluded. The GEF's contribution to a green and blue post-COVID-19 recovery is articulated in the GEF-8 Strategy and Programming Directions document.

### III. GEF-7 PROGRAMMING USAGE

11. For the GEF-7 period, a total of \$1.29 billion has been allocated to the biodiversity focal area, of which \$1.03 billion is provided to countries through the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR).

12. Table 2 below provides a summary of resource usage from the biodiversity focal area from the start of the GEF-7 period of July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2021. For the GEF-7 period, a total of \$1.292 billion has been allocated to the biodiversity focal area, of which \$1.031 billion is provided to countries through the STAR.

13. The total amount of GEF biodiversity focal area resources programmed in the reporting period was \$1,101.5 million (85 percent) of the total GEF-7 resources allocated to the biodiversity focal area. Of this total amount, \$913.6 million (89 percent) of the STAR resources allocated to biodiversity have been programmed. These resources supported 100 biodiversity focal-area projects and programs and 146 multi-focal area projects and programs. Seven programmatic approaches, including the Impact Programs, have included 76 child projects among these<sup>7</sup>. One hundred forty-one (141) countries have benefitted from these investments. These figures include agency fees and Project Preparation Grants (PPGs).

**Table 2. Summary of Programming Usage of the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area (July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2021)<sup>8</sup>**

Biodiversity Focal Area	GEF-7 Programming Targets (\$ million)	GEF-7 Programming for reporting period (\$ million)	GEF-7 Programming for reporting period (%)
STAR Country Allocations	1,031	913.69	89%
STAR Set-aside			
Enabling activities <sup>10</sup>	46	3.0	6%
Global and Regional Biodiversity Projects and Programs	55	42.2	84%
Integrated Programming Incentive	160		89%
Food, Land Use and Restoration	92	77.6	84%

<sup>7</sup> The two programmatic approaches that were not part of IP programs were: 1) The Global Wildlife Program; and 2) Yangtze River Basin Biodiversity Conservation Program.

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

<sup>9</sup> The STAR allocations reported in this row represent biodiversity focal area projects, multi-focal area projects, and projects that are part of the Impact Programs using biodiversity resources.

<sup>10</sup> The low level of usage of resources for enabling activities was due to the fact no guidance was provided to GEF given that COP 15 has not yet been held. Please note that in April-May 2022, the GEF approved Early Action Grants using the remaining set aside resources for enabling activities that are listed in this table (\$43 million). However, because these grants are not part of the reporting period for the GEF report, the usage of these amounts is not accounted for in this table. The Early Action Grants have been fast-tracked to allow recipients to begin work on revision and updating of NBSAPs and other preparatory actions to facilitate early implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

SFM Major Biomes	53	49.8	94%
Sustainable Cities	15	15.3	102%
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,101.5</b>	<b>85%</b>

### GEF-7 Programming Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

14. As depicted in Table 3 below, the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy is composed of nine programming investment lines and programs that directly contribute to implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through a continuum of measures that address the most critical drivers of biodiversity loss across entire landscapes and seascapes. In their entirety, the set of programming options included in the strategy respond directly to the GEF-7 Four-Year Framework of Program Priorities as well as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020, particularly with regards to the increasingly important biodiversity mainstreaming agenda.

**Table 3. Biodiversity Strategy Objectives and Programming Lines**

<b>Biodiversity Strategy Objectives and Programming Lines</b>	
<b>Objective 1. Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes</b>	
1-1	Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors
1-2a	Global Wildlife Program-Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species
1-2b	Global Wildlife Program-Wildlife for Sustainable Development
1-3	Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
1-4	Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources
1-5	Inclusive Conservation
Other related FAs	International Waters Focal Area/Sustainable Fisheries
Impact Programs	Food Systems, Land Use & Restoration Impact Program (FOLUR)
	Sustainable Cities Impact Program
	Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program
<b>Objective 2. Address direct drivers to protect habitat and species</b>	
2-6	Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species
2-7	Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate
Impact Programs	Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program
Other related FAs	International Waters Focal Area/Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
<b>Objective 3. Further develop biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks</b>	
3-8	Implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
3-9	Implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing
Enabling Activities	Improve Biodiversity Policy, Planning, and Review

15. In addition, programming options include investments through Impact Programs capable of delivering more returns per unit of investment by seeking systemic responses to problems that emerge from more than one sector. They are making significant and synergistic contributions to the GEF-7 Four-Year Framework of Program Priorities and the associated expected outcomes as agreed at COP 13.

16. Whereas some GEF biodiversity investments have a one-to-one relationship to Aichi biodiversity targets, such as Target 11 on protected areas, others contribute to multiple Aichi targets making the reporting of resource allocation per target very challenging. This is particularly true in the realm of biodiversity mainstreaming where an analysis of the resources invested on a dollar basis in biodiversity mainstreaming projects revealed that GEF project activities often contribute to more than one Aichi biodiversity target given the integrated nature of these investments and the description of the targets themselves.

17. For the sake of the presentation of programming resources in the following tables, some targets are clustered together and have not been disaggregated by the total amount of resources invested on a target-by-target basis.

18. Table 4 below presents the totality of cumulative direct programming contributions from all GEF resources to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from all the relevant programming lines in GEF-7 (biodiversity focal area strategy, GEF-7 Impact Programs, the International Waters Focal Area, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) for climate change adaptation, the Non-grant Instrument, and the Small Grants Programme. The total value of the GEF investment in the first three and a half years of GEF-7 was \$1.63 billion, which leveraged co-financing of \$15.66 billion for a total investment of more than \$17.29 billion.

**Table 4. Cumulative Direct Programming Contribution of Biodiversity and Other GEF Resources and Programming Lines to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2021)<sup>11</sup>**

Funding Source	GEF Project Financing (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million) <sup>12</sup>	Total (GEF Project Financing and Co-financing) (\$ million)	% of Total (GEF Project Financing and Co-financing)
<b>Biodiversity STAR<sup>13</sup></b>	582.8	4,543	5,125	30%
<b>Food, Land Use, Restoration Impact Program (IP)</b>	179.9 <sup>14</sup> (\$109.5 of biodiversity STAR)	2,794	2,973.9	17%

<sup>11</sup>0 These figures do not include agency fees and PPGs.

<sup>12</sup> Co-financing for each Impact Program is total co-financing for the IP as it is not feasible to account for shares of co-financing for different focal area contributions for the IPs. As such, the total figures provided in this table should not be used for co-financing ratio calculations.

<sup>13</sup> The STAR allocations reported in this row represent biodiversity focal area projects and multi-focal area projects using biodiversity resources that are not part of the IP.

<sup>14</sup> These are only the biodiversity resources allocated to the IP.

Funding Source	GEF Project Financing (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million) <sup>12</sup>	Total (GEF Project Financing and Co-financing) (\$ million)	% of Total (GEF Project Financing and Co-financing)
Sustainable Forest Management IP	137.1 <sup>15</sup> (\$92.0 of biodiversity STAR)	1,706	1,843.1	11%
Sustainable Cities IP	47.2 <sup>16</sup> (\$33.3 of biodiversity STAR)	1,690	1,737.2	10%
Biodiversity Set Aside	40.8	318.5	359.3	2%
Least Developed Countries Fund	29.8	149.6	179.4	1%
International Waters Focal Area	374.7	2,960.4	3,335.1	19%
Non-grant Instrument	64.9	1,332	1,396.9	8%
Small Grants Programme	173.7	174.0	347.0	2%
<b>Totals (\$ Billion, %)</b>	1.63	15.66	17.29	<b>100%</b>

19. The following sections further describe how the investments summarized in Table 4 have contributed to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

#### **GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

20. Table 5 depicts biodiversity STAR allocations and set aside that have supported biodiversity objectives under biodiversity focal area projects and multi-focal area projects that include biodiversity resources. None of these projects were part of the GEF-7 Impact Programs. This table also depicts the use of resources from other focal areas for biodiversity objectives when countries applied the GEF policy on flexibility with regards to programming of focal area allocations under the STAR. The data show a continuing trend of GEF-recipient countries prioritizing the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda.

21. Objective one of the strategy is focused on biodiversity mainstreaming and this has been the priority of countries with \$407.5 million, or 63 percent, directed towards implementing this objective. Objective two of the strategy is focused on protected areas management and species protection and is a secondary priority of countries with \$218.6 million or 34 percent, being invested. Objective three of the strategy supports implementation of the two protocols and support reporting obligations of the convention and this has been a low priority of countries with a total of \$20.2 million or 3 percent being allocated to this objective. Of note is the fact that \$5.3 million was allocated by countries to implement the Cartagena

<sup>15</sup> These are only the biodiversity resources allocated to the IP.

<sup>16</sup> These are only the biodiversity resources allocated to the IP.

Protocol or about 1 percent and \$12.2 million or about 2 percent was allocated by countries to implement the Nagoya Protocol.

**Table 5. Biodiversity Focal Area Projects and Multi-focal Area Projects Contribution to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (these are projects that are not part of the Impact Programs) (July 1 2018 to December 31, 2021)<sup>17</sup>**

BD Strategy Objectives and Programming Lines	Aichi Targets	GEF Project Financing (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
<b>Objective 1. Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes</b>				
1-1 Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors	3, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15	272.4	1,662.4	1,934.8
1-2a Global Wildlife Program-Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species	12	46.2	372.9	419.1
1-2b Global Wildlife Program-Wildlife for Sustainable Development	12	32.5	225.7	258.2
1-3 Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting	2, 20	11.6	45.5	57.1
1-4 Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources	7, 13	14.5	78.8	93.3
1-5 Inclusive Conservation	11	30.3	76.6	106.9
<b>Objective 1 Subtotal</b>		<b>407.5</b>	<b>2,461.9</b>	<b>2,869.4</b>
<b>Objective 2. Address direct drivers to protect habitat and species</b>				
2-6 Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species	9	19.0	132.4	151.4
2-7 Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate	11	199.6	1,140	1,339.7
<b>Objective 2 Subtotal</b>		<b>218.6</b>	<b>1,272.4</b>	<b>1,491.1</b>
<b>Objective 3. Further develop biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks</b>				
3-8 Implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	No associated Aichi Target	5.3	13.3	18.6
3-9 Implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	16	12.2	60.9	73.1
EA: Improve Biodiversity Policy, Planning, and Review	17	2.7	2.3	5.0
<b>Objective 3 Subtotal</b>		<b>20.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>96.7</b>

<sup>17</sup> These figures do not include agency fees or PPGs as they cannot be considered to deliver on the Aichi Targets.

BD Strategy Objectives and Programming Lines	Aichi Targets	GEF Project Financing (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total (\$ million)
<b>Totals</b>		<b>646.3</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>4.45</b>

#### *Project Preparation Grants*

22. As a first step in project development, the GEF provides financing as PPGs to assist recipient countries to develop a project concept (PIF) into a project proposal for CEO endorsement. Two-hundred-seventeen (217) PPGs were approved in the reporting period amounting to \$23.4 million.<sup>18</sup>

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

23. During the reporting period, one regional project involving three countries (Congo DR, Madagascar, and Namibia) and one national project (Kyrgyz Republic) was presented for supporting the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. GEF invested \$5.3 million which leveraged \$13.3 million in co-financing. Ninety-nine (99) countries received support for submitting their Fourth National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

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

24. During the reporting period, the GEF approved eight country-based projects (Cameroon, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Niger, Panama, South Sudan, Venezuela) to strengthen the required technical, legal, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol. GEF invested \$12.2 million and leveraged \$60.9 million in co-financing.

### **Impact Program (IP) Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

#### *Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration*

25. The Impact Program on Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration (FOLUR) addresses the underlying drivers of unsustainable food systems and land use change through supporting countries to take a more holistic and system-wide approach. A coordinated, rational, and more environmentally sustainable land-use framework at a national or jurisdictional level is key to ensure efficient food production and commodity supply chains, protect the environment, and support human prosperity. The Impact program focuses on achieving three objectives: (1) Promoting sustainable food systems to meet growing global demand, (2) Promoting deforestation-free agricultural commodity supply chains to slow loss of tropical forests, and (3)

<sup>18</sup>These include the full amount of the PPGs for programmatic approaches that include biodiversity resources.

Promoting restoration of degraded landscapes for sustainable production and to maintain ecosystem services.

26. The FOLUR IP made contributions to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets: 5, 7, 14, and 15 which reflected the design of each individual country project. Of the \$345.8 million of GEF project financing in the FOLUR Impact Program, \$179.9 million came from the biodiversity focal area, including STAR allocations and the IP incentive. Total co-financing for FOLUR reached \$2.7 billion.

#### *Sustainable Forest Management*

27. The Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Impact Program focuses on sustainably managing and protecting forests in three key biomes: Amazon Basin, Congo Basin, and Dryland forests. The project investments seek to maintain the ecological integrity of entire biomes as well as ensuring strong regional cross-border coordination.

28. Past SFM investments were often isolated and mainly focused on integrating SFM principles in land management projects at the project scale only. The SFM Impact Program addresses the drivers of forest loss and degradation through strategies aimed at creating a better enabling environment for forest governance; supporting rational land use planning across mixed-use landscapes; strengthening the management and financing of protected areas; clarifying land tenure and other relevant policies; supporting the management of commercial and subsistence agriculture lands to reduce pressure on adjoining forests; and utilizing financial mechanisms and incentives for sustainable forest management.

29. The SFM IP made contributions to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets: 7, 11, 14, 15, and 19 which reflected the design of each individual country project. Of the \$263.1 million of GEF project financing in the SFM Impact Program, \$137.1 million came from the biodiversity focal area, including STAR allocations and the IP incentive. Total co-financing for the SFM IP reached \$1.7 billion.

#### *Sustainable Cities*

30. The Sustainable Cities Impact Program builds on the experience of GEF-6 Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot. The main thrust of the program remains constant, namely to support sustainable and integrated urban planning by enhancing policy and financing environments to promote innovations for improved urban infrastructure, and to revamp how cities operate at all levels and for all stakeholders. The Impact Program supports sustainable urban planning through spatially integrated solutions in energy, buildings, transport, urban food systems, management of municipal solid waste and wastewater, and utilization of green space and infrastructure.

31. The Program delivers results through two interlinked components: a) promoting innovative business models for integrated solutions and investments at city-level, and b) strengthening knowledge exchange on urban sustainability planning and investments. The

program generates multiple global environmental benefits through decarbonization, reducing land degradation, and elimination of hazardous chemicals. With regards to the CBD, the focus of the program on evidence-based spatial planning will generate the most biodiversity benefits.

32. The Sustainable Cities IP made contributions to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets: 2, 14, and 15 which reflected the design of each individual country project. Of the \$159.9 million of GEF project financing in the Sustainable Cities Impact Program, \$47.2 million came from the biodiversity focal area, including STAR allocations and the IP incentive. Total co-financing for Sustainable Cities reached \$ 1.69 billion.

### **Other GEF Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

#### *Climate Change Adaptation*

33. The GEF manages two separate trust funds with a focus on climate change adaptation, namely the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). These funds were established to address the special needs of developing countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Some of the projects approved during the reporting period contribute to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

34. Table 6 below depicts the contribution of LDCF resources to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 and 14 respectively as prioritized by countries.

**Table 6. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by the LDCF in GEF-7 and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2021)<sup>19</sup>**

<b>Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	<b>LDCF Project Financing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Total resources (\$ million)</b>
Target 7 and 14	29.8	149.6	179.4

#### *International Waters Focal Area*

35. The International Waters focal area (IW) focal area helps countries jointly manage their transboundary surface water basins, groundwater basins, and coastal and marine systems to enable the sharing of benefits from their utilization. Complex transboundary water ecosystems cut across a myriad of sectoral needs and themes while not being bound by political boundaries. Consequently, setting effective policy goals, coupled with investments, requires working at all scales, with a range of stakeholders, in the public and private sectors and across the watershed from source-to-sea and beyond.

<sup>19</sup> These figures do not include agency fees or PPGs.

36. These principles are fundamental to the GEF-7 investments in International Waters. Three key objectives will be the target of GEF-7 IW investments: 1) strengthening national Blue Economy opportunities to reduce threats to marine and coastal waters; 2) improving management in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), and 3) enhancing water security in freshwater ecosystems.

37. Table 7 below depicts the contribution of IW resources to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as prioritized by countries.

**Table 7. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by International Waters Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF-7 and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2021)<sup>20</sup>**

<b>International Waters Objective and Program</b>	<b>Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$ million)</b>	<b>Total Resources (\$ million)</b>
<b>Objective 1: Blue economy</b>	6, 8, 11	175.5	1,386.6	1,562.1
<b>Objective 2: ABNJ</b>	6, 11	30.2	238.6	268.8
<b>Objective 3: Freshwater Ecosystems</b>	6, 11, 14	169.0	1,335.2	1,504.2
<b>Totals</b>		<b>374.7</b>	<b>2,960.4</b>	<b>3,335.1</b>

*Non-grant Instrument*

38. GEF stakeholders are increasingly attracted to the use of non-grant instruments for blended finance as a mechanism to enhance private sector engagement. Blended finance aims to use scarce public resources to unlock large multiples of private sector finance, and therefore has attracted significant interest in recent years, including a private sector window for International Development Assistance IDA and added emphasis on catalyzing private investment by many bilateral and multilateral funds. The GEF experience using non-grant instruments shows that blended finance can be a potent instrument.

39. Under GEF-7, GEF is accelerating the use of non-grant instruments for blended finance in support of delivering Global Environmental Benefits and to catalyze investments from capital markets at global and national levels aligned with focal area objectives.

40. Six NGI projects have been approved during the reporting period that make direct contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets as presented in Table 8.

<sup>20</sup>These figures do not include agency fees or PPGs.

**Table 8. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by the NGI and Contributions to Achieving the Aichi Targets (July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2021)<sup>21</sup>**

NGI Project	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	GEF Project Support (\$ million)	Co-financing (\$ million)	Total Resources (\$ million)
Green Finance & Sustainable Agriculture in the Dry Forest Ecoregion of Ecuador and Peru	2, 5	6.0	68.2	74.2
Livelihoods Carbon Fund 3 (LCF3)	5, 7, 10, 15	13.4	111.0	124.4
AGRI3 A Forest Conservation and Sustainable Agriculture Fund for Developing Countries	7,15	13.4	146.0	159.4
Agtech for inclusion and sustainability: SP Ventures' Regional Fund (Agventures II)	8	5.0	55.0	60.0
Wildlife Conservation Bond	12, 20	13.7	178.5	192.2
The Food Securities Fund: A fund to finance sustainable supply chains at scale in Emerging Markets	7	13.4	773.3 <sup>22</sup>	786.7
<b>Totals</b>		<b>64.9</b>	<b>1,332.0</b>	<b>1,396.9</b>

*Support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to Continue to Contribute to the Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*

41. During the reporting period, the GEF Council approved the \$25 million Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) project. Following GEF Council approval, the implementing agencies (CI and IUCN) issued a Call for Expressions of Interest. Over 400 expressions of interests were submitted under ICI, with nine subprojects identified – they include large areas of tropical forest as well as mountain and temperate forest, drylands and grasslands, and coastal and marine ecosystems.

42. Subprojects were selected from the following organizations:

(a) Asia and Pacific

- House of Ariki – Cook Islands
- The Bose Vanua o Lau – Fiji

<sup>21</sup>These figures do not include agency fees or PPGs.

<sup>22</sup>The Food Securities Fund is an open-ended fund listed on a stock exchange in Luxembourg that can receive investments on a rolling basis at the end of each quarter. This fund structure allows for greater flexibility and constant fund-raising throughout the life of the fund.

- The Indigenous Peoples’ Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF) – Thailand
- Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) – Nepal

(b) Americas

- Sotz’il – Guatemala
- Indigenous Peoples’ Federation of Madre de Dios (FENAMAD) – Peru
- Fundacion Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN) – Argentina
- Observatorio Ciudadano – Chile

(c) Africa

- Association Nationale d’Appui et de Promotion des Aires du Patrimoine Autochtone et Communautaire en République Démocratique du Congo (ANAPAC) – DR Congo
- The Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT) – Kenya
- Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT) – Tanzania

43. The areas managed by these groups are part of 7 Global Biodiversity Hotspots and 1 High Biodiversity Wilderness Area; 35 Important Bird Areas; 29 Key Biodiversity Areas; and 4 World Heritage Sites and 5 Biosphere Reserves. Together, these Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)-led subprojects will enhance their stewardship of at least 7.5 million hectares of landscapes, seascapes and/or territories with high biodiversity and irreplaceable ecosystems.

44. In addition, the project will work globally to: support IPLCs to strengthen and scale impact towards improved management of lands, territories, waters and natural resources and increased access to public and long-term sustainable financing mechanisms; build a pathway from local action to global impact through targeted IPLC engagement in international environmental policy and relevant international platforms; and expand support and advance the field of IPLC-led conservation by generating and disseminating ICI learning and results.

*Small Grants Programme*

45. During the reporting period, GEF approved the GEF-7 Core and STAR PIFs to the GEF-7 SGP for a total of \$173 million. This includes a component on biodiversity of \$63 million of GEF resources, which has been matched with an equal amount of co-financing. In addition, GEF approved seven Upgraded SGP Country Programme concepts (Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Kenya, Malaysia, and Philippines) and one MSP (Ecuador) with STAR resources with biodiversity components amounting to total of approximately \$18.8 million in GEF resources with expected co-financing for the biodiversity components of \$29.3 million.

46. It is also important to note that the majority of SGP projects address multi-focal area benefits, and resources allocated to other focal area projects under SGP have significant contribution to the biodiversity results. As such, for reporting purposes in Table 4 the total investments made in SGP have been reflected. The SGP is currently active in 128 countries globally and supported over 26,000 community-based projects on global environmental issues while also addressing livelihood and broader sustainable development issues.

47. According to the recent SGP Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covering the period July 2020 to June 2021, the active portfolio of grant projects funded by GEF funds amounted to 2,152 projects for \$75.57 million with co-financing leveraged of \$72.46 million. The focal area distribution of all SGP projects under implementation continued to remain strongly focused on biodiversity as the primary focal area, accounting for 40 percent, the largest share of the SGP global portfolio.

48. From July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021, SGP completed 1,241 biodiversity projects. SGP has helped to annually maintain or improve the conservation status of at least 782 species, and positively influenced 512 Protected Area (PAs) and 448 Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), covering a total of 55.8 million hectares. In addition, an annual average of 173 target landscapes/seascapes were under improved community-based conservation and sustainable use. With regards to the sustainable use of biodiversity, a total of 1,337 biodiversity-based products have been supported by SGP projects across its portfolio.

49. SGP's biodiversity focal area portfolio has focused its support on improvements in management effectiveness of protected areas, and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors. Under GEF-7, SGP aims to further its integrated and multi-focal area approach in supporting community-led projects. The GEF-7 SGP Strategic Initiatives that address biodiversity focal area benefits include: community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species; sustainable agriculture and fisheries management; local to global coalition on chemical and waste management; and sustainable urban solutions. These SGP Strategic Initiatives as well as each SGP Country Programme Strategy align with the overall GEF-7 Programming Directions, including reporting on GEF results framework and indicators related to biodiversity.

50. With regards to the implementation of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity and Aichi Targets, SGP also continues to work with a range of other donors and leveraging co-financing to the GEF fund, including from the governments of Germany (ICCAs), Australia (ecosystem resilience), and Japan (socio-ecological resilience of production landscapes, SEPLs) in the following key areas. Over 22 percent of the SGP projects are led by and involved Indigenous Peoples including in the following key areas:

- (a) The recognition of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) as addressed by the CBD Working Group on the Implementation of Article 8j (traditional knowledge) and 10c (customary use), including through partnerships with the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN), such as the Red de Mujeres in Latin America, Asia

Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP), and Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) to the High Level Political Forum on the SDGs;

- (b) Contribution by IPLCs to pollination services and 'land-sharing' models of ecosystem connectivity and corridor conservation as recommended by the Global Assessment report of the Inter-governmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in April 2019;
- (c) Shared governance of government-managed protected areas (IUCN Type A and B), privately-run protected and/or conserved areas (IUCN Type C), including towards the targeted focusing of landscape-level clusters of small grants in and around UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Sites, Geoparks, and marine protected areas, including Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs); and
- (d) The role of indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) towards the achievement of Aichi target 11, including through active collaboration with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Task Force on "other effective area-based conservation measures" (OECMs) recognised by Decision CBD/COP/DEC/14/8 of the CBD COP14 held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, as a contribution to the emerging post-2020 CBD global biodiversity framework, including the draft Target 3 focusing on the 30 percent land and sea protection by 2030 as part of the high ambition coalition for people and nature.

#### IV. GEF RESPONSE TO GUIDANCE FROM CBD COP 14

51. At COP 14, Parties provided guidance to the GEF on a variety of topics.<sup>23</sup> Specific guidance on GEF operations and on specific biodiversity thematic topics have been duly addressed and a progress report on GEF’s response is provided in Table 9 below.

**Table 9. Decision Adopted by CBD COP 14 (Decision 14/23) and GEF Responses**

CBD COP 14 Decision	GEF’s Response
<p><i>Welcomes</i> the successful conclusion of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and <i>expresses its appreciation</i> for the continuing financial support from Parties and Governments for carrying out the tasks under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in its remaining years, and for supporting the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in its first two years;</p>	<p>No response needed.</p>
<p><i>Notes</i> that the biodiversity programming directions for the seventh replenishment of the Trust Fund reflect the guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting, which includes the consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism and the four-year framework of programme priorities (July 2018 to June 2022), as well as further guidance;<sup>24</sup></p>	<p>No response needed.</p>
<p><i>Welcomes</i> the Global Environment Facility’s process to review and upgrade its environmental and social safeguards and the related systems of its agencies, as well as its guidance to advance gender in its new gender implementation strategy, noting that the results will be applicable to all projects funded by the Facility, and <i>invites</i> the Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties about how it is taking into account the Convention’s voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms in this important process;</p>	<p>The GEF Council approved the updated Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards in December 2018.<sup>25</sup> The updated policy is substantially consistent with the Voluntary Guidelines. The Secretariat is currently facilitating a process to review Agencies’ compliance with the minimum standards contained in the updated policy. As per Council decision made in the 57<sup>th</sup> Council meeting, Agencies continue to provide updates to the Secretariat, prior to every Council meeting, on progress implementing the actions contained in their plans of action until Agencies have come into full compliance. The GEF Secretariat reports to the Council on the progress on Agencies’</p>

<sup>23</sup> See decision XIV/23.

<sup>24</sup> See decision XIII/21.

<sup>25</sup> GEF, 2018, [Updated Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards](#), GEF/C.55/07/Rev.01.

CBD COP 14 Decision	GEF's Response
	implementation of the plans of action at subsequent Council meetings. As of December 2021, 13 GEF Agencies are assessed to be in compliance and 5 are making process implementing their actions plans to reach compliance. <sup>26</sup>
<i>Notes</i> the ongoing review and updating against criteria of best practice of the Global Environment Facility's policy on safeguards and rules of engagement with indigenous peoples;	The GEF Council approved the updated Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards in December 2018. <sup>27</sup> The updated policy is aligned with international best practice, including with respect to engagement with indigenous peoples and the application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).
<i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue its support for national implementation activities under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in an efficient manner, with a view to enabling Parties to enhance progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020;	The GEF continues to support country driven projects in GEF-7 to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 consistent with the GEF-7 Programming Directions and the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy.
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility, in line with the consolidated guidance provided in decision XIII/21, to continue to provide all eligible Parties with support for capacity-building:</p> <p>(a) On issues identified by the Parties to facilitate further implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, including regional cooperation projects, with a view to facilitating the sharing of experiences and lessons learned and harnessing associated synergies;</p> <p>(b) On the use of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, on the basis of experiences and lessons learned during the Project on Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing-House and using resources under the biodiversity focal area;</p>	The GEF continues to support country driven projects that aim to build capacity in GEF-7 to implement the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols as described in the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy including the ABS Clearing House taking into account the current use of the Portal housed at the CBD Secretariat.

<sup>26</sup> GEF, 2021, [Progress Report Agencies Compliance](#), GEF/C.61/Inf 10.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

CBD COP 14 Decision	GEF's Response
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue making funds available to assist eligible Parties in implementing the Cartagena Protocol, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To assist eligible Parties that have not yet done so in fully putting in place measures to implement the Protocol;</li> <li>(b) To support eligible Parties in fulfilling their reporting obligations under the Protocol, including the preparation and submission of their fourth national reports under the Protocol;</li> <li>(c) To support Parties in implementing compliance action plans regarding the achievement of compliance with the Protocol;</li> </ul>	<p>The GEF continues to support country driven projects in GEF-7 to implement the Cartagena Protocol as described in the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy, including the fourth national reports. GEF provided support through two projects to support 99 countries in producing the Fourth National Biosafety Report to the Cartagena Protocol. In the reporting period, one regional proposal supporting three countries and one national project has been submitted.</p>
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility and other relevant funding agencies to provide funds for regional projects to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol, including projects aimed at building scientific capacity that could support countries' actions towards detection and identification of living modified organisms, and in particular that could promote North-South and South-South sharing of experiences and lessons;</p>	<p>The GEF continues to support country driven projects in GEF-7 to implement the Cartagena Protocol as described in the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy. In the reporting period, one regional proposal supporting three countries and one national project has been submitted.</p>
<p><i>Expresses its appreciation</i> for the financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility for a number of eligible Parties to support the preparation of their interim national reports on the implementation of their obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, and notes the importance of timely availability of financial resources to support the preparation and submission of national reports by the reporting deadline;</p>	<p>No response needed.</p>
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to assist eligible Parties to implement the Nagoya Protocol, including the establishment of legislative, administrative and policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and related institutional arrangements, and to make funds available to this end;</p>	<p>The GEF continues to support country driven projects in GEF-7 to implement the Nagoya Protocol as described in the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy. During the reporting period, the GEF approved eight country-based projects (Cameroon, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Niger, Panama, South Sudan, Venezuela) to strengthen the required technical, legal, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol. GEF invested \$12.2 million and leveraged \$60.9 million in co-financing.</p>

CBD COP 14 Decision	GEF's Response
<p><i>Considers</i> the sixth overall performance study of the Global Environment Facility, conducted by the Facility's Independent Evaluation Office and completed in December 2017, as a good basis for the fifth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, as well as the related submissions received from Parties, and <i>invites</i> the Council of the Global Environment Facility to take the following action in order to further improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Continue to improve the design, management, and performance of the sixth-replenishment Integrated Approach Pilots, the seventh-replenishment impact programmes, other programmatic approaches, and multi-focal area projects in addressing drivers of environmental degradation;</li> <li>(b) Promote awareness to the existing processes under the Conflict Resolution Commissioner to address complaints related to the operations of the financial mechanism;</li> <li>(c) Further improve the sustainability of funded projects and programmes, including sustainable financing of protected areas;</li> <li>(d) Continue to improve the efficiency and accountability of the Global Environment Facility partnership;</li> <li>(e) Include the following information in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Progress in implementing the new co-financing policy;</li> <li>(ii) Performance of the Global Environment Facility's network of agencies;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>As part of its ongoing support to the implementation of the GEF-6 Integrated Approach Pilots and the formulation, development and implementation of the GEF-7 IPs, and other programmatic approaches, the GEF remains committed to improving all elements of design, management, and implementation performance.</p> <p>The GEF continues to make GEF-eligible countries aware of the processes and procedures that fall under the responsibility of the Conflict Resolution Commissioner.</p> <p>The GEF remains committed to ensure sustainability of all its projects and programs, and in particular GEF's support to sustainable financing of protected area systems, which remains a priority investment area in the GEF-7 biodiversity strategy.</p> <p>The GEF continues to improve the efficiency and accountability of the GEF partnership using existing accounting and management mechanisms.</p> <p>Section III of this report summarizes: a) Progress in implementing the new co-financing policy; and b) Performance of the GEF's network of agencies.</p>
<p><i>Encourages</i> the Executive Secretary to work closely with the Global Environment Facility in the transition to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;</p>	<p>Since COP 14, the GEF has been actively engaged with the CBD on the transition to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and GEF aims to continue this collaboration. GEF Secretariat staff have participated in the Regional Consultation on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for Asia-</p>

CBD COP 14 Decision	GEF's Response
	<p>Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean sharing GEF's experiences in supporting implementation of the CBD. GEF Secretariat staff have also attended all meetings of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3.</p> <p>The Executive Secretary attended the 57th (December 2019), 59th (December 2020), 60st (June 2021), and 61st (December 2021) GEF Councils and presented an overview of the post-2020 framework discussions. One of OEWG co-chair also presented a summary of progress to date by the OEWG in developing the zero draft of the Global Biodiversity Framework at the 57th GEF Council.</p> <p>The CBD Secretariat has been consulted on the GEF-8 replenishment from the onset of the replenishment process, through participation in Technical Advisory Groups and review of draft programming directions. GEF Secretariat communicates and collaborates on an ongoing basis with the CBD Secretariat and the Executive Secretary in the context of this process.</p>

## **V. PORTFOLIO IMPLEMENTATION**

52. Numerous policy and operational changes were employed during GEF-7 to support and further enhance project development and implementation, and key elements of these changes are summarized below. Indications of their further development for GEF-8 are indicated when known at the time of preparation and submission of this report.

### **Strengthening Country Capacity**

53. In GEF-7, the Country Support Program supported country capacity and leadership in utilizing GEF resources, including through holding over forty National Dialogues, as well as Expanded Constituency Workshops bringing together multiple countries and stakeholders.

54. Each delegation that participated in Expanded Constituency Workshops included the GEF Political and Operational Focal Points, national focal points of Multilateral Environmental Agreements the GEF serves, including the CBD, and CSO and private sector representatives.

55. The GEF-8 Strategy contains a Comprehensive Country Engagement Strategy whose objective is to ensure the maximum impact in the use of GEF resources by supporting countries in their individual contributions to the delivery of Global Environmental Benefits.

### **Project Review Process**

56. During GEF-7, on average, it took a month and a half from PIF submission (project concept stage) to CEO clearance for both full- and medium-sized projects. The CEO directly approved Medium-sized projects, while the Council approved Full-sized projects.

57. The process was streamlined in GEF-7 through an online Portal and is transparent with information published on the GEF website, allowing for comments from countries, agencies and convention secretariats. Once submitted, it takes 4.5 months on average for the Secretariat and Agencies to clear PIF-approved projects as ready for implementation (CEO Endorsement).

58. A full review of GEF-8 project and program templates is underway to further streamline the project and program review and improve the quality and relevance of the project information required in collaboration with STAP and GEF Agencies.

### **Strengthening a Coherent Set of GEF Policies**

59. During GEF-7 in 2018, the GEF Council adopted policies to ensure strong stakeholder engagement, a focus on gender equality and the involvement of the private sector to improve delivery of global environmental benefits. A coherent set of policies, systems and tracking mechanisms underpin the goal of delivering environmental results on time and with quality. The efficiency measures set in 2018 are the cornerstone of the approach. They include a focus on enhancing operational speed, value for money and efficiency.

## **Supporting Countries to Disburse GEF-7 Resources in the COVID-19 Context**

60. GEF-7 projects are already being implemented on the ground with 354 projects provided with the go-ahead for implementation. It is noteworthy that GEF-7 resources have been committed at a fast pace in a context marked by the pandemic and mobility restrictions.

61. Since 2020, all projects submitted to and approved by Council include an assessment of potential impact on implementation due to COVID-19 and also potential contributions of GEF investments to Blue and Green recovery plans of countries.

62. The disbursement ratio of GEF investments remains high, at 20 percent in fiscal year 2021. On average projects are able to disburse resources in full within about five years.

## **Improved Transparency and Accountability**

63. During GEF-7 several measures were employed to improve transparency and accountability on the use and implementation of GEF resources. Country factsheets are made available directly to countries to allow them to track the use and implementation of resources.

64. The GEF Corporate Scorecard, upon which some of the GEF's COP report is based, serves as the accountability mechanism to ensure resources of the ongoing GEF phase are appropriately and effectively used in regions and country groups. In addition, the Annual Monitoring Report tracks the performance and the quality of the portfolio of projects under implementation, through metrics in the Portfolio Scorecard. The GEF continued to report in a transparent way on project progress through regular publication on the [International Aid Transparency Initiative](#) standard.

## **Achieving Project Development Objectives and Implementation Progress**

65. This section covers the progress made by the portfolio of 385 biodiversity-financed projects under implementation valued at \$2.15 billion as at end of fiscal year 2021. Across this portfolio, \$1.26 billion comes from biodiversity focal area investments, with \$621 million funded exclusively by the Biodiversity Focal Area and the rest contributing to Multi-Focal Area projects. This section also provides a snapshot of the volume and distribution of co-financing.

66. Agencies self-rate achieving project development objectives and implementation progress each year in Project implementation reports (PIR), in line with the GEF Monitoring Policy. While following GEF Policy, agencies use their own standards and guidelines for rating.<sup>28</sup>

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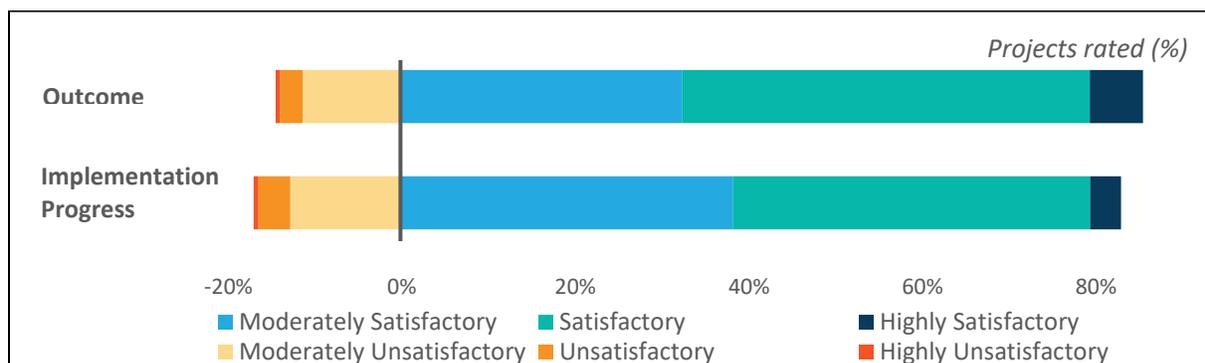
<sup>28</sup> GEF, 2019, [GEF Policy on Monitoring](#), Council document GEF/C.56/03/Rev.01.

<sup>29</sup> GEF, 2021, [Results Based Management-Evaluations of the Agency Self Evaluation Systems and the GEF Portal](#), Council document, GEF/E/C.60/07.

67. Information presented is derived from the active portfolio of projects financed by the GEF Trust Fund in fiscal year 2021, which consists of 866 projects under implementation. The active portfolio is composed of projects that are currently under implementation.

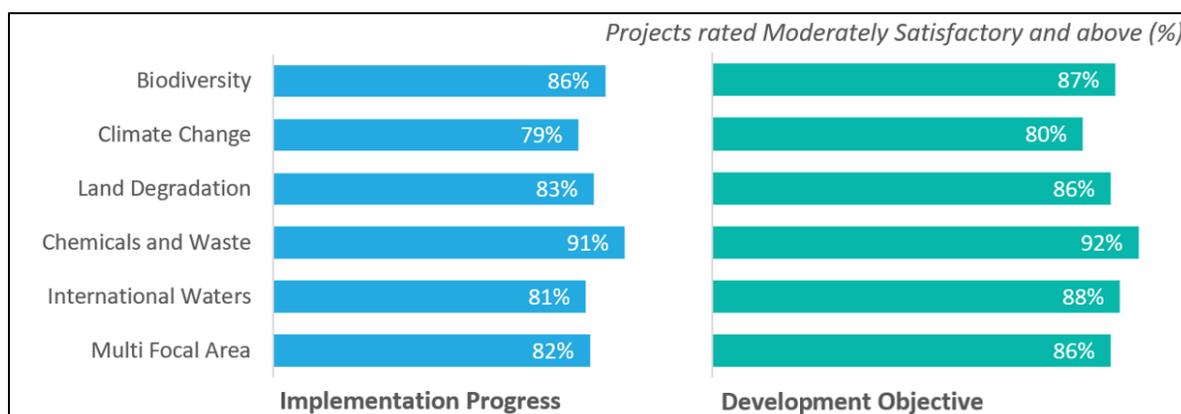
68. Performance of GEF operations across all focal areas is depicted in Figure 1 below. It indicates that 83 percent of projects were rated in the satisfactory range for Implementation Progress in fiscal 2021, on par with 84 percent a year earlier. Separately, 85 percent of projects were rated in the satisfactory range for the likelihood to achieve their Development Objective.

**Figure 1. Distribution of Outcome and Implementation Progress Ratings of Ongoing GEF Projects across All Focal Areas as of June 30, 2021**



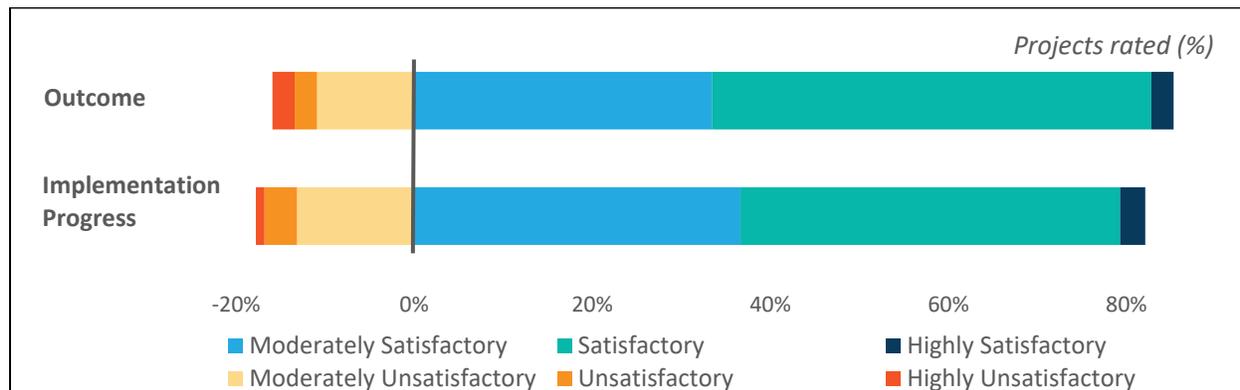
69. In this context, 86 percent of the biodiversity portfolio under implementation were rated in the satisfactory range in achieving implementation progress and 87 percent were rated in the satisfactory range for the likelihood to achieve their Development Objective. Further, 82 percent of multi-focal area projects, which often include biodiversity resources, have been rated in the satisfactory range in achieving implementation progress and 86 percent have been rated in the satisfactory range for the likelihood to achieve their Development Objective.

**Figure 2. Projects Rated in the Satisfactory Range by Focal Area as of June 30, 2021**



70. Across biodiversity focal area projects as well as multi-focal area projects using biodiversity resources, 82 percent of projects are rated in the satisfactory range for implementation progress and 85 percent for the likelihood to achieve project outcomes. Figure 3 presents the distribution of ratings.

**Figure 3. Ratings for Biodiversity Projects and Multi-focal area Projects Using Biodiversity Resources as of June 30, 2021**



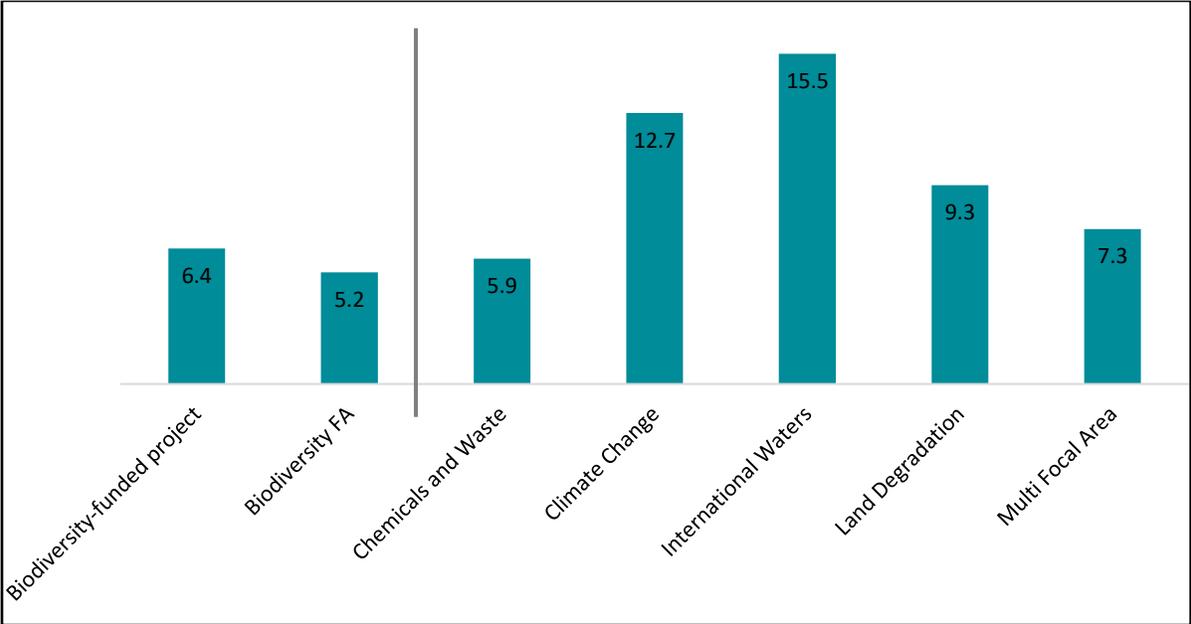
### Increasing Co-Financing across the Portfolio as of June 2021

71. Co-financing contributes to the effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of GEF projects and programs, particularly by enabling the GEF to achieve longer-lasting and larger-scale global environmental benefits, and by strengthening partnerships. GEF projects under implementation as of June 30, 2021 reached on average a co-financing ratio of 8.6 to 1, meaning that 8.6 dollars of co-financing are mobilized for every dollar invested by the GEF.

72. Specific focal areas are attracting more co-financing than others. This is the case of the climate change and international waters that have respectively a 12.7 to 1 and a 15.5 to 1 ratio. In the context of biodiversity, it is noteworthy that biodiversity investments as part of multi-focal area projects yield a higher co-financing ratio than projects funded only by the Biodiversity Focal Area. Figure 4 indicates that projects funded only by the Biodiversity Focal Area reach a 5.2 to 1 co-financing ratio, against a 6.4 to 1 co-financing ratio for any project funded at least in part by biodiversity resources. Hence, multi-focal area projects and projects that are part of impact programs, as noted in Table 4, have successfully leveraged more resources for CBD implementation.

73. The GEF continues to mobilize financing from all sources to meet project and program objectives. The GEF-7 co-financing target of mobilizing seven dollars for every “GEF dollar” spent has been surpassed, reaching a ratio of 7.9 to 1. The investment mobilized ratio has also increased, now standing at 6.4 dollars for every GEF dollar invested, above the 5 to 1 ratio targeted in Upper Middle-Income Countries and High-Income Countries that are not SIDS or LDCs.

Figure 4. Co-financing Ratio by Focal Area for the Active Portfolio in Fiscal Year 2021<sup>30 31</sup>



<sup>30</sup>This covers projects under implementation as of the end of FY21, June 30, 2021. Projects under implementation also includes those that have submitted Terminal Evaluations in the fiscal year, after which they exit this category.

<sup>31</sup> Biodiversity-funded projects include single focal area biodiversity projects and multi-focal area projects that have received funding from the biodiversity focal area.

## VI. PROGRESS REPORT ON GEF-7 CORPORATE RESULTS AND TARGETS

74. As part of the GEF-7 Replenishment Agreement, a series of corporate targets were agreed.<sup>32</sup> GEF-7 introduced an upgraded results framework with eleven core indicators that span all five focal areas. Seven of the core indicators (CI) are relevant to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: CI 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 as presented in Figure 5 below. The core indicators, along with associated sub-indicators and methodologies, significantly enhance the GEF's ability to capture, monitor, analyze and report on results. At the same time, by replacing focal area-specific tracking tools and results frameworks, the core indicators enable a substantial simplification of the GEF's results architecture, and significantly reduce the monitoring and reporting burden at the project and program level.

75. Figure 5 below provides the cumulative targets presented in GEF Council approved project concepts (Project Information Forms-PIFs) and programs from July 1, 2018, to December 31, 2021, that are related to the CBD and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020. The cumulative targets represent key expected outcomes from these projects when these projects are first conceptualized. It also includes the relative contribution of Impact Programs to target achievements.

76. Targets for GEF-7 were developed based on historical trends of country priorities and results from projects. In GEF-7, countries have decided to use a higher proportion of their allocation than previously for ecosystem restoration and support to marine protected areas and biodiversity mainstreaming in marine habitat. Hence corresponding targets have achieved over 100 percent (core indicators 2, 3 and 5) while other terrestrial targets have not yet been met (core indicators 1 and 4). As restoration work is more expensive on a per hectare basis than typical interventions delivering on core indicators 1 and 4, countries' collective decisions to implement restoration may mean less resources are being programmed for improved management and improved practices. As a result, higher achievement on core indicator 3 may mechanically entail a disproportionate under-achievement on core indicators 1 and 4.

77. As noted above, targets have already been surpassed for key indicators. This is the case of marine protected areas where over 1,300 million hectares are expected to be protected or sustainably managed, against a target of 8 million hectares. Meanwhile, a little more than half of the target for terrestrial area had been achieved by December 2021.

78. However, when looking at GEF-7 projects that have already been CEO-endorsed, two-thirds of the 200 million hectare of terrestrial protected area target has been achieved (133 million hectares), at a time when many projects have not yet finished the entire project design process and been submitted for CEO Endorsement. This interim progress points to the fact that during advanced preparation stages, projects are increasing the level of ambition as reflected in

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<sup>32</sup> GEF, 2018, [Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7](#), Council document GEF/C.54/11/Rev.02.

results. This observation provides a promising trend for GEF to come closer to meeting all the GEF-7 biodiversity targets once all projects are CEO endorsed.

**Figure 5. Progress in Reaching GEF-7 Core Indicator Targets as of December 2021<sup>33</sup>**



79. As presented in the GEF-7 Programming Directions and Results Framework, the Impact Programs deliver results on indicators 1 (terrestrial protected areas), 3 (area of land restored), 4 (landscapes with improved practices), and 6 (greenhouse gas emissions mitigated).

<sup>33</sup> GEF, 2021, [GEF 2021 Corporate Scorecard](#), GEF/C.61/Inf.04

80. To date, the contribution of all Impact Programs to these 4 core indicators varies from 21 percent to close to 70 percent of the entire GEF-7 targets (Figure 5), whereas the total STAR resources programmed in the IPs only represent 23 percent of GEF-7 STAR target allocations.

## VII. RESULTS FROM THE GEF INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE

81. During the reporting period, the Independent Evaluation Office of the EF (IEO) conducted six thematic evaluations and reviews and the seventh comprehensive evaluation of the GEF that are of relevance to the biodiversity focal area. The key findings from these evaluations are summarized below. This information has been provided by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.

### Evaluation of GEF's Support to Mainstreaming Biodiversity<sup>34</sup>

82. The evaluation was undertaken to assess the overall performance and effectiveness of GEF interventions in biodiversity mainstreaming, drawing on the portfolio of 471 projects, and three country case studies conducted in Colombia, India, and South Africa based on experiences from GEF-3 through GEF-6.

83. At the time of the evaluation, the biodiversity mainstreaming portfolio was composed of 471 projects totaling \$2.34 billion in grants and \$12.73 billion in co-financing. The evaluation observed that the mainstreaming portfolio increased substantially in GEF-6 from previous replenishment periods, comprising 51 percent of projects and 55 percent of the funding. It also noted that mainstreaming biodiversity was the GEF's largest portfolio, surpassing the size of the protected areas and protected area systems portfolio in GEF-6.

84. The portfolio analysis in the evaluation noted that the regional distribution of biodiversity mainstreaming support was generally consistent with patterns of globally significant biodiversity. Through the various replenishment periods, GEF biodiversity mainstreaming support has appropriately focused on Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, followed by Africa. In addition, almost three-quarters of mainstreaming interventions focus on encouraging the inclusion of biodiversity-friendly activities in production practices, and over half of the projects with mainstreaming biodiversity objectives are implemented in the forestry and agriculture sectors.

85. GEF mainstreaming projects are explicitly designed to address recognized threats to biodiversity to mitigate their effects on the biodiversity of global importance. Projects pursued this objective through diverse approaches which included the extension of landscape management practices, agroforestry and sustainable production systems, and biological connectivity linking vulnerable forests to protected areas. Implementation strategies were integrative and multitiered.

86. The evaluation highlighted that the projects validated the GEF's theory of change model for biodiversity mainstreaming in diverse contexts, the model is reflected in programming trends over successive cycles and recognizes the dynamic and nonlinear process of

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<sup>34</sup> GEF, 2018, [Evaluation of GEF's Support to Biodiversity Mainstreaming](#), GEF/ME/C.55/Inf.02.

mainstreaming. However, there is a need for a more systematic application of the theory of change during project implementation.

87. The evaluation findings highlight the relevance of GEF's biodiversity mainstreaming portfolio and the significant role of the GEF in the implementation of the mandate of the global Convention on Biological Diversity and its member countries. The GEF has been instrumental in supporting national policy reform and planning frameworks that promote biodiversity considerations across sectors and territories. In terms of performance, GEF projects have successfully elevated<sup>35</sup> biodiversity conservation to targeted sectors, institutions, policies, and territories with globally significant biodiversity. The report also highlighted how a smaller cohort of projects and national partners were successfully accelerating<sup>36</sup> biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors, institutions, and territories. Mainstreaming processes are gaining in scale and momentum and have started to affect systemic levels.

88. Positive features that facilitated mainstreaming include the presence of preconditions including well-developed policy and regulatory frameworks for biodiversity conservation, recognized and capable scientific research institutions and expertise, and favorable political contexts. The progress achieved in mainstreaming biodiversity was directly influenced by intervening factors that were both directly related to the project's implementation performance—efficiency, timely output delivery, monitoring, and adaptive management—as well as external to the immediate project context—national capacities and institutional commitment, governance cycles, and political and policy conditions.

89. The GEF biodiversity mainstreaming portfolio has contributed to legal-environmental, regulatory, governance, and socioeconomic additionalities that go beyond incremental cost benefits. These include innovative approaches based on multi-stakeholder partnerships linking grassroots organizations to regional research institutions, advocacy platforms, and national environmental authorities. However, the evaluation also mentioned the challenges of capturing additionalities—such as socioeconomic and environmental impacts deriving from GEF's support.

90. The evaluation points to the need for greater focus on quantitative measures particularly for outcomes and impacts. The evaluation observed that the GEF-7 core indicators and sub-indicators are a step in the right direction but are not adequate to capture the socioeconomic benefits, financial flow, and policy and regulatory reforms influenced by GEF interventions.

91. The evaluation had three main recommendations for the GEF to (1) design mainstreaming interventions with a longer-term perspective and a resource envelope to ensure

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<sup>35</sup> Elevation, by which the conservation sector becomes more effective at working with economic sectors; and biodiversity is taken up by a broader range of sectors, institutions, and actors. For details see GEF IEO [Evaluation Report No. 134](#).

<sup>36</sup> Transformation, where conservation moves from protected areas to the wider landscape, reflecting changes in the perception of biodiversity conservation as it applies to society; For details see GEF IEO [Evaluation Report No. 134](#).

sustainability, (2) improve and strengthen M&E design and implementation to capture environmental, socioeconomic, financial, and policy and regulatory outcomes to assess performance, benefits, and trade-offs; and for adaptive management, and (3) the GEF should continue to leverage its convening power to improve policy design and process and strengthen inter-ministerial and intersectoral collaboration for mainstreaming biodiversity.

### **Evaluation of GEF Support to Scaling up Impact<sup>37</sup>**

92. This evaluation aimed to understand better and draw lessons on the processes through which scaling up occurs and the conditions under which it is effectively achieved. The evaluation drew evidence from previous experiences of the GEF in scaling up. The evaluation assessed a total of 60 cases with varying degrees of quantitative and qualitative information. Visits to completed GEF-supported projects were carried out in three countries: Costa Rica, Macedonia and Mauritius.

93. In the biodiversity focal area, the report found that the standard environmental outcomes were as much as 74.5 times higher in the scaling-up stage than in the piloting stage. The report noted that all biodiversity cases aimed to increase biodiversity conservation through various types of interventions.

94. The evaluation found that the median time period over which the GEF provided support was ten years, with some scaling-up outcomes achieved in as short a time as 3.5 years and some in as long as 18 years. Other cases reviewed by the evaluation received GEF support for as long as 25 years or more, with higher targets for the scale of outcomes and geographic area. The evaluation highlighted that successful scaling-up takes about 10 to 15 years of sustained effort also confirmed by the broader experience in literature and stakeholder interviews.

### **Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation (SCCE): Small Island Developing States (SIDS)<sup>38</sup>**

95. The evaluation was conducted with two strategic objectives: (i) Assess the relevance and performance of GEF support aimed at addressing the main environmental challenges to SIDS from the country perspective (ii) To provide a deeper understanding of the determinants of sustainability regarding the outcomes of GEF-supported interventions in SIDS.

96. The GEF has provided support to SIDS for more than 25 years, particularly in the biodiversity and climate change areas. Between 2006 and 2018, the GEF invested \$1.37 billion in SIDS through 337 interventions. The evaluation included a review of 286 GEF projects in 39 SIDS; this was complemented by case studies and field visits to 10 countries.

97. The evaluation noted that GEF-financed projects in SIDS are most often well aligned with the GEF focal area strategies for climate change, biodiversity, sustainable forest management, and chemicals and hazardous waste. Ridge to reef, whole island management,

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<sup>37</sup> GEF, 2019, [Evaluation of GEF Support to Scaling up Impact](#), GEF/ME/C.56/Inf.03/Rev.01.

<sup>38</sup> GEF, 2019, [Strategic Country Cluster Evaluation \(SCCE\): Small Island Developing States \(SIDS\)](#), GEF/ME/C.57/02.

and blue economy approaches benefit natural ecosystems and the local population. Government officials in the SIDS noted that the GEF is an important source of funding that fits into their priorities and planning. This view was reflected in several GEF Agency country programs.

98. The evaluation found that the global environmental benefits most important in SIDS include: (a) Maintaining biodiversity goods and services and support for low-emissions development (found in a third of the projects); (b) Enhancement of countries' capacity to implement multilateral environmental agreements and mainstream them into national and subnational policy, planning, and financial and legal frameworks (found in 25 percent of the projects). Many projects under one focal area generate co-benefits in other areas especially for biodiversity and climate change.

99. The evaluation reported that sustainability, observed in half the projects evaluated, is enhanced through mainstreaming activities in biodiversity, through policies in climate change, and—more broadly—through attention to project and contextual factors. Regional projects were found to have performed better than individual country-based projects. Eighty-eight percent of regional projects had positive outcomes, and 66 percent are rated positive on sustainability.

100. The evaluation noted GEF's strongest areas of additionality in SIDS are strengthening institutions and assistance with legal and regulatory frameworks. The GEF's biggest challenge in SIDS lies in accessing private sector financing.

### **Evaluation of GEF Support in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations<sup>39</sup>**

101. The evaluation was undertaken to assess the impacts of conflict and fragility on the design and implementation of GEF interventions at three scales: globally, at the country and regional levels, and at the project level. It also assessed the impacts of efforts to make GEF interventions conflict sensitive. The evaluation covered 4,136 projects and 7 country case studies.

102. The evaluation highlighted that a vast majority of GEF projects are in fragile and conflict-affected situations, with total investment exceeding \$4.0 billion, or 29 percent of the GEF portfolio. Risks related to conflict and fragility, as well as the ways in which GEF projects respond to those risks, negatively affect project effectiveness, efficiency, project timing, and sustainability, and increase project cancellations. At the same time environmental projects can use interventions as an opportunity for peacebuilding.

103. The evaluation noted that biodiverse areas have high overlap with conflict. From 1950 to 2000, more than 80 percent of major armed conflicts (i.e., conflicts with at least 1,000 battle deaths) took place in biodiversity hotspots, and more than 90 percent of these conflicts took place in countries with biodiversity hotspots. These biodiversity hotspots cover 2.3 percent of

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<sup>39</sup> GEF, 2020, [Evaluation of GEF Support in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations](#), GEF/E/C.59/01.

the earth's surface, but they host half of the endemic species. Though conflict can harm biodiversity, peace agreements are often followed by opening of biodiverse territory to immigration by people seeking livelihoods and food security, as has been witnessed in Colombia following the 2016 peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The evaluation highlighted the importance of considering country context in designing interventions in these situations.

104. Twenty-seven percent of GEF Biodiversity Focal Area projects (from GEF-1 to GEF-6) are in conflict affected areas. Of the 1,458 country-level biodiversity projects supported by the GEF through 2019, 567 (39 percent) were in countries affected by major armed conflict, and 1202 (82 percent) were in fragile situations. For example, several of the national child projects of the GEF-funded Global Wildlife Program (Phase 1 and Phase 2) are in conflict-affected and fragile situations identified on the World Bank Harmonized List, and some of these were delayed or otherwise affected by conflict.

### **Formative Evaluation of the GEF Integrated Approach to address the Drivers of Environmental Degradation<sup>40</sup>**

105. The evaluation was carried out to assess the GEF integrated approach applied through the GEF-6 integrated approach pilots (IAPs) and GEF-7 impact programs to address the drivers of environmental degradation. The GEF IEO adopted a formative approach to the evaluation, as the programs were in the early stages of implementation. The approach included an assessment of IAPs' early results and lessons (drawing on mid-term reviews and other evidence), and an assessment of how the results and lessons from the pilots are informing the evolution of the integrated approach in the impact programs.

106. At the time of the evaluation, 56 countries and 14 Agencies participated in the IAPs and impact programs with more than \$1 billion allocated for integrated approach programming through 95 child projects, via three IAPs in GEF-6 and five impact programs in GEF-7. The five impact programs account for nearly a fifth of overall GEF-7 funding.

107. The evaluation stated that integrated programs address multiple conventions and focal areas, with synergies primarily among biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation focal areas with scope for stronger integration with international waters and chemicals and waste. GEF integrated approaches include interventions focused on socioeconomic dimensions of environmental degradation. The Sustainable Cities program broadened the urban agenda to GEBs to include biodiversity conservation, land restoration, landscape management and NBS. The opportunity to pilot an integrated approach and develop models for replication, upscaling, or mainstreaming attracted country participation; access to set-aside incentive funding (in addition to STAR allocations) also mattered.

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<sup>40</sup> GEF, 2021, [Formative Evaluation of the GEF Integrated Approach to address the Drivers of Environmental Degradation](#); GEF/E/C.60/04/Rev.1

108. The evaluation found that integrated programming is largely targeting relevant countries and drivers of environmental degradation, with a few exceptions such as participation of small island developing states. Stakeholder interviews confirmed that integrated approach addresses the needs and priorities of the CBD, including by addressing direct and indirect root causes of biodiversity loss. The strategy to ensure that relevant countries participated in the GEF-7 impact programs—geographical targeting, incentives, and working with relevant Agencies and countries—has been largely successful.

109. GEF-7 impact programs are better designed compared to the IAPs: they have more robust theories of change, systems thinking, and coherence between child projects and programs. However, the evaluation stated that more consideration needs to be given to the roles and responsibilities for linkages between program and country project theories of change in the programs that focus on value chains.

110. The evaluation noted that monitoring and reporting on program results remain problematic. Common results frameworks across program and child projects were not well developed or implemented for all IAPs. Program- and project-level reporting showed how IAPs made some progress toward global environmental benefits; progress was most common for Resilient Food Systems projects (77 percent) and less so for Good Growth Partnership (40 percent) and Sustainable Cities (23 percent) projects.

111. The IAP knowledge platforms—a key feature of the GEF integrated approach—resulted in greater knowledge and learning compared to past GEF programmatic approaches; but they suffered from insufficient budget allocations and low priority among the child projects that they are meant to benefit.

### **Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF: Working Toward a Greener Global Recovery<sup>41</sup>**

112. The evaluation was undertaken to inform the negotiations of the eighth GEF replenishment based on evaluative evidence drawn from 34 separate evaluations. It also draws on the terminal evaluation reviews of 1,806 completed GEF projects and covers the entire GEF portfolio of 4,786 approved projects from the pilot phase through June 15, 2021.

113. At the time of the evaluation, the biodiversity portfolio composed of 1876 projects totaling \$6.8 billion in grants and an anticipated \$33.7 billion in co-financing. These numbers cover both biodiversity-only projects and multifocal area projects including biodiversity.

114. The evaluation stated that with respect to the geographical distribution of biodiversity funds, there has been no major shift in funding allocations among regions over time. In most GEF replenishment periods, Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean have each received between 20 and 30 percent of funds, while the Europe and Central Asia region has featured substantially less to date. Regional activities have received about 10 percent of funds,

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<sup>41</sup> GEF, 2022, [Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF: Working Toward a Greener Global Recovery](#), GEF/E/C.61/Inf.01.

with some fluctuations between replenishment periods; global projects have received around 7 percent of focal area funds overall.

115. During the first 18 months of GEF-7 (until December 2019), objective one of its biodiversity strategies, which is focused on mainstreaming, was the main priority with an allocation of \$165.6 million, or 69 percent of funds. Objective two, which is focused on protected areas management and species protection, proved a secondary priority for countries with \$65.7 million, or 28 percent. Objective three, which aims to support implementation of the two protocols and reporting obligations of the convention, received a lower GEF allocation.

116. The total value of investments from all GEF resources to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from all the relevant programming lines in GEF-7 (biodiversity focal area strategy, GEF-7 impact programs, the international waters focal area, the Least Developed Countries Fund [LDCF] for climate change adaptation, non-grant instruments, and the Small Grants Programme) in the first 18 months of GEF-7 was \$1.056 billion, which leveraged intended co-financing of \$8.955 billion for a total investment of \$10.01 billion.

117. Programming options also include impact programs designed to address systemic problems that emerge from more than one sector. They are expected to make significant and synergistic contributions to the GEF-7 Four-Year Framework of Program Priorities and the associated expected outcomes as agreed at the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 13).

118. The 2021 Annual Performance Report presents data on terminal evaluation ratings of completed biodiversity projects. The evaluation reported that 80 percent of projects were rated satisfactory on execution and the same proportion on implementation. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) design and implementation both fall short with 60 percent of projects rated as satisfactory.

119. OPS7 included an update on the program to address Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) which is one of the leading global threats to biodiversity. GEF has responded with a concerted effort to fund a broad range of activities through the Global Wildlife Program (GWP). The evaluation found that many key recommendations from the 2017 IWT evaluation were successfully taken up by GEF-6 child projects and the GEF-7 GWP Program Framework Documents. These have included maintaining an explicit IWT mission, placing a focus on interventions that disrupt the entire supply chain, and strengthening regional and global programming.

120. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected GWP child projects on the ground, causing delays in funding and deliverables. Effects relate primarily to increased poaching and the decreased revenue from tourism, which have made many child projects more vulnerable.

## GEF Support to Innovation<sup>42</sup>

121. This review was undertaken to assess the GEF's efforts in supporting innovation, the results of innovative interventions, and the factors that influence outcomes of innovation in the GEF. The review analyzed a sample of 99 projects selected from the overall GEF portfolio of 1,706 closed projects based on clear criteria of presence of innovation in design or outcomes. The portfolio analysis was complemented by in-depth case studies and interviews.

122. The analyzed sample of innovative GEF operations included 32 projects from the biodiversity focal area which reflects the actual composition of the portfolio of closed projects from this focal area. In terms of types of innovation that were implemented by the analyzed biodiversity projects, institutional innovations were most common (66 percent or 21 projects), followed by 59 percent (19 projects) featuring technological innovations, 56 percent (18 projects) with policy innovations, 38 percent (12 projects) with financial, and 28 percent (9 projects) with business model innovations.

123. Similar to the overall GEF portfolio, innovation in the biodiversity focal area is associated with additionality or value added in almost all projects (94 percent or 30 projects). It is also associated with transformational change in about a third of the analyzed biodiversity projects. Projects combining innovations of different types support better sustainability and scaling up of outcomes compared with projects with stand-alone innovations. This is especially so when technological, business, or financial innovations are underpinned by policy and legal frameworks, institution building, and capacity development.

124. The review also included in-depth case studies to understand the results and factors influencing innovation. Out of 13 cases analyzed, two included biodiversity projects, and three included multifocal area projects aligned with the biodiversity focal area objectives. A biodiversity project in South Africa – CAPE Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative (GEF ID 1055) – was designed to assist in instituting innovative cross-sectoral approaches to conservation management at the sub-regional level, through strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and assuring better integration with regional development strategies and programs.

125. An example of the GEF's support to applied science and piloting technological innovations is the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity included global projects (GEF ID 1224 and 2342) which had the ambition to recognize the value of the soil biota and connect such knowledge to practical applications which would benefit biodiversity protection, activities to reverse land degradation, and enhance agricultural productivity across seven tropical countries in four regions.

126. A multifocal area project which contributed to the biodiversity focal area objectives – the Sustainable Coffee Landscape Project (GEF ID 4631) in Burundi -- combined technological, business model, policy, and institutional innovations to revamp the coffee sector and to make it more profitable and sustainable. In all cases, several factors influence the effectiveness of

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<sup>42</sup> GEF 2021. [GEF Support to Innovation: Findings and Lessons](#), GEF/E/C.60/02.

innovative interventions in biodiversity, including, inter alia, stakeholder engagement, adaptability, innovation combinations, multisectoral approaches, economic incentives, and knowledge and learning.

## VIII. SUMMARY OF GEF-8 REPLENISHMENT DISCUSSIONS

127. At the final negotiating session of the eighth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-8) from April 7 to 8, 2022, twenty-nine countries jointly pledged more than \$5 billion towards programming by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) during the upcoming GEF-8 period (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2026).

128. The Indicative GEF-8 Resource Allocation Table Following the Conclusion of the Replenishment Negotiations on April 8, 2022 is [here](#). The GEF Council will be presented with the outcomes of the replenishment to endorse it at its 62<sup>nd</sup> meeting, June 21 to 24, 2022.

129. As shown in the table linked above, the Participants agreed to allocate a total of \$1.89 billion to the biodiversity focal area, representing 36 percent of the total GEF-8 resource envelope. This retains biodiversity as the largest focal area and increases its relative percentage of the GEF funding envelope from 32 percent in GEF-7 to 36 percent in GEF-8. In absolute terms, it reflects a 46 percent increase in funding allocated to biodiversity compared to the GEF-7 level of \$1.29 billion.

130. The goal of the GEF-8 biodiversity focal area strategy is globally significant biodiversity conserved, sustainably used, and restored. To achieve this goal, the strategy will support the following three objectives:

- (a) To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems;
- (b) To effectively implement the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols; and
- (c) To increase mobilization of domestic resources for biodiversity.

131. The GEF-8 strategy builds on GEF's successful experiences in providing catalytic financing as well planning and implementation support in a country-driven manner. The strategy also responds to the objectives of the CBD and its Protocols including CBD-relevant objectives of other biodiversity-related multilateral instruments/agreements, thereby promoting mutually supportive implementation and programmatic synergies amongst these instruments/agreements.

132. The GEF also stands ready to continue to engage in the CBD process, and to respond to further COP guidance regarding the GBF and its implementation in the GEF-8 period and beyond.

133. Eleven Integrated Programs (IPs) form part of the GEF-8 Programming Directions and strongly complement the GEF-8 biodiversity strategy. The IPs cover a wide array of thematic areas of direct relevance to the CBD and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and provide opportunities to address the key underlying drivers of biodiversity loss in comprehensive and integrated ways. The IPs that are most directly relevant to the CBD and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework include: Food Systems IP, Ecosystem Restoration IP, Sustainable Cities IP, Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes IP, Blue and Green Islands IP,

Clean and Healthy Ocean IP, Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator IP, Wildlife Conservation for Development IP, and the Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development IP.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> GEF, 2022, [GEF-8 Programming Directions](#), GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01.

## ANNEX I. LIST OF ALL PIFs APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD<sup>44, 45</sup>

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

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-Finance	Total
<a href="#">10073</a>	UNDP	China	Strengthening the protected area network for migratory bird conservation along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) in China	8.93	87.05	97.04
<a href="#">10075</a>	FAO	Chile	Strengthening management and governance for the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile	3.50	21.83	25.81
<a href="#">10079</a>	UNDP	Philippines	Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines	4.38	21.63	26.58
<a href="#">10085</a>	UNDP	Argentina	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs to safeguard threatened wildlife in Argentina	2.70	16.81	19.86
<a href="#">10113</a>	FAO	Azerbaijan	Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: Strengthening network of protected areas through advanced governance and management	2.64	8.50	11.49
<a href="#">10123</a>	UNDP	Philippines	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines	4.44	9.21	14.20
<a href="#">10162</a>	FAO	Sudan	Landscape Approach to Riverine Forest Restoration, Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement	2.59	14.70	17.68
<a href="#">10190</a>	FAO	Brazil	Brazil Sustaining Healthy Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Project	14.48	87.83	103.81

<sup>44</sup> All documentation for each project can be found through the GEF ID hyperlink.

<sup>45</sup> The total financing amount includes Project Preparation Grant, GEF Grant, Co-financing, and GEF Agency Fees.

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-Finance	Total
<a href="#">10213</a>	UNDP	Chile	Economic instruments and tools to support the conservation of biodiversity, the payment of ecosystem services and sustainable development	2.30	9.71	12.33
<a href="#">10217</a>	World Bank	Dominica	Leveraging Eco-Tourism for Biodiversity Protection (LETBP)	3.52	16.29	20.28
<a href="#">10219</a>	CAF	Ecuador	Development of an enabling environment for sustainable businesses based on the native biodiversity of Ecuador	3.12	21.20	24.70
<a href="#">10343</a>	UNDP	Montenegro	Biodiversity Mainstreaming into Sectoral Policies and Practices and Strengthened Protection of Biodiversity Hot-Spots in in Montenegro	3.28	32.78	36.47
<a href="#">10344</a>	UNDP	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Improved Financial Sustainability and Strengthened Resilience of Protected Areas Through Development of Sustainable Recreation and Partnership With Private Sector	2.64	18.51	21.50
<a href="#">10351</a>	UNDP	Comoros	Biodiversity protection through the Effective Management of the National Network of Protected Areas	4.02	25.85	30.36
<a href="#">10361</a>	UNDP	Colombia	Páramos for Life	13.61	74.02	89.00
<a href="#">10385</a>	UNEP	India	Mainstreaming Natural Capital Values into Planning and Implementation for Sustainable Blue Economic Growth in Indian Coastal Districts	3.05	15.39	18.87
<a href="#">10386</a>	UNEP	Philippines	Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment: Informing development planning, sustainable tourism development and other incentives for improved conservation and sustainable landscapes	3.50	14.53	18.51
<a href="#">10390</a>	FAO	Thailand	Integrated Forest Landscape Management for Strengthening the Northeastern and Eastern Forest Corridors	3.14	27.81	31.39
<a href="#">10396</a>	FAO	Ecuador	Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the sustainable use areas of the State Subsystem of Protected Areas (SEAP) of Ecuador and its buffer zones.	4.42	37.53	42.52
<a href="#">10400</a>	FAO	Cuba	Mainstreaming biodiversity into mountain agricultural and pastoral landscapes of relevant ecosystems in Eastern Cuba	4.66	4.49	9.75
<a href="#">10404</a>	IUCN/CI	Global (Argentina, Chile, Congo DR,	Inclusive Conservation Initiative	22.54	90.38	115.35

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-Finance	Total
		Cook Islands, Fiji, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand)				
<a href="#">10409</a>	UNDP	Thailand	Mainstreaming biodiversity-based tourism in Thailand to support sustainable tourism development	2.64	19.82	22.81
<a href="#">10410</a>	UNDP	Samoa	Enhancing integrated sustainable management to safeguard Samoa's natural resources	3.50	18.86	22.84
<a href="#">10511</a>	FAO	Indonesia	Crop Diversity Conservation for Sustainable Use in Indonesia	6.19	92.82	99.80
<a href="#">10515</a>	FAO	Papua New Guinea	Enabling sustainable production landscapes in Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Provinces for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being	6.46	36.20	43.48
<a href="#">10518</a>	UNDP	Tonga	Implementation of the Fanga'uta Lagoon Stewardship Plan and Replication of Lessons Learned to Priority Areas in Vava'u (Tonga R2R Phase 2)	3.86	11.96	16.34
<a href="#">10524</a>	UNEP	South Africa	Capacity strengthening for management of invasive alien species in South Africa to enhance sustainable biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement	3.41	22.84	26.73
<a href="#">10529</a>	UNDP	Pakistan	Strengthening Community-managed Protected Areas for Conserving Biodiversity and Improving Local Livelihoods in Pakistan	2.34	7.68	10.35
<a href="#">10535</a>	UNDP	Seychelles	Prioritising Biodiversity Conservation and Nature-based Solutions as Pillars of Seychelles' Blue Economy	4.96	18.05	23.62
<a href="#">10536</a>	UNDP	Philippines	Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant Endangered, Threatened, and Protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao, Philippines	2.64	14.84	17.83
<a href="#">10540</a>	FAO	Mexico	From bait to plate: strengthening sustainable fisheries to safeguard marine biodiversity and food security	9.01	41.63	51.69
<a href="#">10542</a>	IUCN	Maldives	Conservation of Atoll Ecosystems through an effectively managed national protected area Estate (CATENATE)	2.11	7.27	9.67
<a href="#">10549</a>	World Bank	St. Vincent and Grenadines	SVG: Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Strengthening Project	3.65	18.74	22.74

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-Finance	Total
<a href="#">10551</a>	CI	Regional (Botswana, Congo, Mozambique)	The deployment of EarthRanger, a data visualization and analysis software to strengthen Protected Area Management Effectiveness in Africa's National Parks.	2.41	4.80	7.50
<a href="#">10567</a>	IADB	Colombia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Cienaga Grande de Santa Marta	8.22	41.58	50.58
<a href="#">10568</a>	CI	Philippines	Philippine Rise Integrated Conservation for Enduring Legacies through Ecosystem Support Services (PRICELESS)	3.66	10.36	14.51
<a href="#">10570</a>	IFAD	Sao Tome and Principe	Improving biodiversity mainstreaming in the agro-forestry and fishery sectors in São Tomé and Príncipe	3.54	11.14	15.13
<a href="#">10578</a>	WWF-US	Colombia	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands	2.65	21.65	24.64
<a href="#">10584</a>	UNEP	Regional (Congo DR, Madagascar, Namibia)	Strengthening the Implementation of National Biosafety Frameworks in Southern Africa (SINBF)	2.86	9.00	12.22
<a href="#">10586</a>	UNEP	Mauritania	Integrated Management of Protected Areas in the Arid Regions of Mauritania (IMPADRA)	2.64	16.90	19.89
<a href="#">10674</a>	FAO	Nicaragua	Sustainable Integrated Management of Biodiversity in the Indio-Maíz Biological Reserve	2.98	14.49	17.85
<a href="#">10675</a>	CI	Fiji	Safeguarding Marine & Terrestrial Biodiversity in Fiji (SAMBIO)	7.26	33.75	41.86
<a href="#">10677</a>	UNEP	Gambia	Effective Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing of the Nagoya Protocol and Integration into Planned co-management Arrangements in the Nyambai Forest Park of The Gambia	3.07	13.45	16.95
<a href="#">10684</a>	UNDP	Haiti	Improving the flow of ecosystem services in biologically-rich watersheds of the Southern region of Haiti	5.06	55.65	61.34
<a href="#">10689</a>	UNDP	Mexico	Fostering sustainable, legal and traceable use and trade of wild native species in Mexico	9.79	48.70	59.67
<a href="#">10690</a>	UNDP	Tanzania	Building the resilience of forest biodiversity to the threats of climate change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves	4.84	27.69	33.13
<a href="#">10696</a>	UNEP	Madagascar	Inclusive conservation of sea turtles and seagrass habitats in the north and north-west of Madagascar	3.37	19.37	23.16
<a href="#">10701</a>	UNDP	Global (China)	Transformational wildlife conservation management in China	5.79	51.16	57.64

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-Finance	Total
<a href="#">10705</a>	FAO	Indonesia	Strengthening Capacities for Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species (SMIAS) in Indonesia	4.42	36.23	41.22
<a href="#">10706</a>	FAO	Brazil	Strengthening participatory natural resource management processes for sustainable economic development, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of carbon stocks in Amazon Wetlands.	3.41	31.30	35.19
<a href="#">10709</a>	World Bank	Panama	Panama Sustainable Rural Development And Biodiversity Conservation Project	3.51	21.00	24.84
<a href="#">10717</a>	FAO	Mexico	Green and Inclusive Recovery in Mexico (GreenMex): Making high-value ecosystems and rural livelihoods more resilient and sustainable in a post COVID-19 scenario.	10.58	50.36	62.20
<a href="#">10728</a>	UNDP	Indonesia	Investing in the Komodo Dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores (IN-FLORES)	6.28	40.41	47.49
<a href="#">10731</a>	IFAD	Indonesia	Strengthened Systems for Community-based Conservation of Forests and Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (CoPLI)	5.33	21.00	26.99
<a href="#">10776</a>	UNDP	India	Strengthening institutional capacities for securing biodiversity conservation commitments	4.88	29.28	34.77
<a href="#">10780</a>	UNDP	Cook Islands	Enhancing biodiversity considerations and effective protected area management to safeguard the Cook Islands integrated ecosystems and species	3.50	26.79	30.77
<a href="#">10787</a>	UNDP	Viet Nam	Promote Wildlife Conservation and Responsible Nature Based Tourism for Sustainable Development in Vietnam	7.15	40.20	48.19
<a href="#">10871</a>	UNDP	Cabo Verde	Strengthening biodiversity governance systems for the sustainable management of living natural resources in Cabo Verde	3.48	18.76	22.73
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>302.67</b>	<b>1,822.66</b>	<b>2,161.74</b>

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

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10322</a>	CI	Global	The Food Securities Fund: A fund to finance sustainable supply chains at scale in Emerging Markets	3.37	3.37	6.73			13.46	773.25	788.22
<a href="#">10330</a>	World Bank	South Africa	Wildlife Conservation Bond	13.76					13.76	178.50	193.50
<a href="#">10336</a>	IADB	Regional (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay)	Agtech for inclusion and sustainability: SP Ventures'Regional Fund (Agventures II)		1.60	1.60		1.80	5.00	55.00	60.45
<a href="#">10497</a>	CI	Global	AGRI3 A Forest Conservation and Sustainable Agriculture Fund for Developing Countries	0.60	10.26	2.60			13.46	146.00	160.97
<a href="#">10500</a>	CI	Global	Livelihoods Carbon Fund 3 (LCF3)	4.04		9.42			13.46	111.03	126.00
<a href="#">10852</a>	CAF	Regional (Ecuador, Peru)	Green Finance & Sustainable Agriculture in the Dry Forest Ecoregion of Ecuador and Peru	1.35		4.65			6.00	68.20	74.84
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>65.14</b>	<b>1,331.98</b>	<b>1,403.99</b>

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

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-Finance	Total
<a href="#">10142</a>	UNDP	Panama	Realising the potential of native microbes in the agricultural and medical sectors, in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	0.86	14.54	15.53
<a href="#">10147</a>	UNDP	Ecuador	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Ecuador	1.83	3.10	4.92
<a href="#">10228</a>	UNEP	South Sudan	Capacity support for accession to and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in South Sudan	0.86	6.45	7.32
<a href="#">10316</a>	UNEP	Madagascar	Effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Madagascar	1.69	4.51	6.20
<a href="#">10442</a>	UNEP	Niger	Effective National Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Niger in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	0.87	3.70	4.57
<a href="#">10581</a>	UNEP	Global (Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Madagascar)	Implementing Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Site Conservation and Preventing Global Extinctions	1.96	8.00	9.97
<a href="#">10592</a>	UNDP	Peru	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru	1.96	6.34	8.30
<a href="#">10611</a>	UNDP	Palau	Strengthening the Palau National Marine Sanctuary for the Conservation and Management of Global Marine Biodiversity and Sustainable Fisheries	1.83	17.25	19.08
<a href="#">10625</a>	WWF-US	Regional	Collaborative platform for African nature-based tourism enterprises, conservation areas and local communities – a response to COVID-19	1.90	5.27	7.18
<a href="#">10653</a>	FAO	Jamaica	Jamaica Mangroves Plus: Protection and Sustainable Management of Jamaica's Mangrove Ecosystems and Biodiversity	1.65	10.05	11.90
<a href="#">10738</a>	CI	Philippines	Strengthening and Sustaining the Coastal Resource and Fisheries Management in the Leyte Gulf	1.80	3.68	5.48
<a href="#">10751</a>	UNDP	Bolivia	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia	1.96	3.70	5.66

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-Finance	Total
<a href="#">10752</a>	CAF	Costa Rica	Safeguarding the biodiversity of ISLA DEL COCO National Park by enhancing biosecurity	0.57	4.57	5.14
<a href="#">10755</a>	WWF-US	Global	Establishing the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)	1.70	4.31	6.02
<a href="#">10807</a>	CAF	Ecuador	Effective Conservation of Protected Areas of Galapagos, through Strengthening of Control and Surveillance of the Galapagos Marine Reserve and the Eradication of Invasive Predators from Floreana Island	1.78	13.58	15.36
<a href="#">10813</a>	FAO	Kyrgyz Republic	Implementation of the National Biosafety Mechanism in the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	1.50	3.00	4.51
<a href="#">10821</a>	FAO	Tajikistan	Facilitating agrobiodiversity (ABD) conservation and sustainable use to promote food and nutritional resilience in Tajikistan	1.78	12.40	14.18
<a href="#">10829</a>	UNEP	Georgia	Sustainable Management of Agricultural Biodiversity in Vulnerable Ecosystems and Rural Communities of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region in Georgia	1.78	11.60	13.60
<a href="#">10839</a>	UNEP	Albania	Achieving biodiversity conservation through effective management and enhanced resilience to climate change in the existing protected area of the North Albanian Mountainous Region	1.41	7.81	9.41
<a href="#">10842</a>	UNDP	Morocco	Operationalising the national ABS framework and piloting innovative genetic resource products and value chains to enhance benefit-sharing for sustainable rural development and biodiversity conservation	1.78	2.05	4.05
<a href="#">10850</a>	UNEP	Cameroon	Support to Nagoya protocol implementation, research and development, on Biodiversity value chain for small holders in the South West and Far North Regions of Cameroon	2.00	12.00	14.24
<a href="#">10855</a>	FAO	Ecuador	Conservation and sustainable use of crop wild relatives (CWR) and edible wild species (EWS), under an institutional framework and the development of rural community initiatives in Ecuador	0.86	5.15	6.15
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>34.33</b>	<b>163.06</b>	<b>198.77</b>

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

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10076</a>	UNDP	Regional (Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama)	Towards Joint Integrated, Ecosystem-based Management of the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (PACA)	0.27			6.88		7.15	54.68	62.66
<a href="#">10081</a>	UNDP	Uruguay	Consolidating biodiversity and land conservation policies and actions as pillars of sustainable development	2.21		0.43			2.64	15.00	18.03
<a href="#">10122</a>	UNDP	Brazil	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil	3.58	0.90				4.48	10.35	15.34
<a href="#">10124</a>	UNDP	Costa Rica	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica	0.89	0.31	0.89			2.08	5.39	7.74
<a href="#">10125</a>	UNDP	India	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India	2.15	1.48	0.85			4.47	8.60	13.59
<a href="#">10161</a>	UNEP	Nauru	Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to improve livelihoods and protect biodiversity in Nauru	1.19		2.31			3.50	19.33	23.32
<a href="#">10166</a>	FAO	Benin	Strengthening human and natural systems resilience to climate change through mangrove ecosystems	2.69	4.47				7.16	60.86	68.85

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
			conservation and sustainable use in southern Benin								
<a href="#">10169</a>	FAO	Afghanistan	Combating land degradation and biodiversity loss by promoting sustainable rangeland management and biodiversity conservation in Afghanistan	2.39		3.52			5.91	30.00	36.67
<a href="#">10170</a>	FAO	Algeria	Integrated forest and biodiversity management for sustainable development in the Biban mountain range	1.47		1.82			3.30	29.22	32.93
<a href="#">10181</a>	FAO	Timor Leste	IKAN Adapt: Strengthening the adaptive capacity, resilience and biodiversity conservation ability of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Timor-Leste	1.77	2.65				4.42	10.53	15.52
<a href="#">10188</a>	FAO	Trinidad and Tobago	BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago	1.76		2.00			3.75	18.70	22.96
<a href="#">10192</a>	UNEP	Zambia	Ecosystem conservation and community livelihood enhancement in North Western Zambia	1.78		3.56			5.34	20.38	26.38
<a href="#">10204</a>	UNEP / IUCN	India	Transforming agricultural systems and strengthening local economies in high	1.79		4.47			6.27	68.59	75.58

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
			biodiversity areas of India through sustainable landscape management and public-private finance								
<a href="#">10209</a>	IFAD	Kenya	Eldoret-Iten Water Fund for Tropical Water Tower Conservation	0.98		1.65			2.63	24.85	27.82
<a href="#">10211</a>	CAF	Regional (Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, St. Lucia)	“BE-CLME+”: Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus	0.89			5.33		6.31	41.89	48.97
<a href="#">10216</a>	World Bank	Dominican Republic	Integrated Landscape Management in Dominican Republic Watersheds	1.63		2.44			4.06	15.60	20.10
<a href="#">10220</a>	UNDP / FAO	Honduras	Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras	8.14		1.73			9.86	101.26	112.36
<a href="#">10346</a>	World Bank	El Salvador	El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration	1.34		2.22			3.56	17.96	21.96
<a href="#">10352</a>	UNDP	Turkmenistan	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High Nature Value Ecosystems in the Aral Sea Basin for Multiple Benefits	1.77		2.82			4.58	57.53	62.67
<a href="#">10356</a>	UNDP	Uzbekistan	Conservation and sustainable management of lakes, wetlands, and riparian	1.73		1.83			3.55	59.59	63.58

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
			corridors as pillars of a resilient and land degradation neutral Aral basin landscape supporting sustainable livelihoods								
<a href="#">10359</a>	UNDP	Kenya	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya	1.77		0.89			2.66	3.95	6.94
<a href="#">10360</a>	UNDP	Egypt	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt	0.67	0.91	0.52			2.10	5.44	7.78
<a href="#">10362</a>	FAO	Mali	Resilient, productive and sustainable landscapes in Mali's Kayes Region	1.77	2.27	2.79			6.83	27.88	35.56
<a href="#">10363</a>	UNDP	Malaysia	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia	1.43	1.07				2.50	2.75	5.59
<a href="#">10369</a>	FAO	Turkey	Strengthening the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Forest Landscapes in Turkey's Kazdaglari Region	2.52		2.13			4.66	25.00	30.24
<a href="#">10371</a>	FAO	Madagascar	Biodiversity Conservation, Restoration and Integrated Sustainable Development of Mangoky sub-watersheds	1.86		5.48			7.33	49.92	58.15
<a href="#">10381</a>	FAO	Nepal	Enhancing capacity for sustainable management of forests, land and biodiversity in the Eastern Hills (ECSM FoLaBi EH)	2.99		1.20			4.19	28.50	33.24

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10384</a>	FAO	Senegal	Land Degradation Neutrality for biodiversity conservation, food security and resilient livelihoods in the Peanut Basin and Eastern Senegal (Dékil Souf)	1.15		4.64			5.79	32.80	39.29
<a href="#">10388</a>	UNEP	Regional (Burundi, Congo DR, Tanzania, Zambia)	Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and enhanced water security in Lake Tanganyika basin	4.19		3.22	7.19		14.60	62.09	78.30
<a href="#">10389</a>	UNEP	Madagascar	Evaluation of Natural Capital to Support Land Use Planning, Improved management effectiveness of Terrestrial Protected Areas, deployment of SLM practices and Creation of Eco-Villages in Central Madagascar	4.04		1.61			5.65	27.48	33.77
<a href="#">10393</a>	FAO	Bolivia	Strengthening the integral and sustainable management of biodiversity and forests by indigenous peoples and local communities in fragile ecosystems of the dry forests of the Bolivia Chaco	2.19		1.31			3.50	22.57	26.56
<a href="#">10412</a>	WWF-US	Zambia	Sustainable Luangwa: Securing Luangwa's water resources for shared socioeconomic and environmental benefits through integrated catchment management	2.69		0.20			2.89	21.85	25.10

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10415</a>	UNDP	Vanuatu	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu – Phase II (VCAP II)	3.14	6.72	2.69			12.54	50.73	64.70
<a href="#">10416</a>	UNDP	Togo	Sustainable Management of Drylands in Northern Togo	1.44		4.01			5.45	14.87	20.99
<a href="#">10420</a>	IFAD	Niger	Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Production and Conservation of Key Biodiversity Species through Land Restoration and Efficient Use of Ecosystems in the Dallol Bosso and Surrounding Areas (PROSAP/COKEBIOS)	0.88		4.42			5.30	70.39	76.37
<a href="#">10439</a>	UNDP	Tajikistan	Conservation and Sustainable Management of High-Value Arid Ecosystems in the Lower Amu Darya Basin	2.00		0.64			2.64	34.24	37.23
<a href="#">10462</a>	UNDP	Belarus	Conservation of Wetland Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Freshwater Ecosystems in the Western Dvina/Daugava Transboundary River Basin	1.60		0.44	1.78		3.83	26.95	31.25
<a href="#">10499</a>	World Bank	Lao PDR	Lao PDR Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	4.63		2.74			7.37	50.00	58.07
<a href="#">10504</a>	UNDP	Mexico	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico	3.21	0.98	0.29			4.48	12.23	17.23
<a href="#">10510</a>	UNDP	Indonesia	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia	2.23	0.89	0.45			3.56	4.39	8.38

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10532</a>	UNDP	Philippines	Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	0.92		2.35			3.27	76.02	79.75
<a href="#">10537</a>	UNDP	Sri Lanka	Partnerships and Innovative Financing to Mainstream Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Wet and Intermediate Climatic Zones	2.78		1.23			4.01	39.80	44.34
<a href="#">10538</a>	World Bank	Tunisia	Oasis Landscape Sustainable Management project	0.80		1.94			3.65	50.00	54.00
<a href="#">10539</a>	UNDP	Viet Nam	Sustainable Forest and Forest Land Management in Viet Nam's Ba River Basin Landscape	1.75		0.44			2.18	22.73	25.22
<a href="#">10541</a>	FAO/ IUCN	Peru	Sustainable management and restoration of the Dry Forest of the Northern Coast of Peru	7.10		0.56			7.67	57.83	66.41
<a href="#">10552</a>	IUCN	Sri Lanka	Natural Capital Values of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in Sri Lanka Integrated into Sustainable Development Planning	2.65					2.66	16.50	19.49
<a href="#">10556</a>	IUCN	Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Boé Tchetché complex (DTB)	2.40		2.37			4.77	8.80	14.15
<a href="#">10560</a>	UNEP / FAO	Regional (Albania, Algeria, Lebanon, Libya,	Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Blue Economy of the	0.27			7.00		7.27	90.61	98.77

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
		Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey)	Mediterranean - (FishEBM MED)								
<a href="#">10562</a>	FAO	Yemen	Resilient and sustainable livelihoods for rural Yemen	5.08	9.01	1.97			16.06	104.22	122.02
<a href="#">10574</a>	IFAD	Mexico	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Rural Landscapes of Mexico	7.18		1.79			8.97	69.00	78.98
<a href="#">10580</a>	UNEP	Papua New Guinea	Integrated land management, restoration of degraded landscapes and natural capital assessment in the mountains of Papua New Guinea	1.32		2.19			3.51	19.42	23.42
<a href="#">10655</a>	UNDP	Global	GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase - Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part 3)	23.36	10.55	9.32			43.94	45.96	91.65
<a href="#">10670</a>	UNDP	Cuba	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation in sustainable tourism development in Cuba	2.71	0.89				3.60	31.13	35.17
<a href="#">10672</a>	UNEP	Iraq	Promotion of Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Land Degradation Neutrality in Highly Degraded Landscapes of Iraq	1.77		2.77			4.54	25.50	30.62
<a href="#">10676</a>	UNEP	North Macedonia	Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and sustainable tourism	1.93		1.78			3.71	14.10	18.26

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
			development in North Macedonia								
<a href="#">10678</a>	FAO	Venezuela	Integrated management of multiple use landscapes and high conservation value forest for sustainable development of the Venezuelan Andean Region	2.66		2.66			5.33	45.68	51.67
<a href="#">10692</a>	UNDP	Kyrgyz Republic	Integrated Community-based Management of High Value Mountain Ecosystems in Southern Kyrgyzstan for Multiple Benefits	1.76		0.88			2.64	14.50	17.49
<a href="#">10695</a>	UNEP	Eswatini	Restoration of ecosystems, integrated natural resource management and promotion of SLM in Mbuluzi River Basin of Eswatini	2.00		1.92			3.92	25.77	30.21
<a href="#">10698</a>	UNDP	Solomon Islands	Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project)	6.52		1.33			7.85	21.74	30.53
<a href="#">10702</a>	UNDP	Bangladesh	Community-based Management of Tanguar Haor Wetland in Bangladesh	2.73		1.32			4.05	17.20	21.79
<a href="#">10703</a>	FAO	Regional (Cambodia, Malaysia,	Promoting the blue economy and strengthening fisheries governance of the Gulf of	1.09			6.23		7.32	118.46	126.66

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
		Thailand, Viet Nam)	Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (GoTFish)								
<a href="#">10704</a>	FAO	Philippines	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources towards Rehabilitation and Preservation of the Key Biodiversity Area along Bataan Province to Manila Bay	2.64		0.09			2.73	17.08	20.17
<a href="#">10711</a>	ADB	China	Innovating Eco-Compensation Mechanisms in Yangtze River Basin (YRB)	3.58					8.07	109.50	118.48
<a href="#">10718</a>	FAO	Chile	Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services at the landscape scale on productive agroforestry areas and their natural environment	2.90		2.77			5.67	37.40	43.77
<a href="#">10769</a>	UNEP	Niue	Robust sustainable tourism and agriculture sectors in Niue supported by biodiversity mainstreaming and sustainable land management	2.22		1.28			3.50	20.22	24.20
<a href="#">10775</a>	IUCN	Kiribati	Securing Kiribati's Natural Heritage: Protected areas for community, atoll, and island climate resilience (Securing Kiribati)	5.52	4.50				10.02	19.80	30.92
<a href="#">10789</a>	FAO	Eritrea	Building Community Based Integrated and Climate Resilient Natural Resources	2.43	9.00	4.25			15.68	19.29	36.68

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
			Management and Enhancing Sustainable Livelihood in the South-Eastern Escarpments and Adjacent Coastal Areas of Eritrea								
<a href="#">10792</a>	IFAD	Somalia	Adaptive Agriculture and Rangeland Rehabilitation Project (A2R2) – Somalia	5.79	9.00	2.25			17.04	21.00	39.87
<a href="#">10796</a>	UNIDO	Egypt	Greening Hurghada	1.25	2.64				3.89	22.00	26.41
<a href="#">10854</a>	UNDP	Armenia	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High Value Ecosystems in Lake Sevan Basin for Multiple Benefits	2.18		1.42			3.60	26.48	30.52
<a href="#">10858</a>	UNDP	Micronesia	Securing Climate-Resilient Sustainable Land Management and Progress Towards Land Degradation Neutrality in the Federated States of Micronesia	0.50		4.66			5.16	33.14	38.99
<a href="#">10862</a>	FAO	Marshall Islands	Sustainable food systems and integrated land/seascape management in the Marshall Islands	0.74		1.37			2.10	6.03	8.43
<a href="#">10869</a>	UNEP	Mexico	Promoting sustainability in the agave-mezcal value chain through restoration and integrated management of biocultural landscapes in Oaxaca	2.25		2.25			4.51	43.72	48.81
<a href="#">10870</a>	UNEP	South Sudan	Promoting Sustainable Approaches to Ecosystem	2.64		0.86			3.50	15.00	18.99

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10873</a>	UNDP	Regional (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand)	Conservation in the Imatong landscape of South Sudan Effectively Managing Networks of Marine Protected Areas in Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region (ASEAN ENMAPS)	5.82			6.73		12.55	65.05	79.01
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>210.03</b>	<b>81.87</b>	<b>139.56</b>	<b>41.14</b>		<b>478.75</b>	<b>3,539.81</b>	<b>4,072.35</b>

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

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IW	CW	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10309</a>	CI	Global	Staying within Sustainable Limits: Advancing leadership of the private sector and cities	0.90	0.90	0.20			2.00	4.21	6.42
<a href="#">10617</a>	UNDP	Sri Lanka	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Sri Lanka	1.82		1.82			1.82	5.07	7.12
<a href="#">10650</a>	UNDP	Moldova	Conservation and sustainable management of wetlands with focus on high-nature value areas in the Prut River basin	0.78		0.09			0.86	20.72	21.72
<a href="#">10732</a>	FAO	Turkey	Sustainable and Integrated Water Resource Management in Gediz River Basin in Turkey	0.63		0.52			1.14	6.87	8.17
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>4.13</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>2.63</b>			<b>5.82</b>	<b>36.87</b>	<b>43.43</b>

F) Programmatic Approaches and Child Projects (\$ million)<sup>46</sup>

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#"><u>10198</u></a>			<b><i>Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program - Phase II</i></b>							
<a href="#"><u>10248</u></a>	FAO/ IFAD/ UNIDO	Peru	Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests by enhancing the value of biodiversity for food security and bio-businesses, in a context of climate change	8.91	0.90	0.90	4.89	15.60	124.56	141.86
<a href="#"><u>10252</u></a>	UNDP	Suriname	Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon	1.77	0.88	0.88	1.63	5.17	25.53	31.29
<a href="#"><u>10259</u></a>	WWF-US	Ecuador	Connectivity corridors in two priority landscapes of the Ecuadorian Amazon Region	3.47		0.92	2.04	6.42	45.06	52.26
<a href="#"><u>10288</u></a>	WWF-US	Guyana	Securing a Living Amazon through Landscape Connectivity in Southern Guyana.	3.52			1.63	5.15	4.62	10.39
<a href="#"><u>10295</u></a>	CAF	Bolivia	Amazon sustainable landscape approach in the Plurinational System of Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of Bolivia	6.90			3.16	10.06	38.37	49.53
<a href="#"><u>10300</u></a>	World Bank	Colombia	Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (AF2)	9.04	2.71	0.90	5.71	18.37	122.81	143.01
<a href="#"><u>10737</u></a>	World Bank	Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador,	Amazon Regional Technical Assistance				8.26	8.26	50.58	59.58

<sup>46</sup> Programmatic approaches are shown in ***bold italic***, and their “child” projects are listed below them.

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
		Guyana, Peru, Suriname)								
<a href="#">10749</a>	World Bank	Brazil	BRAZIL AMAZON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROJECT – PHASE 2	13.58			5.71	19.28	120.39	141.41
<a href="#">10200</a>			<b>Global Wildlife Program</b>							
<a href="#">10233</a>	UNEP	Madagascar	Sustainable Management of Conservation Areas and Improved Livelihoods to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Madagascar	5.76				5.76	14.64	21.12
<a href="#">10234</a>	UNDP	Bhutan	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Bhutan	4.85				4.85	9.07	14.46
<a href="#">10235</a>	UNDP/ WWF- US	India	Strengthening Conservation and Resilience of Globally-significant Wild Cat Landscapes through a Focus on Small Cat and Leopard Conservation	4.50				4.50	55.83	60.88
<a href="#">10236</a>	UNDP	Indonesia	Catalyzing Optimum Management of Nature Heritage for Sustainability of Ecosystem, Resources and Viability of Endangered Wildlife Species (CONSERVE)	6.27				6.27	51.00	57.99
<a href="#">10241</a>	UNDP	Belize	Enhancing jaguar corridors and strongholds through improved management and threat reduction	1.23				1.23	10.08	11.48
<a href="#">10242</a>	UNDP	Congo DR	Kabobo-Luama Protected Area Landscape Management	3.73				3.73	7.70	11.92
<a href="#">10244</a>	UNDP	Namibia	Integrated approach to proactive management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime in hotspot landscapes in Namibia	6.25				6.25	53.53	60.51

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10285</a>	UNEP	Panama	Conservation of wildcats and prey species through public-private partnerships and human-jaguar conflict management in Panama	1.78				1.78	16.12	18.12
<a href="#">10304</a>	UNDP	Ecuador	Integrating Landscape Considerations in Wildlife Conservation, with Emphasis on Jaguars	1.79				1.79	8.26	10.25
<a href="#">10315</a>	World Bank	Chad	Chad ALBIA – Local Development and Adaptation Project	4.45				4.45	62.90	67.89
<a href="#">10341</a>	UNEP/ World Bank	South Africa	Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas	13.43				13.43	59.81	74.78
<a href="#">10483</a>	World Bank	Cambodia	Additional Financing for the Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project	4.42				4.42	53.16	57.98
<a href="#">10505</a>	CI	Angola	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development	5.64	9.17			14.82	26.45	42.80
<a href="#">10597</a>	UNDP	Malaysia	Building institutional and local capacities to reduce wildlife crime and to enhance protection of iconic wildlife in Malaysia	7.14				7.14	81.16	89.14
<a href="#">10612</a>	UNEP	South Africa	Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict through an Evidence-based and Integrated Approach in Southern Africa	3.43				3.43	22.93	26.82
<a href="#">10613</a>	IUCN	Pakistan	Strengthening Governance and Capacity for Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade in Pakistan	2.65				2.65	57.14	60.13
<a href="#">10647</a>	World Bank	Global	GEF-7 GWP Global Coordination Project	9.17				9.17	20.00	30.00
<a href="#">10201</a>			<b>Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program</b>							

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10232</a>	CI	Liberia	Reducing deforestation from palm oil and cocoa value chains	3.16		1.65	2.33	7.14	67.00	74.98
<a href="#">10238</a>	FAO/ UNDP	Indonesia	Strengthening Sustainability in Commodity and Food-Crop Value Chains, Land Restoration and Land Use Governance through Integrated Landscape Management for Multiple Benefits in Indonesia	8.06	1.78	0.87	5.50	16.21	132.51	150.48
<a href="#">10239</a>	UNDP	Papua New Guinea	Establishing System for Sustainable Integrated Land-use Planning Across New Britain Island in Papua New Guinea	5.35	0.84	0.84	3.67	10.71	50.57	62.54
<a href="#">10243</a>	UNDP	Ethiopia	Preventing forest loss, promoting restoration and integrating sustainability into Ethiopia's coffee supply chains and food systems	8.97		4.49	6.88	20.34	208.48	230.95
<a href="#">10245</a>	FAO	Viet Nam	Integrated Sustainable Landscape Management in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam	1.34	0.99	1.24	1.78	5.35	77.95	83.94
<a href="#">10246</a>	World Bank/ FAO	China	Innovative transformation of China's food production systems and agroecological landscapes	3.59	4.49	0.90	4.49	13.46	402.19	417.16
<a href="#">10247</a>	UNIDO/ UNDP/ FAO	Cote d'Ivoire	Scaling up Cocoa-based Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration / Transformative Innovations in Côte d'Ivoire (SCOLUR-CI)	0.45		3.12	1.78	5.35	65.23	71.22
<a href="#">10262</a>	WWF-US	Tanzania	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania's Forest Landscapes	3.57		1.34	2.46	7.37	72.69	80.92
<a href="#">10263</a>	UNDP	Guatemala	Promoting sustainable landscapes in the Motagua River watershed	5.64	0.87	0.87	3.79	11.16	60.02	72.38
<a href="#">10264</a>	UNDP	Ukraine	Promoting sustainable livestock management and ecosystem conservation in Northern Ukraine	1.36	0.45	2.69	2.25	6.76	67.39	74.87

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10265</a>	UNDP	Kazakhstan	Promotion of sustainable food systems and improved ecosystems services in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape	2.94		4.04	3.49	10.47	132.31	143.87
<a href="#">10268</a>	UNEP	Thailand	Inclusive Sustainable Rice Landscapes in Thailand	1.80	0.44	1.45	1.85	5.54	67.30	73.45
<a href="#">10306</a>	World Bank	Global	FOLUR Global Knowledge to Action Platform to Support Transformational Shifts In Food and Land Use Systems				29.13	29.13	44.50	76.53
<a href="#">10307</a>	FAO/ UNDP/ IFAD	Peru	Deforestation Free Commodity Supply Chains in the Peruvian Amazon	8.06		0.92	4.59	13.56	112.15	127.13
<a href="#">10348</a>	World Bank	Ghana	Landscape Restoration and Ecosystem Management for Sustainable Food Systems	3.83	0.88	3.77	4.28	12.76	129.50	143.68
<a href="#">10463</a>	UNEP	Uganda	Promoting integrated landscape management approach for conservation of the Mount Elgon ecosystem in Eastern Uganda	3.16	1.33	1.78	3.16	9.43	82.01	92.50
<a href="#">10464</a>	UNEP	Paraguay	Paraguay FOLUR	2.41		3.05	2.73	8.19	47.57	56.64
<a href="#">10468</a>	World Bank	Brazil	Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia - Vertentes Project	9.98		6.40	8.19	24.58	172.00	198.92
<a href="#">10480</a>	FAO	India	Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems in India through Transforming Rice-Wheat Systems in Punjab, Haryana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh	9.05	2.72	1.81	6.79	20.37	389.64	412.12
<a href="#">10481</a>	FAO	Nigeria	Promoting Integrated Landscape Management and Sustainable Food Systems in the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria	0.41	1.33	1.78	1.83	5.35	67.74	73.73
<a href="#">10594</a>	World Bank	Burundi	Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project	0.39	0.39	3.21	2.00	6.00	31.00	37.54

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10598</a>	FAO	Kenya	Integrated Landscape Management for conservation and restoration of the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem in Western Kenya	2.18		1.34	1.83	5.35	46.51	52.49
<a href="#">10599</a>	FAO	Nicaragua	Transforming Food Systems and Reducing Deforestation in the Protected Areas and Biological Corridors landscapes from the Southern Caribbean Coast and San Juan River autonomous region	1.78	0.89	0.89	1.78	5.35	44.69	50.68
<a href="#">10600</a>	FAO	Guinea	Integrated management of degraded landscapes for sustainable food systems and livelihoods in Guinea Forest Region and Upper Guinea	3.29	1.33	1.71	3.17	9.50	43.40	54.05
<a href="#">10601</a>	FAO	Uzbekistan	Food System, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program in Uzbekistan	0.44	3.11	0.44	2.00	5.99	72.75	79.49
<a href="#">10735</a>	World Bank	Mexico	Connecting Watershed Health with Sustainable Livestock and Agroforestry Production	4.59	2.75	1.83	4.59	13.76	99.01	114.01
<a href="#">10750</a>	FAO	Madagascar	Integrated Landscape Management for a zero-deforestation coffee and rice value chains in the Central South and Eastern coast of Madagascar	6.58			3.29	9.87	30.58	41.54
<a href="#">10206</a>			<b><i>Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes</i></b>							
<a href="#">10249</a>	WWF-US/ FAO	Mongolia	Promoting Dryland Sustainable Landscapes and Biodiversity Conservation in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia	1.78		1.78	1.78	5.35	50.95	56.93
<a href="#">10250</a>	FAO	Tanzania	Integrated Landscape Management in Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania	0.89		4.02	2.46	7.37	37.30	45.53

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10251</a>	FAO	Namibia	Integrated landscape management to reverse degradation and support the sustainable use of natural resources in the Mopane-Miombo belt of Northern Namibia		0.44	3.64	2.04	6.13	54.55	61.43
<a href="#">10253</a>	FAO	Global	Global coordination project for the SFM Drylands Impact Program				8.06	8.06	16.11	25.10
<a href="#">10254</a>	FAO	Malawi	Transforming landscapes and livelihoods: A cross-sector approach to accelerate restoration of Malawi's Miombo and Mopane woodlands for sustainable forest and biodiversity management	2.81		1.42	2.12	6.35	47.70	54.82
<a href="#">10255</a>	FAO	Botswana	Integrated sustainable and adaptive management of natural resources to support land degradation neutrality and livelihoods in the Miombo-Mopane landscapes of North-east Botswana			3.57	1.78	5.35	71.50	77.48
<a href="#">10256</a>	FAO	Angola	Land and natural resource degradation neutrality and community vulnerability reduction in selected Miombo and Mopane Ecoregions of Angola (Okavango and Cunene river basin)		1.78	1.81	1.77	5.36	34.50	40.54
<a href="#">10257</a>	FAO	Zimbabwe	A cross-sector approach supporting the mainstreaming of sustainable forest and land management to enhance ecosystem resilience for improved livelihoods in the Save and Runde Catchments of Zimbabwe	0.89	0.71	5.35	3.48	10.43	60.83	72.50
<a href="#">10291</a>	IUCN	Burkina Faso	Sustainable management of dryland landscapes in Burkina Faso	1.34	0.45	2.67	2.23	6.68	34.29	41.77

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10292</a>	IUCN	Kenya	Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern rangelands of Kenya	2.23	0.45	0.89	1.78	5.35	15.08	21.07
<a href="#">10299</a>	World Bank/FAO	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Resilient Agroforestry and Rangeland Management Project		3.49	0.64	2.16	6.28	191.95	198.80
<a href="#">10583</a>	World Bank	Mozambique	Conservation Areas for Biodiversity Conservation and Development II- Additional Financing	9.94	1.91	4.10	7.17	23.12	113.00	138.20
<a href="#">10208</a>			<b><i>The Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (CBSL IP)</i></b>							
<a href="#">10269</a>	UNEP	Regional (Africa)	Transformational Change in Sustainable Forest Management in Transboundary Landscapes of the Congo Basin				8.19	8.19	49.94	59.06
<a href="#">10287</a>	WWF-US	Cameroon	Integrated management of Cameroon's forest landscapes in the Congo Basin	6.41			3.20	9.61	74.33	85.10
<a href="#">10293</a>	IUCN	Equatorial Guinea	Transforming and scaling up results and lessons learned in the Monte Alen and Rio Campo Landscapes through an inclusive Landscape-scale approach, effective land use planning and promotion of local governance	1.78	0.89	0.89	1.78	5.35	32.45	38.44
<a href="#">10298</a>	UNEP	Congo	Integrated Community - Based Conservation of Peatlands Ecosystems and Promotion of Ecotourism in Lac Télé Landscape of Republic of Congo – ICOBACPE /PELATEL	2.28	0.90	0.89	2.04	6.11	42.31	49.10
<a href="#">10314</a>	UNEP	Congo DR	Community-based forested landscape management in the Grand Kivu and Lake Tele-Tumba	9.17			4.59	13.76	76.53	91.83

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10347</a>	World Bank	Central African Republic	Scaling up ecological corridors and transboundary connectivity through integrated natural resources management in the Ngotto Forest landscape and Mbaéré-Bodingué National Park	2.54	1.20	1.33	2.54	7.61	22.40	30.87
<a href="#">10729</a>	UNDP	Gabon	Transforming Forest Landscape Governance in the Lower Ogooué - Lower Nyanga Landscape Corridor	2.77	0.80	0.80	2.19	6.57	38.04	45.30
<a href="#">10391</a>			<b>Sustainable Cities Impact Program</b>							
<a href="#">10452</a>	UNEP	Global	Sustainable Cities Impact Program Global Platform (SCIP-GP)				16.21	16.21	24.32	42.29
<a href="#">10465</a>	UNEP	Brazil	Promoting integrated metropolitan planning and innovative urban technology investments in Brazil	2.68	5.81		4.07	12.55	184.79	198.70
<a href="#">10466</a>	UNEP	Argentina	Integrated low-carbon and conservation investments in Argentinian cities	5.99	8.10	1.80	7.55	23.45	183.58	209.43
<a href="#">10467</a>	UNDP	Costa Rica	Transitioning to an urban green economy and delivering global environmental benefits	6.21	0.78		3.33	10.32	99.13	110.53
<a href="#">10484</a>	UNEP/ADB	India	Livable Cities in India: Demonstrating Sustainable Urban Planning and Development through Integrated Approaches	0.90	10.75		5.56	17.22	499.88	518.81
<a href="#">10486</a>	UNDP	Morocco	Child Project Title: Strengthening Marrakech's sustainable development through innovative planning and financing	1.22	3.06	2.10	3.04	9.42	298.56	308.97
<a href="#">10494</a>	World Bank	Indonesia	Indonesia Sustainable Cities Impact Program	7.16	3.58		5.14	15.87	162.30	179.87
<a href="#">10530</a>	World Bank	Rwanda	Rwanda Urban Development Project II	2.75	1.38	1.38	2.57	8.07	150.00	158.80

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	BD	CC	LD	IP	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10768</a>	World Bank	Sierra Leone	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project	2.75	0.92	0.92	2.14	6.73	50.00	57.33
<a href="#">10822</a>	World Bank	China	GEF-7: Green and Carbon Neutral Cities	3.67	14.68		8.56	26.91	300.69	330.02
<a href="#">10710</a>			<b>Yangtze River Basin Biodiversity Conservation Programme</b>							
<a href="#">10753</a>	IUCN	China	Mainstreaming biodiversity in the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt	3.12				3.12	49.10	52.64
<a href="#">10754</a>	IUCN	China	Strengthening in-situ Biodiversity Conservation in the Yangtze River Economic Belt	3.30				3.30	26.54	30.28
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>320.64</b>	<b>100.33</b>	<b>96.03</b>	<b>272.19</b>	<b>789.23</b>	<b>7,051.04</b>	<b>7,924.95</b>

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

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
<a href="#">10638</a>	UNEP	Regional (Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Congo DR, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Tunisia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	Support to Preparation of the Fourth National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - AFRICA REGION	1.29	1.25	2.66
<a href="#">10639</a>	UNEP	Global (Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia,	Support to Preparation of the Fourth National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on	1.42	1.05	2.61

GEF ID	Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant	Co-finance	Total
		Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkey, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen)	Biosafety - ASIA-PACIFIC, GRULAC, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE REGIONS			
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>5.27</b>