



## 2012 ANNUAL REPORT



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET





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Unless otherwise noted, all figures are in US dollars.





FOREWORD



**Dr. Naoko Ishii**  
*CEO and Chairperson*

I am pleased to present the Global Environment Facility’s Annual Report for fiscal year 2012. The report covers the period from July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012, the 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the GEF. It presents an overview of GEF projects that entered the work program during the year. Financial statements of the various trust funds administered by the GEF are being published separately on our website. In addition to information on GEF-supported activities in the various environmental focal areas, the report contains separate chapters on the Small Grants Program, the Country Support Program, the GEF Evaluation Office, and on the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, as well as a chapter on the Results Based Management System. Activities of the GEF Trust Fund form the basis of the report. Two additional funds managed by the GEF secretariat—the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)—are also covered in the Climate Change Adaptation section.

Whether through large-scale, multi-focal-area projects or through smaller, community-based efforts, GEF funding is an important catalyst that harnesses and leverages the resources of GEF member nations and partner organizations to improve the global environment for the benefit of all. As we plan for the next two decades of the GEF, we are hard at work designing solutions to complex environmental challenges that will stand the test of time.



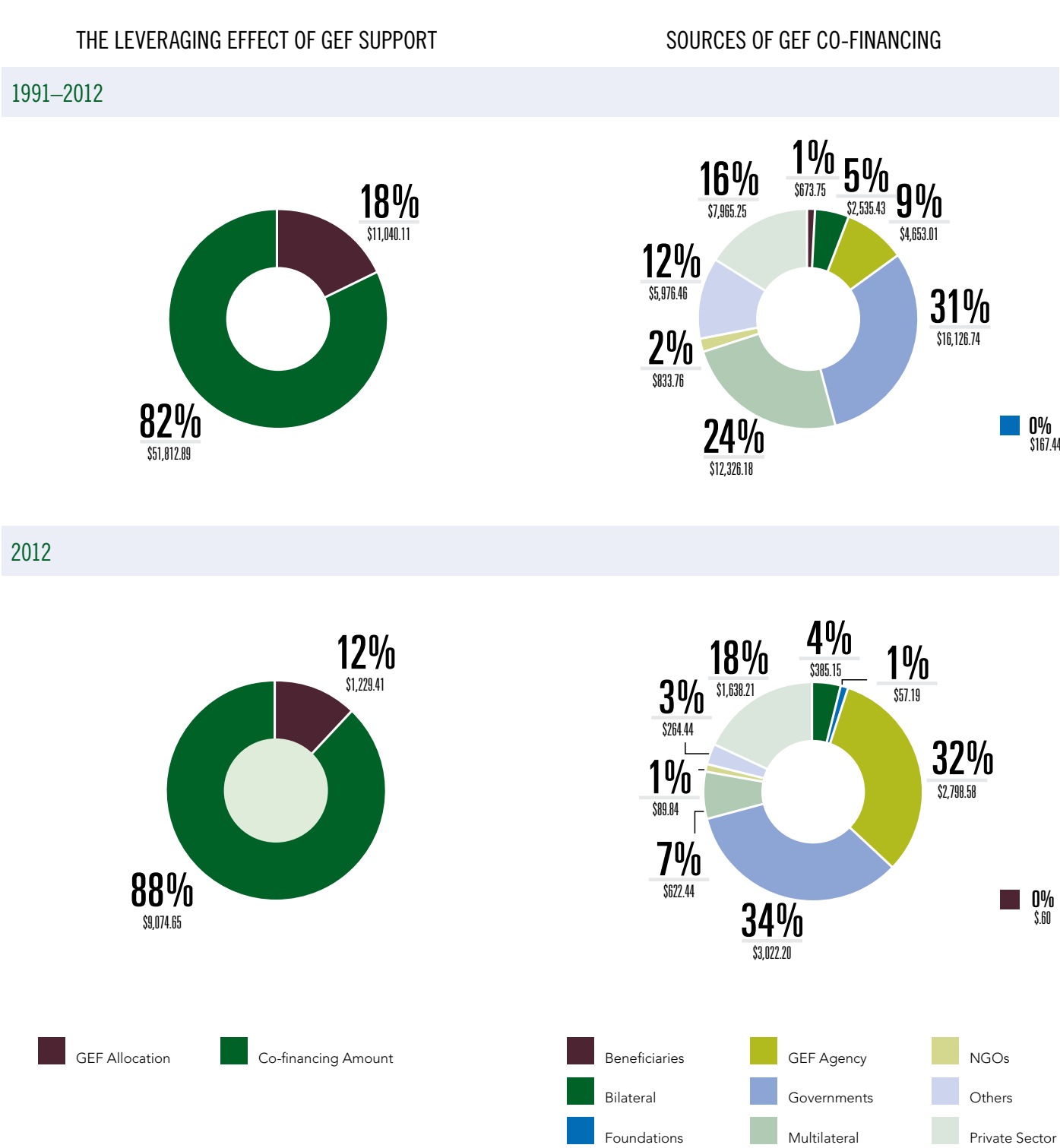


# THE GEF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW



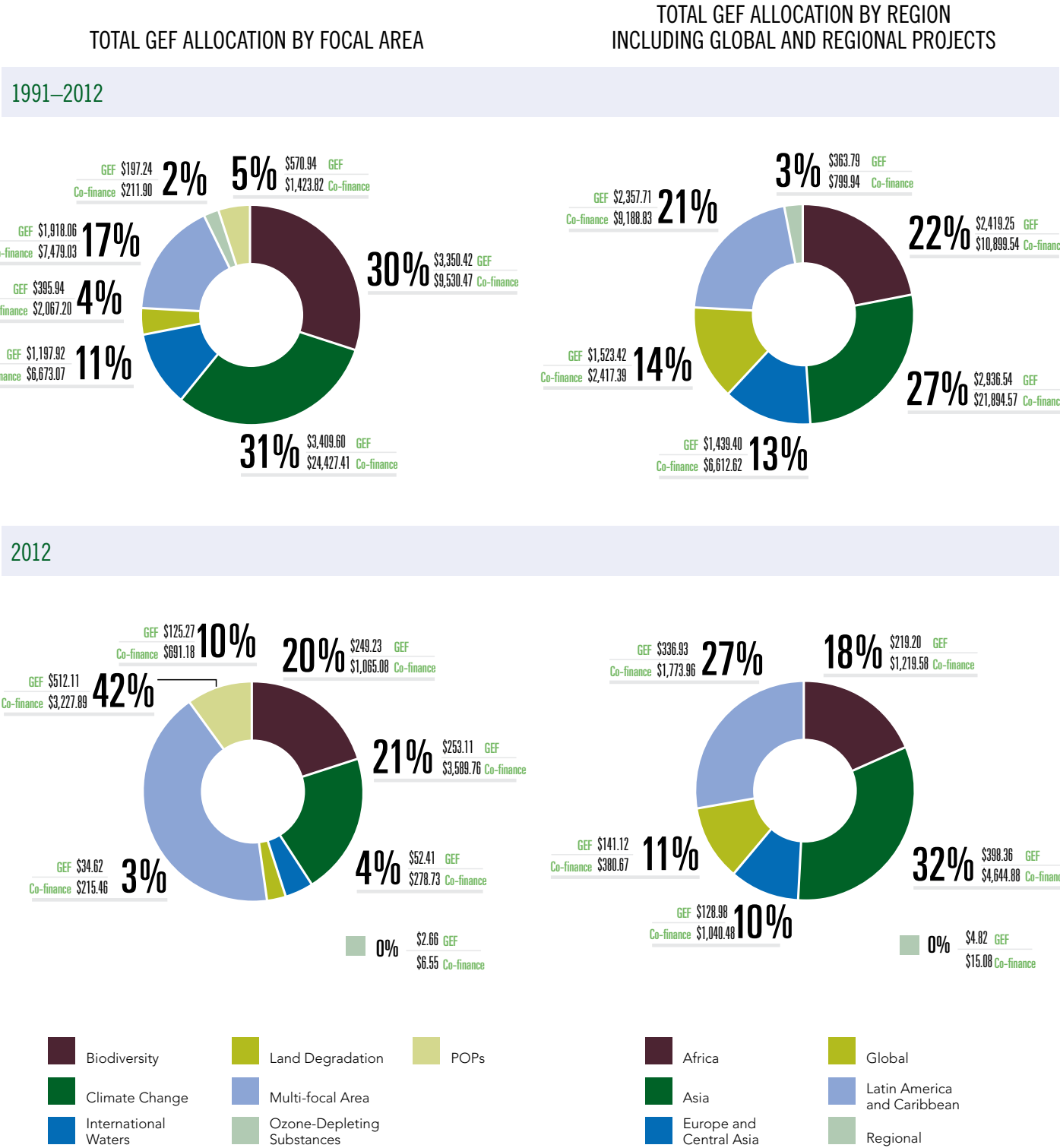
THE GEF PORTFOLIO ALLOCATIONS AND CO-FINANCING

All amounts in millions of dollars. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.



THE GEF PORTFOLIO FOCAL AREAS AND REGIONS

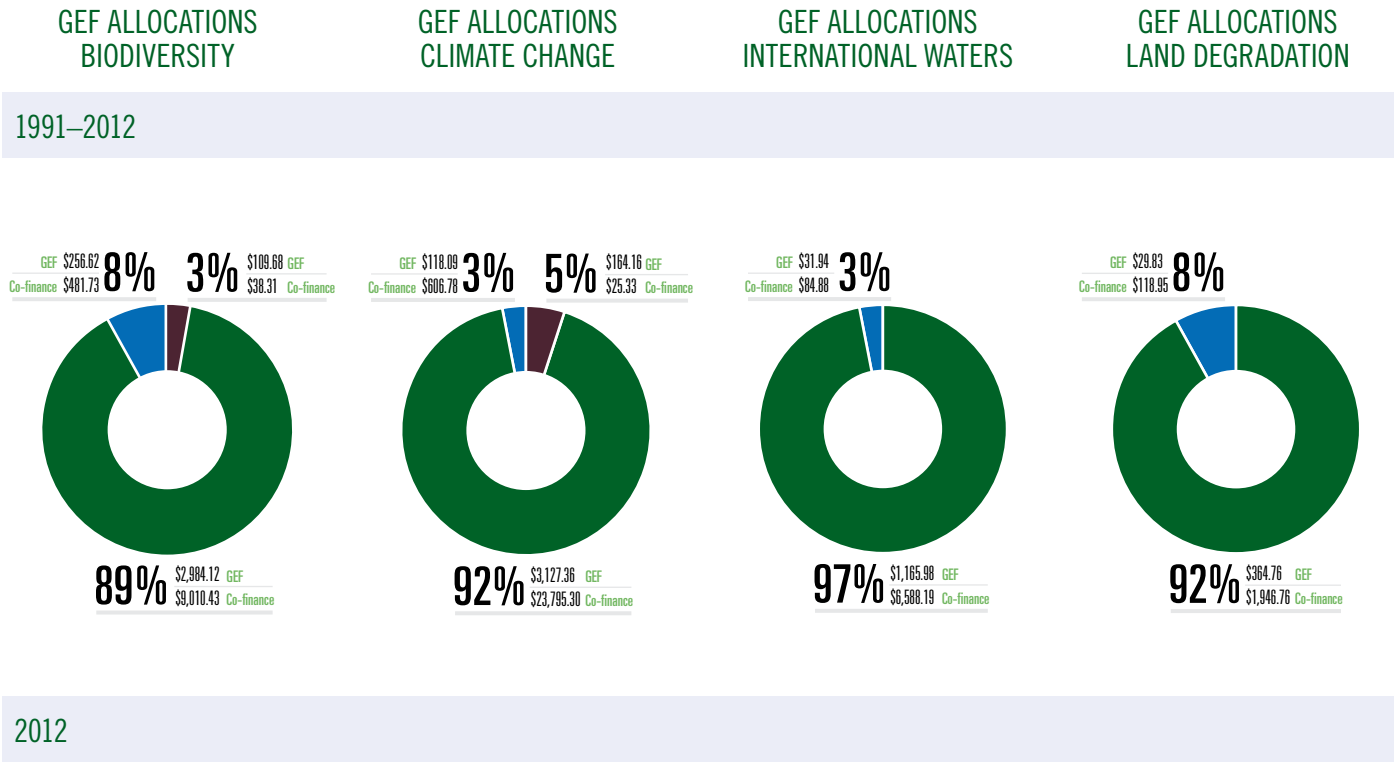
All amounts in millions of dollars. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.





THE GEF PORTFOLIO PROJECT TYPES

All amounts in millions of dollars. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.







# CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION



CLIMATE CHANGE  
MITIGATION

OVERVIEW

IN FISCAL YEAR 2012, THE GEF COUNCIL APPROVED 66 NEW FULL-SIZED PROJECTS (FSPS), AS WELL AS 1 MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT (MSP) IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PORTFOLIO. THE PROJECTS USED \$547 MILLION FROM THE GEF TRUST FUND (TABLE 1), COMPRISING INVESTMENTS OF \$247 MILLION IN 40 STAND-ALONE CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROJECTS AND \$300 MILLION IN 27 MULTI-FOCAL AREA AND MULTI-TRUST FUND PROJECTS THAT CONTAIN CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION COMPONENTS.

The GEF investment was supplemented with an additional \$3.9 billion from various partners, representing \$7.1 of co-financing for every dollar of GEF investment. These 67 projects are expected to mitigate over 1 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e).

Furthermore, the GEF Council approved 7 programmatic approaches, while 26 parties submitted their national communications (NCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The GEF invested approximately \$11 million to prepare these 26 NCs. Annex 1 lists the projects and programs approved in fiscal year 2012.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

Of the 67 climate change mitigation projects, 13 focus predominantly on technology transfer/innovative low-carbon technologies, 9 on energy efficiency, 11 on renewable energy, 4 on sustainable transport and urban systems, and 18 on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). In addition, 10 projects are classified as mixed because they support multiple mitigation objectives, while 2 programs support the Small Grants Program (SGP) (Table 1).

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO  
AMONG THE AGENCIES

In fiscal year 2012, the GEF mitigation portfolio includes 9 out of 10 eligible implementing agencies. The World Bank (WB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP) developed 41 (61%) of the approved projects. These three agencies drew 76% of approved GEF funds for their respective projects. The WB mobilized over \$2 billion, or 52% of the total co-financing resources. Table 2 presents more information on the distribution of the GEF funds among the implementing agencies and the associated co-financing.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION  
OF THE INVESTMENTS

Distribution of GEF resources allocated in fiscal year 2012 varies among the regions. At 34%, Latin America drew the highest amount, followed closely by Asia at 31%. Projects in Europe and Central Asia received 17% of the total approved amount, with 10% directed at projects in Africa. Co-financing

was highest from Asia at 48% of total co-financing. Projects in Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America leveraged 24% and 22% of total co-financing. Table 3 shows more information on the regional distribution of climate change mitigation investments.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS

The 67 projects aimed at reducing or sequestering over1,000 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e of emissions during their lifetime operations, doubling the GEF-5 target. This generates a ratio of approximately \$0.55 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>e emission reduction.

IN FISCAL YEAR 2012,  
**THE GEF MITIGATION PORTFOLIO**  
INCLUDES 9 OUT OF 10 ELIGIBLE  
IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES.

Table 1 GEF Projects on Climate Change Mitigation

	Technology Transfer/ innovative low-carbon technologies <sup>a</sup>	Energy Efficiency	Renewable Energy	Transport /Urban	LULUCF	LULUCF & SFM/ REDD+	Mixed <sup>b</sup>	Small Grants Programme	Grand Total
Number of Projects	13	9	11	4	4	14	10	2	67
GEF Amount (\$ millions)	104	69	34	20	17	189	71	43	547
Co-financing (\$ millions)	534	1286	165	365	46	844	652	41	3932

a "Technology Transfer" means promoting innovative low-carbon technologies.  
b Mixed projects are projects with multiple climate change mitigation (CCM) objectives.



Table 2 GEF Climate Change Mitigation Investment Portfolio Among Agencies

	GEF Amount		Co-financing		Number of projects
	Amount (\$ million)	Proportion	Amount (\$ million)	Proportion	
ADB	9	2%	439	11%	2
AfDB	16	3%	95	2%	1
EBRD	19	3%	158	4%	2
FAO	16	3%	55	1%	3
IDB	102	19%	466	12%	7
UNDP	111	20%	349	9%	17
UNEP	30	5%	99	3%	8
UNIDO	42	8%	234	6%	10
WB	202	37%	2038	52%	17
Grand Total	547	100%	3932	100%	67

Table 3  
GEF Climate Change Mitigation Investment Portfolio In Regions

Region	GEF Investment		Co-finance		Number of projects
	Amount (\$ million)	Proportion	Amount (\$ million)	Proportion	
Africa	53	10%	222	6%	8
Asia	170	31%	1873	48%	22
Europe and Central Asia	94	17%	934	24%	17
Global	43	8%	56	1%	4
Latin America	187	34%	847	22%	16
Grand Total	547	100%	3932	100%	67



GEF SUPPORT FOR KEY MITIGATION AREAS

Technology Transfer

The GEF Trust Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) supported 84 pilot projects with \$638 million in GEF grants and \$4.35 billion in co-financing. These comprised 13 projects to promote innovative low-carbon mitigation technology transfers, 54 mitigation projects to support market transformation of specific technologies, 17 projects to catalyze the transfer of adaptation technologies, and 3 multi-trust fund projects to achieve both mitigation and adaptation objectives.

Two public-private partnership programs were approved to promote technology transfer, foster clean energy development and protect natural resources in several countries in Africa and Latin America. Two new national projects were approved to support technology needs assessment in China and in India (in combination with other activities).

In response to the conclusions of the 36<sup>th</sup> session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and following a GEF request in June 2012, GEF agencies provided updates to further elaborate on the experiences gained and lessons learned in carrying out the Poznan pilot projects and their progress in transferring technology. These updates were incorporated into the

THE GEF TRUST FUND, SCCF AND LDCF SUPPORTED 84 PILOT PROJECTS WITH \$638 MILLION IN GEF GRANTS AND \$4.35 BILLION IN CO-FINANCING.



GEF report to COP-18 and in a revised brochure on the Poznan Strategic Program published in November 2012.

**Energy Efficiency**

During the year under review, 9 energy efficiency projects were funded with \$68 million from the GEF Trust Fund, leveraging over \$1.3 billion of co-financing. In addition, out of 10 mixed projects, 8 included energy efficiency components. Several large-scale efficiency projects leveraged private

sector investments through the use of energy-efficiency financing and risk-sharing facilities. While the period showed a trend towards large-scale efficiency projects in large countries, there were still several medium and small projects promoting efficiency in lighting and buildings in small countries. Projects also focused on energy management systems in the industrial sector to enable continuous energy efficiency improvement. Some projects also promoted the development of measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) tools.

**Renewable Energy**

In fiscal year 2012, GEF investments in the 11 renewable energy projects amounted to \$34.3 million,

supplemented with \$164.9 million in co-financing. Furthermore, all 10 mixed projects have renewable energy components. Five of seven approved programs have renewable energy components. Although GEF renewable energy projects promoted investments in different types of renewable energy technologies during the year, they focused more on biomass-based electricity and heat generation, renewable energy technologies in industrial applications and decentralized renewable power generations.

**Sustainable Transport and Urban Systems**

The four sustainable transport and urban systems projects covered priority issues such as land use and transport planning, public transit systems, energy efficiency improvement of fleets, efficient traffic control and management, transport demand management and non-motorized transport. GEF investments in these projects amounted to \$20 million, and leveraged \$365 million in co-financing.

**LULUCF, and LULUCF and SFM/REDD+ Mixed Program**

The GEF supported 24 projects that included climate change mitigation through LULUCF. These projects provide support for carbon monitoring systems and good practices to reduce emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The 23 LULUCF-related



projects, categorized as multi-focal area, include funding from other focal areas and draw incentives from the SFM/REDD+ Program. These 24 projects drew on \$286 million GEF resources, as well as \$1.1 billion in co-financing.

**Small Grants Programme for Climate Change Mitigation**

The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) funded two programmes on climate change mitigation, using a grant of \$43 million from GEF resources and leveraging \$41 million in co-financing. Through these programs for civil society action, the GEF provided

grants of up to \$50,000 directly to an NGO, a community-based organization or a group of indigenous peoples to undertake environmental projects. Under this decentralized system, the GEF funded 521 projects on climate change during the year. These projects broadly covered four categories: renewable energy (33%), energy efficiency (27%), sustainable transport (5%), carbon storage (28%) and capacity building (8%).

**Implementation of National Communications**

In fiscal year 2012, 26 parties submitted their National Communications (NCs)

to the UNFCCC. All the NC projects under implementation are at different stages of progress. Based on the status report submitted by the GEF agencies in March 2013, 49 countries reported their intention to submit their NCs by the end of fiscal year 2013.

At its 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the GEF Council approved the Global Support Programme with a GEF project grant of \$6.5 million to help countries prepare their NCs and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) for non-Annex I parties under the UNFCCC.





ANNEX 1: LIST OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

Table A1.1 List of Climate Change Mitigation Projects

Country	Agency	Title	Type <sup>a</sup>	GEF Amount <sup>b</sup> (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
CLIMATE MITIGATION STAND-ALONE PROJECTS						
Global	UNEP	SolarChill development, testing and technology transfer outreach	TT	3.0	5.7	8.6
Global	UNEP	Stabilizing GHG Emissions from road transport through doubling of global vehicle fuel economy: Regional implementation of the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative (GFEI)	TU	1.9	13.5	15.3
Regional (AFR)	AfDB	Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network <sup>c</sup>	TT, EE, RE, TU	15.8	95.0	110.8
Regional (ECA)	EBRD	Regional Climate Technology Transfer Center <sup>c</sup>	TT, EE	12.0	77.0	89.0
Regional (LAC)	IDB	Climate technology transfer mechanisms and networks in Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>c</sup>	TT, EE, RE, TU, LF	12.0	63.4	75.4
Argentina	IDB	Introduction of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in design, construction and operation of social housing and community equipment	TT, EE	11.3	44.5	55.8
Armenia	UNDP	Green urban lighting	EE	1.8	8.6	10.4
Bangladesh	UNDP	Development of sustainable renewable energy power generation	RE	4.6	29.8	34.4
Bangladesh	ADB	ASTUD: Greater Dhaka sustainable urban transport corridor project <sup>d</sup>	TU	5.0	250.4	255.4
Belarus	UNDP	Removing barriers to wind power development in Belarus	RE	3.4	17.1	20.5
Brazil	UNDP	Production of sustainable, renewable, biomass-based charcoal for the iron and steel industry in Brazil	EE, RE	7.9	32.7	40.6
Cameroon	UNIDO	Promoting investments in the fight against climate change and ecosystems protection through integrated, renewable energy and biomass solutions for productive uses and industrial applications	RE	2.2	10.0	12.2
China	ADB	Hebei energy efficiency improvement and emissions reduction project	EE	4.0	189.0	193.0
China	UNIDO	Promoting energy efficiency in industrial heat systems and high energy-consuming (HEC) equipment	EE	5.9	40.5	46.4
China	WB	Urban-scale building energy efficiency and renewable energy	EE, RE	13.2	152.1	165.3
China	WB	Establish measurement and verification system for energy efficiency in China	EE	19.6	104.0	123.6
Colombia	IDB	Low-carbon and efficient national freight logistics Initiative	TU	3.4	16.2	19.6
Dominican Republic	UNIDO	Stimulating industrial competitiveness through biomass-based, grid-connected electricity generation	RE	1.5	7.5	9.0
Guyana	IDB	Sustainable energy program	RE	5.5	23.4	28.9
India	UNIDO	Promoting business models for increasing penetration and scaling-up of solar energy	TT	4.8	21.8	26.6

Country	Agency	Title	Type <sup>a</sup>	GEF Amount <sup>b</sup> (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
India	UNIDO	Promoting industrial energy efficiency through energy management standard, system optimizaton and technology incubation	TT, EE	4.9	27.4	32.3
India	WB	Partial risk-sharing facility for energy efficiency	EE	19.8	594.3	614.1
India	WB	Efficient and sustainable city bus services	TU	10.1	85.0	95.1
India	WB	Facility for low-carbon technology deployment	TT	9.9	59.3	69.2
Lebanon	UNDP	Small decentralized renewable energy power generation	RE	1.6	9.7	11.4
Liberia	WB	Lighting 1 million lives in Liberia	RE	1.6	4.1	5.6
Malaysia	UNIDO	GHG emissions reductions in targeted industrial sub-sectors through EE and application of solar thermal systems	EE, RE	4.4	20.0	24.4
Maldives	UNEP	Strengthening low-carbon energy island strategies	EE	4.3	21.3	25.6
Nepal	UNDP	Renewable energy for rural livelihood (RERL)	RE	3.4	14.6	17.9
Pakistan	UNIDO	Sustainable energy initiative for industries	EE, RE	4.0	32.7	36.7
Peru	UNDP	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the energy generation and end-use sectors	EE, RE, EA	5.0	29.5	34.4
Russian Federation	EBRD	ARCTIC targeted support for energy efficiency and renewable energy in the Russian Arctic <sup>d</sup>	EE, RE	6.7	81.0	87.7
Serbia	UNDP	Reducing barriers to accelerate the development of biomass markets in Serbia	RE	3.2	14.0	17.2
Suriname	IDB	Development of renewable energy, energy efficiency and electrification of Suriname	EE, RE	4.8	21.5	26.3
Timor Leste	UNDP	Promoting sustainable bioenergy production from biomass	RE	2.0	7.0	9.0
Turkey	WB	Small and medium enterprise energy efficiency project	EE	4.0	252.5	256.5
Ukraine	UNDP	Development and commercialization of bioenergy technologies	RE	5.3	27.8	33.1
Ukraine	UNIDO	Introduction of energy management system standard in Ukrainian industry	EE	6.2	39.8	45.9
Uruguay	UNIDO	Towards a green economy in Uruguay: Stimulating sustainable production practices and low-emission technologies in prioritized sectors	TT, RE	3.8	19.8	23.6
Vietnam	UNDP	Promotion of non-fired brick (NFB) production and utilization	EE	3.2	36.1	39.3
Stand-Alone Project Subtotal				246.9	2,599.3	2,846.1



Country	Agency	Title	Type <sup>a</sup>	GEF Amount <sup>b</sup> (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
MULTI-FOCAL AREA PROJECTS						
Global	UNDP	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme — Implementing the programme using STAR resources I	SGP, TT, TU, LF	37.4	35.9	73.3
Global	UNEP	The GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative	LF	1.1	1.2	2.3
Regional (LAC)	UNEP	Multiplying environmental and carbon benefits in High Andean ecosystems	LFSM	5.3	18.2	23.4
Albania	WB	Environmental services project	LFSM	3.2	22.6	25.7
Belize	WB	Management and protection of key biodiversity areas	LFSM	6.8	16.0	22.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	WB	Sustainable forest and abandoned land management	LFSM	6.1	18.4	24.5
Brazil	UNDP	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil	SGP, LF	5.4	5.1	10.5
Brazil	IDB	Recovery and protection of climate and biodiversity services in the Paraiba do Sul basin of the Atlantic Forest of Brazil	LFSM	29.3	168.8	198.1
Brazil	IDB	Consolidation of National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and enhanced flora and fauna protection	LFSM	35.9	128.2	164.1
Cameroon	FAO	Sustainable forest management under the Authority of Cameroonian Councils	LFSM	3.9	16.2	20.1
Chile	UNDP	Supporting civil society and community initiatives to generate global environmental benefits using grants and micro loans in the Mediterranean ecoregion	LF	3.6	15.3	18.9
Guatemala	UNDP	Sustainable forest management and multiple global environmental benefits	LFSM	4.9	13.2	18.1
India	WB	Integrated biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services improvement	LFSM	22.6	115.0	137.6
Kyrgyz Republic	FAO	Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions	LFSM	6.0	17.1	23.1
Lao PDR	WB	Strengthening protection and management effectiveness for wildlife and protected areas <sup>d</sup>	LFSM	7.4	17.6	25.0
Mexico	WB	Conservation of coastal watersheds in changing environments	LFSM	43.5	239.9	283.4
Russian Federation	UNEP	ARCTIC conserving biodiversity in the changing Arctic <sup>d</sup>	LF	6.2	14.2	20.5
Russian Federation	UNEP	ARCTIC improvement of environmental governance and knowledge management for SAP-Arctic implementation <sup>d</sup>	TT, EE	2.4	9.9	12.2
Russian Federation	WB	ARCTIC environment project (financial mechanism for environmental rehabilitation in Arctic) <sup>d</sup>	EE, RE	6.0	230.0	236.0
Thailand	WB	GMS-FBP strengthening capacity and incentives for wildlife conservation in the Western Forest Complex <sup>d</sup>	LFSM	8.0	29.4	37.4
Turkey	FAO	Sustainable land management and climate-friendly agriculture	TT, LF	6.3	21.3	27.6
Uganda	UNDP	Addressing barriers to the adoption of improved charcoal production technologies and sustainable land management practices through an integrated approach	RE, LFSM	3.9	7.6	11.5

Country	Agency	Title	Type <sup>a</sup>	GEF Amount <sup>b</sup> (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
Ukraine	UNEP	Conserving, enhancing and managing carbon stocks and biodiversity, while promoting sustainable development in the Chernobyl exclusion zone through the establishment of a research and environmental protection centre and protected area	LF	5.5	15.0	20.5
Uzbekistan	WB	Sustainable agriculture and climate change mitigation project	TT, EE, RE	14.0	75.0	89.0
Vietnam	UNIDO	Implementation of eco-industrial park initiative for sustainable industrial zones in Vietnam	TT	3.9	14.2	18.0
Zambia	UNDP	Strengthening management effectiveness and generating multiple environmental benefits within and around protected areas in Zambia	RE, LFSM	14.6	44.8	59.4
Zimbabwe	WB	Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) environment management and conservation project	LFSM	6.4	23.2	29.6
		<b>Multi-focal Area Project Subtotal</b>		<b>299.8</b>	<b>1,332.9</b>	<b>1,632.6</b>
		<b>Total</b>		<b>546.6</b>	<b>3,932.1</b>	<b>4,478.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> EE: energy efficiency, RE: renewable energy, EA: enabling activities, TU: sustainable transport and urban systems, LF: land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), LFSM: LULUCF&SFM/REDD+, TT: demonstration, deployment and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies.  
<sup>b</sup> These amounts include all focal area contributions, including project preparation grants and agency fees. The total GEF amount includes \$255 million from other focal areas or trust funds, including SCCF.  
<sup>c</sup> Multi-trust fund project, including funding from SCCF.  
<sup>d</sup> Child project under the programs.

Table A1.2 List of Climate Change Mitigation Programs

Country	Agency	Title	Type <sup>a</sup>	GEF Amount <sup>b</sup> (\$ millions)	Co-financing (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
Regional (AFR)	WB	MENA — Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP) <sup>c,d</sup>	RE	22.9	226.2	249.1
Regional (AFR)	AfDB	LCB-NREE Lake Chad Basin regional program for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and energy efficiency <sup>c</sup>	RE	22.1	172.6	194.7
Regional (AFR)	AfDB	AfDB–PPP public-private partnership program	RE	21.6	240.0	261.6
Regional (Asia)	ADB/WB	GMS-FBP Greater Mekong sub-region forests and biodiversity program <sup>c,d</sup>	LFSM	21.9	131.9	153.8
Regional (Asia)	ADB	ASTUD Asian sustainable transport and urban development program	TU	14.7	988.0	1,002.7
Regional (LAC)	IDB	IDB-PPP MIF public-private partnership program <sup>c</sup>	EE, RE	16.2	266.3	282.5
Russian Federation	UNEP/ EBRD, UNDP, WB	ARCTIC GEF-Russian Federation partnership on sustainable environmental management in the Arctic under a rapidly changing climate (Arctic Agenda 2020) <sup>c</sup>	TT, EE, RE, LF	27.7	310.3	338.0
		<b>Total</b>		<b>147.1</b>	<b>2,335.2</b>	<b>2,482.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> EE: energy efficiency, RE: renewable energy, TU: sustainable transport and urban systems, LF: land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), LFSM: LULUCF&SFM/REDD+, TT: demonstration, deployment and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies.  
<sup>b</sup> These amounts represent GEF funding at Work Program inclusion.  
<sup>c</sup> Multi-focal area program.  
<sup>d</sup> Multi-trust fund program, including funding from SCCF.





# CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROGRAMME



CLIMATE CHANGE  
ADAPTATION

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IS AN ISSUE OF GLOBAL CONCERN. ADAPTATION TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IS THEREFORE NOT ONLY URGENT, BUT ALSO INDISPENSABLE IF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE WORLD’S POOR ARE TO BE MET, AND IF PAST DEVELOPMENT GAINS ARE TO BE SAFEGUARDED. THROUGH THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF) AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF), AS WELL AS THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY ON ADAPTATION (SPA), THE GEF ADAPTATION PROGRAMME HAS PIONEERED A GLOBAL PORTFOLIO OF CONCRETE ADAPTATION PROJECTS.

The GEF Adaptation Programme has seen considerable growth during the reporting period, with respect to both full-sized projects (FSPs) and mid-sized projects (MSPs). During fiscal year 2012, the GEF CEO endorsed \$29.4 million in new investments through the LDCF (9 FSPs) and \$24.5 million (13 FSPs and 2 programmatic approaches) under the SCCF. Therefore, the total GEF, LDCF and SCCF allocations for adaptation during the reporting period was \$194.7 million, with an additional \$1.23 billion generated in co-financing from governments of recipient countries, GEF agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs and the private sector. During this period — together with the GEF Trust Fund — the

SCCF supported the regional multi-trust fund and multi-focal area *MENA-Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP)*; this program aims to enhance livelihoods in desert ecosystems in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Morocco through sustainable land management practices and biodiversity conservation. The tables below reflect this information, distributed by trust fund.

The SPA portfolio, now completed, consisted of 26 projects (17 FSP and 9 MSPs) amounting to \$48.3 million. The SPA initiative raised \$649 million in co-financing, and thus had a significant catalytic effect. Among their major achievements, the SPA projects under implementation promoted adaptation technology transfer (in 55% of projects); trained local staff and decision makers; and implemented successful community-based adaptation pilots in over 10 countries.

Since inception, the LDCF and SCCF have supported 73 and 47 projects

respectively, with financing of \$328.7 million and \$162.2 million. At the end of the reporting period, the LDCF and SCCF had provided more than \$490.9 million in support of adaptation projects in, including enabling activities. For fiscal year 2012 alone, the number of approved projects in the LDCF portfolio increased by 275%, while the SCCF experienced an increase of 145%. The LDCF and SCCF projects have been instrumental in implementing adaptation on the ground and integrating climate resilience into vulnerable development sectors.

Some examples of projects approved during the year are highlighted below:

***Regional Program: MENA-Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP) (World Bank) — SCCF/GTF***  
MENA, a region where development has lagged due to high poverty rates, is home to two of the world’s largest deserts — the Sahara (4.6 million km²) and the Arabian (2.3 million km²). The region is also experiencing historic changes in the face of the Arab Spring. At the same time, populations possess valuable local knowledge and practices that are adapted to an arid environment. Therefore, there is a call within countries in the region to focus on sustainable and inclusive growth,

THE SPA PORTFOLIO,  
NOW COMPLETED,  
CONSISTED OF  
26 PROJECTS  
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TO \$48.3 MILLION.

particularly in desert areas where vulnerable populations are often located. This program, which draws on GEF resources under the GEF Trust Fund and SCCF, is designed to respond to these challenges by supporting knowledge generation and pilot activities that promote environmentally and social sustainable development in four MENA countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Morocco) with varying production landscapes.

LDCF (FY 2012)	GEF Grant (\$ millions)	Co-Financing (\$ millions)	Total Number of Projects	MSP	FSP	Programmatic Approach
Projects Approved	\$142.0	\$650.4	26	1	27	-
CEO Endorsements	\$29.4	\$148.1	9	-	9	-

SCCF (FY 2012)	GEF Grant (\$ millions)	Co-Financing (\$ millions)	Total Number of Projects	MSP	FSP	Programmatic Approach
Projects Approved	\$47.92	\$566.6	15	-	13	2
CEO Endorsements	\$24.5	\$264.9	8	-	8	-





The program will finance the piloting of adaptation measures and associated advisory services based on both traditional knowledge and new technologies, and will thus support ongoing national baseline initiatives to incorporate climate change adaptation into development planning. The individual country projects under the program will build on investments in different production sectors, from ecotourism to agriculture to livestock management, and on improving the sustainability of these investments through an integrated ecosystem management approach. Emphasis is placed on participatory approaches, capacity

building and on harnessing valuable local knowledge.

The program is responsive to GEF strategies and priorities under the Biodiversity (conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in targeted oases, rangelands and agricultural systems), Land Degradation (adaptive management practices and ecosystem rehabilitation through knowledge enhancement and enabling activities within key pockets of degradation) and Climate Change Mitigation (piloting of renewable energy alternatives to traditional approaches at the household level) focal areas.

***Colombia: Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza–Sumapaz–Guerrero (IFAD) — LDCF***

The ecosystems of the Chingaza–Sumapaz–Guerrero corridor ecosystems and wetlands are the main drinking water source to the Bogota metropolitan area and its adjoining rural communities. Scientific evidence shows the natural water regulation function of these ecosystems is expected to be seriously affected by climate change, which will reduce the capacity of the ecosystems to maintain a regulated water cycle and water storage capacity. This vulnerability has

also been documented in Colombia’s Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The LDCF project aims to strengthen the hydrological buffering and regulation capacity of the upper watershed of Chingaza–Sumapaz–Guerrero, and will contribute towards the establishment of sustainable water and sanitation systems for rural and urban residents of the Bogota metropolitan area. While existing baseline activities led by the Bogota Water Utility Company and the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (MEHTD) are already working to restore wetlands in the Chingaza–Sumapaz–Guerrero corridor, and improve water supply and sanitation services for communities, the LDCF project will support adaptation measures that will be key in establishing systems that are sustainable.

The project will also train communities on sustainable land management, through the deployment of various adaption measures, as well as strengthening institutional capacity to incorporate adaptation measures into land use and watershed management plans, at sub-national and local levels.

***Zambia: Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa for Climate-resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change (UNDP) — LDCF***

Water is a scarce resource in Zambia and its availability both for agriculture and domestic consumption is impacted severely by drought, which is expected to worsen with climate change. The lack of meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations in Zambia has meant the country is unable to adequately monitor weather patterns in the most vulnerable regions. For example, drought conditions are not monitored for important agricultural lands, intense rainfall is not monitored in areas prone to landslides and flooding, and rapid rises in rivers as a precursor to flooding goes unnoticed.

The LDCF project, implemented by UNDP, will support climate-resilient development and adaptation by strengthening weather and climate monitoring and early-warning systems in Zambia. Responding to the country’s National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the project will strengthen early-warning systems to improve services to preparedness and adaptation to climate change. The project is closely aligned with Zambia’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), providing essential information and decision-support services to enable sustainable and resilient development in key sectors of the economy, notably agriculture, transportation and energy.

The project will be structured around two broad components: (i) investments in weather and climate monitoring infrastructure, including hydrological and meteorological monitoring stations, radar for monitoring severe weather, upper-air monitoring stations for regional forecasts and satellite monitoring equipment; and (ii) measures to integrate climate information into development plans and early warning systems.

It will also build on baseline initiatives associated with hydro-meteorological services and disaster risk management, financed and implemented by the UN and the governments of Denmark, Finland and Zambia. By addressing gaps and vulnerabilities in the baseline initiatives, the project will develop more accurate, more comprehensive and more effective systems for monitoring, communicating and applying weather and climate information for early warning, as well as for medium- and long-term development planning in Zambia.

**THE LDCF PROJECT WILL SUPPORT ADAPTATION MEASURES THAT WILL BE KEY IN ESTABLISHING SYSTEMS THAT ARE SUSTAINABLE.**





# BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



BIODIVERSITY  
IS UNDER HEAVY THREAT AND  
ITS LOSS IS CONSIDERED  
ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL  
CHALLENGES TO HUMANKIND.

OVERVIEW

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, OR BIODIVERSITY, IS DEFINED AS “THE VARIABILITY AMONG LIVING ORGANISMS FROM ALL SOURCES INCLUDING, INTER ALIA, TERRESTRIAL, MARINE AND OTHER AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS AND THE ECOLOGICAL COMPLEXES OF WHICH THEY ARE PART; THIS INCLUDES DIVERSITY WITHIN SPECIES, BETWEEN SPECIES AND OF ECOSYSTEMS.”<sup>1</sup>

As such, biodiversity is life itself, but it also supports all life on the planet, and its functions are responsible for maintaining the ecosystem processes that provide food, water and materials to human societies.

Biodiversity is under heavy threat and its loss is considered one of the most critical challenges to humankind. The GEF’s strategy to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity responds to the key drivers of biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystem goods and services: habitat change, overexploitation and invasive alien species, as well as indirect drivers of change including environmental governance, institutions and legal frameworks, science and technology, and cultural and religious values.

The goal of the GEF-5 biodiversity strategy is the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance

of the ecosystem goods and services that biodiversity provides to society. To achieve this goal, the GEF-5 strategy encompasses five objectives:

- Improve the sustainability of protected area systems;
- Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/ seascapes and sectors;
- Build capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
- Build capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; and
- Integrate obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into national planning processes through enabling activities.

Two projects are highlighted in this year’s annual report; one demonstrates the effective combination of old and new approaches to ensure sustainable finance for protected area systems, while another provides an example of how payment for ecosystem services (PES) can serve as an incentive to change land-use practices to benefit biodiversity.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF  
PROTECTED AREA SYSTEMS

The completed GEF project, Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation Capacity in the Forest

Protected Area System of Rwanda (GEF: \$5.45M, co-finance: \$7.98M), was implemented by UNDP. The project increased financial resources to help ensure the long-term effective management of the Volcanoes National Park (VNP) — a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves covering 16,000 ha — and Nyungwe National Park (NNP), which covers 101,900 ha. These two protected areas (PAs) are recognized sites of global importance for their biodiversity and emblematic species like the mountain gorillas in VNP (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) in VNP and chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) in NNP. These forests and primates are primary sources of tourism revenue and ecological services, including watershed protection. NNP provides 60% of

the country’s water supply and is the source of the Nile River. Despite their importance and visibility, the forests protected by these parks remain under threat by increasing human population pressures in the adjacent landscapes.

This project supported protected area management at three levels. At the central government level, it helped prepare the draft Wildlife Act of 2009 and Biodiversity Policy of 2011, as well as



1 Convention on Biological Diversity.



to strengthen systemic capacities of the PA system. At the local level, the project improved planning and implemented co-management approaches within the PAs to benefit local populations and exploit win-win opportunities for conservation and local development. Finally, it improved understanding of biodiversity values through applied research, monitoring and evaluation.

The project was very successful in achieving its objectives. As measured by the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), the effectiveness of protected area management increased in the Volcanoes National Park from 55 at project inception to 80 at closure. Similarly, in the Nyungwe National Park, the METT score increased from 54 to 75 in the same period. These scores represent 89% and 83% of the

total score possible, respectively, and indicate a highly functioning protected area, a significant accomplishment in any circumstances. In addition, and directly related to the management effectiveness achievements noted above, the project significantly improved the financial sustainability of the two protected areas. Two main sources of revenue increased during the life of the project (2006 to 2011): Eco-tourism (from \$4.9 million to \$11.3 million and government contributions (\$416,000 to \$497,000).

The impact of the project on biodiversity status in the parks was measured through assessments of the population size of key species, as well as impact indicators. Between 2005 and 2010, the number of gorillas in the Volcanoes National Park increased from 380 to 480 due to reduced threats from local communities.

The 2010 Virunga Massif mountain gorilla census was conducted by the protected area authorities of the bordering three countries of the Virunga Massif (DRC, Uganda and Rwanda)

through the Greater Virunga Trans boundary Collaboration. At the national level, the number of new gorillas in Rwanda's habituated groups increased annually between 2008 and 2012 by the following counts: 20, 19, 15, 22 and 20. In the Nyungwe National Park, poaching of chimpanzees was reduced from 189 to 27 between 2007 and 2011.

The long-term conservation of these two national parks requires a balance between conservation and economic goals. Although no co-management projects in the buffer zones of the parks were developed, 11 local enterprises were established as a result of the project. These enterprises should have a positive impact on the stability of the protected areas, by reducing potential conflicts between local economic development and the parks themselves.

**PAYMENT FOR MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES: WATER, CARBON AND BIODIVERSITY**

A completed World Bank project, *Mexico Environmental Services Project* (GEF: \$15.35 million, co-finance: \$166.79 million), strengthened and expanded two national payment for environmental services (PES) programs in Mexico: The Payments for Hydrological Environmental Services Program (PSAH) system focuses mostly on hydrological services, while the Program to Develop Environmental Services Markets for Carbon Capture and Biodiversity and to Establish and Improve Agroforestry Systems (CABSA)



seeks to provide incentive payments for carbon capture and biodiversity conservation. The GEF project aimed to conserve the ability of mountain forest ecosystems to provide several environmental services — watershed services, carbon and biodiversity.

The key outcomes and outputs of the project were: (i) strengthening the capacity of CONAFOR (the National Forestry Commission), community associations and NGOs to increase flexibility and improve efficiency of ecosystem service provision to support long-term development of the PSAH program in Mexico; (ii) establishing and securing sustainable long-term financing mechanisms; (iii) establishing legal, institutional and financial arrangements to pilot market-based mechanisms for PES; (iv) documenting links between land-use changes and water services improvements and biodiversity conservation; and (v) defining good practices to replicate,

**THE PROJECT SUPPORTED SPECIES AND HABITAT CONSERVATION ON 644,600 HA OF LAND UNDER THE NATIONAL PES PROGRAM, COMPARED TO AN ORIGINAL TARGET OF 84,500 HA.**

scale-up and sustain market-based PES programs.

The project supported species and habitat conservation on 644,600 ha of land under the national PES program, compared to an original target of 84,500 ha. In addition, 2.5 million additional ha of land have been brought under PES contracts, compared to an original target of 500,000 ha in additional land. In terms of replication, compared to an original target of establishing 2 local mechanisms covering 5,000 ha with \$197,500 in payments, 30 contractual arrangements have been set up, paying \$4.3 million per year and covering 122,500 ha. Finally, an endowment fund was established in CONAFOR with \$21.5 million, which will ensure sustainability and continued payments for the provision of biodiversity services. Hence, the project demonstrated how, through incentives, PES can finance the provision of biodiversity benefits within and outside of protected areas.







# CHEMICALS



THE GEF HAS FOCUSED ON INVESTMENT PROJECTS TO IMPLEMENT COUNTRY NIPs AND SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE POPs.

OVERVIEW

IN FISCAL YEAR 2012, 30 NEW PROJECTS WERE APPROVED IN THE CHEMICALS FOCAL AREA FOR A TOTAL OF \$125.3 MILLION, COMPLEMENTED BY \$697.7 MILLION IN CO-FINANCING FROM PROJECT PARTNERS. THESE COMPRISED 21 FULL-SIZED PROJECTS (FSPS), 3 MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS (MSPS) AND 6 ENABLING ACTIVITIES (EAS), INCLUDING 1 DIRECT ACCESS EA. ONE OF THE NEWLY APPROVED INITIATIVES IS AN OZONE PROJECT, WHILE THE REST ARE PERSISTANT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs) PROJECTS.

During the same reporting period, the CEO endorsed four projects with a GEF resource allocation of \$28.9 million and an additional \$104.4 million in co-financing: three are POPs projects, while the fourth is an ozone project in the Russian Federation. Table 5 shows the details of these projects.

During GEF-3 and GEF-4, enabling activities for National Implementation Plans (NIPs) helped developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs) build the foundation to implement GEF projects. Since the beginning of GEF-5 (2010-2014), the GEF has focused on investment projects to implement country NIPs and significantly reduce POPs.

The approved projects in fiscal year 2012 represent a comprehensive coverage of Convention priority areas. They include obsolete POPs, pesticides disposal and management, unintentional POPs emission reduction, PCB disposal and management, introduction of best available techniques (BAT), best environmental practices (BEP) and DDT alternatives. One ozone project was approved in Azerbaijan to support the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Additionally, three MSPs

were approved to reduce mercury use in artisanal gold mining and mercury emissions in zinc smelting operations, as well as to address products and waste containing mercury.

In response to the addition of nine new POPs to the Stockholm Convention during 2010-2014, the Chemicals Focal Area has allocated up to \$250,000 for eligible countries to amend their plans. During this reporting period, six countries were granted funds to update their NIPs, including Kenya, which will directly access NIP funding from the GEF, bypassing an implementing agency.

All five GEF agencies working on chemicals projects — UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, the World Bank and FAO — accessed GEF funding for newly approved

projects. All but UNDP also accessed funding for CEO-endorsed projects.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CHEMICALS ALLOCATION

To date, the GEF has allocated \$729.8 million for the phase-out of POPs and ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) in developing countries and CEITs with an additional \$1.7 billion leveraged in co-financing, bringing the total value of the portfolio to almost \$2.5 billion.



TABLE 4  
Newly Approved Projects for the Chemicals Cluster During the Reporting Period

PMIS	Agency	Region/ Country	Project Title	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Approval Date
4446	UNIDO	Indonesia	Introduction of an environmentally sound management and disposal system for PCB wastes and PCB-contaminated equipment in Indonesia	6,000,000	24,000,000	29-Feb-12
4534	UNIDO	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Enabling activities to facilitate early action on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs	258,020	50,000	14-Mar-12
4602	UNIDO	Azerbaijan	Initiation of the HCFCs phase-out and promotion of HFCs-free energy efficient refrigeration and air-conditioning systems	2,620,000	6,550,000	07-Jun-12
4612	UNIDO/ UNEP	India	Development and promotion of non-POPs alternatives to DDT	10,000,000	40,000,000	29-Feb-12
4617	World Bank	China	Municipal solid waste management	12,000,000	48,004,000	09-Nov-11
4641	FAO	Cameroon	Disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening sound pesticide management	1,710,000	7,548,000	29-Feb-12



PMIS	Agency	Region/ Country	Project Title	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Approval Date
4668	UNEP	Regional (Africa)	Demonstration of effectiveness of diversified, environmentally sound and sustainable interventions, and strengthening national capacity for innovative implementation of integrated vector management (IVM) for disease prevention and control in the WHO AFRO region	15,491,700	118,720,000	07-Jun-12
4740	FAO	Regional (Africa)	Disposal of obsolete pesticides including POPs and strengthening pesticide management in the permanent interstate Committee for Drought Control In The Sahel (CILSS) Member States	7,450,000	40,040,000	29-Feb-12
4783	UNIDO	Macedonia	Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	155,000	423,000	28-Feb-12
4816	UNIDO	China	Reduction of mercury emissions and promotion of sound chemical management in zinc smelting operations	990,000	4,000,000	23-Feb-12
4915	UNIDO	Russian Federation	Environmentally sound management and final disposal of PCBs at the Russian Railroad Network and other PCB owners	7,400,000	34,200,000	07-Jun-12
4919	UNIDO	Turkey	Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	225,000	386,000	09-May-12
4417	UNDP	Colombia	Development of national capacity for the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs	3,400,000	13,598,781	09-Nov-11
4611	UNDP	Regional (Ghana, Madagascar, Rwanda, Tanzania)	Reducing UPOPs and mercury releases from the health sector in Africa	6,453,195	25,810,000	07-Jun-12
4737	UNDP	Armenia	Elimination of obsolete pesticide stockpiles and addressing POPs-contaminated sites within a sound chemicals management framework	4,700,000	19,417,240	07-Jun-12
4756	FAO	Benin	Disposal of POPs and obsolete pesticides and strengthening life-cycle management of pesticides	1,830,000	10,031,000	29-Feb-12
4782	UNIDO	Lao PDR	Strengthening POPs management capacities and demonstration of PCB destruction at the energy sector	1,400,000	5,600,000	07-Jun-12
4998	UNDP	Uruguay	Environmentally sound life-cycle management of mercury-containing products and their wastes	700,000	2,595,700	14-Jun-12
4614	World Bank	Vietnam	Hospital waste management support project	7,000,000	150,000,000	09-Nov-11
4569	UNIDO	Regional (Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal)	Improve the health and environment of artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) communities by reducing mercury emissions and promoting sound chemical management	990,000	2,450,000	16-Aug-11
4477	UNDP	Pakistan	Comprehensive reduction and elimination of persistent organic pollutants in Pakistan	5,150,000	20,060,000	29-Feb-12
4508	UNIDO	Algeria	Environmentally sound management of POPs and destruction of PCB wastes	6,300,000	19,550,000	09-Nov-11
4596	Direct Access	Kenya	Kenya NIP Update: Reviewing and updating the National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention	172,667	34,000	14-Mar-12
4738	FAO	Morocco	Disposal of obsolete pesticides including POPs and implementation of Pesticides Management Programme	3,500,000	25,730,000	29-Feb-12

PMIS	Agency	Region/ Country	Project Title	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Approval Date
4838	UNDP	Vietnam	Updating Vietnam National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	225,000	160,000	27-Apr-12
4442	UNDP	Kazakhstan	NIP Update, Integration of POPs into national planning and promoting sound healthcare waste management in Kazakhstan	3,400,000	16,011,000	29-Feb-12
4485	UNDP	Costa Rica	Integrated PCB Management in Costa Rica	1,930,000	7,740,000	09-Nov-11
4741	UNDP	Ecuador	Integrated and environmentally sound PCB management in Ecuador	2,000,000	7,800,000	07-Jun-12
4862	UNDP	China	Reduction of POPs and PTS release by environmentally sound management throughout the life-cycle of electrical and electronic equipment and associated wastes in China	11,650,000	47,000,000	07-Jun-12
4917	UNIDO	Philippines	Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	225,000	225,000	18-May-12
Total Project Amount			823,059,303	125,325,582	697,733,721	

Table 5  
CEO-Endorsed Projects for the Chemicals Cluster During the Reporting Period

PMIS	Agency	Region/ Country	Project Title	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Endorsement Date
3803	UNIDO	India	Environmentally sound management of medical wastes in India	10,000,000	30,444,000	21-Sep-11
3985	FAO	Botswana	Demonstration project for decontamination of POPs-contaminated soils using non-thermal treatment methods	1,363,000	2,340,500	17-Oct-11
4387	UNIDO	Russian Federation	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) in the Russian Federation	2,550,000	5,600,000	15-Nov-11
4441	World Bank	China	Dioxins reductions from the pulp and paper industry in China	15,000,000	66,000,000	23-Feb-12
Total Project Amount			133,297,500	28,913,000	104,384,500	

Table 6  
GEF Chemicals Funding Since Inception

	GEF Amount	Co-financing
Ozone	184,897,751	209,030,036
FSP	180,505,305	207,710,694
MSP	4,392,446	1,319,342
POPs	544,865,014	1,468,121,784
EA	59,679,435	14,633,985
FSP	454,387,779	1,401,861,606
MSP	30,797,800	51,626,193
Grand Total	729,762,765	1,677,151,820





# LAND DEGRADATION



THE TOTAL GEF AMOUNT PROGRAMMED IN RELATION TO THIS FOCAL AREA MANDATE WAS **\$343 MILLION** FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

OVERVIEW

DURING FISCAL YEAR 2012, THERE WERE 22 STAND-ALONE AND 38 MULTI-FOCAL AREA PROJECTS FINANCED WITH RESOURCES FROM THE LAND DEGRADATION FOCAL AREA, WHICH AMOUNTED TO \$123.96<sup>2</sup> MILLION, LEVERAGING \$1.71 BILLION IN CO-FINANCING FROM GEF AGENCIES, GOVERNMENTS, BILATERAL DONORS AND A HOST OF OTHER PARTNERS.

Twelve stand-alone projects were enabling activities (EA) under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) — the first time that eligible countries are financing such activities with resources from this focal area. The multi-focal area projects also used \$160.48 million from the Biodiversity Focal Area; \$90.98 million from Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area; \$18.74 million from the International Waters Focal Area; and \$38.47 million from the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)/REDD+ incentive mechanism. This brings the total GEF amount programmed in relation to this focal area mandate to \$343 million for the fiscal year.

2 This amount includes a total of \$15.70 million agency fees

FOCAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

In accordance with Land Degradation Focal Area goals, resources were programmed to advance sustainable land management (SLM) in production systems — agriculture, rangelands and forest landscapes. The cohort of approved projects largely focused on mixed land-use systems and forest landscapes, with only a few targeting agricultural and rangeland systems (Table 7). Investing in mixed land-use systems enables countries to implement integrated landscape approaches at scale, with potential to generate multiple global environmental and socio-economic benefits. In the case of forest landscapes, countries for the most part leveraged the SFM/REDD+ incentive funds to integrate options for improved conservation of forests in order to generate carbon and livelihood benefits.

In terms of focal area priorities, the programming trends show strong contributions to reducing pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape (Objective 3) and generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people (Objective 2). Geographically, Asia and Africa regions accounted for a majority of single country projects using focal area resources during the year (Table 8). The highest use of land degradation resources by countries was through global projects, which included two full-sized projects for a fifth phase of the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme.

Highlights and Trends

The fiscal year 2012 cohort includes several innovative approaches to combating land degradation in production systems across a wide range of ecosystems, from desert to mountains. One noteworthy example is the Middle East and North Africa Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP), which is designed as a multi-focal area (Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation) and multi-trust fund (GEF and the Special Climate Change Fund)

to address challenges and opportunities for safeguarding ecosystem services in the deserts (see highlights below). Projects in Angola, Botswana, Mongolia and in the transboundary area between Mongolia and the Russian Federation were designed to enhance ecosystem services and livelihoods in rangelands and pastoral systems. Projects in Ecuador, Guatemala, Turkey and Uzbekistan specifically seek to integrate climate change priorities in agricultural systems through SLM. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Namibia and Rwanda, projects will help enhance ecosystem goods and services from forest landscapes. The integrated approach to mixed land-uses was based particularly on watersheds, such as in projects from Burundi, Cambodia, El Salvador and Mexico. The following paragraphs highlight some of the projects that demonstrate these trends.

Table 7. Programming of LDFA Resources by Production Systems (2011–2012)

(Note: The LDFA stand-alone projects exclude enabling activities)

Production System	LDFA Stand-Alone Projects		Multi-Focal Areas Projects with LDFA Resources		Total	
	# of Projects	Amount	# of Projects	Amount	# of Projects	Amount
Agriculture	1	4,435,500	4	25,276,000	5	29,711,500
Forest Landscapes	1	4,446,000	10	56,309,970	11	60,755,970
Rangeland	2	6,329,136	2	9,302,681	4	15,631,817
Mixed Land Use	6	15,128,244	22	221,779,726	28	240,331,217
Total	10	30,338,880	38	312,668,377	48	343,007,257



Table 8. Geographical Breakdown of LDFA Resources Programmed (2011–2012)

Region	# of Projects	LD Amount
Africa	13	24,300,319
Asia	18	26,529,541
ECA	9	12,629,003
Global	4	34,213,886
LAC	11	11,740,908
Regional	5	14,547,823
Total	60	123,961,480

**MENA — Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP)**

Desert ecosystems are major assets for sustainable development in the Middle East and North Africa region. But maintaining the capacity of desert ecosystems to provide goods, services and livelihoods in an integrated manner requires multi-scale engagement by countries in the region. This will underpin the long-term prospects of development in fragile deserts at local, national and regional levels. It is on this basis that countries in the region proposed a programmatic approach with the GEF and World Bank that will both support country-specific efforts and foster regional cooperation on the desert ecosystems. The *Middle East and North Africa Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP)* aims to help enhance livelihoods in desert ecosystems by harnessing their value in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner to optimize the flow of desert goods and services.

The program involves three North African countries (Algeria, Egypt and Morocco), along with Jordan in the Middle East, and draws on GEF resources from the Biodiversity, Land Degradation and Climate Change Mitigation focal areas amounting to \$21.2 million, with an additional \$226.2 million in co-financing. The Government of Algeria also leveraged resources from the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) to invest in new ways to help sustain and improve desert livelihoods and diversify economic activities. The program is composed of five projects with one project per country plus one regional umbrella. MENA-DELP is responsive to GEF strategies and priorities under the Biodiversity (conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in targeted oases, rangelands and agricultural systems), Land Degradation (adaptive management practices and ecosystem rehabilitation through knowledge enhancement and enabling activities within key pockets of degradation) and Climate Change Mitigation (piloting of renewable energy alternatives to traditional approaches at the household level) focal area strategies.

**Regional (Mongolia and Russian Federation): Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders**

Pastoral production in the Mongolian and Russian Federation region is an important economic activity for nomadic and semi-nomadic communities. About 60% of the rangeland is under some form of disturbance owing

to the unprecedented increase in the number of animals in the past decades — an increase that has disrupted the natural balance. Due to their high vulnerability, semi-arid and arid ecosystems are being degraded, leading to desertification. Because of the trans-boundary nature of the problem, the two governments jointly designed the proposed GEF project with resources from the Land Degradation (\$2.50 million) and Biodiversity (\$3.32 million) focal areas. The project aims at reducing pasture degradation, sustaining livelihoods of nomadic herder communities and conserving and enhancing the globally important biological diversity and traditional cultural values of rangelands in Russia and Mongolia.

The project is unique in addressing the nexus between sustainable land use management, biodiversity conservation and traditional cultural values. The project will cover more than 2.3 million ha of landscapes and directly involve and benefit 1,500 nomadic herders across both countries (500 in Mongolia and 1,000 in the Russian Federation). At the same time, an additional larger number of nomadic herders belonging to 15 different indigenous peoples will benefit from dissemination activities and improved ecosystem management. The current loss of traditional pasture lands upon which nomadic reindeer herders depend is leading to rapid loss of globally important landscapes and biodiversity. Consequently, it is envisaged that long-term preservation of the cultural and traditional values of nomadic herders will help conserve

globally important biodiversity in these vast and remote ecosystems. As a result, positive effects on the Snow Leopard, Mongolian Saiga, Siberian Ibex and other species in these ecosystems can be expected.

**Turkey: Sustainable land management and climate-friendly agriculture**

Agriculture plays an important role in both the social and economic sectors of Turkey, representing about 10% of GDP and 25% of employment. However, the agrarian base is shrinking due to several factors that include soil erosion, drought, climate change, industrialization and urbanization. Maintaining the productive capacity of the land requires an approach that adjusts and responds to these factors. With a GEF grant of \$5.7 million and an additional \$21.3 million in co-financing, the government and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) designed the proposed project to improve sustainability of agriculture and forest land-use

**THE PROJECT IS UNIQUE IN ADDRESSING THE NEXUS BETWEEN SUSTAINABLE LAND USE MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND TRADITIONAL CULTURAL VALUES.**





management in Turkey. GEF resources will help promote the diffusion and adoption of low-carbon technologies with win-win benefits in land degradation, climate change and biodiversity conservation, alongside increased farm profitability and forest productivity.

The project will be implemented in Central Anatolia, where arid and semi-arid conditions prevail. Most activities are focused on the Konya Closed Basin, encompassing a production landscape of agricultural lands, pastures, forests and sand dunes, as well as wetlands and water bodies. The basin also harbors important natural sites with high ecological value. The primary global environmental benefits to be generated are: rehabilitation of 20,000 ha of degraded forest lands with an annual sequestration target of 60,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq; conservation agriculture applied on 50,000 ha, avoiding emissions of 20,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year; improved rangeland management on 30,000 ha with a mitigation target of 90,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year; biodiversity conservation mainstreamed in 80,000 ha of production landscape, including the restoration of natural habitats essential for threatened biodiversity; and total indicative direct and indirect CO<sub>2</sub> benefits over 10 years of 1.82 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e, which translates to a cost of \$3.15/tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.

**Rwanda: Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)**  
About 20% of Rwanda is covered by forests. Though forest production contributes only about 2% to the GDP, forests represent an important ecological

and socio-economic resource for the country. Rwandan forests are, however, threatened due to pressure from biomass energy, agricultural and pastoral activities that constitute the backbone of the country’s economy. Recognizing this challenge, the government has embarked on an ambitious agenda to increase forest and tree cover in production systems nationally. To support this vision, the government designed this multi-trust fund project, combining resources from GEF focal areas (\$5.49 million) and the Least Developed Countries Fund, or LDCF (\$4.59 million), plus an additional \$53.53 million in co-financing. The project proposes a landscape approach to restore and safeguard critical landscapes in Rwanda that provide global environmental benefits and contribute to resilient livelihoods and economic development.

The project will secure multiple environmental services by addressing the following components: i) nation-wide,

multi-sectoral landscape restoration planning and institutional development; ii) demonstration of land and forest restoration and conservation at the priority landscapes; iii) and landscape-level restoration in support of greater adaptation and resilience of local communities to the effects of climate change. The LDCF resources will address key National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) priorities by supporting capacity building of local stakeholders; vulnerability assessments and investments in critically degraded areas; longer term adaptation measures to address the impacts of floods, landslides and extreme droughts; and adoption of more sustainable agricultural practices.



Table 9. List of Projects and Programs with LDFA Funding (2011–2012)

Country	Region	Agency	Project Title
Global (SGP)	Global	UNDP	5 <sup>th</sup> Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme
Guatemala	LAC	UNDP	Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits
Global <sup>3</sup> (SGP)	Global	UNDP	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme – Implementing the programme using STAR resources
Samoa	Asia	UNDP	Strengthening Multi-sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes
Brazil	LAC	UNDP	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil
Bhutan	Asia	World Bank	Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management
Turkey	ECA	FAO	Sustainable Land Management and Climate Friendly Agriculture
Kazakhstan	Asia	UNDP	Improving Sustainability of PA System in Desert Ecosystems through Promotion of Biodiversity-compatible Livelihoods in and Around PAs
Honduras	LAC	UNDP	Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes
Uzbekistan	Asia	UNDP	Reducing Pressures on Natural Resources from Competing Land Use in Non-irrigated Arid Mountain, Semi-desert and Desert Landscapes
El Salvador	LAC	FAO	Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds Located in the Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera
Regional (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco)	Regional	World Bank	MENA – Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP)
Malawi	Africa	World Bank	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project
Moldova	ECA	World Bank	Agriculture Competitiveness
Burundi	Africa	World Bank	Watershed Approach to Sustainable Coffee Production in Burundi
China	Asia	FAO	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Soda Saline-alkaline Wetlands Agro Pastoral Landscapes in the Western Area of the Jilin Province
China	Asia	ADB	Shaanxi Weinan Luyang Integrated Saline and Alkaline Land Management
Ukraine	ECA	UNEP	Conserving, Enhancing and Managing Carbon Stocks and Biodiversity while Promoting Sustainable Development in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone through the Establishment of a Research and Environmental Protection Centre and Protected Area
Zambia	Africa	UNDP	Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Generating Multiple Environmental Benefits within and around Protected Areas in Zambia
Uzbekistan	Asia	World Bank	Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation Project
Uganda	Africa	UNDP	Addressing Barriers to the Adoption of Improved Charcoal Production Technologies and Sustainable Land Management practices through an integrated approach
Zimbabwe	Africa	World Bank	Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Environment Management and Conservation Project
Lao PDR	Asia	World Bank	Strengthening Protection and Management Effectiveness for Wildlife and Protected Areas
Cambodia	Asia	ADB	GMS-FBP Collaborative Management for Watershed and Ecosystem Service Protection and Rehabilitation in the Cardamom Mountains, Upper Prek Thnot River Basin
Namibia	Africa	World Bank	Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project

3 Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Madagascar, Malaysia, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Turkey, Tanzania, South Africa



Country	Region	Agency	Project Title
Honduras (EA)	LAC	FAO	Alignment of National Action Programs with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and Reporting Process
India	Asia	GEFSEC	Enhancing capacity for alignment of National Action Programme to 10-year Strategy of UNCCD & for National Reporting to UNCCD
Seychelles	Africa	UNDP	Expansion and Strengthening of the Protected Area Subsystem of the Outer Islands of Seychelles and its Integration into the Broader Land and Seascape
Angola	Africa	FAO	Land Rehabilitation and Rangelands Management in Small Holders Agropastoral Production Systems in Southwestern Angola
Malaysia	Asia	UNDP	Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine Landscape (IC-CFS)
Mongolia	Asia	FAO	Securing Forest Ecosystems through Participatory Management and Benefit Sharing
Regional (Ecuador, Peru)	Regional	UNEP	Multiplying Environmental and Carbon Benefits in High Andean Ecosystems
Botswana	Africa	UNDP	Mainstreaming SLM in Rangeland Areas of Ngamiland District Productive Landscapes for Improved livelihoods
Pakistan	Asia	UNDP	Sustainable Land Management Programme to Combat Desertification in Pakistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Asia	FAO	Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources under Climate Change Conditions
Regional (Mongolia, Russian Federation)	Regional	UNEP	Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders
Colombia	LAC	UNDP	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dry Ecosystems to Guarantee the Flow of Ecosystem Services and to Mitigate the Processes of Deforestation and Desertification
Ecuador	LAC	FAO	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Forests, Soil and Water to Achieve the Good Living (Buen Vivir / Sumac Kasay) in the Napo Province
Albania	ECA	World Bank	Environmental Services Project
Bosnia-Herzegovina	ECA	World Bank	Sustainable Forest and Abandoned Land Management
Mexico	LAC	World Bank	Conservation of Coastal Watersheds in Changing Environments
Global	Global	UNEP	A Global Initiative on Landscapes for People, Food and Nature
Bhutan (EA)	Asia	GEFSEC	NAP Alignment and Report Preparation
Kyrgyz Republic (EA)	Asia	GEFSEC	Support to UNCCD NAP Alignment and Reporting Processes
Global <sup>4</sup> (EA)	Global	UNEP	Support to GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD

4     Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Congo DR, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Lao PDR, Liberia, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Paraguay, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu

Country	Region	Agency	Project Title
Namibia	Africa	UNDP	Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands
Afghanistan	Asia	UNDP	Establishing Integrated Models for Protected Areas and their Co-management
Paraguay	LAC	UNDP	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Production Practices in all Bioregions and Biomes
Jordan (EA)	Asia	GEFSEC	Alignment of National Action Programs with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and reporting process, as per obligations to the UNCCD
Regional <sup>5</sup>	Regional	UNEP/ UNDP	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS
Chile	LAC	UNDP	Supporting Civil Society and Community Initiatives to Generate Global Environmental Benefits using Grants and Micro Loans in the Mediterranean Ecoregion
Rwanda	Africa	World Bank	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)
Regional (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone)	Regional	AfDB	Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project
Cote d'Ivoire	Africa	UNEP	Integrated Management of Protected Areas in Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa
Armenia (EA)	ECA	GEFSEC	Harmonization of National Action Plan to combat desertification in Armenia and Preparation of National Report
Georgia (EA)	ECA	UNEP	Alignment of National Action Program and Preparation of the Second Leg of the Fourth Reporting and Review process
Lesotho (EA)	ECA	FAO	Alignment of Lesotho's National Action Plan with UNCCD
Uruguay (EA)	LAC	FAO	Alignment of National Action Programs with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and Reporting Process
Bangladesh (EA)	Asia	GEFSEC	Revision and Alignment of NAP with UNCCD 10-year Strategic Plan and Framework
Albania (EA)	ECA	GEFSEC	Land Degradation Enabling Activities

5     Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines





# INTERNATIONAL WATERS



THE COUNCIL FOR  
**INTERNATIONAL WATERS**  
PROJECTS APPROVED AN  
ALLOCATION OF \$52.41  
MILLION, WHICH WAS  
SUPPLEMENTED BY \$278.73  
MILLION IN CO-FINANCING  
FROM PARTNERS.

OVERVIEW

BETWEEN JULY 1, 2011 AND JUNE 30, 2012, THE GEF COUNCIL APPROVED 6 NEW PROJECTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL WATERS FOCAL AREA AND 15 MULTI-FOCAL PROJECTS WITH INTERNATIONAL WATERS COMPONENTS. THE COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS APPROVED AN ALLOCATION OF \$52.41 MILLION, WHICH WAS SUPPLEMENTED BY \$278.73 MILLION IN CO-FINANCING FROM PARTNERS SUCH AS THE PRIVATE SECTOR, RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, GEF AGENCIES AND BILATERAL AGENCIES.

NOTABLE INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS

The GEF Council approved four especially notable international waters projects – two at the global level and one each for Africa and European regions.

The first global project, implemented by GEF-UNEP, concerns the importance of carbon storage and ecosystem services provided by coastal ecosystems. Marine organisms capture 55% of the atmospheric carbon captured by all living organisms; of this, between 50-71% is captured by so-called blue forests such as mangroves, salt marshes, seagrasses

and seaweed. Despite the importance of these ecosystems, there are no standardized and internationally-recognized methodologies for carbon accounting and ecosystem services valuation. This project will contribute towards formulating such systems, providing the needed information for the focal area to estimate carbon, as well as monetary benefits of goods and services in future coastal projects.

The second global project, also managed by GEF-UNEP, looks at transboundary water assessment, and some of the major constraints to the effective management of transboundary waters; these constraints include lack of a systematic, periodic

assessment of changing conditions, and their subsequent impacts on human wellbeing. By understanding transboundary water systems and ranking physical threats across the same type of water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, large marine ecosystems and oceans), the project seeks to raise the profile of transboundary waters cooperation in global discussions.

Through the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in Africa, the GEF-World Bank partnership is helping develop, adopt and implement governance reforms to support environmentally, economically and socially sustainable marine fisheries. Specifically, the partnership supports management and policy/legal reforms to help the continent achieve fisheries targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In another programmatic approach, the GEF-UNDP European region project falls under the ARCTIC GEF-Russian Federation Partnership on Sustainable Environmental Management in the Arctic under a Rapidly Changing Climate (Arctic Agenda 2020). The project organizes a national and bilateral partnership of all stakeholders, decision makers and scientists towards ecosystem-based and adaptive management of the Barents Sea LME. This approach will help promote full transparency, coordination and cooperation with the international community. It will also help avoid reduced ecosystem productivity and resilience that could lead to food insecurity, regional instability and increased poverty for indigenous and coastal communities.





NOTABLE MULTI-FOCAL  
INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS

There are three notable multi-focal area projects with a combination of funding from International Waters, Biodiversity, Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management focal areas.

Taking a programmatic approach, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is addressing the threats and barriers to sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) through four mutually-reinforcing projects. As an indication of the scale of the challenge, tuna fisheries in ABNJ cover approximately 177 million

km<sup>3</sup>, representing over 35% of the earth's surface.

The second multi-focal area programmatic approach, implemented through the World Bank, will scale-up partnership investments for the sustainable development of LME of East Asia and their coasts. The East Asian Seas are a major economic resource for fishery and aquaculture products, and a major natural heritage and biodiversity resource for people around the world. The region harbors a significant share of the world's coral reefs and mangroves, while also producing about 40% of the world's fish catch and more than 80% of global aquaculture. This program will reduce pollution and promote sustainable marine fisheries, integrated coastal management (ICM) and ecosystem-based management in large marine and coastal ecosystems of East Asia and the Pacific, improving livelihoods of local populations in the process.



ENDORSEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL  
WATERS PROJECTS

Among the international waters projects endorsed by the GEF CEO during fiscal year 2012, one particularly stands out. The Huai River Basin Marine Pollution Reduction project is part of the World Bank-GEF Strategic Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Control in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia. Known as the IF, this fund was approved by the GEF in 2005 to finance innovative demonstration projects in pollution control. Compliant with the IF, the proposed project intends to demonstrate innovative and cost-effective solutions to reduce discharge of land-based pollution to, and minimize adverse impact of nutrients and pollution on, the Bohai Sea. In so doing, it hopes to catalyze further investments for nutrient and pollution reduction to international waters so the projects can be replicated in Shandong province, Huai River Basin, China, and through other countries in the region under the support of the IF and the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia.

BACKGROUND ON  
INTERNATIONAL WATERS

The world's oceans, lakes, rivers and groundwater systems know no borders. In fact, 70% of the earth's surface is covered by oceans, while 60% of land mass lies in cross-border surface and groundwater basins shared by two or



more nations. These precious water systems nourish ecosystems that support life, quench thirst, power industry and economies, and produce food for global trade and domestic use. Transboundary waters, however, are often mismanaged, leading to over-exploitation and pollution. Heightened tensions arise from conflicting and non-coordinated uses among states, which lead to degradation and depletion. Climatic variability only accelerates problems.

The different challenges are complex and range from conflicting uses of surface and groundwater, and loss of habitat and ship waste to over-harvesting of fisheries, pollution and adaptation to climatic fluctuations. In response, the GEF International Waters Focal Area plays a unique role in creating trust and confidence among states sharing transboundary surface, marine and groundwater systems. This first step is crucial for catalyzing collective management actions, thereby providing benefits for

community security, regional stability, the environment and community health.

At the end of fiscal year 2012, the GEF had cumulatively generated close to \$7.9 billion in assistance in the International Waters Focal Area, consisting of \$1.2 billion in GEF investments and more than \$6.7 billion in co-financing from GEF partners worldwide.





# RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT



THE SECRETARIAT MOVED FROM FOCUSING ON ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS (PIRS) TO **MORE TARGETED ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS** THAT HAVE GONE THROUGH A MID-TERM REVIEW OR ARE IN THEIR LAST YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION.

IN FISCAL YEAR 2012, THE GEF HAD 747 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IN 146 COUNTRIES THAT BEGAN IMPLEMENTATION ON OR BEFORE 30 JUNE 2011. OVER 90% WERE APPROVED IN GEF-3 AND GEF-4, WHILE 89% BEING IMPLEMENTED RECEIVED A MODERATELY SATISFACTORY OR BETTER DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE/ GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT RATING. THE MAJORITY OF PROJECTS WERE APPROVED IN GEF-4 (467), WITH 242 REMAINING FROM GEF-3 (32% OF THE ACTIVE PORTFOLIO) AND 23 FROM GEF-2 (3% OF THE ACTIVE PORTFOLIO). THERE ARE CURRENTLY 14 PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION FROM GEF-5.

The year under review was the second of implementing the GEF-5 results-based management (RBM) work plan, including the reform of the annual monitoring review (AMR) process. As part of this reform, the Secretariat moved from focusing on annual individual project implementation reports (PIRs) to more targeted analysis of projects that have gone through a mid-term review or are in their last year of implementation. The two-step approach to the AMR, along with a more standardized process for reporting on results, has been an important reform of the entire RBM system. The portfolio-level lessons learned are more targeted and substantive than in years past, and the ability of the GEF to report on

progress toward portfolio outcomes has improved.

Analysis this year focused on results and lessons learned from the cohort of projects under implementation in each GEF focal area. This was achieved through an analysis of documentation sent to the Secretariat by the agencies, including tracking tool data, PIRs, mid-term reviews (MTRs) and project completion reports or terminal evaluations (TEs). The portfolio-level lessons learned were more targeted and substantive than the previous fiscal year; analysis indicated an increasingly

catalytic role for the GEF in influencing policies, leveraging financing and scaling-up and mainstreaming best practices. The AMR can be found on the GEF website: [http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.44.05\\_Annual%20Monitoring%20Report,%20FY12,%20Part%20II.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.44.05_Annual%20Monitoring%20Report,%20FY12,%20Part%20II.pdf).

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

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







# NGO NETWORK



THE GEF-NGO NETWORK IS AN INDEPENDENT AUTONOMOUS NETWORK WITH NEARLY 500 MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS WITH EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE IN THE GEF’S AREAS OF WORK FROM ALL REGIONS AROUND THE WORLD.

THE GEF NGO NETWORK, ESTABLISHED IN 1995 TO LINK TOGETHER ACCREDITED CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOS) AND FACILITATE INPUT INTO GEF POLICY MAKING, WAS FURTHER STRENGTHENED IN FISCAL YEAR 2012. THE GEF-NGO NETWORK IS AN INDEPENDENT AUTONOMOUS NETWORK WITH NEARLY 500 MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS WITH EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE IN THE GEF’S AREAS OF WORK FROM ALL REGIONS AROUND THE WORLD. IT IS GOVERNED BY A COORDINATION COMMITTEE COMPRISING 16 REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS AND THREE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ FOCAL POINTS AND A CENTRAL FOCAL POINT. IT HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE GEF COUNCIL AND SECRETARIAT AS A KEY ENTITY IN THE GEF’S WORK.

GEF COUNCIL — CSO CONSULTATIONS

The Network continued to provide strategic input into GEF Council deliberations in fiscal year 2012. In collaboration with the GEF Secretariat, it organized civil society consultations with the GEF Council prior to its 41<sup>st</sup> meeting in November 2011 and its 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting in June 2012. Each meeting was attended by about 100 people. The GEF CEO participated in one-hour dialogue sessions in each meeting, enabling CSOs

to learn first-hand of key GEF initiatives and challenges. The November 2011 consultation focused on key issues related to environmental and social safeguard standards, engagement with the private sector and development of the GEF Policy on Indigenous Peoples. The meeting also reviewed longer-term financing requirements for implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Green Climate Fund, as well as for global action on chemicals.

At the consultation prior to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Council meeting in June 2012, the key issues related to the GEF Public Involvement Policy, as well as the GEF Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Rio+20 and the GEF Fifth Overall Performance Study. The meeting also discussed the study on financing needs for the CBD and the mercury Convention negotiations.

GEF REGIONAL MEETINGS AND EXPANDED CONSTITUENCY WORKSHOPS

Between July 2011 and June 2012, the Network regional focal points (RFPs) and members attended the Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECW) organized by the GEF Secretariat in Liberia, Solomon Islands, Uzbekistan, Kenya, Southern Africa, Burundi, Jordan, Albania, Panama and Argentina. During the workshops, the RFPs played an important role in facilitating

and organizing CSO side events to familiarize themselves with GEF and Network activities.

Prior to the ECW in Jordan in February 2012, the Network organized (with a separate grant from the NGO Voluntary Fund) a regional CSO consultation in Amman, Jordan for the North Africa and West Asia region on 13 and 14 February 2012, which was attended by 36 CSO representatives from 15 countries. The meeting discussed how to strengthen the engagement of CSOs in the development and implementation of GEF projects and programs in the region. A dialogue was also held with the GEF CEO.

INPUT INTO GEF POLICY MAKING

The Network continued to contribute to GEF policy making through providing inputs to the development of papers for the 41<sup>st</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> Council meetings, by making and presenting position papers on Council documents and through interventions on related agenda items in the Council meetings. Significant inputs were made into promoting changes to the draft GEF Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards. The final revised draft policy paper released on 11 October 2011 incorporated many of the requested changes. Further adjustments were discussed at the GEF Council meeting in November 2011 and some further significant changes were made in line with suggestions from the GEF-NGO Network.

The Network also gave extensive input into the development of the paper on GEF Principles and Guidelines on the engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The three Indigenous Peoples’ focal points (IPFPs) were active members of

the IP Task Force (IPTF) established to help the Secretariat prepare the paper. The IPFPs were also very active in the dissemination of drafts and facilitating of consultations in their respective regions. In addition, the Network central focal point (CFP) attended an initial meeting of the IPTF in August 2011 and also provided extensive comments on a range of draft versions of the paper and participated in related teleconferences.

STRENGTHENING OF LINKS BETWEEN THE GEF AND CSOS IN CONVENTION MEETINGS

The Network CFP was invited to be a panel member in the workshop on **Lessons Learned from Relevant Funds and Institutions for the Design of the Green Climate Fund** on 12 July 2011 in Tokyo, Japan just before the UNFCCC Transitional Committee (TC) meeting. The TC was looking at the establishment of the Green Climate Fund under UNFCCC to channel climate financing post 2012. During the workshop, the CFP made a presentation on experience and lessons learned from CSO engagement in the GEF and promoted measures to engage CSOs in the new fund. The presentation was well received and it was anticipated that CSO issues will be incorporated into the final mechanisms.

In addition, *Mr. Guenter Mitlacher, head of the Network’s Technical sub-committee*, was formally selected by the CBD to represent civil society



organizations in a CBD expert group. The group will assess financing needs for CBD implementation, including resource needs for the GEF-6 period. This has provided a good opportunity for both Network members and also the international NGO networks to be engaged in the process of identifying financing requirements for the Conventions. The Network representative participated in expert group meetings in **Montreal, Canada** (25 July 2011), **Japan** (18-20 December 2011) and **Quito, Ecuador** (3-5 March 2012). The Network also supported consultation work through the European RFP to support the studies.

OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

The Network, within the constraints of its limited resources, was active during the year in promoting the work of the GEF and the Network to its members and other organizations. It maintained and enhanced its website (www.gefngo.org) as a tool for information dissemination, and appointed a part-time communication officer in the CFP office to coordinate

maintenance of the website and e-groups, develop e-newsletters and ensure regular communication with members. Many formal notifications, updates and reports were sent to all member organizations over the period. The use of the GEF-NGO Network website significantly increased during the year, attracting 55,141 visitors (as of June 2012). The number of visits per month has steadily increased over the past year with the monthly average now topping 1,000 visitors.

To promote further outreach, the Network developed and disseminated three issues of a quarterly e-newsletter (September 2011, December 2011 and March 2012); some of the issues are in Arabic, Spanish and French.

The Network also contributed to a proposed practical guide to public involvement in GEF projects in October 2011.

The CFP took over management of membership from the RFP for South Asia — the Foundation of Ecological Society, India beginning July 2011 and a part-time membership officer was appointed in the CFP office. The membership of the Network has been growing steadily, with 471 members as of June 2012. Membership was promoted at global, regional and local levels through the RFP, at international meetings such as UNFCCC and through the website.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Regional focal points and Indigenous Peoples’ focal points of the Network were also active in the year, liaising and gathering feedback from members in the regions and attending regional meetings with GEF focal points. These regional meetings enhanced sharing of perspectives between government and civil society representatives, which in turn helped civil society engage more effectively in GEF implementation and policy development. The Indigenous Peoples’ focal points were especially instrumental in developing the GEF Principles and Guidelines on the engagement with IPs. As noted, the three IPFPs were the key members of the Indigenous Peoples Task Force (IPTF) and very much involved in the development and consultative process of the IPs Issues Paper and the subsequent draft GEF Principles and Guidelines in their respective regions.



TO PROMOTE FURTHER OUTREACH, THE NETWORK DEVELOPED AND DISSEMINATED THREE ISSUES OF A QUARTERLY E-NEWSLETTER.





# GEF COUNTRY SUPPORT



THE PROGRAM’S PRIMARY GOALS ARE THE PROVISION OF FLEXIBLE **SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES**, PARTICULARLY THEIR FOCAL POINTS, TO BUILD CAPACITY TO WORK WITH THE GEF AGENCIES.

OVERVIEW

IN JUNE 2010, THE GEF COUNCIL EMPOWERED THE SECRETARIAT TO EXECUTE — UNDER A SINGLE COORDINATED MANAGEMENT— A REFORMED COUNTRY SUPPORT PROGRAM (CSP)<sup>6</sup>. THE PROGRAM’S PRIMARY GOALS ARE THE PROVISION OF FLEXIBLE SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY THEIR FOCAL POINTS, TO BUILD CAPACITY TO WORK WITH THE GEF AGENCIES AND SECRETARIAT FOR THE FOLLOWING: SETTING PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMING GEF RESOURCES; IMPROVING COORDINATION BETWEEN MINISTRIES AND STAKEHOLDERS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL; AND FACILITATING INPUT FROM KEY NON-GOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS. THIS REFORMED APPROACH AIMS TO FACILITATE THE MAINSTREAMING OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES INTO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.

<sup>6</sup> The previous CSP was a multi-focal area global project that became operational in June 2006; it was co-managed by UNEP until June 2010 and by UNDP until December 2010.

During GEF-5, the reformed CSP has been an important means to build capacity of recipient governments to set priorities for programming of GEF resources. This will necessitate active leadership by country focal points, improved coordination of policy on GEF matters across ministries and greater consultation with external stakeholders on GEF priorities, including CSOs and the private sector.

DESCRIPTION

CSP support is organized around seven components:

- 1. **National Portfolio Formulation Exercises (NPFE):** The voluntary NPFE program aims to ensure the programming of GEF activities is aligned and coordinated with national planning processes (e.g. poverty reduction strategies) and that it responds to countries’

priorities for generating global environmental benefits under the multi-lateral environmental Conventions to which the GEF serves as the financial mechanism. The key output of a voluntary NPFE is a National Portfolio Formulation Document (NPFDF), which should identify and describe a country’s strategic priorities under each of the GEF focal areas and include an indicative list of projects to achieve a country’s objectives for generating global environmental benefits.

As of 30 June 2012, 42 countries had either applied for NPFE grants or informed the Secretariat they are undertaking similar exercises with their own resources. The Secretariat has financed NPFE grant applications in 32 countries. In addition, 10 countries had carried out similar programming exercises with their own resources.

Out of the 42 countries that have undertaken NPFE or similar processes, 28 have submitted final NPFDFs that have been posted on the GEF website. A further 14 countries are finalizing their NPFE reports. Copies of the completed NPFDF reports can be found at: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/npfe>.

- 2. **Broad Multi-stakeholder Dialogues:** These dialogues are organized along the lines of the previous National Dialogue Initiative, at the request of the GEF operational focal point. These Dialogues provide targeted and flexible support for country-level multi-stakeholder dialogues so that information and experiences can be shared. This can contribute to action on national GEF matters, such as strategic national priority setting and strengthening of coordination and partnerships. During the year, one multi-stakeholder dialogue was held in India.
- 3. **Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECW):** The expanded workshop includes the participation of GEF focal points, Convention focal points and other key representatives, including civil society organizations (CSOs). These meetings allow participants to interact with staff from the GEF Secretariat (including technical staff) and the GEF





agencies to discuss priority issues, review policies and procedures, and share lessons and experiences from the development and implementation of GEF projects and their integration within national policy frameworks. In fiscal year 2012, 13 ECWs took place in Senegal, Liberia, Solomon Islands, Uzbekistan, Kenya, South Africa, Burundi, Jordan, Costa Rica, Albania, Burkina Faso, Antigua and Peru.

**4. Constituency Meetings / Council Member Support:** With the participation of the focal points of the constituency's member countries, these activities enable the Council members of recipient countries to

define positions with their constituency partners for Council meetings. These meetings also provide an opportunity to share information and obtain feedback on issues on the Council's agenda; review country and constituency coordination issues; enhance communication and outreach efforts; decide upon constituency governance issues, such as the order in which countries will assume Council member and alternate seats (rotation agreements); discuss implementation of GEF projects; and share lessons learned. In fiscal year 2012, nine constituency meetings took place in Argentina, Belize, Lao PDR, Maldives, Dubai, Ethiopia, Ghana, Switzerland and Armenia.

**5. Direct Support to Operational Focal Points:** Under this activity, countries can receive \$9,000 each year on the basis of annual work plans; the grants are replenished

annually upon the approval of progress and financial expenditure reports. Funds are available for in-country activities intended to strengthen country-level coordination and consultation, as well as to promote genuine country ownership of GEF-financed activities. During the year, 28 countries received support for executing their annual work plans.

**6. Knowledge Management:** Designed by UNDP, the original website — Knowledge Facility (KF) — was an accessible resource to acquire knowledge, experience and best practice targeted to meeting focal point needs. With previous CSP



content integrated into the GEF website, users can consult information related to the CSP in an integrated manner ([www.thegef.org/gef/CSP](http://www.thegef.org/gef/CSP)). The further development of the KF website has been incorporated into the GEF-wide strategy on knowledge management and learning, which was approved by the Council in its meeting of November 2011.

**7. Familiarization Seminars:** This activity helps train new country focal points, new GEF agency officers and other stakeholders (e.g. recipient country Convention focal points) on GEF strategies, policies and procedures. During the year, one seminar was held in Washington for focal points of the Convention of Biological Diversity, although new country focal points and GEF agency officers also attended.





# GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME



BETWEEN JULY 1, 2011, AND JUNE 30, 2012, THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (SGP) APPROVED 1,426 PROJECTS OF COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS WITH A TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATION OF \$41 MILLION. THIS INVESTMENT LEVERAGED \$51 MILLION IN CASH AND IN-KIND CO-FINANCING FROM PARTNER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOS) AND COMMUNITY GRANTEES, AS WELL AS GEF AGENCIES, BILATERAL AGENCIES, NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR. IN ADDITION TO THE NEW GRANT PROJECTS APPROVED, THE GEF SGP CONTINUED TO OVERSEE AND MONITOR A NUMBER OF ONGOING PROJECTS FROM PREVIOUS OPERATIONAL PHASES. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF APPROVED AND ACTIVE PROJECTS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD WAS 2,538.

BACKGROUND ON THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

Launched in 1992, the GEF Small Grants Programme supports the activities of non-governmental and community-based organizations in developing countries towards abatement

of climate change, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of toxic chemicals and prevention of land degradation, while generating sustainable livelihoods.

Since its creation, the GEF SGP has provided over 16,000 grants to communities in over 125 developing countries. Funded as a GEF corporate program, the GEF SGP is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership.

SGP PROJECTS IN GEF FOCAL AREAS

Biodiversity and Cross-cutting Support to Indigenous Peoples

During the reporting period, the GEF SGP approved \$16 million for 556 biodiversity projects and leveraged \$17 million in cash and in-kind co-financing. Support focused on the GEF-5 strategic objectives of biodiversity conservation in and around protected areas, and the sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes, as well as the appropriate protection and transmission of traditional knowledge and genetic resources by culturally appropriate means.<sup>7</sup>

The COP 10 Aichi Target 11 aims to expand global coverage of terrestrial and inland waters protected areas

from 12% to 17% by 2020. In response, the GEF SGP has channeled support towards government-listed protected areas, including through a special focus on the co-management of World Heritage Sites and globally significant protected areas under the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT) approach. It has also supported “other effective area-based conservation measures”, including the appropriate recognition of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) and territories. The results of these global efforts are being tracked through the GEF SGP global online database, as well as through the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) Global Registry on ICCAs ([www.iccaregistry.org](http://www.iccaregistry.org)) and the ICCA Consortium, a global membership-based organization of like-minded CSOs and networks ([www.iccaforum.org](http://www.iccaforum.org)).

With regard to the GEF strategic objective of mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes, the GEF SGP finalized a catalogue on the sustainable use of biodiversity-based products in the Africa and Arab states region. Additionally, the GEF SGP developed an online portal ([www.biodiversity-products.org](http://www.biodiversity-products.org)) with the Progreso Network to profile the SGP’s global biodiversity-based products and stimulate further interest among potential buyers and markets to increase opportunities for small producers.

Within the Biodiversity Focal Area, numerous examples highlight the programme’s significant impact on global environmental benefits, as well as on local and national practices, policies, ecosystems and livelihoods. **GEF SGP**

**Turkey** helped influence the creation of 26 protected areas including 3 national parks, 4 Ramsar sites, 5 wildlife reserves, 1 special protection area and 13 natural sites. One project from OP-4, “Turkey’s first Wildlife Corridor”, which contributed to conserving carnivore populations, received strong support from the Minister of Forestry and Water Affairs in Parliament. As a contribution to the “National Crane Action Plan”, GEF SGP Turkey also helped conserve 45,000 ha alongside vulture habitat in Dortdivan, representing support to 16 species on the IUCN Red Lists.

In **Guatemala**, the programme has helped protect approximately 705 ha of legally recognized protected areas, supported indigenous peoples living in the buffer zones of 705 acres of private nature reserves, protected 306 species of flora and fauna, and reforested 179 ha of land.

**GEF SGP Cuba** supported the reforestation of some 642 ha with native species and established suitable conditions for the annual production of 91,000 seedlings of timber and fruit trees. A total of 1,038 families benefited (accounting for 5,363 people, including 1,025 women) from these projects. Furthermore, a project to collect forest seedlings in the mountain-based system of humid tropical forests was under way during the reporting period. A total of 240 ha were undergoing a

7 Methods include, among others, the development of community biocultural protocols, *in situ* seed banks, traditional knowledge journals and local socio-ecological assessments relevant to the GEF mandate under the CBD Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) and the recently created Inter-Governmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).



silvicultural process to develop and maintain three seedbeds, from which 5 tonnes of valuable biodiverse seeds are collected annually.

During OP-5, notable achievements for **GEF SGP Egypt** projects include: (i) establishing 100 artificial reef structures (specifically manufactured for this purpose and placed in the studied target locations) to restore damage to the Hurghada coral reef; (ii) determining the current status of the Nubian Ibex in South Sinai by placing camera traps and designing a database for the collected information, in partnership with the Nature Conservation Sector, government and local community; (iii) combating invasive plant species and studying the impacts of climate change on endemic species in the Gabal Elba Protected Area; (iv) awareness-raising for tourism and the private sector on social responsibility towards protected areas; and (v) audio-visual materials to the White Desert Visitors Center.

In the context of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the biodiversity portfolio of the **GEF SGP Fiji sub-regional programme (Kiribati, Fiji, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu)** continues to build on a strong conservation network in the Pacific. The network has been established through, among others, the Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) network, World Wildlife Fund, Bird Life International and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme. In relation to the global Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) priority to expand coverage of marine

protected areas (MPAs), well-designed networks of LMMAs will be essential for coral reef conservation in the Pacific region and SIDS worldwide. With funding by the GEF SGP, the Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas (FLMMA) network continues to support a collaborative partnership between communities, government and non-governmental agencies, and supports LMMAs as a useful marine conservation and management tool.

During fiscal year 2012, the **GEF SGP Ghana** biodiversity portfolio was composed of at least four projects that recognized and strengthened community capacities to improve the sustainability of ICCAs (i.e. sacred groves and dedicated community forests). GEF SGP Ghana also supports the implementation of the “community resource management areas” (CREMA) strategy across selected geographic areas. The programme continues to collaborate with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to complete the mapping of sacred groves and conducting ethnobiological assessment of the most significant ICCAs within the dry and moist forest ecosystems. In one case, the GEF SGP seeks to extend community-based conservation approaches to the landscape level for priority areas around Global Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs), World Heritage sites (WHS), biological corridors, hotspots and important bird areas (IBAs).

During the reporting period, 13 biodiversity projects were under implementation by **GEF SGP Kyrgyzstan**, 7 of which were successfully completed. As a result, more than 33,671 trees and bushes of endemic, rare species and species from the IUCN Red Book were planted. The total area of territories planted with trees, fenced or protected represented more than 112.5 ha. An

inventory of flora and fauna was carried out in five projects with participation of local populations, universities and high school students.

**GEF SGP Uganda** developed a management plan for the Nawaikoke wetland system, recognized internationally as a RAMSAR site and habitat to a number of globally threatened birds, including the Shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex*), Fox’s Weaver (*Ploceus spekeoides*), Papyrus Gonolek (*Laniarius mufumbiri*) and Papyrus Yellow Warbler (*Chloropeta gracilirostris*). The wetland system provides habitats for roosting, breeding, feeding and stopover sites for bird migration, as well as the Sitatunga and the Nile Crocodile. It is also a haven for diverse fish species (in particular, cichlids) that are extinct in the large lakes of Kyoga and Victoria.

Assistance from **GEF SGP Papua New Guinea (PNG)** to inaccessible communities enabled local community-based organizations (CBOs) to participate in the protection and management of many rare and endangered endemic species such as the tree kangaroo, leather back turtles and two crocodile species known as the Estuarine and New Guinea Crocodile. GEF SGP PNG also significantly supported the protection of ecosystems through gazettement procedures, preparation of a local biodiversity assessment and development of an environment management plan and policy review on wildlife management areas (WMAs). During the reporting period, the Sepik Wetlands Management Initiative was also



successfully completed with replication in 50 different communities, providing for the development of crocodile management areas, night counting techniques and monitoring of egg harvesting, all in compliance with the 1974 national Crocodile Trade Act. The trading of sustainably-sourced crocodile products has resulted in a significant increase of income for local communities of 120,000-150,000 Kina per annum (approximately \$58,000-73,000).

In **Mongolia**, biodiversity conservation objectives have been addressed mainly by supporting community initiatives to declare ICCAs. Over the reporting period, six grants supported ecosystem rehabilitation activities in the buffer zone of the Bogd mountain strictly protected area, conservation of the

Argali sheep (a CITES endangered species) in Nomgon “community protected mountain”, planting of rare and medical herbs, and rehabilitation of vegetation cover by supporting beekeeping in three ICCAs.

In **Senegal and Mauritania**, the COMPACT programme has supported initiatives in both countries, which make up the transboundary Djoudj-Djawaling Biosphere Reserve. Activities include restoration of flood control regimes and gates for wetland and water bodies in the Senegal River delta, as well as protection of wildlife habitats. These habitats benefit 4 species of sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Chelonia mydas* and *Caretta caretta*) and 360 species of migratory birds, including critically endangered

bird species (Osprey, Vulture, Peregrine Falcon, Kestrel, Spatula Europe, black-tailed Godwit, Avocet and Curlew).

## CLIMATE CHANGE

During the reporting period, the GEF SGP supported 308 new small grants in the Climate Change Focal Area for a total of \$9 million, which generated more than \$12 million in co-financing. The GEF SGP’s climate change work continued to focus on promoting demonstration, development and transfer of low-carbon technologies and transport with the aim of developing low carbon climate-resilient communities. Additionally, the GEF SGP began to develop a new area: conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks



through sustainable land use and forest management at the community level. Therefore, some projects, particularly in renewable energy and energy efficiency, were replicating and scaling-up successful models by adapting technologies to local needs and conditions and by creating partnerships. At the same time, other projects tested new ideas and innovative approaches in low-carbon technology, as well as in carbon sequestration. Moreover, a number of current initiatives have had policy impacts at the national and local levels.

Improved energy efficient stoves are one example of a community technology successfully adapted and scaled-up globally by the GEF SGP. During the reporting period, a number of countries in different regions (**Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Chile, Comoros, Guinea Conakry, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire, Pakistan, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Nepal, Namibia, Morocco and Zimbabwe**, among others) implemented efficient stove



Efficient stove for institutional use, Kenya

projects using locally appropriate technologies and community mobilization approaches. Such projects help to decrease black carbon, a potent short-lived climate pollutant, which is estimated to reduce the warming expected by 2050 by up to 0.5 degrees Celsius.<sup>8</sup>

Similarly, other energy efficiency interventions in **Armenia, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam** and other countries resulted in significant reductions of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, emergence of innovative approaches and dissemination of lessons learned.

A number of renewable energy demonstration projects were also implemented by GEF SGP countries. The most frequent technologies included solar, biogas, biomass, wind, small hydro and geothermal energy. Some demonstration projects focused on finding locally appropriate solutions for communities, resulting in a number of innovations. Others built partnerships to scale-up interventions, generating larger emissions reductions and more community benefits.

Solar energy is one area in which the GEF SGP scaled-up a number of locally appropriate solutions in numerous countries. Various solar technology demonstrations were implemented in Botswana, Benin, Jordan, Cameroon, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Syria, Yemen, Nicaragua, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Thailand and Zimbabwe, among others. **Mongolia, Syria and Yemen** employed solar water-pump technologies to reduce fossil-fuel use for water supply appropriate to each country's

climate and local conditions. **GEF SGP Botswana** partnered with Barclays Bank to install solar home systems, reducing emissions and improving the health of poor community members. **GEF SGP Jordan** established partnerships with the private sector and used microloans to replicate a successful community solar initiative employing water heating technology. In **Kyrgyzstan**, a CBO helped organize a woman-operated revolving fund to finance solar installations. In **Senegal**, 10 of the country's 14 regions are involved in demonstration and scaling-up of a solar cooker technology; women particularly benefit from training opportunities.

Biogas technologies are another good example of support for locally appropriate solutions that emphasize knowledge sharing, replication and scaling-up worldwide. The GEF SGP employed biogas technologies in Cameroon, Cuba, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Kenya, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Paraguay, Thailand, Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Vietnam, among



Biogas production in Uruguay



other countries. In **Kenya**, financial institutions are developing a lending scheme to scale-up biogas installation seven-fold to trigger the benefits of economies of scale. In **Uruguay**, the installation of biogas digesters on dairy farms resulted in 50% substitution of used butane gas with biogas; the government selected this project for replication and scaling-up. In **Mongolia**, where livestock is a major source of GHG emissions, the GEF SGP supported an innovative methodology for biogas production in a cold climate, the first such experience in the country. In **Nepal**, the Women Environment Preservation Committee won the prestigious SEED Gender Equality Award for its outstanding work on deriving biogas from household solid waste.

Other renewable energy technologies such as small hydro, geothermal, wind and biomass were not as widely applied; however, a number of innovations, which can potentially be scaled-up, emerged in several GEF SGP countries. While small hydro was implemented in Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia and Fiji, among other countries, this technology received particular attention in the **Dominican Republic**. A comprehensive programme focusing on community-managed micro-hydro systems (126kW in total) and forest management helped reduce 440 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year due to reforestation and forest conservation, as well as to avoid 820 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per year through generation of electricity from renewable sources. The

pioneering work of GEF SGP Dominican Republic was highlighted in a number of international conferences and scientific journals.

Sustainable transport technologies have represented only 5% of the climate change portfolio in the last two operational phases. Transport options are more dependent on overall infrastructure development, markets, geography and other local conditions, thus limiting their potential for scaling-up and replication. However, in addition to more traditional non-motorized transportation projects in several countries, including Romania, Syria and Ukraine, a number of notable innovative ideas emerged during the reporting period. In **Bulgaria**, a GEF SGP-funded

8 Source: Drew Shindell, et al. "Simultaneously Mitigating Near-Term Climate Change and Improving Human Health and Food Security," *Science* 335, 183 (2012).



project installed the country’s first charging station for electric vehicles powered by solar energy. In **Ghana**, the GEF SGP enabled unemployed youth to manufacture bamboo bicycles for efficient, low-carbon rural transportation and livelihood enterprise development. In **Macedonia**, the GEF SGP is supporting a land reclamation project to remove heavy metals from the soils, which will permit the growing of crops for biodiesel.

Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate-proofing of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) is a new area for the GEF SGP. However, it builds on an extensive biodiversity portfolio with many proven community-based reforestation and sustainable forestry initiatives, as well as numerous successful land degradation projects and carbon storage projects amounting to 28% of the climate change. The GEF SGP is looking to capitalize on this experience in OP-5, particularly by focusing on innovation and testing new methodologies such as peatlands and mangrove restoration, as well as community carbon accounting. Several notable innovative initiatives already emerged during the reporting period.

In **Belarus**, local communities promoted the recovery of wetlands to protect carbon stocks and reduce GHG emissions, as well as to restore traditional occupations, such as mushroom and berry picking. Peatlands conservation

and restoration are considered to be the “low hanging fruit” of climate change mitigation.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, such innovative projects are important for global efforts and can lay the foundation for large-scale emissions reduction measures. **Mozambique, Bahamas** and other countries supported mangrove restoration projects to reduce GHG emissions. Mangroves store two to four times more carbon than rainforests because of their complex root structures that trap large amounts of organic sediments underwater, slowing decay and building storage of soil carbon.<sup>10</sup> Mangrove restoration projects can be effectively replicated, providing a high carbon-storage value, as well as other community benefits such as improved fishing, protection from storm surges and ecotourism. **GEF SGP Panama** supported the development of a participatory methodology to measure carbon sequestration in indigenous community forests. **GEF SGP Indonesia** is helping communities take part in ecosystem restoration plans and REDD+ projects to ensure that local stakeholders participate and benefit from international carbon trade regimes.

Based on these results, the climate change portfolio is on track with OP-5 priorities. A number of examples illustrate scaling-up of successful initiatives through partnerships with governments, development partners and the private sector. Many country programs are testing innovative community technologies and approaches, and providing valuable models and lessons learned. In the new carbon sequestration area, some projects are testing innovative methodologies such as wetlands and mangrove restoration, as well as community carbon accounting.

## LAND DEGRADATION

The GEF SGP invested \$9.3 million in approximately 324 new projects in land degradation, generating \$9.6 million in co-financing. Land degradation was generally the most cross-cutting theme of the five GEF focal areas in OP-4, and this continues in OP-5. Consequently, 42% of land degradation projects are reported to have an integrated approach for multiple global environmental benefits. The cross-cutting nature of the land degradation portfolio is visible in numerous projects, including those focusing on sustainable land management in protected areas and/or in biodiversity hotspots. It is also apparent in projects that promote local crop varieties resistant to climatic impacts; reforestation or non forest ecosystem rehabilitation by improving carbon stocks; production of sustainable biomass energy, while improving soils and reducing the need for firewood; conservation of water resources; and pollution abatement by reducing the use of toxic chemicals in agriculture. Below are some examples of results in diverse landscapes across different regions.

During the reporting period, **GEF SGP Armenia** approved two projects to re-introduce traditional sustainable pasture management systems in the Gargar and Gyulakarak communities. These efforts improved agro- and forest-ecosystem services and livestock husbandry, resulting in about 251 ha

of restored and sustainably managed land. They also established a 7 ha demonstration and training center for organic agriculture in the degraded lands of Akunq community through the introduction of innovative, resource-saving management approaches, technologies and organic farming practices.

**Lao PDR** primarily deals with sustainable land management through innovative and indigenous land management practices. Projects encouraged the improvement of agricultural practices near protected areas, forested landscapes and watershed lands by working with the communities to prevent degradation. Overall, the areas of degraded land to be restored include cultivated land, village areas and other community land-use zones, estimated to cover 1,260 ha.

In **Paraguay**, land degradation – one of the country’s main environmental concerns – results primarily from inappropriate land use and insufficient knowledge of soil conservation techniques. For this reason, GEF SGP Paraguay approved two projects focusing on sustainable practices to manage soil degradation processes. Complementing these projects, the local government of San Joaquin, located in Caaguazú Department, supported the establishment of nurseries, reforestation of watercourse banks and integration of traditional crops with medicinal herbs. In addition, the political goodwill and actions from the local municipality promoted the creation of a conservation area to be managed by

the community. In the communities of Balanza, Cantera Boca and Capitán Cué of Caaguazú Department, soil degradation has been adequately addressed through agro-ecological management methods. These methods are primarily based on soil conservation techniques such as the use of contour lines, agricultural lime to correct soil acidity, crops to cover soil, agroforestry-pasture systems, organic fertilizers and organic pesticides. Using these methods, communities restored 80 ha of land.

In **Africa**, GEF SGP Togo has initiated many land degradation abatement projects in OP-5. These ongoing projects are integrated with other focal areas, helping to promote sustainable agricultural practices such as crop diversification to reduce climate and failure risks, as well as judicious use of fertilizers and other agrochemicals. Other key strategies are soil and water conservation through improved tillage methods, agroforestry, suitable land uses (including no farming options), and improved management of agricultural waste. This required strengthening proven traditional approaches to resolving conflicts over land use; community-based protection and rehabilitation of sensitive sites; fire management practices; replenishment of ground water recharge; sustainable management of forests and woodlands, especially in non-protected areas; and rehabilitation of degraded deforested areas. Through these strategies and methods, GEF SGP Togo has initiated restorative rehabilitation of over 100 ha, which will provide sustainable land-use options.

In the **Arab States**, the GEF SGP Jordan portfolio is a good example of how communities have approached degraded site management. The Land Degradation Focal Area represents the

highest percentage of projects (41%) in Jordan in the reporting period. Most are implemented by local communities in poor and deprived areas, and more than 60% are implemented by women CBOs. Activities include soil conservation measures to reduce land degradation, water harvesting with traditional rainwater collection cisterns and careful plowing of steep lands with local farm animals. The portfolio included two projects that target people with special needs by integrating the physically challenged into sustainable rural agro-development. Another project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources at the community level in the Jarash governorate, and is implemented by the Jordan Forum for Business & Professional Women, which targets unemployed women and youth. Results show that on average each project benefited 50-60 households (2,000-3,000 people) and many more households were influenced by related community activities. It is estimated that over 25% of Jordan’s rural areas are classified as rangeland; more than 400,000 ha of rangelands were rehabilitated during this period. Although these projects aim to address community water needs, they have also given communities a sense of ownership and motivation to manage resources and ecosystems sustainably. Furthermore, the enhanced direct livelihood benefits for the communities provided the necessary momentum to continue the sustainable management of degraded lands.

<sup>9</sup> Wetlands International and FAO. “Peatlands - guidance for climate change mitigation, conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use,” May 2012.  
<sup>10</sup> Daniel C. Donato et al. “Mangroves among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics,” *Nature Geoscience* 4, 293–297 (2011).



## INTERNATIONAL WATERS

The GEF SGP invested \$1.8 million in 60 new international waters projects, generating \$2 million in co-financing.

In **Burundi**, the portfolio focused on sustainable lake management. One project located at *Cohoha Lake* (shared with Rwanda) supported the planting of a physical belt of 10 km of *Aeschynomene elaphroxylon*, a tree species that facilitates fish reproduction. This project also delimited a buffer zone of 10 km around this lake and implemented erosion control measures over 10 km. Another project, situated at *Rweru Lake* (also shared with Rwanda), planted a physical belt of 6 km in length with *Penisetum purpureum* and created a buffer zone. It also put measures in place over 6 km to prevent erosion of soil into the lake. The same project planted more than 180,000 trees in villages neighboring Rweru Lake.

In **Cambodia**, the GEF SGP supported three CBO international waters projects that established 320 ha of protected area of sea grass. Sustainable management practices were applied



to implement the South China Sea Strategic Action Plan in three provinces (Kompot, Kept and Koh Kong), contributing to sustainable use and management of 2,106 ha of mangrove forest and replanting 52 ha of mangrove trees in degraded areas within community management areas (Kompot and Koh Kong provinces). Additionally, more than 2,665 ha of community fishing grounds were conserved.

In **Honduras**, seven projects were funded in Pacific and Atlantic waters for the conservation of transboundary natural resources such as fisheries shared with neighboring countries like Nicaragua and El Salvador. These projects contribute to the conservation of the *Robalo* (*Centropomus sp.*), a marine fish species of high commercial value. They also supported conservation of 453 ha of mangroves, the Ramsar site and the Rio Platano Biosphere. Conserved species include: *Rhizophora mangle*, *Rhizophoraceae Rhizophora racemosa*, *Rhizophoraceae Avicennia germinans*, *Avicenniaceae Avicennia bicolor*, *Avicenniaceae Laguncularia racemosa*, *Combretaceae Conocarpus erectus*, and *Combretaceae*. Through the 7 international waters projects, 259 families (1,799 people), of which 70 families belong to



the indigenous Miskito Indian population, directly benefited from project implementation and results. Some 97% of participants are poor and of these 80% live in extreme poverty. Project activities and results included the banning of shark fishing, the development of ecotourism as an alternative livelihood and the promotion of responsible and sustainable fishing.

## CHEMICALS

During fiscal year 2012, 64 new GEF SGP chemicals projects were approved globally, representing \$1.9 million in grants and \$2.2 million in co-financing. In **Belarus**, a project began to systematize the work of hazardous waste disposal, and facilitate the replication of this model nationally. With support from SAVA GmbH & Co. KG, a German company, the project disposed 40 tonnes of waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at a specialized



plant. An analysis of legislation regulating the export of hazardous waste for disposal outside Belarus was conducted and all documents and permits were prepared. Recently, the World Bank and the Ministry of Environment began the \$5.5 million *Integrated Solid Waste Management* project in Belarus; the experiences and documentation of the GEF SGP project were used in this full-sized project (FSP). Furthermore, members of several NGOs that spearheaded the GEF SGP project are actively participating in this project. The GEF SGP model has been successfully scaled-up through this full-sized project, which has successfully disposed of 816 tonnes of PCB waste.

In **Zimbabwe**, 524 farmers were trained in organic farming and another 250 of them are in the process of having their foods certified as organic. More than two-thirds (65%) of farmers are ready for organic certification and

accreditation. They have set up a wider gene bank through the establishment of 10 ha of farmland for OPV (open-pollinated varieties) maize. Farmers are now using natural fertilizers and produce compost, as well as liquid manure. The communities have also shifted to integrated pest management (IPM) strategies including intercropping, natural herbicides and ashes to fight off pests. In another project, 864 farmers in Domboshava and Goromonzi were trained to process herbs and spices through the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system and were issued a Certificate of Conformity to organic standards. Participating farmers removed all DDT, Dieldrin, Aldrin, Heptachlor and Endrin from the process, and converted approximately 125 ha to organic farmland. Each farming season, household incomes increased between \$500 and \$900 due to access to more lucrative markets.

## CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Capacity development and learning underpin all GEF SGP activities. For OP-5, in addition to activities included in all regular GEF SGP projects, the programme started providing grants in capacity development as a multi-focal area. These grants consist of strategic, standalone projects that support other areas of work at the portfolio level. In this way, they aim to help meet the objectives of the Country Programme Strategies (CPS) and contribute to the GEF Capacity Development Framework.

The National Steering Committee in each country prioritizes among the following key pillars for capacity developments grants: i) to enhance the capacities of stakeholders to engage throughout the consultative process; ii) to generate, access and use information and knowledge; iii) to strengthen



capacities to develop policy and legislative frameworks; iv) to strengthen capacities to implement and manage global Convention guidelines; and v) to enhance capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends.

During the reporting period, 35 grants were approved to build capacity of communities and CSOs on global environmental issues. The demand from partners for these grants to raise awareness, exchange experiences and provide training has been increasing significantly. In **Jamaica**, one GEF SGP project focused on institutional strengthening and capacity building of NGOs and CBOs in environment and development. Approximately 100 NGOs and CBOs benefited from training activities, which were developed with the grantees. One of the country's certified tertiary institutions will issue completion certifications for the courses.

In **Sri Lanka**, a project trained grantees and communities on the GEF focal areas and on understanding how global environmental issues have impacts at the local level. The project also provided training on logframe analysis, and built capacity both to conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation, and to develop knowledge products. Capacity building to produce project stories, including photo stories, video clips and the collection and collation of quality photos were among key activities.

In addition, as in previous phases, capacity development continued



to be a key cross-cutting element employed by the majority of GEF SGP projects. A recent portfolio review of over 3,000 GEF SGP projects in the Climate Change Focal Area found that 80% included capacity development elements. During the reporting period, GEF SGP country teams strived to strengthen capacities at the community level through various approaches.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

The GEF SGP has developed a global gender mainstreaming policy and gender is one of the mandatory cross-cutting requirements in GEF SGP grant making. At the national level, gender is an integral component of the CPS, and GEF SGP country program teams support all NGO and CBO partners to consider gender in designing and implementing projects.

In **Cambodia**, a Gender Action Plan was developed, which identified key goals, including: i) women are able to apply practical skills and knowledge to adapt to climate change and consequently enhance their livelihoods; and (ii) women are empowered to participate in decision making and gain confidence and trust among the communities. With GEF SGP assistance, key indicators and activities to support achievement of these goals are mainstreamed into project activities by NGO and CBO grantees.

GEF SGP Egypt biodiversity projects, which commenced during the reporting period, focus on developing the

skills of Bedouin women, preserving traditional handicrafts and marketing handicrafts to improve livelihoods in local communities. These projects are expected to create job opportunities for women and youth, and to generate sustainable income for Bedouin families. Gender issues were also strongly taken into consideration in **Jordan**, with more than 40% of projects granted to women CBOs and cooperatives; more than 90% of these projects are in rural low-income areas.

In **Mozambique**, rural women producer organizations implemented five projects. All GEF SGP projects in the country demonstrate a gender focus from the design phase to the final evaluation. In **Senegal**, 33% of GEF SGP grantees are women's groups whose projects mainly address issues such as mangrove rehabilitation on islands in the Saloum Delta National Park, solar cookers and forest restoration.

RECOGNITION OF SGP GRANTEES

In this reporting period, more than 30 GEF SGP grantees received prestigious national and international awards in China, India, Thailand, Madagascar, Belize, Peru and Romania, among many others. Five projects in Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa and Sri Lanka won the SEED Award, while six projects in Brazil, Gambia, Madagascar, Micronesia, Senegal and Togo won the Equator Prize in 2012.

In addition, in **Kazakhstan**, a project to reduce irrational use of biological resources within the Lake Koshkarkol important bird area, and restore biodiversity through sustainable fishery modules was awarded the Paryz Social Responsibility Award by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The GEF



SGP project, implemented by the NGO Alakol Tabigaty, created a hatchery to increase valuable fish species around the Sasykkol Alakol-Lake system. Over the past two years, more than 500,000 fish fry have been released annually into the lake, allowing for a gradual increase and conservation of fish stocks, and also providing fodder fish to migratory birds on the shores of the wetlands. A strong partnership and financial support from the business sector allowed for implementation at this substantial scale.

The Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED), a GEF SGP Grantee from **Nepal** won the Stockholm Convention Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) Elimination Network (PEN) Awards for Capacity Building and Outreach. With the support of GEF SGP, the CEPHED completed study of PCBs and their impact on public health and the environment in 2010. It widely disseminated results and held four awareness-raising workshops. As a result, Kanti Hospital staff started to segregate waste, dispose of waste in color-coded boxes and stop burning waste.





# GEF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS ENTERING THE WORK PROGRAM IN 2011 - 2012

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Biodiversity	Global	Enhancing the Conservation Effectiveness of Seagrass Ecosystems Supporting Globally Significant Populations of Dugong Across the Indian and Pacific Oceans Basins (Short Title: The Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project)	UNEP	5,072,272.00	17,822,950.00	22,895,222.00
Biodiversity	Global	Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase 1	UNEP	6,798,000.00	6,500,000.00	13,298,000.00
Biodiversity	Global	Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase II	UNEP	6,118,200.00	5,083,637.00	11,201,837.00
Biodiversity	Botswana	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	207,000.00	550,008.00	757,008.00
Biodiversity	Albania	Revision of the National BD Strategy and Action Plan including the Fifth National Report to the Convention on BD	GEFSEC	220,000.00	55,000.00	275,000.00
Biodiversity	Algeria	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	321,600.00	541,600.00
Biodiversity	Angola	Expansion and Strengthening of Angola's Protected Area System	UNDP	5,900,000.00	13,700,000.00	19,600,000.00
Biodiversity	Argentina	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	300,000.00	303,260.00	603,260.00
Biodiversity	Argentina	Strengthening of Governance for the Protection of Biodiversity through the Formulation and Implementation of the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (NSIAS)	FAO	4,000,000.00	18,032,888.00	22,032,888.00
Biodiversity	Azerbaijan	Increasing Representation of Effectively Managed Marine Ecosystems in the Protected Area System	UNDP	1,363,636.00	6,491,069.00	7,854,705.00
Biodiversity	Azerbaijan	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	210,000.00	276,000.00	486,000.00
Biodiversity	Bahrain	Support to Bahrain for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	190,000.00	240,000.00	430,000.00
Biodiversity	Bangladesh	Bangladesh: Updating and Mainstreaming of National BD Strategy and Action Plan	GEFSEC	279,950.00	680,950.00	960,900.00



Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Biodiversity	Belarus	Updating National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in line with CBD COP-10 Strategic Plan, Preparing 5 <sup>th</sup> National Report and Re-enforcing Clearing House Mechanism	GEFSEC	180,000.00	320,000.00	500,000.00
Biodiversity	Bolivia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro Eco-regions	FAO	2,705,000.00	6,050,000.00	8,755,000.00
Biodiversity	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	190,000.00	410,000.00
Biodiversity	Botswana	Improved Management Effectiveness of the Chobe-Kwando-Linyanti Matrix of Protected Areas	UNDP	1,909,092.00	5,695,000.00	7,604,092.00
Biodiversity	Brazil	Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (GEF MAR)	World Bank	18,200,000.00	98,400,000.00	116,600,000.00
Biodiversity	Cameroon	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	205,750.00	230,000.00	435,750.00
Biodiversity	Chile	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	271,600.00	339,161.00	610,761.00
Biodiversity	China	CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Sub-system of Wetland Protected Areas for Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity	UNDP	909,090.00	892,500.00	1,801,590.00
Biodiversity	China	CBPF-MSL: Piloting Provincial-level Wetland Protected Area System in Jiangxi Province	FAO	5,422,018.00	26,600,000.00	32,022,018.00
Biodiversity	China	CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Wetland Protected Area System in Hainan for Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity	UNDP	2,752,294.00	18,000,000.00	20,752,294.00
Biodiversity	China	Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area Network in the Daxing'anling Landscape	UNDP	3,669,725.00	24,500,000.00	28,169,725.00
Biodiversity	China	CBPF-MSL Main Streams of Life – Wetland PA System Strengthening for Biodiversity Conservation (PROGRAM)	UNDP/FAO	33,426.00	0.00	33,426.00
Biodiversity	China	A Landscape Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Northeastern China	World Bank	3,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
Biodiversity	China	CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Wetland Protected Area System in Hubei Province	UNDP	2,752,294.00	18,158,634.00	20,910,928.00
Biodiversity	China	CBPF - MSL: Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area landscape in Altai Mountains and Wetlands	UNDP	3,614,679.00	22,000,000.00	25,614,679.00
Biodiversity	China	CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Sub-system of Wetland Protected Areas for Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity	UNDP	2,724,771.00	16,800,000.00	19,524,771.00
Biodiversity	China	CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Wetland Protected Area System in Anhui Province	UNDP	2,752,294.00	18,147,255.00	20,899,549.00
Biodiversity	China	Securing BD Conservation and Sustainable Use in Huangshan Municipality	FAO	2,727,273.00	10,500,000.00	13,227,273.00

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Biodiversity	Colombia	Conservation of Biodiversity in Landscapes Impacted by Mining in the Choco Biogeographic Region	UNDP	6,000,000.00	40,237,393.00	46,237,393.00
Biodiversity	Costa Rica	Sustainable Management of Ecosystem Services: A model for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Terrestrial Landscapes	IADB	3,637,114.00	15,500,000.00	19,137,114.00
Biodiversity	Costa Rica	Conservation, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and Maintenance of Ecosystem Services of Internationally Important Protected Wetlands	UNDP	3,817,973.00	17,188,318.00	21,006,291.00
Biodiversity	Costa Rica	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	231,520.00	451,520.00
Biodiversity	Cote d'Ivoire	Support to Cote d'Ivoire for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	248,000.00	468,000.00
Biodiversity	Croatia	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	72,960.00	292,960.00
Biodiversity	Croatia	Strengthening the Institutional and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System	UNDP	5,081,818.00	17,300,000.00	22,381,818.00
Biodiversity	Cuba	A Landscape Approach to the Conservation of Threatened Mountain Ecosystems	UNDP	7,581,819.00	40,793,600.00	48,375,419.00
Biodiversity	Ecuador	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	251,442.00	443,558.00	695,000.00
Biodiversity	Ecuador	Mainstreaming of the Use and Conservation of Agrobiodiversity in Public Policies through Integrated Strategies and in situ Implementation in Three Provinces in the Andean Highlands	FAO	1,318,182.00	4,980,000.00	6,298,182.00
Biodiversity	Ecuador	Advancing Landscape Approaches in Ecuador's National Protected Area System to Improve Conservation of Globally Endangered Wildlife	UNDP	4,545,455.00	18,765,000.00	23,310,455.00
Biodiversity	Ecuador	Integrated Management of Marine and Coastal Areas of High Value for Biodiversity in Continental Ecuador	FAO	3,129,108.00	12,396,654.00	15,525,762.00
Biodiversity	Egypt	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	310,000.00	530,000.00
Biodiversity	El Salvador	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	205,180.00	425,180.00
Biodiversity	Eritrea	Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation	UNDP	6,028,000.00	10,555,400.00	16,583,400.00
Biodiversity	Gabon	Support to Gabon for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	224,000.00	444,000.00
Biodiversity	Georgia	Expansion and Improved Management Effectiveness of the Adjara Region's Protected Areas	UNDP	1,363,636.00	5,135,262.00	6,498,898.00



Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Biodiversity	Guatemala	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	UNDP	5,445,454.00	16,190,535.00	21,635,989.00
Biodiversity	Guinea	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	296,091.00	313,000.00	609,091.00
Biodiversity	Honduras	Strengthening the Sub-system of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas	UNDP	3,136,364.00	11,500,000.00	14,636,364.00
Biodiversity	Honduras	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	103,000.00	323,000.00
Biodiversity	India	Developing an effective multiple use management framework for conserving biodiversity in the mountain landscapes of the High Ranges, Western Ghats	UNDP	6,363,600.00	30,000,000.00	36,363,600.00
Biodiversity	India	Strengthening the Enabling Environment for BD Conservation and Management	GEFSEC	246,000.00	260,000.00	506,000.00
Biodiversity	Indonesia	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	450,000.00	991,000.00	1,441,000.00
Biodiversity	Indonesia	Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes	World Bank	9,000,000.00	52,681,636.00	61,681,636.00
Biodiversity	Indonesia	Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation	UNDP	6,365,000.00	43,700,000.00	50,065,000.00
Biodiversity	Iraq	First NBSAP for Iraq and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	368,363.00	450,000.00	818,363.00
Biodiversity	Jordan	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Tourism Sector Development in Jordan	UNDP	2,800,000.00	8,710,000.00	11,510,000.00
Biodiversity	Kazakhstan	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	265,000.00	485,000.00
Biodiversity	Kenya	Support to Kenya for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	290,909.00	400,000.00	690,909.00
Biodiversity	Kenya	Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in the Productive Southern Kenya Rangelands through a landscape approach	UNDP	4,090,909.00	28,000,000.00	32,090,909.00
Biodiversity	Kyrgyz Republic	Improving the Coverage and Management Effectiveness of PAs in the Central Tian Shan Mountains	UNDP	1,000,000.00	4,200,000.00	5,200,000.00
Biodiversity	Kyrgyz Republic	Support to Kyrgyzstan for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	272,000.00	492,000.00
Biodiversity	Lebanon	Revision/Updating of the NBSAP, Preparation of Fifth National Report to CBD and Undertaking Clearing House Mechanism Activities	UNEP	180,000.00	220,000.00	400,000.00
Biodiversity	Macedonia	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	212,000.00	432,000.00
Biodiversity	Malaysia	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,320,000.00

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Biodiversity	Mexico	Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Resilience of Protected Areas to Protect Biodiversity under Conditions of Climate Change	UNDP	10,272,727.00	45,354,100.00	55,626,827.00
Biodiversity	Mexico	Enhancing National Capacities to Manage Invasive Alien Species (IAS) by Implementing the National Strategy on IAS	UNDP	5,454,545.00	24,216,257.00	29,670,802.00
Biodiversity	Mexico	Integrating the Management of Protection and Production Areas for Biodiversity Conservation in the Sierra Tarahumara of Chihuahua	UNEP	5,000,000.00	21,250,000.00	26,250,000.00
Biodiversity	Moldova	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	194,400.00	414,400.00
Biodiversity	Mongolia	Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas	UNDP	1,363,636.00	3,700,000.00	5,063,636.00
Biodiversity	Mongolia	Support to Mongolia for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	254,000.00	474,000.00
Biodiversity	Montenegro	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	210,000.00	240,000.00	450,000.00
Biodiversity	Morocco	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	150,000.00	370,000.00
Biodiversity	Namibia	Strengthening the Capacity of the Protected Area System to Address New Management Challenges	UNDP	4,100,000.00	16,139,914.00	20,239,914.00
Biodiversity	Namibia	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	395,000.00	615,000.00
Biodiversity	Nigeria	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	219,000.00	439,000.00
Biodiversity	Peru	Strengthening Sustainable Management of the Guano Islands, Islets and Capes National Reserve System (RNSIIPG)	World Bank	9,090,909.00	32,000,000.00	41,090,909.00
Biodiversity	Peru	Updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Developing the Action Plan to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	320,000.00	344,000.00	664,000.00
Biodiversity	Peru	Conservation and Sustainable Use of High-Andean Ecosystems through Compensation of Environmental Services for Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion	IFAD	5,460,111.00	29,000,000.00	34,460,111.00
Biodiversity	Philippines	Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas	UNDP	8,160,600.00	37,627,717.00	45,788,317.00
Biodiversity	Philippines	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	506,200.00	726,200.00
Biodiversity	Serbia	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	50,000.00	270,000.00
Biodiversity	Seychelles	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	200,000.00	210,000.00	410,000.00



Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Biodiversity	South Africa	Strengthening Wildlife Forensic Capabilities to Combat Wildlife Crime for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Species (target: Rhinoceros)	UNEP	2,727,273.00	11,659,174.00	14,386,447.00
Biodiversity	South Africa	Improving Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area Network	UNDP	8,650,000.00	47,500,000.00	56,150,000.00
Biodiversity	Sri Lanka	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	200,000.00	271,000.00	471,000.00
Biodiversity	Swaziland	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	264,000.00	484,000.00
Biodiversity	Tajikistan	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	UNEP	220,000.00	234,000.00	454,000.00
Biodiversity	Tanzania	Kihansi Catchment Conservation and Management Project	World Bank	5,980,554.00	18,300,000.00	24,280,554.00
Biodiversity	Trinidad and Tobago	Improving Forest and Protected Area Management	FAO	2,909,000.00	11,460,000.00	14,369,000.00
Biodiversity	Turkmenistan	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	220,000.00	440,000.00
Biodiversity	Uruguay	Strengthening the Effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by including a Landscape Approach to Management	UNDP	1,720,000.00	7,179,475.00	8,899,475.00
Biodiversity	Uruguay	Updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Developing the Action Plan to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,800.00	224,800.00	445,600.00
Biodiversity	Uzbekistan	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	300,000.00	520,000.00
Biodiversity	Vietnam	Developing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Provincial Planning	UNDP	909,091.00	4,550,000.00	5,459,091.00
Biodiversity	Vietnam	Conservation of Critical Wetland PAs and Linked Landscapes	UNDP	3,280,287.00	14,625,000.00	17,905,287.00
Biodiversity	Yemen	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	78,000.00	298,000.00
Biodiversity	Zimbabwe	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	UNDP	220,000.00	334,000.00	554,000.00
Climate Change	Global	Stabilizing GHG Emissions from Road Transport Through Doubling of Global Vehicle Fuel Economy: Regional Implementation of the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative (GFEI)	UNEP	1,713,637.00	13,460,582.00	15,174,219.00
Climate Change	Global	SolarChill Development, Testing and Technology Transfer Outreach	UNEP	2,714,529.00	5,662,900.00	8,377,429.00
Climate Change	Global	Umbrella Program for National Communication to the UNFCCC	UNEP	7,210,000.00	1,281,000.00	8,491,000.00
Climate Change	Global	Umbrella Program for National Communication to the UNFCCC	UNEP	11,330,000.00	2,013,500.00	13,343,500.00

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Climate Change	Regional	ASTUD Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (PROGRAM)	ADB	7,592,000.00	660,700,000.00	668,292,000.00
Climate Change	Regional	AfDB-PPP Public-Private Partnership Program	AfDB	20,000,000.00	240,000,000.00	260,000,000.00
Climate Change	Argentina	Introduction of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Measures in Design, Construction and Operation of Social Housing and Community Equipment	IADB	10,442,618.00	44,538,475.00	54,981,093.00
Climate Change	Armenia	Green Urban Lighting	UNDP	1,650,000.00	8,600,000.00	10,250,000.00
Climate Change	Bangladesh	ASTUD: Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Corridor Project	ADB	4,630,000.00	250,400,000.00	255,030,000.00
Climate Change	Bangladesh	Development of Sustainable Renewable Energy Power Generation (SREPGen)	UNDP	4,227,272.00	29,750,000.00	33,977,272.00
Climate Change	Belarus	Removing Barriers to Wind Power Development	UNDP	3,125,000.00	17,100,000.00	20,225,000.00
Climate Change	Brazil	Production of Sustainable, Renewable Biomass-based Charcoal for the Iron and Steel Industry	UNDP	7,200,000.00	32,700,000.00	39,900,000.00
Climate Change	Cameroon	Promoting Investments in the Fight Against Climate Change and Ecosystems Protection Through Integrated Renewable Energy and Biomass Solutions for Productive Uses and Industrial Applications	UNIDO	2,060,000.00	10,000,000.00	12,060,000.00
Climate Change	China	Hebei Energy Efficiency Improvement and Emission Reduction Project	ADB	3,636,363.00	189,000,000.00	192,636,363.00
Climate Change	China	Establish Measurement and Verification System for Energy Efficiency	World Bank	18,000,000.00	104,000,000.00	122,000,000.00
Climate Change	China	Urban-Scale Building Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	World Bank	12,000,000.00	152,100,000.00	164,100,000.00
Climate Change	China	Promoting Energy Efficiency in Industrial Heat Systems and High Energy-consuming (HEC) Equipment	UNIDO	5,450,000.00	40,500,000.00	45,950,000.00
Climate Change	Colombia	Low-carbon and Efficient National Freight Logistics Initiative	IADB	3,074,000.00	16,200,000.00	19,274,000.00
Climate Change	Colombia	Third National Communication to the UNFCCC	UNDP	2,000,000.00	1,682,000.00	3,682,000.00
Climate Change	Dominican Republic	Stimulating Industrial Competitiveness Through Biomass-based, Grid-connected Electricity Generation	UNIDO	1,360,000.00	7,483,000.00	8,843,000.00
Climate Change	Guyana	Sustainable Energy Program	IADB	5,000,000.00	23,370,000.00	28,370,000.00
Climate Change	India	Promoting Business Models for Increasing Penetration and Scaling up of Solar Energy	UNIDO	4,445,174.00	21,825,870.00	26,271,044.00
Climate Change	India	Efficient and Sustainable City Bus Services	World Bank	9,200,000.00	85,000,000.00	94,200,000.00
Climate Change	India	Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) and Other New Information to the UNFCCC	UNDP	9,010,604.00	26,240,000.00	35,250,604.00
Climate Change	India	Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency Through Energy Management Standard, System Optimization and Technology Incubation	UNIDO	4,538,183.00	27,360,000.00	31,898,183.00



Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Climate Change	India	Facility for Low Carbon Technology Deployment	World Bank	9,000,000.00	59,300,000.00	68,300,000.00
Climate Change	India	Partial Risk Sharing Facility for Energy Efficiency	World Bank	18,000,000.00	594,300,000.00	612,300,000.00
Climate Change	Indonesia	Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNDP	4,570,000.00	21,000,000.00	25,570,000.00
Climate Change	Lebanon	Small Decentralized Renewable Energy Power Generation	UNDP	1,500,000.00	9,725,000.00	11,225,000.00
Climate Change	Liberia	Lighting One Million Lives	World Bank	1,454,540.00	4,050,000.00	5,504,540.00
Climate Change	Malaysia	GHG Emissions Reductions in Targeted Industrial Sub-Sectors through EE and Application of Solar Thermal Systems	UNIDO	4,075,000.00	20,000,000.00	24,075,000.00
Climate Change	Maldives	Strengthening Low-Carbon Energy Island Strategies	UNEP	3,953,000.00	21,250,000.00	25,203,000.00
Climate Change	Mongolia	ASTUD: Mongolia Urban Transport Development Investment Program	ADB	1,389,000.00	272,900,000.00	274,289,000.00
Climate Change	Nepal	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL)	UNDP	3,063,000.00	14,586,000.00	17,649,000.00
Climate Change	Pakistan	Sustainable Energy Initiative for Industries	UNIDO	3,620,000.00	32,700,000.00	36,320,000.00
Climate Change	Peru	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-Use Sectors	UNDP	4,545,000.00	29,450,000.00	33,995,000.00
Climate Change	Russian Federation	ARCTIC Targeted Support for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Russian Arctic	EBRD	6,311,377.00	81,000,000.00	87,311,377.00
Climate Change	Serbia	Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	UNDP	500,000.00	77,149.00	577,149.00
Climate Change	Serbia	Reducing Barriers to Accelerate the Development of Biomass Markets	UNDP	2,925,000.00	14,000,000.00	16,925,000.00
Climate Change	Suriname	Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification	IADB	4,400,000.00	21,500,000.00	25,900,000.00
Climate Change	Timor Leste	Promoting Sustainable Bio-energy Production from Biomass	UNDP	1,798,000.00	7,020,000.00	8,818,000.00
Climate Change	Turkey	Small and Medium Enterprise Energy Efficiency Project	World Bank	3,640,000.00	252,500,000.00	256,140,000.00
Climate Change	Ukraine	Introduction of Energy Management System Standard in Ukrainian Industry	UNIDO	5,630,000.00	39,750,000.00	45,380,000.00
Climate Change	Ukraine	Development and Commercialization of Bioenergy Technologies	UNDP	4,790,000.00	27,800,000.00	32,590,000.00
Climate Change	Uruguay	Towards a Green Economy: Stimulating Sustainable Production Practices and Low-emission Technologies in Prioritized Sectors	UNIDO	3,442,727.00	19,800,000.00	23,242,727.00
Climate Change	Vietnam	Promotion of Non-fired Brick (NFB) Production and Utilization	UNDP	2,895,000.00	36,080,000.00	38,975,000.00
International Waters	Global	Development of a Methodology With Tools and Decision Support Systems to Incorporate Floods and Droughts into IWRM in Transboundary Basins	UNEP	4,280,275.00	20,957,000.00	25,237,275.00

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
International Waters	Global	A Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme: Aquifers, Lake/Reservoir Basins, River Basins, Large Marine Ecosystems, and Open Ocean to Catalyze Sound Environmental Management	UNEP	5,140,000.00	24,074,000.00	29,214,000.00
International Waters	Global	Standardized Methodologies for Carbon Accounting and Ecosystem Services Valuation of Blue Forests	UNEP	4,575,000.00	18,590,000.00	23,165,000.00
International Waters	Regional	Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	UNDP/FAO	10,200,000.00	70,306,000.00	80,506,000.00
International Waters	Regional	LME-AF Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (PROGRAM)	World Bank	25,000,000.00	135,000,000.00	160,000,000.00
International Waters	Russian Federation	ARCTIC Integrated Adaptive Management of the West Bering Sea Large Marine Ecosystem in a Changing Climate	UNDP	3,211,000.00	9,800,000.00	13,011,000.00
Land Degradation	Global	Support to GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD	UNEP	2,830,000.00	2,750,000.00	5,580,000.00
Land Degradation	Global	A Global Initiative on Landscapes for People, Food and Nature	UNEP	1,000,000.00	2,621,868.00	3,621,868.00
Land Degradation	Angola	Land Rehabilitation and Rangelands Management in Small Holders Agropastoral Production Systems in Southwestern Angola	FAO	3,147,336.00	12,250,000.00	15,397,336.00
Land Degradation	Armenia	Harmonization of National Action Plan to Combat Desertification in Armenia and Preparation of National Report	GEFSEC	150,000.00	40,000.00	190,000.00
Land Degradation	Bangladesh	Revision and Alignment of National Action Program with UNCCD 10-Year Strategic Plan and Framework	GEFSEC	150,000.00	118,000.00	268,000.00
Land Degradation	Bhutan	NAP Alignment and Report Preparation	GEFSEC	150,000.00	52,500.00	202,500.00
Land Degradation	Botswana	Mainstreaming SLM in Rangeland Areas of Ngamiland District Productive Landscapes for Improved livelihoods	UNDP	3,181,800.00	16,000,000.00	19,181,800.00
Land Degradation	Cambodia	GMS-FBP Collaborative Management for Watershed and Ecosystem Service Protection and Rehabilitation in the Cardamom Mountains, Upper Prek Thnot River Basin	ADB	1,100,917.00	13,300,000.00	14,400,917.00
Land Degradation	China	Shaanxi Weinan Luyang Integrated Saline and Alkaline Land Management	ADB	2,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	82,000,000.00
Land Degradation	Georgia	Alignment of National Action Program and Preparation of the Second Leg of the Fourth Reporting and Review process	UNEP	136,364.00	227,000.00	363,364.00
Land Degradation	Honduras	Alignment of National Action Programs with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and reporting process	FAO	136,364.00	154,500.00	290,864.00
Land Degradation	India	Enhancing capacity for alignment of National Action Program to 10-year Strategy of UNCCD & for National Reporting to UNCCD Secretariat	GEFSEC	148,500.00	184,500.00	333,000.00



Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Land Degradation	Jordan	Alignment of National Action Programs with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and reporting process, as per obligations to the UNCCD	GEFSEC	143,000.00	278,000.00	421,000.00
Land Degradation	Kyrgyz Republic	Support to UNCCD NAP Alignment and Reporting Processes	GEFSEC	150,000.00	219,370.00	369,370.00
Land Degradation	Lesotho	Alignment of Lesotho's National Action Plan with UNCCD	FAO	136,364.00	150,000.00	286,364.00
Land Degradation	Moldova	Agriculture Competitiveness	World Bank	4,435,500.00	21,000,000.00	25,435,500.00
Land Degradation	Namibia	Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands	UNDP	4,546,000.00	22,500,000.00	27,046,000.00
Land Degradation	Pakistan	Sustainable Land Management Program to Combat Desertification in Pakistan	UNDP	3,791,000.00	22,200,000.00	25,991,000.00
Land Degradation	Samoa	Strengthening Multi-sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes	UNDP	4,872,727.00	13,117,908.00	17,990,635.00
Land Degradation	Uruguay	Alignment of National Action Programs with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and Reporting Process	FAO	47,791.00	61,764.00	109,555.00
Land Degradation	Uzbekistan	Reducing Pressures on Natural Resources from Competing Land Use in Non-irrigated, Arid Mountain, Semi-desert and Desert Landscapes	UNDP	2,363,600.00	8,230,000.00	10,593,600.00
Multi-Focal Area	Global	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme - Implementing the programme using STAR resources I	UNDP	35,924,519.00	35,924,519.00	71,849,038.00
Multi-Focal Area	Global	The GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative	UNEP	1,000,000.00	1,187,050.00	2,187,050.00
Multi-Focal Area	Global	ABNJ Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	FAO	27,272,936.00	148,200,000.00	175,472,936.00
Multi-Focal Area	Global	ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	FAO/ UNEP, World Bank	956,000.00	5,275,000.00	6,231,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Global	ABNJ Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-sea Living Marine Resources and Ecosystems in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	FAO/ UNEP	7,659,597.00	29,266,000.00	36,925,597.00
Multi-Focal Area	Global	ABNJ Ocean Partnerships for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation Models for Innovation and Reform	World Bank	9,524,311.00	40,000,000.00	49,524,311.00
Multi-Focal Area	Regional	Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders	UNEP	4,818,181.00	15,080,000.00	19,898,181.00
Multi-Focal Area	Regional	IDB-PPP MIF Public-Private Partnership Program	IADB	15,000,000.00	266,250,000.00	281,250,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Regional	LCB-NREE Lake Chad Basin Regional Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Energy Efficiency (PROGRAM)	AfDB	20,728,284.00	172,563,158.00	193,291,442.00
Multi-Focal Area	Regional	Implementing Integrated Measures for Minimizing Mercury Releases from Artisanal Gold Mining	UNIDO	999,900.00	2,676,764.00	3,676,664.00

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Multi-Focal Area	Regional	Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project	AfDB	6,586,364.00	25,000,000.00	31,586,364.00
Multi-Focal Area	Regional	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS	UNEP	20,748,098.00	118,006,108.00	138,754,206.00
Multi-Focal Area	Regional	Multiplying Environmental and Carbon Benefits in High Andean Ecosystems	UNEP	4,926,364.00	18,150,000.00	23,076,364.00
Multi-Focal Area	Regional	LME-EA Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts (PROGRAM)	World Bank	36,387,000.00	634,354,750.00	670,741,750.00
Multi-Focal Area	Afghanistan	Establishing Integrated Models for Protected Areas and their Co-management	UNDP	6,581,819.00	40,038,000.00	46,619,819.00
Multi-Focal Area	Albania	Environmental Services Project	World Bank	2,884,848.00	22,574,815.00	25,459,663.00
Multi Focal Area	Belize	Management and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas	World Bank	6,205,600.00	16,000,000.00	22,205,600.00
Multi-Focal Area	Bhutan	Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management	World Bank	4,210,000.00	12,328,000.00	16,538,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sustainable Forest and Landscape Management	World Bank	5,575,757.00	18,400,000.00	23,975,757.00
Multi-Focal Area	Brazil	Consolidation of National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and Enhanced Flora and Fauna Protection	IADB	32,621,820.00	128,200,000.00	160,821,820.00
Multi-Focal Area	Brazil	Recovery and Protection of Climate and Biodiversity Services in the Paraiba do Sul Basin of the Atlantic Forest of Brazil	IADB	26,855,454.00	168,794,000.00	195,649,454.00
Multi-Focal Area	Brazil	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil	UNDP	5,000,000.00	5,050,000.00	10,050,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Burundi	Watershed Approach to Sustainable Coffee Production in Burundi	World Bank	4,200,000.00	21,500,000.00	25,700,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Cameroon	Sustainable Forest Management Under the Authority of Cameroonian Councils	FAO	3,636,133.00	16,195,000.00	19,831,133.00
Multi-Focal Area	Chile	Supporting Civil Society Initiatives to Generate Global Environmental Benefits using Grants and Micro Loans in the Mediterranean Ecoregion	UNDP	3,462,796.00	15,252,262.00	18,715,058.00
Multi-Focal Area	China	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Soda Saline-alkaline Wetlands Agro Pastoral Landscapes in the Western Area of the Jilin Province	FAO	2,727,273.00	16,800,000.00	19,527,273.00
Multi-Focal Area	Colombia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dry Ecosystems to Guarantee the Flow of Ecosystem Services and to Mitigate the Processes of Deforestation and Desertification	UNDP	8,887,819.00	39,460,200.00	48,348,019.00
Multi-Focal Area	Cote d'Ivoire	Integrated Management of Protected Areas	UNEP	4,300,000.00	16,053,350.00	20,353,350.00
Multi-Focal Area	Ecuador	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Forests, Soil and Water to Achieve the Good Living (Buen Vivir / Sumac Kasay) in the Napo Province	FAO	2,682,828.00	10,560,035.00	13,242,863.00
Multi-Focal Area	Guatemala	Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits	UNDP	4,509,091.00	13,160,000.00	17,669,091.00



Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Multi-Focal Area	Honduras	Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes	UNDP	3,145,455.00	9,050,000.00	12,195,455.00
Multi-Focal Area	India	Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services Improvement	World Bank	20,500,000.00	115,000,000.00	135,500,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Jordan	Badia Ecosystem and Livelihoods Project (BELP)	World Bank	3,330,555.00	11,348,000.00	14,678,555.00
Multi-Focal Area	Kazakhstan	Improving Sustainability of PA System in Desert Ecosystems through Promotion of Biodiversity-compatible Livelihoods in and around PAs	UNDP	4,484,500.00	15,310,000.00	19,794,500.00
Multi-Focal Area	Kyrgyz Republic	Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources under Climate Change Conditions	FAO	5,545,454.00	17,100,000.00	22,645,454.00
Multi-Focal Area	Lao PDR	Strengthening Protection and Management Effectiveness for Wildlife and Protected Areas	World Bank	6,825,688.00	17,600,000.00	24,425,688.00
Multi-Focal Area	Malaysia	Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape - IC-CFS	UNDP	10,960,000.00	36,500,000.00	47,460,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Mexico	Conservation of Coastal Watersheds to Achieve Multiple Global Environmental Benefits in the Context of Changing Environments	World Bank	39,518,181.00	239,886,000.00	279,404,181.00
Multi-Focal Area	Mongolia	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation, SFM and Carbon Sink Enhancement Into Mongolia's Productive Forest Landscapes	FAO	3,636,364.00	14,350,000.00	17,986,364.00
Multi-Focal Area	Morocco	Morocco GEF Social and Integrated Agriculture (ASIMA)	World Bank	6,440,000.00	35,540,000.00	41,980,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Namibia	Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project	World Bank	1,925,000.00	5,872,000.00	7,797,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Paraguay	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Production Practices in all Bioregions and Biomes	UNDP	6,981,817.00	22,100,000.00	29,081,817.00
Multi-Focal Area	Russian Federation	ARCTIC Improvement of Environmental Governance and Knowledge Management for SAP-Arctic Implementation	UNEP	2,293,578.00	9,850,000.00	12,143,578.00
Multi-Focal Area	Russian Federation	Conserving Biodiversity in the Changing Arctic	UNEP	5,840,850.00	14,200,100.00	20,040,950.00
Multi-Focal Area	Russian Federation	ARCTIC Environment Project (Financial Mechanism for Environmental Rehabilitation in Arctic)	World Bank	5,504,587.00	230,000,000.00	235,504,587.00
Multi-Focal Area	Russian Federation	ARCTIC GEF-Russian Federation Partnership on Sustainable Environmental Management in the Arctic under a Rapidly Changing Climate (Arctic Agenda 2020)	UNEP/ EBRD, UNDP, World Bank	883,092.00	0.00	883,092.00
Multi-Focal Area	Russian Federation	ARCTIC Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) for Major Arctic Rivers to Achieve Multiple Global Environmental Benefits	UNEP	1,834,862.00	7,890,000.00	9,724,862.00
Multi-Focal Area	Seychelles	Expansion and Strengthening of the Protected Area Subsystem of the Outer Islands of Seychelles and its Integration into the Broader Land and Seascape	UNDP	1,872,546.00	5,760,000.00	7,632,546.00

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Multi-Focal Area	Thailand	GMS-FBP Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation in the Western Forest Complex	World Bank	7,339,450.00	29,373,100.00	36,712,550.00
Multi-Focal Area	Turkey	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods	FAO	5,886,986.00	21,300,000.00	27,186,986.00
Multi-Focal Area	Uganda	Addressing Barriers to the Adoption of Improved Charcoal Production Technologies and Sustainable Land Management Practices through an Integrated Approach	UNDP	3,580,000.00	7,559,167.00	11,139,167.00
Multi-Focal Area	Ukraine	Conserving, Enhancing and Managing Carbon Stocks and Biodiversity while Promoting Sustainable Development in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone through the Establishment of a Research and Environmental Protection Centre and Protected Area	UNEP	5,045,773.00	15,000,000.00	20,045,773.00
Multi-Focal Area	Uzbekistan	Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation Project	World Bank	12,699,000.00	75,000,000.00	87,699,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Vietnam	Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development: Mainstreaming the Application of Marine Spatial Planning Strategies, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use	World Bank	6,500,000.00	117,900,000.00	124,400,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Vietnam	Implementation of Eco-industrial Park Initiative for Sustainable Industrial Zones	UNIDO	3,524,000.00	14,151,000.00	17,675,000.00
Multi-Focal Area	Zambia	Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Generating Multiple Environmental Benefits within and around Protected Areas	UNDP	13,298,864.00	44,790,000.00	58,088,864.00
Multi-Focal Area	Zimbabwe	Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Environment Management and Conservation Project	World Bank	5,845,000.00	23,165,000.00	29,010,000.00
Ozone Depleting Substances	Azerbaijan	Initiation of the HCFCs Phase out and Promotion of HFCs-Free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems	UNIDO	2,660,000.00	6,550,000.00	9,210,000.00
POPs	Regional	Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa	UNDP	6,653,195.00	25,810,000.00	32,463,195.00
POPs	Regional	Demonstration of Effectiveness of Diversified, Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Interventions, and Strengthening National Capacity for Innovative Implementation of Integrated Vector Management (IVM) for Disease Prevention and Control inthe WHO AFRO R	UNEP	15,691,700.00	118,720,000.00	134,411,700.00
POPs	Regional	Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Communities by Reducing Mercury Emissions and Promoting Sound Chemical Management	UNIDO	990,000.00	2,450,000.00	3,440,000.00
POPs	Regional	Disposal Of Obsolete Pesticides Including POPs And Strengthening Pesticide Management In The Permanent Interstate Committee For Drought Control In The Sahel (CILSS) Member States	FAO	7,700,000.00	40,040,000.00	47,740,000.00
POPs	Algeria	Environmentally Sound Management of POPs and Destruction of PCB Wastes	UNIDO	6,300,000.00	19,550,000.00	25,850,000.00



Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
POPs	Armenia	Elimination of Obsolete Pesticide Stockpiles and Addressing POPs Contaminated Sites within a Sound Chemicals Management Framework	UNDP	4,840,000.00	19,417,240.00	24,257,240.00
POPs	Benin	Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides and Strengthening Life-cycle Management of Pesticides	FAO	1,880,000.00	10,031,000.00	11,911,000.00
POPs	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Enabling activities to facilitate early action on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs	UNIDO	258,020.00	50,000.00	308,020.00
POPs	Cameroon	Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides and Strengthening Sound Pesticide Management	FAO	1,760,000.00	7,548,000.00	9,308,000.00
POPs	China	Reduction of Mercury Emissions and Promotion of Sound Chemical Management in Zinc Smelting Operations	UNIDO	990,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,990,000.00
POPs	China	Reduction of POPs and PTS Release by Environmentally Sound Management throughout the Life Cycle of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Associated Wastes	UNDP	11,870,000.00	47,000,000.00	58,870,000.00
POPs	China	Municipal Solid Waste Management	World Bank	12,225,000.00	48,004,000.00	60,229,000.00
POPs	Colombia	Development of National Capacity for the Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs	UNDP	3,500,000.00	13,598,781.00	17,098,781.00
POPs	Costa Rica	Integrated PCB Management	UNDP	2,000,000.00	7,740,000.00	9,740,000.00
POPs	Ecuador	Integrated and Environmentally Sound PCBs Management	UNDP	2,050,000.00	7,800,000.00	9,850,000.00
POPs	India	Development and Promotion of Non-POPs alternatives to DDT	UNIDO/ UNEP	10,300,000.00	40,000,000.00	50,300,000.00
POPs	Indonesia	Introduction of an Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal System for PCBs Wastes and PCB-Contaminated Equipment	UNIDO	6,150,000.00	24,000,000.00	30,150,000.00
POPs	Kazakhstan	NIP Update, Integration of POPs into National Planning and Promoting Sound Healthcare Waste Management	UNDP	3,525,000.00	16,011,000.00	19,536,000.00
POPs	Kenya	Kenya NIP Update: Reviewing and Updating the National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention	GEFSEC	172,667.00	34,000.00	206,667.00
POPs	Lao PDR	Strengthening POPs Management Capacities and Demonstration of PCB Destruction at the Energy Sector	UNIDO	1,458,000.00	5,600,000.00	7,058,000.00
POPs	Macedonia	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	155,000.00	423,000.00	578,000.00
POPs	Morocco	Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including POPs and Implementation of Pesticides Management Program	FAO	3,550,000.00	25,730,000.00	29,280,000.00
POPs	Pakistan	Comprehensive Reduction and Elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants	UNDP	5,225,000.00	20,060,000.00	25,285,000.00

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
POPs	Philippines	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	225,000.00	225,000.00	450,000.00
POPs	Russian Federation	Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs at the Russian Railroad Network and Other PCB Owners	UNIDO	7,620,000.00	34,200,000.00	41,820,000.00
POPs	Turkey	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	225,000.00	386,000.00	611,000.00
POPs	Uruguay	Environmentally Sound Life-Cycle Management of Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes	UNDP	735,000.00	2,595,700.00	3,330,700.00
POPs	Vietnam	Updating Vietnam National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	UNDP	225,000.00	160,000.00	385,000.00
POPs	Vietnam	Hospital Waste Management Support Project	World Bank	7,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	157,000,000.00
				1,224,335,400.00	9,056,827,000.00	10,281,162,400.00





# SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL **(STAP)**



THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL (STAP) OF THE GEF UNDERTOOK A SERIES OF CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES DURING FISCAL YEAR 2012, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF HOLISTICALLY ADDRESSING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS TASK WAS STRESSED FURTHER BY GEF CEO AND CHAIRPERSON NAKO ISHII IN HER INITIAL ADDRESS TO THE STAP IN SEPTEMBER 2012. SHE REQUESTED THE STAP EXPLORE WAYS TO CONTRIBUTE TO HER VISION FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEF 2020 STRATEGY — TWO PROCESSES THAT UNDERPIN THE PARAMOUNT TASK OF ACHIEVING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES THROUGH BETTER INTEGRATION. IN DOING SO, THE STAP ACKNOWLEDGED ITS IMPORTANT ROLE IN BRINGING MORE INTEGRATED, INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES TO THE FORE WITHIN THE GEF’S WORK PROGRAMS.

To prompt discussions, the STAP focused on identifying new multi-focal initiatives at its meeting in September 2012. This included delineating the environmental impacts and opportunities of urbanization — a theme the GEF will explore further through an innovation workshop series.

The STAP also brainstormed how it could help the GEF identify opportunities for multi-focal area approaches, particularly how these approaches could be designed to achieve greater impact on global environmental

outcomes. In this regard, the STAP proposed a conceptual framework, promoting complementarities between the GEF focal areas and linked with the sustainable development agenda. It argued for defining broad outcomes that contribute towards one, or more, objectives associated with cross-focal area themes. Thus, the STAP called upon the GEF to move away from seeking global environmental outcomes through stand-alone projects and towards an approach that addresses integration in projects and program designs (e.g. developing national/ regional/global integration that contributes towards global and local benefits).

Through its work with the Conventions and their scientific networks, the STAP identified partnership opportunities that addressed and communicated

the importance of global environmental challenges through cross-cutting initiatives. This included exploring spatial management as a means to protect marine and coastal biodiversity, while addressing human needs across coasts, around estuaries and deltas, in near-shore environments and the open oceans — namely, marine spatial planning.

At the CBD COP-11 in Hyderabad, India, held October 2012, the STAP launched its report “Marine spatial planning in the context of the





Convention on Biological Diversity” published in the CBD Technical Series No. 68.<sup>11</sup> Similarly, the STAP partnered with the CBD to review the current state of knowledge of the effects of marine debris, and provide a preliminary assessment of the impact on ecosystems and biodiversity. This report also was launched at the CBD-COP 11 and published as the “Impacts of marine debris on biodiversity: Current status and potential solutions”, CBD Technical Series No. 67.

In April 2013, the STAP once more partnered with a Convention and

<sup>11</sup> The Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity is referred to as the CBD COP.

its scientific community — the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The STAP organized a side event at UNCCD’s Second Scientific Conference in Bonn, Germany, titled “GEF Special Session on Carbon — a Valuable Global Benefit of Sustainable Land Management.” One of the session objectives focused on identifying the multiple potential benefits derived from above- and below-ground sequestration of carbon. To this end, the STAP featured (and launched) its technical report “Soil organic carbon management for global benefits: a discussion paper.” The paper provides an overview of our understanding of soil organic carbon as it relates to soil organic carbon management — and more specifically within the context of the GEF.

Additionally, the STAP undertook a series of activities described in its work program. This included a workshop on “green chemistry” — an event organized jointly with the GEF Secretariat

that explored technologies, business models and cross-cutting efforts on sustainable chemistry apt for GEF projects and programs. The STAP also completed revising a methodology that project proponents can use to estimate the avoided, or reduced amount of, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from energy projects. Furthermore, the STAP completed an in-depth review of the scientific validity and applicability of the suite of tools developed by the UNEP/GEF carbon benefits project. The STAP concluded a number of tools are suitable for estimating carbon stock changes in GEF sustainable land management projects. The STAP submitted its review and recommendations to the GEF and UNEP for their consideration.



In addition to these activities, the STAP continued to pursue its standard corporate tasks. This included overseeing the scientific and technical quality of GEF and LDCF/SCCF full-sized proposals. The STAP carries on reporting the quality of the work programs to the GEF and LDCF/SCCF Councils, recommending ways to improve the overall rigor of proposals. To this end, the STAP supports the increased trend in multifocal area proposals; it is confident the scientific reasoning for merging different focal area/program components will continue to improve.

The STAP also continues to partner with the Evaluation Office of the GEF in targeted activities. In upcoming months, for example, the partners will assess the STAP. This will include assessing the extent to which the STAP has met its mandate and the extent to which the 2007 reforms have been implemented and resulted in advice to the GEF that is more strategic, timely and effective. In this manner, the STAP anticipates working with the GEF on a conceptual framework that strengthens the integration of cross-cutting initiatives for GEF-6.







# GEF EVALUATION OFFICE



THE SECRETARIAT MOVED FROM FOCUSING ON ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS (PIRS) TO **MORE TARGETED ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS** THAT HAVE GONE THROUGH A MID-TERM REVIEW OR ARE IN THEIR LAST YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION.

THE EVALUATION OFFICE (WWW.GEFEO.ORG) HAS THE CENTRAL ROLE IN ENSURING INDEPENDENT EVALUATION WITHIN THE GEF. THE OFFICE SETS MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION, ENSURES OVERSIGHT OF THE QUALITY OF RELEVANT SYSTEMS IN PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS, AND SHARES EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION. IN ADDITION, THE OFFICE PROVIDES EVALUATION SERVICES TO THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF), SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF) AND THE ADAPTATION FUND.

During fiscal year 2012, the Evaluation Office:

- Produced and submitted four annual reports to the Council:
  - Annual Thematic Evaluation Report 2011
  - Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2012
  - Annual Performance Report 2011
  - Annual Impact Report 2011
- Completed the following evaluations and studies:
  - OPS-5 First Report Approach Paper
  - GEF Enabling Activities Evaluation
  - Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) Evaluation



- Nicaragua and Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Country Portfolio Evaluations, included in the Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2012
- Evaluation of GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA), included in Annual Thematic Evaluation Report 2011
- Initiated the following evaluations and studies:
  - Country Portfolio Evaluations in Cuba, Brazil, India and Sri Lanka
  - Focal Area Strategies (FAS) Evaluation

In the area of knowledge sharing, the Office ensures evaluation findings are communicated to GEF stakeholders and facilitates organizational learning from evaluations. The Office has also worked on clearing up the backlog of publications; created knowledge products on biodiversity and climate change, summarizing findings from the Fourth Overall Performance Study; supported Community of Practice on evaluation of climate change and development; introduced several innovations (such as webinars, social reading channels, videos and updates to social media channels and Sharepoint); and shared evaluative findings during GEF Expanded Constituency Workshops and conferences to further distribute findings and methodology.

**ANNUAL THEMATIC EVALUATION REPORT 2011**

The first annual thematic evaluation report (ATER) completed the shift toward annual reporting. It addressed cross-cutting issues and looked for synergies, while taking advantage of data collected and analysis completed, as well as key findings and recommendations from other Evaluation Office evaluations and GEF agency evaluations. The ATER provided an overview of ongoing thematic evaluations in fiscal year 2012 and presented the main conclusions and recommendations for the evaluation of the GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA).

The NCSA evaluation began by establishing the context of the NCSAs in the



GEF through three tasks: (i) a review of capacity development in GEF-supported projects and programs; (ii) a review of other types of capacity development at the national level not supported by GEF funding, in particular those described in enabling activities and other reporting to the conventions; and (iii) a meta evaluation of GEF Evaluation Office documents, as well as relevant documents from evaluation offices of the GEF agencies regarding capacity development and, in particular, lessons, findings, conclusions and recommendations about NCSAs.

In ongoing work, the GEF Focal Areas Strategies Evaluation was developed from the GEF-5 replenishment process. It approved evaluation strategies for each of the six focal areas and developed a strategy for sustainable forest management/REDD+. The evaluation will start with an approach paper, developing key questions to be explored related to relevance and results. One of the first steps will be a meta-evaluation of evaluative evidence in the Office's evaluations since OPS-4 regarding lessons and achievements toward the focal area strategies. The final evaluation report is expected in October 2012.

**FINDINGS**

The NCSA evaluation, conducted between May and September 2011, was finalized in October 2011. It included an assessment of all approved NCSAs, the Global Support Program (GSP) and the second phase capacity development projects. The evaluation took into account each project's level of

implementation, and built on existing assessments, reviews and evaluations. In the case of NCSAs, the evaluation team considered the NCSA Results and Lessons (UNDP, UNEP, GEF, 2010) assessment as a key resource; for the GSP, the team built on the findings and recommendations of the recently completed project evaluation.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The results were generally positive, but the evaluation made two recommendations. First, as GEF-5 strategies are now being implemented, NCSA lessons learned should be incorporated into a new GEF strategic framework for capacity development for GEF-6. Second, the Council requested the Secretariat incorporate NCSA experiences and lessons learned into the programming approach for GEF-6. The Council also asked the Secretariat to make available knowledge products, including toolkits on how to conduct NCSAs, to agencies and GEF workshops such as multi-stakeholder dialogues.

For more information on the above evaluations, please visit <http://www.thegef.org/gef/ATER%202011>.

**ANNUAL COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATION REPORT 2012: NICARAGUA AND OECS**

The 2012 Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report synthesized the main conclusions and recommendations emerging from the Country Portfolio Evaluations (CPEs) and Country Portfolio Studies (CPSs) in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region.

Two CPEs were finalized in fiscal year 2012: Nicaragua and OECS (comprising Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines). Both were conducted in collaboration with parallel evaluations by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The collaboration enabled more informed evaluation reporting, lower evaluation burden to the countries and cost savings for the evaluation effort.

Two CPSs were finalized in fiscal year 2011 in El Salvador and Jamaica, two CPEs were completed in fiscal year 2012 in Nicaragua and OECS, and two ongoing CPEs are being finalized in Brazil and Cuba.

Brazil and Cuba CPSs, initiated in fiscal year 2012, completed the country evaluation coverage in the LAC region planned in the GEF-5 multi-annual CPE. During the last quarter of 2011, country evaluation work started in the Asia and Pacific region, with pre-evaluation missions to India (in November 2011) and Sri Lanka (in February 2012) and the subsequent launch of two CPEs in those two countries. One last CPE is planned in the Pacific Islands to complete evaluation coverage of the Asia region. The Office plans to report to Council on the Asia and Pacific region in the ACPER 2013. From October 2011 to April 2012, a CPS was conducted in East Timor jointly with country evaluation work by the UNDP Evaluation Office.

**FINDINGS**

While acknowledging experiences and conclusions from previous CPEs, the ACPER 2012 identifies common elements emerging from the four CPEs and brings overarching conclusions to Council:



- Most projects achieved moderately satisfactory or higher outcome ratings in their focal areas.
- Global environmental benefits are still modest, though progress toward impact is occurring.
- Climate change adaptation in the Central America and Caribbean region is becoming increasingly important in the GEF portfolios analyzed. In some countries this is fully evident, while in others adaptation is still in its initial stages.
- Capacity development at both individual and institutional levels was good overall, with a few exceptions at the local level.
- Many countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region follow an ecosystem approach to environmental conservation and sustainable use, which increases the demand for multi-focal area projects.

- Scaling-up, replication and sustainability remain a challenge in the portfolios analyzed, with some notable exceptions.
- Opportunities for South-South cooperation through national, regional and/or global projects and/or project components exist, but are not fully taken up.
- Overall, GEF support has been relevant to both national environmental conservation and sustainable development policies, and to the GEF international mandate of achieving global environmental benefits.
- Mixed ownership is observed in the portfolios analyzed; it is strong in middle-income economies and less in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), with the exception of Cuba.

**COUNCIL DECISIONS**

The GEF Council requested the GEF Secretariat consider ways to make project approval and implementation in SIDS more flexible and context-specific; to reduce the burden of monitoring requirements of multi-focal area projects to a level comparable to that of single focal area projects; and to enable South-South cooperation as components of national, regional and/or global projects where opportunities exist for exchange of technology, capacity development and/or sharing of best practices.

For more information about ACPER 2012 and corresponding country portfolio studies, please see <http://www.thegef.org/gef/ACPER%202012>.



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2011

The eighth Annual Performance Report (APR) primarily reviews the evidence presented in the terminal evaluation reports, with verification of performance ratings based primarily on desk reviews.

This report assesses the outcomes of 109 completed projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted during fiscal year 2011. The findings take into account outcomes and sustainability, completion delays, levels of co-financing and overall quality of monitoring, which account for \$444 million in GEF funding.

FINDINGS

In fiscal year 2011, 82% of the 109 projects were rated moderately satisfactory or above, which is lower than the figure of 92% from the previous fiscal year.

Of projects in the fiscal year 2011 cohort, 21% (22 projects) were completed within the expected implementation period, 25% were completed after a delay of one to two years, 5% after a delay of two to three years and 14% after a delay of more than three years. For the fiscal year 2011 cohort, 84% of terminal evaluation reports were rated moderately satisfactory or above, while 53% were rated satisfactory or above. This is similar to last year’s cohort, which had ratings of 87% and 58% respectively.

The time lag between a project’s closure, the completion of the terminal evaluation and the submission of the GEF Evaluation Office has not improved. Indeed, the time lag between project

completion and the submission of terminal evaluation reports continues to be a concern, as does the uncertainty regarding a project’s status.

In terms of management action records (MARs), this year tracked the level of adoption of 12 Council decisions based on 9 evaluation reports. The Evaluation Office was able to verify 10 of these decisions. Two have been graduated for having achieved a “high” adoption rating, and will not be tracked in the next MAR.

COUNCIL DECISIONS

The Council asked GEF agencies to continue trying to involve GEF Operational Focal Points in project or program monitoring and evaluation. More information about the Annual Performance Report 2011 can be found at <http://www.thegef.org/gef/APR%202011%20>.

ANNUAL IMPACT REPORT 2011

During this reporting period, the Office made significant progress implementing the impact evaluation of the International Waters Focal Area to assess impacts of GEF activities in the South China Sea and Adjacent Areas. An impact evaluation on climate change mitigation was also in preparation. In addition, an assessment of quality at entry of arrangements for measurement of impact in GEF projects and programs was initiated. A major development has been efforts by the Office to deepen its partnership with the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). Seeking the STAP’s inputs through the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) is likely to become a more regular feature of impact evaluations, including participation of STAP members in the TAG’s upcoming impact evaluations of climate change and biodiversity.

The evaluation analyzed the extent to which processes, knowledge, technologies and capacities to which GEF contributes have led to, or are likely to lead to, changes in policies, technology, management practices and other behaviors. As part of this process, it examined whether these changes will address the priority transboundary environmental concerns that affect the social, economic and environmental services of the South China Sea (SCS), Gulf of Thailand and adjacent areas. The evaluation was carried out in three phases, the first two of which have been completed. The first phase developed the “theory of change” for the clusters of GEF-supported projects in the SCS and adjacent areas. The second phase collected data along three distinct lines of inquiry: portfolio analysis to provide a broad picture of GEF support at regional, national and local levels; examination of regional dimensions of GEF support in the SCS; and country case studies to assess the effectiveness of various GEF approaches to address transboundary environmental concerns, as well as the country factors contributing to, or hindering, transboundary impact. The third phase will consist of data analysis and synthesis.

To determine the focus of the evaluation, the Office undertook a preliminary analysis of the GEF project portfolio on climate change mitigation. The impact evaluation aimed to compare the ways in which the GEF is transforming CCM-relevant markets in major emerging economies. It would



try to understand the causal mechanisms that affect market transformation, the resulting reduction in and avoidance of GHG emissions and lessons that could be learned from the experiences. The approach paper was presented in June 2012 and the final evaluation will be presented to the Council in 2013.

For further information on either of these evaluations, please see <https://www.thegef.org/gef/ImpactEvaluations>.

APPROACH PAPER FOR THE FIFTH OVERALL PERFORMANCE STUDY OF THE GEF

The first report will consist of a meta-evaluation of findings and conclusions on the achievements of the GEF emerging from evaluations of the GEF Evaluation Office, as well as from independent evaluation units of the GEF agencies, where relevant. The first OPS-5 report will provide a solid understanding of current GEF results, achievements and performance as emerging from evidence gathered by the Office to the end of 2012. The report will look at developments since July 2009, since June 2009 was the last

month considered by OPS-4. For OPS-5, a meta-evaluation of evaluations by the Office is relatively easy. Since all evaluations were done in-house and used similar methods and approaches, data can be aggregated within the evaluation streams of the Office in a reliable way, making further analysis possible.

The final report will contain findings from sub-studies of OPS-5 to be undertaken during fiscal year 2013 and early fiscal year 2014. The sub-studies will emphasize literature reviews, interviews and data analysis, as well as a limited amount of field work to address specific hypotheses emerging from the reviews. These key questions will be





tackled through separate and concrete evaluation studies that will focus on the aspects that need to be incorporated. These terms of reference present how each of these issues will be translated into specific studies.

The Council approved the terms of reference, as well as a budget for 1.075 million, to be incorporated into the multi-annual budget of the Evaluation Office. The Council requested the Evaluation Office implement OPS-5 and provide the first and final reports to the replenishment process and to the Council according to the proposed schedule.

For further information about OPS-5, please see <http://www.thegef.org/gef/OPS5>.

### EVALUATION OF ENABLING ACTIVITIES

The GEF Enabling Activities Evaluation was launched in November 2011 based on three criteria: relevance to the GEF, to conventions and national agendas; linkages with other activities at various levels; and efficiency of preparation and implementation. The GEF has provided about \$360 million (with about \$68 million in co-financing) for almost 900 enabling activities projects. The evaluation focused on each of the focal areas and took into account evaluative evidence from previously conducted Country Portfolio Evaluations and the NCSA evaluation. The approach paper was approved on 16 May 2012 by the GEF Evaluation Director.

The evaluation was conducted in two phases. The first phase entailed a meta-evaluation to collect evaluative evidence from previous evaluations by

the Office, GEF agencies, conventions and other stakeholders. A total of 64 documents were reviewed and analysis of the information was collected. In addition, convention guidance related to enabling activities was collected and will be used to assess their relevance. A portfolio database of enabling activities, including basic, project cycle and financial information, is under development. The second phase explored further issues or gaps of evaluative evidence identified by the meta-evaluation. The steps and methodology for the second phase developed in a terms of reference for the evaluation. The main findings and recommendations of the evaluation will be incorporated into OPS-5.

For further information about enabling activities, please <https://www.thegef.org/gef/Ongoing%20-%20Thematic%3A%20Enabling%20Activities>.

### EVALUATION OF THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

The SCCF was established in 2001 to support climate change projects in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC through four funding windows: adaptation, technology transfer, sector-specific projects and assistance with diversification of fuel-dependent economies. The SCCF evaluation covered 26 projects and collected evaluative evidence on progress toward objectives, as well as main achievements and lessons learned during a decade of SCCF implementation. The evaluation assessed the relevance of the SCCF programming and project portfolio to the guidance of the UNFCCC, the GEF and recipient countries' sustainable development agendas. It also reviewed the effectiveness and efficiency of the SCCF programming and portfolio in achieving objectives and expected outcomes.

For more information on the SCCF evaluation, please visit <http://www.thegef.org/gef/Program%20Evaluation%20-%20SCCF>.

### NICARAGUA AND OECS, COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATIONS

The main conclusions and recommendations of the Nicaragua Country Portfolio Evaluation were presented to the GEF Council in June 2012. Nicaragua was selected primarily for two reasons: it has a comparatively diverse, large and mature GEF portfolio, and it is one of the poorest

countries in the Western hemisphere, making it particularly vulnerable to global market trends and price fluctuations, as well as to climate variability.

The evaluation had the following objectives: Assess the effectiveness and results of completed projects aggregated at the focal area; provide additional evaluative evidence to other evaluations conducted or sponsored by the Office; provide feedback and knowledge sharing to (i) the GEF Council in its decision-making processes to allocate resources and to develop policies and strategies; (ii) Nicaragua on its participation in, or collaboration with, the GEF; and (iii) the different agencies and organizations involved in the preparation and implementation of GEF-funded projects and activities.

It found that capacity development has been a strong component in all projects with sustainable achievements, establishing an adequate enabling policy environment for future larger scale actions; and in the Biodiversity Focal Area, goals have been overly ambitious, leading to unfulfilled expectations for results and impacts.

For more information on the Nicaragua CPE, please see <https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/2012%20Nicaragua%20CPE%20Bilingual.pdf>.

The OECS evaluation focused on regional projects in which all six GEF-beneficiary OECS countries were involved. Conducted between January and August 2011, it was finalized in April 2012. The evaluation found that, to date, GEF support in the OECS region has produced mixed results. Positive achievements include regional-level results on climate change adaptation and in reporting to the global

conventions. It also found that while regional approaches are appropriate for the OECS, they have not adequately incorporated tangible national-level activities. A new generation of regional projects now addresses this shortcoming by including national demonstration sites, although it is too soon to evaluate the effectiveness of this approach. On-the-ground results, catalytic scaling-up and replication have been limited. There has been an insufficient focus on the sustainability of initiatives, with the exception of climate change adaptation activities. Institutional and individual capacity for environmental management remains a critical issue in the region.

For more information on the OECS CPE, please see <https://www.thegef.org/gef/CPE%20OECS>.

### CUBA, BRAZIL, INDIA AND SRI LANKA, COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATIONS

The Cuba Country Portfolio Evaluation (1992-2011) will be finalized by January 2013. Since 1992, the GEF has invested about \$44 million, with approximately \$240 million in co-financing through 19 national projects, in Cuba. The CPE focused on the 19 national projects within the boundaries of Cuba. Additionally, three regional (one under implementation and two completed) and two global projects in which Cuba participates were reviewed; these were selected because they had significant in-country activities/components, stakeholder input and availability of information.



The Brazil Country Portfolio Evaluation (1991-2011) was conducted between October 2011 and June 2012. This CPE focused primarily on the 45 national projects within the boundaries of Brazil. Additionally, some regional and global projects in which Brazil participates were also reviewed, due to their links with national projects and their relevance for the portfolio, along with projects that dealt with the Small Grants Programme. The final report was completed by September 2012.

The India Country Portfolio Evaluation (1992-2011) evaluation process began in October 2011. The evaluation intends to assess how GEF-supported activities are implemented in India and report on results. It will also assess how these projects are linked to national environmental and sustainable development agendas, as well as to the GEF mandate of generating global environmental benefits within its focal areas. The CPE will cover all types of GEF-supported activities in different stages of the project

cycle (pipeline, ongoing and completed) and implemented by all GEF agencies in all focal areas; this includes applicable GEF corporate activities such as the Small Grants Programme and a selection of relevant regional and global programs. However, the evaluation will focus mainly on national projects, whether full-sized, medium-sized or enabling activities.

The Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Evaluation (1991-2012) is occurring between December 2011 and June 2013. A number of steps have already been taken for the Joint GEF/Sri Lanka CPE. In February 2012, a pre-evaluation mission explored possibilities for joining forces with Sri Lankan institutions in the management and conduct of the CPE. As a result, the GEF and the Sri Lankan Ministry of Finance and Planning agreed to jointly manage the evaluation. The Joint GEF/Sri Lanka CPE will evaluate the effectiveness and results of completed and ongoing projects in each relevant focal area, evaluate the relevance and efficiency of GEF support in Sri Lanka from several points of view and provide feedback and knowledge.

For more information on these evaluations, please visit <https://www.thegef.org/gef/CPE>.

### FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES EVALUATION

This evaluation sought primarily to collect and assess information related to the GEF-5 focal area strategies to gain a systematic understanding of the elements and causal links each strategy envisions. It aimed to develop a deeper understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of focal area strategies based on current scientific knowledge, as well as evaluative evidence from GEF activities. Armed with this evidence, it would provide the GEF Council with recommendations to support the further development and improvement of focal strategies during the GEF-6 replenishment process. The evaluation encompasses the analysis of the following focal area strategies: Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation, International Waters, Land Degradation, Chemicals, Sustainable Forest Management/ REDD+, and Climate Change Adaptation (under LDCF/SCCF). The evaluation uncovered four steps to their



approach: construct theories of change, review the relationship with convention guidelines, assess the connection with scientific knowledge and recommend future strategies.

The report was completed in October 2012 and its main findings and recommendations were presented to the GEF Council in November 2012. The report contains seven technical documents, which include a separate detailed analysis of each focal area strategy. They include the full description of the theory of change construction for each focal area, as well as individual assessments of convention guidance and results of the Real-Time Delphi process specific to each focal area.

### SPECIAL INITIATIVES: COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Community of Practice (Climate-Eval) was created in direct response to calls from participants of the International Conference on Evaluating Climate Change and Development, which took place in Alexandria, Egypt, in May 2008. The Community of Practice is global in nature, but tailored to attract practitioners from developing and transition countries. Hosted by the Evaluation Office, it aims to strengthen evaluation capacity and establish good practices and benchmarks, as well as develop standards and guidelines for evaluation of climate change and sustainable development initiatives. It is supported by a range of stakeholders, including the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment, which provide funding via the Office's Special Initiatives Trust Fund. In

addition, in keeping with the decision of the 40<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting in May 2011, the GEF Evaluation Office budget now supports the community.

During fiscal year 2012, membership grew to 572 people. The community initiated one study, entitled "Tracking progress for effective action: a framework for monitoring and evaluating adaptation to climate change." The Community of Practice was promoted during several conferences, including the Global Assembly of the International Development Evaluation Association and the Environment Evaluators' Network Forum.







# COUNCIL MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES 2010-2011

## Council Members

Name	Date of Appointment	Constituencies
Talat, Javed (Pakistan)	30-Sep-08	Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen
Pozharskyi, Vadym (Ukraine)	19-Apr-11	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Abeshi, Pellumb (Albania)	9-Dec-11	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Benyahia, Mohamed (Morocco)	20-Sep-10	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Bnoui, Sabria (Tunisia)	1-Jun-12	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Fakir, Zaheer (South Africa)	31-Mar-10	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Vilakati, Jameson D. (Swaziland)	24-Jan-12	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Alegria, Martin (Belize)	2-Feb-11	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Merega, Silvia Maria (Argentina)	31-May-11	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Inamov, Nuritdin R. (Russian Federation)	12-Apr-11	Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
Jeong, Eunhae (Republic of Korea)	19-May-11	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Treppel, Leander (Austria)	1-Apr-10	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Buys, Jozef (Belgium)	2-Apr-12	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Sieglwart, Karine (Switzerland)	25-Jun-10	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Chatterji, Pulok (India)	10-Feb-09	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka
Prasad, Mukesh Nandan (India)	7-Nov-11	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka
Oteng-Yeboah, Alfred (Ghana)	13-May-11	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo
Toure, Ahmadou Sebory (Guinea)	19-Jan-12	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo
Caballero, Paula (Colombia)	21-Mar-11	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
Lopes, Joao Raimundo (Guinea-Bissau)	22-Sep-10	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Nkeoua, Gregoire (Congo)	30-Jul-10	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe
Long, Rithrak (Cambodia)	11-Jan-10	Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Long, Rithrak (Cambodia)	24-May-12	Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Samson, Paul (Canada)	7-Sep-10	Canada
Wu, Jinkang (China)	29-Jun-11	China



Name	Date of Appointment	Constituencies
Gebre Egziabher, Tewolde Berhan (Ethiopia)	3-Jun-09	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
Soilihi, Ali Mohamed (Comoros)	24-May-12	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
Kartakusuma, Dana A. (Indonesia)	22-Feb-11	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Grayeb Bayata, Claudia (Mexico)	1-Jun-05	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
Perez Villasenor, Margarita (Mexico)	24-May-12	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
Thomsen, Margit (Denmark)	6-Aug-10	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Bjornebye, Erik (Norway)	15-Aug-11	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Hofseth, Paul (Norway)	30-May-12	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Andrae, Asa (Sweden)	2-Mar-09	Estonia, Finland, Sweden
Pesola, Jukka (Finland)	9-Jan-12	Estonia, Finland, Sweden
Rioux, Remy (France)	27-Jan-10	France
Damais, Alain (France)	1-Jun-12	France
Fass-Metz, Frank (Germany)	22-Apr-08	Germany
Escolar, Beatriz (Spain)	10-Feb-11	Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Munoz Carpena, Mariano (Spain)	24-May-12	Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Barimani, Mahmoud (Iran)	11-Feb-10	Iran
Senofonte, Lucia (Italy)	20-Aug-10	Italy
Taniguchi, Shinji (Japan)	16-Aug-10	Japan
Imamura, Hideaki (Japan)	20-Jul-11	Japan
Wheatley, Josceline (United Kingdom)	8-Mar-04	United Kingdom
Metcalf, Gilbert E. (United States)	1-Jun-11	United States

### Alternate Members

Name	Date of Appointment	Constituencies
Lutfi, Sultan (Jordan)	1-Feb-01	Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen
Abeshi, Pellumb (Albania)	6-May-10	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Oprasic, Senad (Bosnia-Herzegovina)	9-Dec-11	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Dali, Najeh (Tunisia)	20-Sep-10	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Ben Rejeb, Noureddine (Tunisia)	20-Oct-11	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Azzeddine, Daaif (Morocco)	1-Jun-12	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Vilakati, Jameson D. (Swaziland)	31-Mar-10	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Nkowani, Kenneth (Zambia)	24-Jan-12	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Pascal, Mr. Lloyd (Dominica)	11-Jan-11	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Gonzalez Norris, Jose Antonio (Peru)	31-May-11	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Martirosyan, Viktor (Armenia)	23-Mar-10	Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
Watt, Annemarie (Australia)	30-Jun-11	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Kirchknopf, Adam (Hungary)	12-May-11	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Marques, Miguel (Luxembourg)	2-Apr-12	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Hilber, Anton (Switzerland)	7-Apr-05	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Islam, Kazi M. Aminul (Bangladesh)	19-Feb-09	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka
Vohiri, Anyaa (Liberia)	13-May-11	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo
Cerqueira, Maria Clara Tavares (Brazil)	5-May-11	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
Azeredo, Raphael (Brazil)	6-Sep-11	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
Toure, Alimir Sinna (Mali)	29-Sep-10	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Kasulu Seya Makonga, Vincent (Congo DR)	23-Sep-08	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe
Khammounheuang, Khampadith (Lao PDR)	25-May-10	Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Sheltinga, Jan (Canada)	4-Aug-08	Canada
Kaminski, Michelle (Canada)	24-May-12	Canada
YE, Jiandi (China)	29-Jun-11	China
Djamadar, Koulthoum (Comoros)	25-Sep-09	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
Soilihi, Ali Mohamed (Comoros)	22-Sep-11	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
Mohamed, Ali D. (Kenya)	24-May-12	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda



Name	Date of Appointment	Constituencies
Cabactulan, Ambassador Libran (Philippines)	10-Feb-11	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Pinedo, Raul (Panama)	17-Sep-09	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
Bjornebye, Erik (Norway)	24-Sep-09	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Hahn, Henrik Bramsen (Denmark)	15-Aug-11	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Naeraa-Nicolajsen, Erik (Denmark)	30-May-12	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Pesola, Jukka (Finland)	1-Sep-10	Estonia, Finland, Sweden
Roth, Lars (Sweden)	14-Mar-12	Estonia, Finland, Sweden
Martin, Marc-Antoine (France)	1-Sep-02	France
Duporge, Francois-Xavier (France)	21-Jul-11	France
von Kleist, Rudiger Wilhelm (Germany)	27-Feb-07	Germany
Rissmann, Wilhelm (Germany)	14-Dec-11	Germany
Mota Pinto, Nuno (Portugal)	6-Nov-03	Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Golriz, Abbas (Iran)	3-Jan-09	Iran
Mordini, Claudia (Italy)	15-Nov-06	Italy
Soderini, Ludovica (Italy)	1-Jun-12	Italy
Soderini, Ludovica (Italy)	1-Jun-12	Italy
Oshima, Masaru (Japan)	7-Aug-09	Japan
Iwama, Ryoji (Japan)	1-Nov-11	Japan
Hernaus, Reginald (Netherlands)	31-Mar-11	The Netherlands
Whaley, Christopher (United Kingdom)	23-May-06	United Kingdom
Reifsnyder, Daniel (United States)	25-May-06	United States
Clune, Daniel A. (United States)	30-May-12	United States

# GEF NGO NETWORK

## GEF NGO NETWORK REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ REPRESENTATIVES, FISCAL YEAR 2012

### CENTRAL FOCAL POINT AND REGIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA

**Global Environment Centre**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Wisma Hing, No. 78 Jalan SS2/72, 47300 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia  
**Tel:** +603 7957 2007  
**Fax:** +603 7957 7003  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Faizal Parish  
**Email:** fparish@gec.org.my, faizal.parish@gmail.com, cfp@gefngo.org

### REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS

**West Asia**  
**Gulf Research Center**  
19 Rayat Al-Itihad Street, P.O. Box 10501  
21443, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia  
**Tel:** +966-2-6518888  
**Fax:** +966-2-6530953  
**Official Representatives:** Dr. Mohamed Abdel Raouf  
**Email:** Raouf@grc.net, mhdraouf@yahoo.com

**South Asia**  
**Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) (until 14 Sept 2011)**  
P.O. Box 29, Jehangirpura, Hadgud, Anand-388001, Gujarat, India  
**Tel:** +91-2692-261402,261238  
**Fax:** +91-2692-262196,262087  
**Official Representative:**  
Mr. Jagdeesh Puppala  
**Email:** jagdeesh@fes.org.in, ed@fes.org.in

**Society for Conservation and Protection of the Environment (SCOPE) (effective from 15 September 2011)**  
7/190 (1<sup>st</sup> Floor), Delhi Mercantile Cooperative Housing, Society (DMCHS) Block-3 off Shaheed-e-Millat Road Karachi-75350, Pakistan  
**Tel:** +92-21- 34551226 – 7  
**Fax:** +92-21- 34551228  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Tanveer Arif  
**Email:** scope@scope.org.pk

**North East Asia**  
**Green Camel Bell**  
Room 102, Unit 4,17<sup>th</sup> Building Ming Ren HuaYuan, Qilihe District, Lanzhou Gansu Province China, Post Code: 730050  
**Tel:** +86-931-2650202  
**Fax:** +86-931-2650202  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Zhao Zhong  
**Email:** zhaoz@gcbcn.org, zzhong@gmail.com

**Eastern Europe and Central Asia**  
**Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN)**  
27, Betlemi Street, 0105 Tbilisi, Georgia  
**Tel:** +995 32 75 1903 / 04  
**Fax:** +995 32 75 1905  
**Official Representative:** Ms. Nana Janashia  
**Email:** nana.janashia@cenn.org

**Western Africa**  
**HATOF Foundation**  
Box D.T.D Hno G.091, Parakuo Estates Community 15, Lashibi-Accra, Ghana  
**Tel:** +233 20 736 0517  
**Fax:** +233 21 665 578  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Samuel Confidence Dotse  
**Email:** atenviron@hotmail.com

**Eastern Africa**  
**Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Astor Court, Lislet Geoffroy Street Port Louis, Mauritius  
**Tel:** + 230 2120242, + 230 259-7377  
**Fax:** + 230 2134595  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Geerish Bucktowonsing  
**Email:** presidentgb@intnet.mu, macoss@intnet.mu

**Southern Africa**  
**Human Settlements of Zambia (HUZA)**  
P.O Box RW 51523, Ridgeway, Lusaka 15101, Zambia



**Tel:** +26 0966 439 091  
**Fax:** +26 0211 254 881  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Victor Kawanga  
**Email:** kawangavik@yahoo.co.uk

***Northern Africa***  
**Arab Network for Environment and Development “RAED”**  
3A Masaken Masr Lel-Taameer, Zahraa El-Maadi Street, Zahraa El-Maadi  
Helwan, Egypt  
**Tel:** +20 2 25161519/245  
**Fax:** +20 2 25162961  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Essam Nada  
**Email:** e.nada@aoye.org

***North America***  
**World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US)**  
1250 24<sup>th</sup> Street, NW20037 Washington DC, USA  
**Tel:** +1 202 293 4800, 1 202 293 4800  
**Fax:** +1 202 293 9211  
**Website:** www.panda.org  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Dirk Joldersma  
**Email:** Dirk.Joldersma@wwfus.org

***Mesoamerica***  
**MERO LEC, A.C.**  
Privada Guanajuato No. 165 Plan de Ayala, 29110 Tuxtla GTZ  
Chiapas, Mexico  
**Tel:** +52 961 671 5436  
**Fax:** +52 961 671 5436  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Felipe Villagran  
**Email:** lacandon@prodigy.net.mx

***South America***  
**Corporación País Solidario – CPS**  
Carrera 38A # 25-26  
Bogotá D.C., Colombia  
**Tel:** + 571 2697930  
**Fax:** + 571 7596583  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Germán Rocha  
**Email:** cpscol@yahoo.com

***Europe***  
**German NGO Forum Environment & Development**  
Marienstr 19-20, 10117 Berlin  
Berlin, Germany  
**Tel:** +49 30 6781 775 88  
**Fax:** + 49 228 9239 93 56  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Guenter Mitlacher  
**Email:** guenter.mitlacher@wwf.de, mitlacher@wwf.de

***Pacific***  
**The Foundation of the People of the South Pacific International (FSPI)**  
49, Gladstone Road, GPO Box 18006, Suva, Fiji  
**Tel:** + 679 331 2250  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Rex Horoi  
**Email:** rex.horoi@fspj.org.fj

***Caribbean***  
**Caribbean Forest Conservation Association (CFCA)**  
77b Saddle Road  
Maraval, Trinidad and Tobago  
**Tel:** + 868 622 2322  
**Fax:** + 868 628 0273  
**Official representative:** Mr. Brian James  
**Email:** bjstt@yahoo.com

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ FOCAL POINT**

***Latin America***  
**Comuna Kichwa Santa Elena**  
Urbanizacion Palermo Manzana H2 Casa 37 (Chillogallo) Quito,  
LIMONCOCHA, Ecuador  
**Tel:** +593 2 3032258  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Johnson Hugo Cerda Shiguango  
**Email:** johnson.cerda@gmail.com

***Asia***  
**Center for Development Programs in Cordillera, International Alliance of Indigenous Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests**  
362 Magsaysay Ave, Baguio City,  
2600 Philippines  
**Tel:** +074 – 424 – 3764  
**Fax:** +074 – 442 – 2572  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Benedict Solang  
**Email:** ben.solang@gmail.com

***Africa***  
**The Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP)**  
6 Otonahia Close, Off Olu Obasanjo Road, Rivers State,  
Port Harcourt, Nigeria  
**Tel:** +23484233907  
**Fax:** +234 80333 92530  
**Official Representative:** Mr. Saro Legborsi Pyagbara  
**Email:** saropyagbara@gmail.com

STAP SECRETARIAT AND MEMBERS

**STAP MEMBERS**  
*July 2011 – June 2012*

**Dr. Thomas Lovejoy**  
*STAP Chair*

**Professor Hindrik Bouwman**  
*STAP member for chemicals management and persistent organic pollutants*

**Professor Sandra Diaz**  
*STAP member for biodiversity*

**Professor Nijavalli H. Ravindranath**  
*STAP member for climate change mitigation*

**Dr. Nteranya Sanginga**  
*STAP member for land degradation*

**Dr. Annette Cowie**  
*STAP member for land degradation*

**Professor Michael Stocking**  
*STAP Adviser to the STAP Chair*

**Dr. Meryl Williams**  
*STAP member for international waters*

**Dr. Jakob Granit**  
*STAP member for international waters*

**Dr. Anand Pawarthan**  
*STAP advisor on adaptation*

**\*STAP SECRETARIAT**  
*July 2011 – June 2012*

**Thomas Hammond**  
*STAP Secretary*

**Robin Burgess**  
*Program Assistant*

**Guadalupe Durón**  
*Program Officer*

**Katherine Kinuthia**  
*Program Assistant*

**Lev Neretin**  
*Program Officer*



# GEF PUBLICATIONS

## JULY 2012 – JUNE 2013

	<b>Greening Opportunities at World Events: GEF Investment Experiences</b> <i>November, 2012</i>  World events, such as the Olympics, provide a unique opportunity to demonstrate projects focusing on adapting to climate change by transferring environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. Climate Change   Technology Transfer   World Events	978-1939339-54-6	English (version 2013)
	<b>Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Activities</b> <i>November, 2012</i>  The GEF promotes conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry – commonly referred to as LULUCF. Carbon   Deforestation   Forests   Land Use Change	978-1-939339-47-8	English French Spanish
	<b>Least Developed Countries Fund</b> <i>November, 2012</i>  Climate change affects worst those least able to respond to its effects, and those least responsible for it. Through the LDCF Fund, the GEF has supported those countries in identifying and addressing their most urgent immediate adaptation needs. Adaptation   Climate Change   LDCF	978-1-939339-55-3	English
	<b>Financing Adaptation Action</b> <i>November, 2012</i>  The projects supported through the LDCF and SCCF funds show the way for building resilience to cope with the impacts of a changing climate. Adaptation   Climate Change   LDCF   SCCF	978-1-939339-56-0	English
	<b>Time for Transformational Change</b> <i>November, 2012</i>  The role of the GEF. Vision Statement by GEF CEO & Chairperson Dr. Naoko Ishii. GEF CEO   Naoko Ishii   Vision Statement	978-1-939339-53-9	English French Spanish
	<b>Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</b> <i>October, 2012</i> In response to indigenous peoples' increasing engagement with the GEF, this paper is to ensure that the GEF and its partner agencies make appropriate efforts to include and promote indigenous peoples in applicable processes and projects.	978-1-939339-57-7	English Spanish French
	<b>UNFCCC: Conference of the Parties Guidance and GEF Responses 1995 - 2011</b> <i>October, 2012</i>  This booklet summarizes all COP guidance dating from the first COP (COP 1) to COP 17, as well as all corresponding GEF responses. Its goal is to provide full documentation of the evolution of GEF activities and policies as informed by guidance from the COP. UNFCCC COP		English



### Achieving the Global Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting Toolkit

*October, 2012*

This new toolkit is an unparalleled resource for providing guidance for countries to transform their markets to efficient lighting.  
The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

English  
Spanish  
Toolkit Overview in English



### Knowledge Series: Burkina Faso - Integrated Ecosystem Management to Combat Natural Resources Degradation in Watersheds

*October, 2012*

An overview of the main lessons drawn from the GEF mission to Burkina Faso to observe and understand the IEM approach in combating natural resources degradation.  
Burkina Faso | Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) | Knowledge Series | Learning Missions | Lessons Learned | Watersheds



### Impact of Marine Debris on Biodiversity: Current Status and Potential Solutions

*October, 2012*

Large quantities of debris can now be found in the most remote places of the ocean, and persist almost indefinitely in the environment. This represents a significant cause for concern, although much of this growing threat to biodiversity and human health is easily preventable with solutions readily available.  
Marine Environment | STAP

English



### Marine Spatial Planning in the Context of the Convention on Biological Diversity: A Study Carried out in Response to CBD COP 10 Decision X/29

*October, 2012*

Marine spatial planning represents an important step to improving collaboration amongst multiple users of the marine environment towards a shared vision and outcomes. Understanding successes and challenges in marine spatial planning and scaling up these experiences to large marine areas and trans-boundary regions are therefore essential to effective achievement of the Aichi targets on marine and coastal biodiversity.  
CBD | Marine Environment | STAP

English



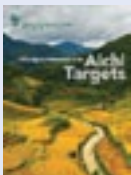
### Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

*September, 2012*

A summary of the GEF investments on ABS and the opportunities in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.  
Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) | CBD | Nagoya Protocol

978-1-939339-76-8

English  
French  
Spanish



### Financing the Achievement of the Aichi Targets

*September, 2012*

This publication summarizes accomplishments of the GEF in Biodiversity Focal Area.  
Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) | Aichi Targets | CBD

978-1-884122-08-8

English



### GEF IW Science Synthesis Report: Science-Policy Bridges over Troubled Waters

*September, 2012*

The GEF IW:Science Synthesis Report, brings together the findings and efforts of the IW System Type Working Groups (Groundwater, Lakes, Rivers, Land-based Pollution Sources and, Large Marine Ecosystems and the Open Ocean).  
Groundwater | IW: Science | Lakes | Land-based Pollution Sources | Marine Environment | Rivers | Transboundary Water

GEF IW Synthesis Report  
Groundwater Synopsis  
Groundwater Analysis  
Lakes Synopsis  
Lakes Analysis  
River Basins Synopsis  
River Basins Analysis  
Land-based Pollution Sources  
Synopsis  
Land-based Pollution Sources  
Analysis  
LMEs and Open Ocean Synopsis  
LMEs and Open Ocean Analysis



	<b>Country Support Programme Toolkit</b> <i>August, 2012</i> <p>The objective of this toolkit is to provide a practical guide for GEF focal points, and the staff they are working with to help them access the various resources available through the CSP. Country Support Programme (CSP)</p>		English Russian French Spanish
	<b>Knowledge Series: China - GEF Partnership to Combat Land Degradation in Drylands</b> <i>August, 2012</i> <p>An overview of the main lessons drawn from the GEF mission to China to observe and understand the Integrated Ecosystem Management approach in combating land degradation. Chinal Drylands   Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM)   Knowledge Series   Learning Missions   Lessons Learned</p>		English
	<b>20 Years Community Action for the Global Community</b> <i>May, 2012</i> <p>This publication recounts the ground gained in the course of the last 20 years in supporting communities and civil society organizations in their efforts to implement environment-cum-development initiatives. GEF   Small Grants Programme</p>		English
	<b>From Rio to Rio — A 20-Year Journey to Green the World's Economies</b> <i>May, 2012</i> <p>An engaging narrative and analysis of the 20-year history of GEF projects. Rio+20</p>	978-1-939339-00-3	English French Spanish
	<b>Contributing to Global Security</b> <i>March, 2012</i> <p>GEF Action on Water, Environment and Sustainable Livelihoods Groundwater   Security   Transboundary Water</p>	978-1-884122-70-5	English Spanish
	<b>Mercury and the GEF</b> <i>October, 2013</i> <p>A review of the GEF activities in reducing mercury contamination. mercury   Minamata Convention</p>		English
	<b>FOOD: Two Decades of Experience</b> <i>August, 2013</i> <p>Investing in Ecosystem Services and Adaptation for Food Security. This publication offers a succinct overview of the GEF's investments in maintaining ecosystem service flows and securing the resiliency for food systems throughout the developing world. Food Security   Land Degradation   Soil   Sustainable Agriculture   Water</p>		English (version 2013) Executive Summary - French Executive Summary - Spanish
	<b>Sustainable Forest Management: A History of Support for Forests</b> <i>August, 2013</i> <p>The GEF's sustainable forest management (SFM) Factsheet SFM   Sustainable Forest Management</p>		English

	<b>Managing Soil Organic Carbon for Global Benefits</b> <i>August, 2013</i> <p>The publication highlights the relationship between sustainable land management, soil organic carbon, and human developmental benefits as a significant entry point to delivering global benefits. STAP   UNEP</p>		English
	<b>Energy &amp; Ethics: Justice and the Global Energy Challenge (Ch. 8)</b> <i>July, 2013</i> <p>The chapter 8 of this publication discuss about the exemplary model offered by the GEF LDCF on how to implement climate change adaptation projects.</p>		Ch.8 English Notes and Index
	<b>International Waters — Delivering Results</b> <i>June, 2013</i> <p>A UNDP/GEF publication about key results of four 'signature' programme areas: Large Marine Ecosystems; Lakes, Rivers and Aquifers; Integrated Water Resources and Coastal Area Management; and Global Programmes. UNDP</p>		English
	<b>Mercury and the GEF</b> <i>May, 2013</i> <p>An overview to the long standing commitment of the GEF to eliminate mercury. Global Contaminant   Mercury   Pollution</p>		English (version 2013) Spanish (version 2012) French (version 2012)
	<b>The GEF in Japan</b> <i>May, 2013</i> <p>The GEF — a corporate portrait in Japanese.</p>		Japanese
	<b>Issue Paper on Indigenous Peoples</b> <i>April, 2013</i> <p>To provide a framework for engagement between the GEF and indigenous peoples, a policy on indigenous peoples became necessary. This issues paper presents the principles up on which an indigenous peoples' policy could rest. Indigenous Peoples</p>	978-1-939339-58-4	English French Spanish
	<b>Climate Change: A Scientific Assessment for the GEF</b> <i>March, 2013</i> <p>The newest STAP report reviews recently published climate science literature and provides a set of important considerations for the GEF's role in this context. Climate Change   Mitigation   STAP   UNEP</p>		English
	<b>Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF</b> <i>February, 2013</i> <p>Gender relations play a key role in conserving environmental resources and the goods and services that they provide. This publication highlights the GEF's efforts and renewed commitment to link gender equality and environmental sustainability. Gender</p>	978-1-939339-87-4	English (version 2013) French (version 2008) Spanish (version 2008)
	<b>Behind the Numbers 2013</b> <i>February, 2013</i> <p>The numbers tell a story: 21 years, \$11.5 billion invested directly, \$57 billion in co-financing and over 3,215 projects in more than 165 countries.</p>	978-1-939339-85-0	English - 2013 English - 2013 - High Resolution Spanish - 2013 - High Resolution French - 2013 - High Resolution





**GEF Mercury Factsheet**  
*January, 2013*  
GEF Mercury Factsheet during GEF-5  
Mercury

English



**Payment for Ecosystem Services**  
*January, 2013*  
  
This publication summarizes the investments of the GEF since its inception in projects involving Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).  
Payment Ecosystem Services

English



**GEF-5 Focal Area Strategies**  
*December, 2012*  
  
Compilation of the Focal Area Strategies for GEF-5

English  
French  
Spanish



**GEF Annual Report 2011**  
*December, 2012*  
  
Financial statements and audited opinions for the GEF Annual Report FY 2011  
Annual Report

GEF Annual Report 2011  
GEF Sec. Fin. Statement FY11  
GEF Audited TF Fin. Statement  
UNDP Audited Fin. Statement  
FY11  
UNDP Fin. Statement FY10  
UNDP Audit Report FY10  
UNEP Fin. Statement FY10  
UNEP Audit Report FY10  
IBRD Audited Fin. Statement FY11



**Catalysing Ocean Finance**  
*December, 2012*  
  
This demonstrates how effective the application of appropriate mixes of market and policy have been in helping countries to address challenges facing the oceans and explores how they could be successfully scaled up.  
Finance I International Waters

Volume I: Transforming Markets  
to Restore and Protect the Global  
Ocean  
Volume II: Methodologies and  
Case Studies



**Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies**  
*November, 2012*  
  
Case studies from the GEF Climate Change portfolio  
Technology Transfer

978-1-939339-46-1

English (2012)  
French (2012)  
Spanish (2012)



**Implementing the Poznan Strategic and Long-Term Program on Technology Transfer**  
*November, 2012*  
  
Technology transfer plays an increasingly critical role in an effective global response to the climate change challenge.  
Technology Transfer

978-1-939339-50-8

English (2012)



**Investing in Renewable Energy: the GEF Experience**  
*November, 2012*  
  
The application of renewable energy technologies can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollution using energy sources such as wind, solar, hydroelectric, tidal, geothermal and biomass.  
Renewable Energy

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund	<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Plans of Action
<b>AMR</b>	Annual Monitoring Review	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>BAT/BEP</b>	Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices	<b>NIP</b>	National Implementation Plan
<b>BEE</b>	Bureau of Energy Efficiency (India)	<b>PA</b>	Protected Area
<b>CBA</b>	Community-Based Adaptation	<b>PACC</b>	Pacific Islands Adaptation to Climate Change
<b>COMPACT</b>	Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation	<b>POP</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutant
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>RAF</b>	Resource Allocation Framework
<b>CSP</b>	Country Support Programme	<b>SCCF</b>	Special Climate Change Fund
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo	<b>SFM</b>	Sustainable Forestry Management
<b>ESCO</b>	Energy Service Company	<b>SGP</b>	Small Grants Programme
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>SLEM</b>	Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>SPA</b>	Strategic Priority for Adaptation
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility	<b>SPAN</b>	Strengthening the Protected Area Network
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation	<b>STAP</b>	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
<b>km²</b>	Square Kilometer	<b>TILCEPA</b>	Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas
<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed Country	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>LDCF</b>	Least Developed Countries Fund	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environmental Programme
<b>LME</b>	Large Marine Ecosystem	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
<b>LULUCF</b>	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>MW</b>	Megawatt	<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization





# ABOUT THE GEF

The GEF unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector to address global environmental issues, while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. Today the GEF is the largest public funder of projects to improve the global environment. An independently operating financial organization, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants.

Since 1991, the GEF has achieved a strong track record with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, providing \$10.5 billion in grants and leveraging \$51 billion in co-financing for over 2,700 projects in over 165 countries.

Through its Small Grants Programme (SGP), the GEF has also provided more than 14,000 small grants directly to civil society and community-based organizations, totaling \$634 million.

The GEF partnership includes 10 agencies: the UN Development Programme (UNDP); the UN Environment Programme (UNEP); the World Bank; the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the African Development Bank (AfDB); the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) provides technical and scientific advice on GEF policies and projects.

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