GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

2011 ANNUAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Opinions 2010 (2009) – 2011 (2010): See enclosed CD.

Unless otherwise noted, all figures are in US dollars.

FOREWORD

NAOKO ISHII, CEO AND CHAIRPERSON

Dr. Naoko Ishii,
CEO and Chairperson

In fiscal year 2011, the GEF celebrated its 20th anniversary by rolling out the fifth phase of its program. GEF-5, which will cover the period 2010 to 2014, has a budget of $4.34 billion — a 55% increase in new resources thanks to the confidence of donors in the GEF's work.

Building on two decades of lessons learned, GEF-5 offers the organization's most ambitious programming to date. In 2010-2011, the GEF provided $326 million in new grants, which leveraged an impressive $2.04 billion in co-financing for a total of $2.4 billion.

In the first year of GEF-5, the organization introduced the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR), which promises to open up new opportunities for private sector involvement. To that end, 2010-2011 got off to a good start with the private sector contributing $718 million, or 35% of co-financing.

Even as the GEF sought to increase private sector involvement, it continued to welcome a greater role for civil society in its work. During the year, for example, the GEF NGO Network expressed serious concerns about the GEF's proposed policy on environmental and social safeguards. Those concerns informed the draft policy and also led to a three-month extension for public comments.

In recognition of the complexities of the global environment, the GEF increasingly promoted cross-fertilization among focal areas, projects and agency portfolios. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), for example, developed a rapid climate-change risk-screening guide to facilitate greater cross-focal integration. For its part, as part of the new work plan that introduced results-based management, the Secretariat undertook four pilot missions to encourage learning beyond one project or agency portfolio. Based on the pilots, the Secretariat has developed a more systematic approach to learning missions, and will carry out up to 10 more missions over the next two fiscal years.

During its first 20 years, the GEF has been an important catalyst within the environmental community, creating opportunities for innovative solutions to pressing challenges. Given the fragile state of our planet's environment, however, the work is clearly far from over. As the GEF continues implementing its fifth phase of operations, it will keep striving to make a difference.

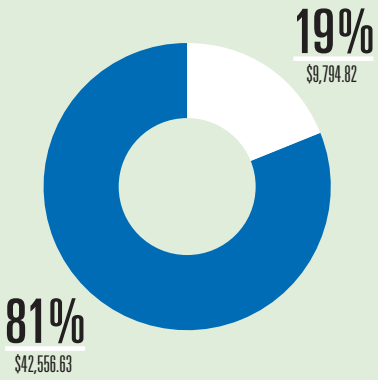
THE GEF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

THE GEF PORTFOLIO ALLOCATIONS AND CO-FINANCING

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

THE LEVERAGING EFFECT OF GEF SUPPORT

1991–2011



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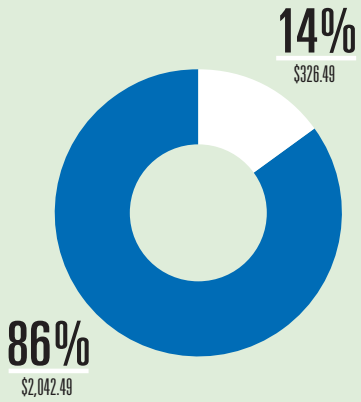
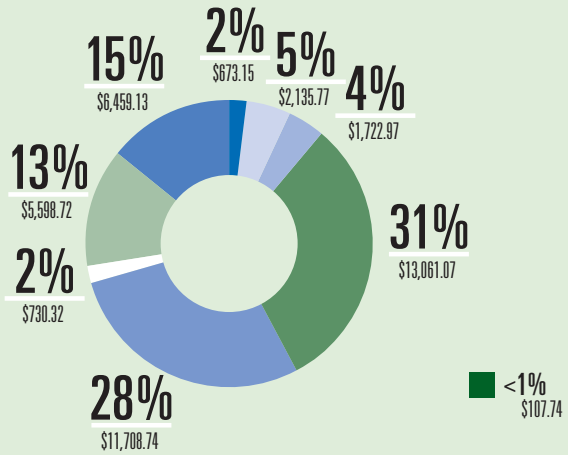
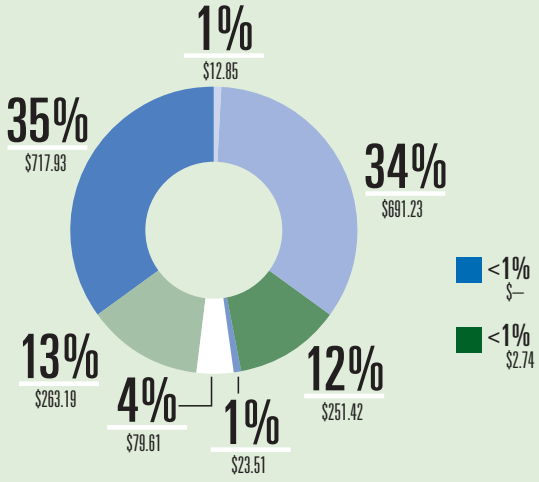


GEF Allocation

Co-financing Amount

SOURCES OF GEF CO-FINANCING





Beneficiaries

Bilateral

Foundations

GEF Agency

Governments

Multilateral

NGOs

Others

Private Sector

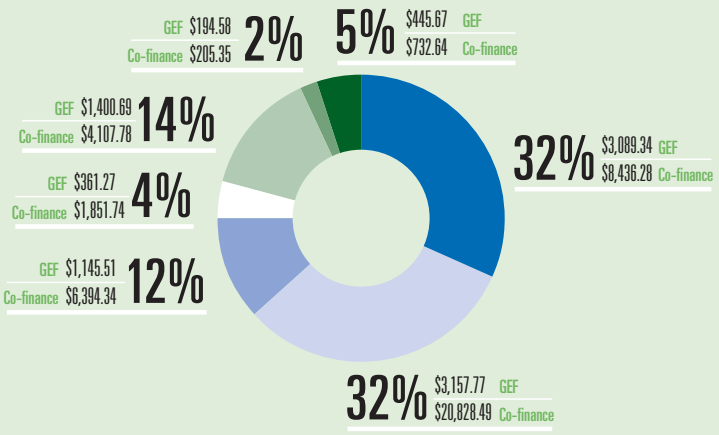
THE GEF PORTFOLIO FOCAL AREAS AND REGIONS

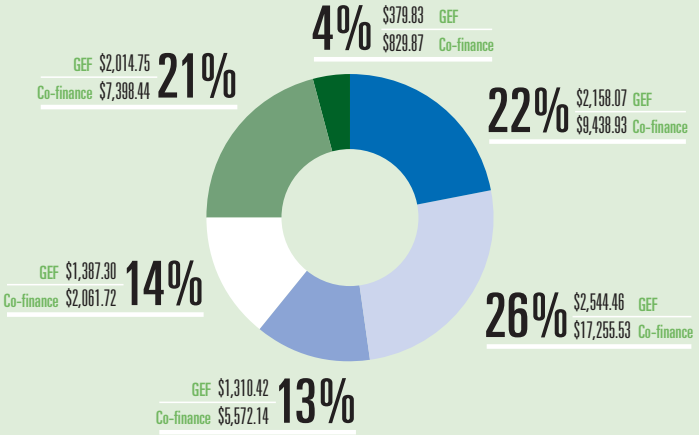
All amounts in millions of dollars. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

TOTAL GEF ALLOCATION BY FOCAL AREA

TOTAL GEF ALLOCATION BY REGION INCLUDING GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

1991–2011





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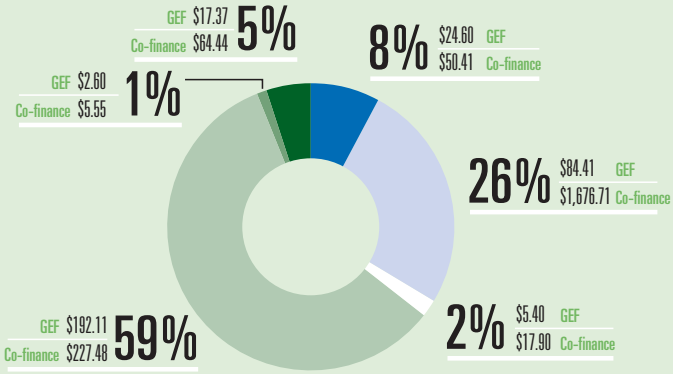
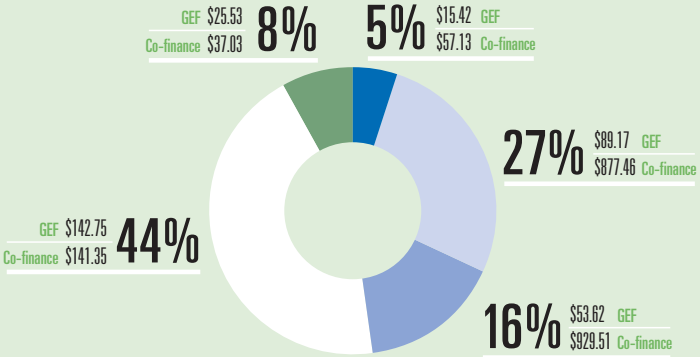




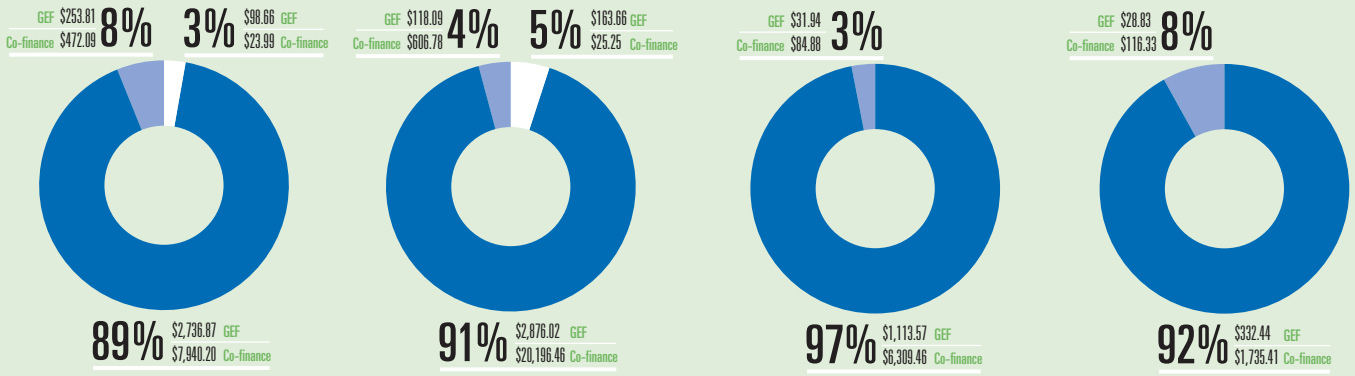
Biodiversity
Climate Change
International Waters
Land Degradation
Multifocal Area
Ozone-Depleting Substances
POPs

Africa
Asia
Europe and Central Asia
Global
Latin America and Caribbean
Regional

THE GEF PORTFOLIO PROJECT TYPES

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

1991–2011



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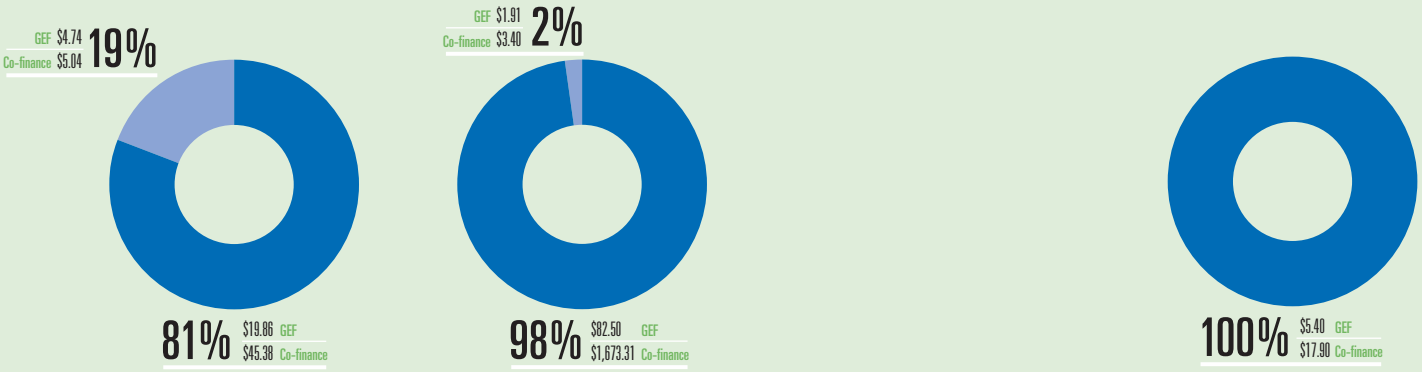


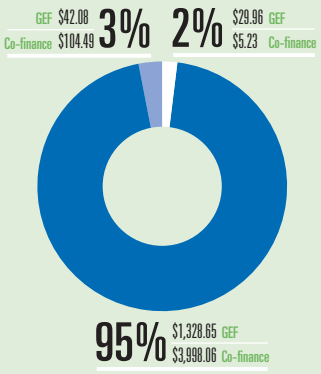
Enabling Activities Full-Sized Projects Medium-Sized Projects

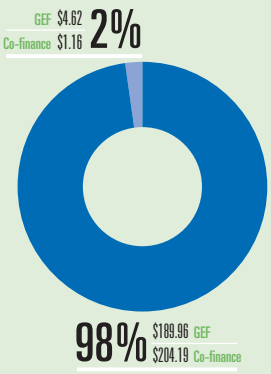
GEF ALLOCATIONS MULTIFOCAL AREA

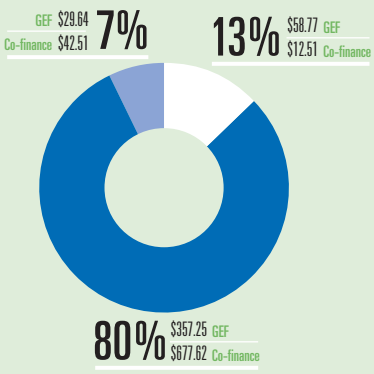
GEF ALLOCATIONS OZONE DEPLETION

GEF ALLOCATIONS POPS

1991–2011







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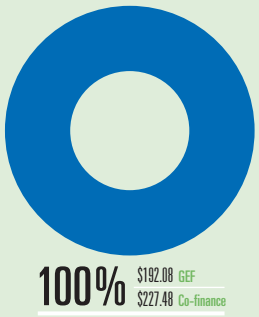
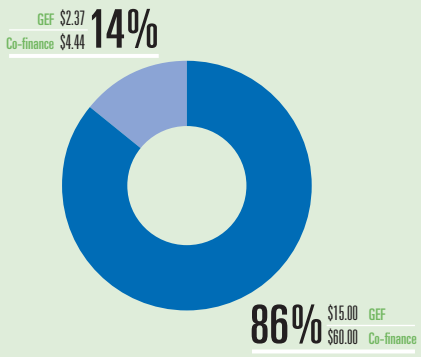
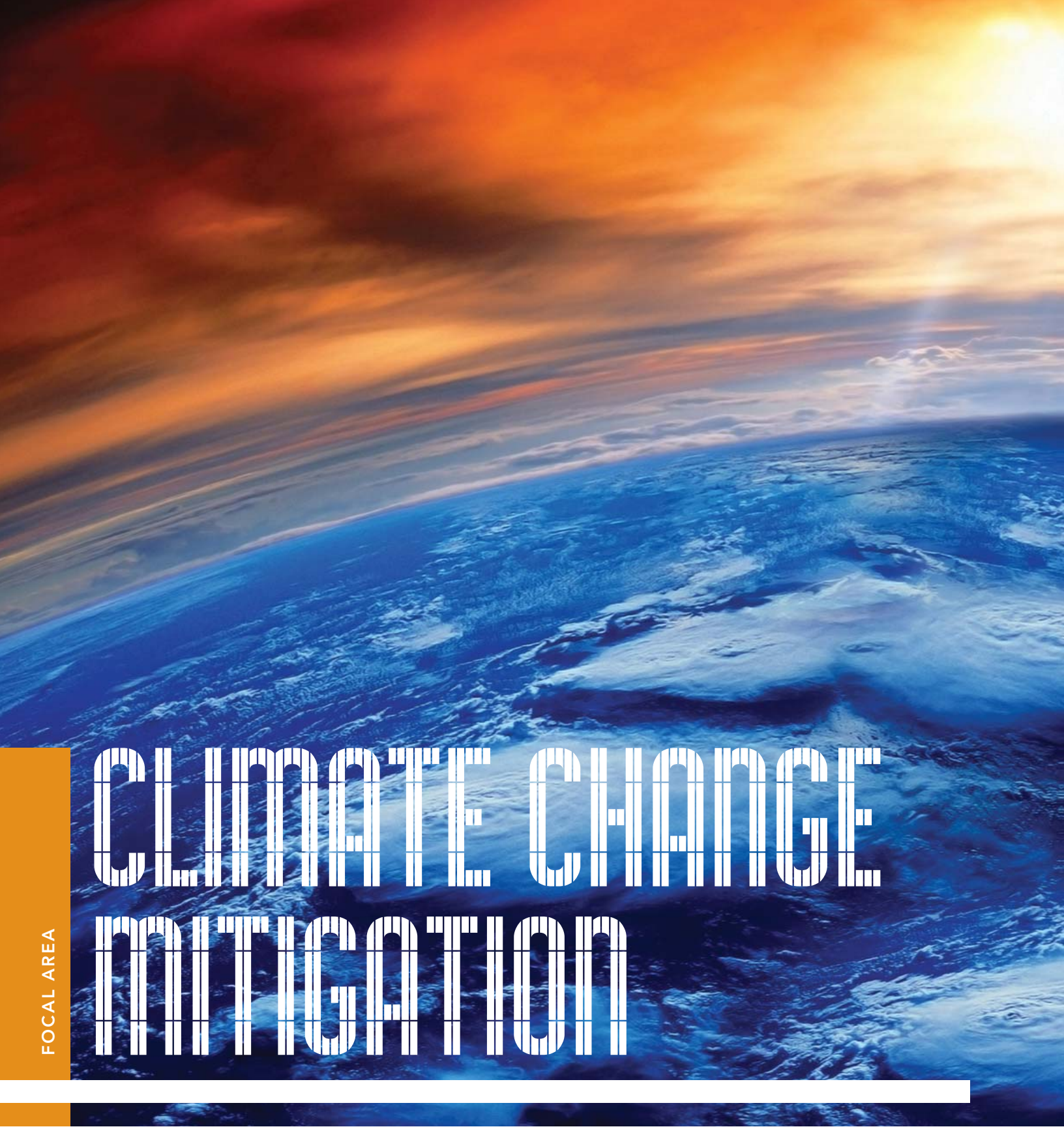




Enabling Activities

Full-Sized Projects

Medium-Sized Projects



FOCAL AREA

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

OVERVIEW

During the year, the GEF Council approved 19 new projects that used GEF funds for climate change mitigation. These include nine single focal area climate change mitigation projects and 10 multi-focal area and multi-trust funds projects that contain climate change mitigation components.

The total GEF Trust Fund resources reserved for these 19 projects are approximately $210 million. Of this, $95 million supports the nine single focal area climate change mitigation projects, and $115 million is invested in the 10 multi-focal area and multi-trust funds projects with climate change mitigation components. The 10 projects can further be divided into multi-focal area projects and Small Grant Projects.

In these 10 multi-focal area and multi-trust funds projects, GEF used $47.77 million from its climate mitigation resources, and $9.68 million from climate mitigation resources that are set-aside for upgraded Small Grant Projects. The remaining resources are from other focal areas. The $210 million from GEF resources was supplemented by an additional $3.636 million of leveraged investments as co-financing; GEF partners included the GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, recipient countries, NGOs and the private sector. The ratio of the GEF investment versus the co-financing investment was over 1:17.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO OF SINGLE FOCAL AREA CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROJECTS AMONG THE AGENCIES

Over the fiscal year, five agencies led development of projects that touched a wide range of GEF portfolios. The World Bank and the Asia Development Bank (ADB) used the largest amount of GEF resources for the single focal area climate change mitigation projects. These two agencies developed seven out of nine projects, using 91% of the GEF funds. The World Bank alone mobilized over $1.6 billion or 93% of the total co-financing resources. The ADB/UNEP mobilized approximately $75 million in co-financing to match $10.9 million GEF funds in one project. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) together used 8% of the GEF resources and leveraged 2.3% of total co-financing resources. Table 1 presents more information on the distribution of the GEF funds, the co-financing resources and the numbers of projects supported by these agencies.

TABLE 1
GEF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO AMONG AGENCIES

Agency	GEF Investment		Co-finance (US$)		Number of projects
	Amount ($Mn)	Proportion	Amount ($Mn)	Proportion	
ADB/UNEP	10.91	11%	74.95	4.3%	1
EBRD	7.09	7%	38.50	2.2%	1
UNIDO	1.00	1%	1.35	0.1%	1
World Bank	76.17	80%	1636.86	93.4%	6
Grand Total	**95.17**	**100%**	**1751.66**	**100%**	**9**

TABLE 2
GEF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO IN REGIONS

Region	GEF Investment		Co-finance		Number of projects
	Amount ($Mn)	Proportion	Amount ($Mn)	Proportion	
Africa	3.73	4%	32.00	1.8%	2
Asia (except Central Asia)	50.71	53%	781.71	44.6%	4
Europe and Central Asia	29.82	31%	863.00	49.3%	2
Latin America	10.91	11%	74.95	4.3%	1
Grand Total	**95.17**	**100%**	**1751.66**	**100%**	**9**

INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTION IN SINGLE FOCAL AREA CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROJECTS IN GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

Distribution of fund use over the past fiscal year among geographical regions was significantly different. With four projects totaling more than $50 million, Asia ranked at the top in both the number of projects and the amount of resources programmed. Asia represented 53% of total GEF resources, while Africa used $3.73 million or 4%. In co-financing, Europe and Central Asia are at the top of all regions, with $863 million or 49.3%. Latin America is in the middle for both use of GEF funds and leveraging co-financing: with one project, this region used approximately $11 million in GEF funds and mobilized around $75 million of other resources in co-financing.

INVESTMENT IN MULTI-FOCAL AREAS AND WITH MULTI-TRUST FUNDS

In fiscal year 2011, an increasing number of projects combined climate change mitigation objectives with other focal area objectives to capture synergies to reduce CO_2 emissions and generate other multiple environmental benefits. The versatility of, and need for, technology, renewable energy and enhanced forest stocks objectives were underscored by the six multi-focal area (MFA) projects in the upgraded Fifth Operational Phase (FSP) of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) and the Global SGP; three Sustainable Forest Management/REDD+ projects; and in the programmatic MFA and Multi-Trust (GEF, Special Climate Change Fund [SCDF] and Least Developed Countries Fund [LDCF]) Sahel and West Africa Programme in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI).

GEF investments in the nine multi-focal area projects totaled $73.75 million, with an additional $41.29 million in the multi-focal, multi-trust programmatic approach.

In terms of agencies, the UNDP took the lead, with nine out of 10 multi-focal and multi-trust fund projects. In the GGWI programme, the World Bank used much more GEF funds than the UNDP, with a share of 83% in the four standard multi-focal area projects, and 77.6% among all the 10 projects.

Regarding geographical distribution of these projects, Africa ranked number one, using $78.75 million or 68% of total GEF resources. Asia is the region with the least amount of GEF funds in multi-focal area projects with only $7.78 million or 7% of the total. Europe and Latin America regions are in between.

TABLE 3
SMALL GRANT AND MULTI-FOCAL AREA PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES WITH CC-M COMPONENTS

	GEF Investment		Co-finance		Number of projects
Region	Amount ($Mn)	Proportion	Amount ($Mn)	Proportion	
Africa	78.75	68%	1815.50	96%	2
Asia (except Central Asia)	7.78	7%	9.57	1%	2
Europe and Central Asia	15.50	13%	43.06	2%	3
Latin America	13.01	11%	16.53	1%	3
Grand Total	**115.04**	**100%**	**1884.65**	**100%**	**10**

HIGHLIGHT

LANDSCAPE APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT OF PEATLANDS AIMING AT MULTIPLE ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS

The increasing number of multi-focal area projects was due in large part to the GEF adopting COP decision 2/CP.12. This promotes the reduction of GHG emissions and enhances carbon stocks from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), including forest and non-forest lands such as peatlands.

Peatland landscapes globally store 550 gigatonnes of carbon in their organic soils, about twice as much carbon as is stored in the world's forests. Large areas of peatlands have been drained for agriculture, forestry and peat extraction. CO_2 and methane emissions are notable, while biodiversity and productivity of landscapes are also negatively affected. Peatlands are found all across Belarus, and over half have been drained for agriculture and forestry in the two regions of Polesie and Poozerie. Some 800,000 ha of drained agricultural peatlands are degraded, and about 135,000 ha of drained forest peatlands have lost their productive capacity. Large areas of remaining peatlands are internationally recognized refuges for water-birds, but less than 30% of the peatland areas of highest biodiversity are protected.

This MFA project, valued at $2,700,900, was funded from several GEF sources: Climate Change Mitigation ($621,200); Biodiversity ($1,146,800); Land Degradation ($262,700); and Sustainable Forest Management ($670,100). In addition, it leveraged $10,484,400 in co-financing from UNDP. This project under development is focused on promoting integrated management of peatlands at the landscape level (with demonstrations in the Poozerie landscape) to enhance carbon stocks, conserve biodiversity and secure multiple ecosystem services (see photo). The project will trigger a shift from a site-based to a landscape approach to peatlands management with a view to reducing pressures on peatlands from unsustainable agricultural and forest-use practices.

Under the climate change focal area, the project will restore 2,000 ha of degraded agricultural land and 3,000 ha of degraded forest peatlands, reducing carbon emissions by

an estimated 69,876 tCO_2/y and increasing sequestration by 31,929 tCO_2/y. The cost of rewetting the peatlands amounts on average to $50/ha; this sum is far less than if the land were to be rehabilitated for agriculture ($2,000/ha) or forestry ($1,250/ha), which would require an investment in drainage reconstruction, fertilizer application and plowing. The project generates benefits under the biodiversity focal area, improving the conservation status of peatlands by enhancing the management effectiveness of 93,000 ha of existing protected areas and establishing 20,000 ha of new protected areas. Under SFM, the project will develop a new model for peatland forests management, encouraging sustainable land uses such as wildlife management and the production of non-timber forest resources. The current MRV system for trading peatland carbon emissions reductions in Belarus will be used and improved during application.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND THE GEF

The GEF has identified technology transfer as a longer-term priority in the climate change focal area for GEF-5 programming. The GEF-5 climate change strategy promotes technology transfer at various stages of the technology development cycle — from demonstration of innovative, low-carbon technologies to diffusion of commercially

proven, environmentally sound technologies and practices. The entire GEF climate change portfolio supports technology transfer as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as by the technology transfer framework outlined by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POZNAN STRATEGIC PROGRAMME ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Progress achieved under the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer (first reported in Annual Report 2009) highlighted the need to go beyond current practices to catalyze investments in technology transfer for both mitigation and adaptation. In response to an earlier request by the COP, the GEF submitted a Long-Term Programme on Technology Transfer to UNFCCC COP 16 in 2010. In accordance with the GEF-5 Climate Change Strategy, this programme contains the following elements to enhance technology transfer activities under the Convention:

- Support for Climate Technology Centers and Climate Technology Network
- Pilots for Priority Technology Projects to Foster Innovation and Investments
- Public-Private Partnership for Technology Transfer
- Technology Needs Assessments
- GEF as a Catalytic Supporting Institution for Technology Transfer

After the submission of the Long-Term Programme and the COP 16 decision to establish the technology mechanism, the GEF saw progress on some of the above elements in the second half of fiscal year 2011. In May 2011, for example, the GEF Council approved the *Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Centre* project, which had been submitted jointly by the ADB and UNEP. The project, which falls under the first element of the Long-Term Poznan Programme, seeks to support the deployment of technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation by testing on a pilot basis a Climate Technology Center and Climate Network approach for Asia and the Pacific. This project is innovative from many perspectives: it is one of the first multi-trust fund projects, with funding from the GEF Trust Fund ($10 million) and the SCCF ($2 million), and it also features two GEF agencies working together to address an important subject from a recent COP decision. A reduction of some 2.7 million tonnes of expected CO_2 eq greenhouse gas emissions can be directly attributable to project investments.

The GEF also worked to disseminate its experiences in the field of technology transfer, including publications on the Poznan Strategic Programme and case studies of transfer of environmentally sound technologies; organization of a side event at COP 16; and the launch of technology transfer-related information on the GEF website.

With the launch of the Long-Term Programme, the GEF has affirmed its longer-term commitment to develop, demonstrate and deploy climate technologies in its recipient countries for both mitigation and adaptation.

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMME

With assistance from the National Communications Support Programme (NCSP), non-Annex I Parties have continued to make progress in completing their National Communications (SNCs).

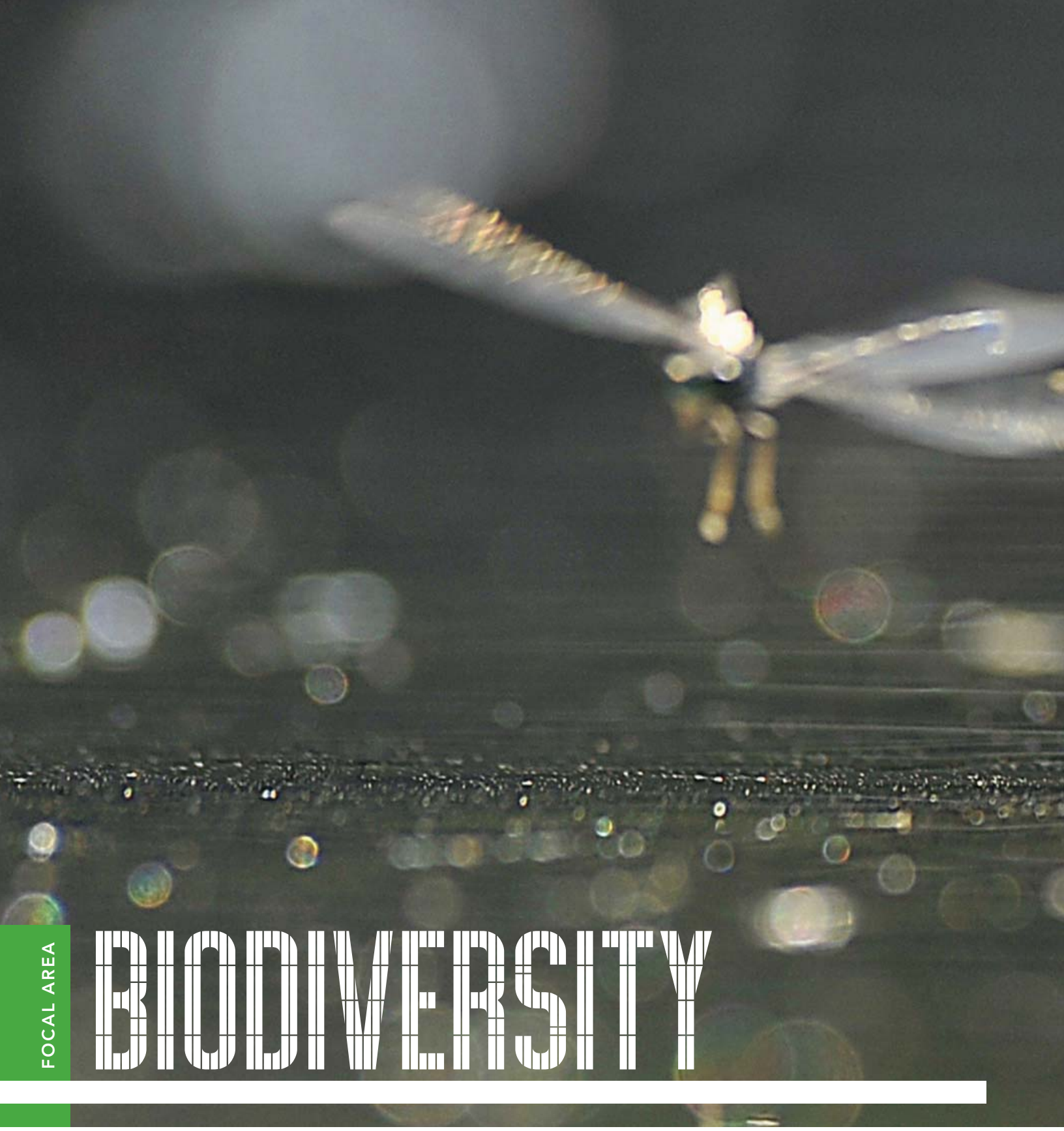
As of June 2011, 20 non-Annex I Parties had received GEF funding to prepare their National Communications to the UNFCCC; the GEF accepted all requests for support. National Communications projects submitted by countries in the previous year to the UNFCCC were all under different stages of implementation during 2011. These countries comprised Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Peru, Senegal, Thailand, Uruguay and Vietnam.

Among other activities, NCSP continued to organize workshops on the preparation of National Communications; technical training sessions geared towards enhancing national capacities in preparing different elements of the National Communications; and the technical review of elements of the SNC reports.

During this fiscal year, NCSP has held the following activities:

- Workshop on Initial National Communications (INCs) to the UNFCCC, September 2010, Manila, Philippines. The workshop provided overall guidance to countries still carrying out their INCs, addressing key technical issues on GHG inventory, mitigation analysis and Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessment among others;
- Training Workshop on the Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP) for the African Region, September 2010, Cotonou, Benin. The workshop provided national experts with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the use of LEAP for their mitigation analysis under the NCs;
- Technical Backstopping Workshop on V&A Assessments for Asia-Pacific, May 2011, Bangkok, Thailand. Organized in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat through the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP), the workshop helped participating countries to address technical gaps related to methodologies, data, interpretation and presentation of results of their V&A assessments.

As a key information-sharing tool, NCSP produced six bi-monthly newsletters featuring countries' experiences in the preparation of their National Communications, as well as lessons learned.



FOCAL AREA

BIODIVERSITY

OVERVIEW

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."[1]

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 the other shows the key role that banks can play to catalyze and support the sustainable use of biodiversity.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF PROTECTED AREA SYSTEMS: "ENDOWMENT+"

The most interesting results in the GEF portfolio in the area of protected area (PA) financing emerge from projects that have successfully complemented endowment fund revenues with a variety of financing strategies, many of which are often overlooked in the quest for innovation. "ENDOWMENT +" projects, which have successfully established endowed conservation trust funds, are often modest in size but supply a steady and dependable stream of income that reduces the funding gap by a consistent percentage each year. Since the endowment size limits the amount of resources that can be generated, many projects have developed creative and complementary mechanisms to add revenue.

A recently closed World Bank project in Peru, *Participatory Management of Protected Areas* (GEF: $14.8 million, co-finance: $15.9 million), highlights some of the creative ways that PA authorities are addressing the financing gap for protected area systems. Protected area managers used unusual "financial mechanisms" to reduce the funding gap; in this way, the project demonstrates how creative thinking can meet management costs with solutions that are easy to implement and context-specific. Along with other donors, the GEF has provided considerable financial support in Peru over long periods of time that allowed for the development of significant institutional capacity, political support and strong enabling environments.

In Peru, several financial mechanisms for PAs were created or strengthened under the project, including further capitalization of the protected area trust fund, development of a financing strategy for SINANPE (Peru's National Protected Area System), and the introduction of "Administration Contracts" for management of PAs. The annual contribution from the trust fund is modest, but important. The financing strategy looks to future needs; this is consistent with the current GEF-5 biodiversity strategy to support business planning for PA system management, which includes a range of options such as PES (water focused) and other innovations.

1 Convention on Biological Diversity.

The development and implementation of the Administration Contracts (ACs) represented a practical way to meet a management imperative, while simultaneously increasing revenue for PA management. In the Peru context, ACs are long-term agreements between the national protected area authority and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or an association of an NGO with a local academic institution. Selection of contractors is competitive and the contracted party commits to secure and contribute at least an equivalent amount of resources toward managing a particular PA or implementing whatever aspect of the management plan is specified in the Contract.

While a 1:1 ratio is the basic requirement, some contractors have brought in as much as 4:1 co-financing, and amounts of up to $2 million. At the time of project closure, the three ongoing ACs had secured an additional $8.2 million for protected area management. Since project closure, eight more contracts have already been signed for a 20-year period and existing contracts extended for 10 years. In 2012, ACs will bring at least $23 million for management of eight protected areas; it is expected that additional funds will be leveraged by the closing of the contracts, complementing the government's current annual contribution of about $5 million. Given that only eight of the country's 36 PAs are benefiting from ACs, there may be a large unrealized potential to scale-up further. In the meantime, the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for ACs that the GEF project helped establish has led to the largest single source of revenue currently supporting the management of Peru's PA system.

THE ROLE OF BANKS IN BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING

Increasing access to bank finance for biodiversity businesses is an important but often overlooked entry point to promote biodiversity mainstreaming. It is an approach that has high potential for replicability within national resource mobilization strategies for biodiversity.

A UNDP project, CAMBIO—Central American Markets for Biodiversity (GEF: $10.2 million, co-finance: $17 million) aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within small-, micro- and medium-sized enterprise (SMME) development and financing in five Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua). To that end, the project will strengthen the ability of the financial sector to provide loan financing for SMMEs that generate revenues from conserving biodiversity. This is critical because SMMEs in the region tend to lack access to finance or technical assistance. Banks themselves do not understand green markets and avoid taking risks in investing in biodiversity-related SMMEs. The SMMEs themselves have weak business management and limited knowledge and access to green markets, which makes it difficult for them to develop successful business models and apply for credit. Additionally, national policies favor conventional SMMEs and not biodiversity-friendly ones.

To overcome these barriers, the project is employing a multi-pronged approach of strengthening the financial sector's capacity to provide loans and the SMMEs' capacity to receive and manage loans, while improving the policy framework to stimulate biodiversity-friendly business models. The strategy is to provide technical assistance and partial credit guarantees. This, in turn, enables commercial financial institutions in the region to provide loans through their normal channels. Hence, each loan becomes a pilot to be mainstreamed into the provider's risk and loan approval processes.

By project mid-term, and as of the most recently completed fiscal year of the project, financial institutions have approved more than $13 million in loans and disbursed them to about 2,770 SMMEs — a significant increase over the $2.5 million in loans cumulatively provided to nearly 300 final credit users in the previous year. Numerous biodiversity-friendly activities are being supported, including organic agriculture, organic certified coffee, agroforestry, sustainable forestry and tourism. By project mid-term, the only loan recipients already taking products to market were the certified coffee producers who have sold about 38 million tonnes of coffee for a total of $192 million. Certification systems being applied include Rainforest Alliance, UTZ Kapeh, USDA Organic, BioLatina Organic and FLO-Fair Trade.

FOCAL AREA

CHEMICALS

OVERVIEW

In addition to approving $24.39 million for seven new projects — including one ozone-depleting substance (ODS) project — the GEF Chemicals Focal Area endorsed seven persistent organic pollutants (POPs) projects during the year. Co-financing of $82.8 million from project partners complemented GEF resources. During the same period, after CEO endorsement, POPs projects totaling $34.08 million in GEF resources began to be implemented. Tables 4 and 5 show the details of these projects.

During GEF-3 and GEF-4, enabling activities for National Implementation Plans (NIPs) have helped developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs) build the foundation for GEF project interventions. Since the beginning of GEF-5 (2010-2014), Parties continued the development and implementation of projects to fulfill Stockholm Convention obligations. The approved projects represent a comprehensive coverage of Convention priority areas, including obsolete POPs pesticides disposal, unintentional POPs emission reduction, PCB disposal, introduction of best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP), DDT alternatives, Global Monitoring Plans and NIP update guidelines.

Specifically, the newly approved chemicals projects are expected to:

- Assist Lebanon to destroy all of its offline transformers and waste oils, and identify and safeguard all online PCB-contaminated equipment until final decommissioning;
- Introduce and test BAT/BEP in China's pulp and paper industry and promote the adoption of necessary policy measures to reduce UPOPs release;
- Dispose of 1350 tonnes of PCB-contaminated equipment and waste, and establish PCB management in Costa Rica; and
- Phase out the consumption of 241 ODP tonnes of chloroflorocarbons (CFCs) through appropriate technology transfer.

In response to the addition of nine new POPs to the Stockholm Convention, GEF approved two projects to help countries incorporate these new pollutants into Global Monitoring Plans and prepare them for update of NIPs.

RESOURCES DISTRIBUTION AMONG GEF AGENCIES

During the reporting period, the World Bank received the largest amount of GEF grants to prepare two projects in Lebanon and China respectively, accounting for 71% of newly approved resources for the chemicals cluster. With an eye to replicating proven technologies within the country and across the region, the China pulp and paper industry project combines a GEF grant with World Bank loans and government co-financing to demonstrate BAT/BEP technologies for UPOPs reduction in China's pulp and paper industry. The rest of the resources are shared among UNIDO, UNDP and UNEP. FAO had no new projects submitted and approved during this time period. See Chart 1 for details.

For CEO endorsement, there is a balanced distribution among all five agencies that are currently implementing chemicals projects.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CHEMICALS ALLOCATION BETWEEN 2001 AND 2011

To date, the GEF has committed $640 million to projects for the phase-out of POPs and ODS in developing countries and CEITs and leveraged $938 million in co-financing, bringing the total value of the GEF POPs portfolio to almost $1.58 billion. See Table 4 for detail.

The GEF has financed the development of NIPs in 139 countries since 2001. By the end of the year under review, the NIPs of most countries had been endorsed and submitted, or were in the final review and endorsement stage; 108 countries had already submitted their NIPs to the Secretariat.

TABLE 4
NEWLY APPROVED PROJECTS FOR THE CHEMICALS CLUSTER DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

PMIS	Agency	Region/ Country	Project Title	GEF Amount	Co-financing	Approval Type	Approval Date
4108	World Bank	Lebanon	PCB Management Project	2,538,900	5,071,500	Work program inclusion	6/8/2010
4441	World Bank	China	Dioxins Reductions from the Pulp and Paper Industry	15,000,000	60,000,000	Work program inclusion	3/29/2011
4390	UNIDO	Cambodia	Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs	950,000	1,900,000	PIF clearance	4/20/2011
4485	UNDP	Costa Rica	Integrated PCB Management	1,930,000	7,740,000	PIF clearance	6/16/2011
4410	UNIDO	Global	Development of the Guidelines for updating of NIPs under the Stockholm Convention	719,000	1,022,700	CEO approval	2/9/2011
4412	UNEP	Global	Establishing the tools and methods to include the nine new POPs into the Global Monitoring Plan	700,000	1,516,340	CEO approval	3/25/2011
4387*	UNIDO	Russia	Phase-out of CFC Consumption in the Manufacture of Aerosol Metered-dose Inhalers	2,550,000	5,550,000	PIF clearance	9/21/2010
Total Project Amount			**$107,188,440**	**$24,387,900**	**$82,800,540**		

*This is the only ODS project approved during the reporting period.

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
2995	World Bank	Tunisia	Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Managing Healthcare Waste and PCBs	5,500,000	11,200,000	12/23/2010
3614	UNEP	Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan	DSSA Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector-borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia	2,045,000	3,740,400	11/23/2010
2770	UNEP	Africa	Demonstration of a Regional Approach to ESM of PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs	4,889,479	9,636,543	10/14/2010
3269	UNDP	Argentina	ES Management and Disposal of PCBs	3,400,000	6,900,000	7/19/2010
3803	UNIDO	India	ES Management of Medical Wastes	10,000,000	30,100,000	9/21/2011
3986	FAO	Mozambique	Disposal of POPs Wastes and Obsolete Pesticides	1,950,000	4,115,000	12/23/2010
4100	World Bank	Nigeria	PCB Management and Disposal Project	6,300,000	12,200,000	10/21/2010
Total CEO endorsement/approval:			**$111,976,422**	**$34,084,479**	**$77,891,943**	

CHART 1

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWLY APPROVED PROJECT RESOURCES AMONG AGENCIES

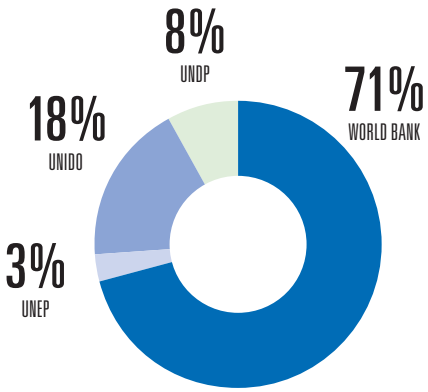


CHART 2

DISTRIBUTION OF CEO ENDORSEMENT AMOUNT AMONG AGENCIES

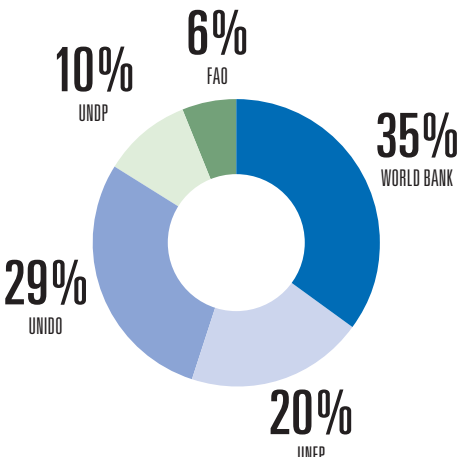


TABLE 6

GEF SUPPORT TO POPS AND ODS SINCE 2001

Focal Areas	Project Type	GEF Amount	Co-financing
ODS	FP	189,961,971	204,190,284
ODS	MSP	4,615,890	1,157,796
POPs	EA	58,771,248	12,514,088
POPs	FP	357,249,504	677,616,131
POPs	MSP	29,644,800	42,505,127
Subtotal for POPs		**445,665,552**	**732,635,346**
Subtotal for ODS		**194,577,861**	**205,348,080**
Total		**$640,243,413**	**$937,983,426**

FOCAL AREA

LAND DEGRADATION

OVERVIEW

During fiscal year 2011, one stand-alone project, seven multi-focal area projects (including four full-sized projects (FSPs) for the fifth operational program (OP-5) of the GEF Small Grants Programme), and one programmatic approach were approved with resources from the Land Degradation Focal Area (LDFA). In total, these account for $52.17 million. In addition, the projects and program used the following GEF resources: $33.33 million from Biodiversity, $42.05 million from Climate Change and $19.62 million from the Incentive Mechanism for SFM/REDD + (see below).

Most focal area resources ($36.70 million) were invested in the *Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative*, a multi-trust fund, multi-focal area regional program to be implemented by the World Bank. In addition, there were two projects from the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) region, and one project each from the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) and Asia regions. Four countries (Kenya, Bolivia, Costa Rica and India) also used $3.68 million for FSPs to invest in the OP-5 of the GEF Small Grants Programme, as well as resources from Biodiversity ($9.71 million) and Climate Change ($6.65 million), leveraging $22.13 million in co-financing.

FOCAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

The projects and program financed mainly addressed Objective 3 of the LDFA strategy for GEF-5, which invests in *reducing pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape*. The projects will use an integrated landscape management approach to combating land degradation, which will facilitate scaling-up of sustainable land management (SLM) innovations in accordance with objectives and priorities of the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy. Agricultural and rangeland are the targeted production systems, with an emphasis on improving soil, water and vegetation management to enhance flow of ecosystem services that underpin agricultural and livestock productivity.

Similarly, the four countries (Kenya, Costa Rica, Bolivia and India) using portions of their LDFA resources for FSPs to invest in OP-5 of the GEF SGP will enable civil society and community-based organizations to implement projects addressing Objectives 1 and 2 of the LDFA strategy. The investments will help maintain or improve flow of ecosystem services in agricultural and livestock production systems, as well as forest production landscapes. They will also reduce pressures from competing land uses at the local level, contributing to Objective 3.

INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE SAHEL

Sahelian Africa faces a persistent problem of variability in rainfall, which is the major driver of vulnerability in the region. Populations in the Sahel are among the poorest and most vulnerable to climatic variability and land degradation. They depend heavily on healthy ecosystems for rain-fed agriculture, fisheries and livestock management to sustain their livelihoods. These constitute the region's primary sectors of employment and generate at least 40% of the gross domestic product in most of the countries. Furthermore, ecosystem services provide much-needed livelihood products such as fuelwood and bushmeat, among others. Unfortunately, increasing population pressures on food, fodder and fuelwood in a vulnerable environment have deteriorating impacts on natural resources, notably the vegetation cover. Climate variability with frequent droughts and poorly managed land and water resources (surface and underground) have caused rivers and lakes to dry up and contribute to increased soil erosion.

Since the severe droughts of the 1970s and 1980s that caused the loss of thousands of lives and forced hundreds of thousands to migrate, the communities and nations have gained much knowledge on strategies to cope with and mitigate environmental degradation and climate change. Although climate vulnerability is exacerbating land degradation, there is growing evidence across the region of successful SLM innovations that protect fragile soils, improve productivity and create income opportunities for the vast rural population. The challenge facing Sahelian countries is to harness these modest successes by working together to expand opportunities for the rural population in the context of sustainable development and food security. By linking national-level efforts across borders, countries will tackle policy, investment and institutional barriers that exacerbate the effects of climate change and variability, and which lead to desertification and deterioration of the

environment and natural resources, as well as risk of conflicts between communities.

The World Bank/GEF *Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative*

(GEF grant: $100.7 million, co-financing: $1.8 billion), the largest-ever program financed by the GEF, responds to demand by all countries in the sub-region under the auspices of the Great Green Wall Initiative. The program will specifically enable 12 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Togo) to implement their collective vision of integrated natural resource management for sustainable and climate-resilient development in the Sahel and broader West Africa region. With GEF financing drawn from multiple funds, including the GEF Trust Fund ($81.3 million), the Least Developed Countries Fund ($14.8 million) and the Special Climate Change Fund ($4.6 million), the program will help expand sustainable land and water management in targeted landscapes and in climate-vulnerable areas in West African and Sahelian countries.

The investments cover agriculture, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, adaptation to climate change, sustainable forest management, food security enhancement, disaster risk management, rural development, erosion control and/or watershed management. GEF financing will enable participating countries to increase the land area with sustainable land and water management practices up to 2 million ha. The GEF increment will also promote large-scale watershed planning or smaller-scale community land-use planning, improve vegetation cover, encourage use of renewable energy alternatives and increase the adaptive capacity to reduce risks and response to climate variability. The whole approach will help communities adapt production systems to climate variability and change and generate income and livelihoods. Enhancing the information base will also improve climate and water monitoring networks to fuel further policy development.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL FOR LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT IN TAJIKISTAN

In Tajikistan, land degradation remains a major threat and its effects on the rural population are aggravated by climate change. The government has made substantial baseline investments that seek to increase farm productivity and develop rural infrastructure for agricultural and rangelands, as well as increase access to farm inputs. However, additional incentives are needed to expand SLM practices by farm households in order to mitigate land degradation, enhance biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration in the production systems and decrease the vulnerability of local communities to climate change. As a small country with a significant proportion of the population in rural areas and dependent on agriculture and rangelands, Tajikistan represents a good opportunity for GEF-5 financing.

The World Bank/GEF *Second Upland Agricultural Livelihoods and Environmental Management* project uses $5.4 million of Tajikistan's STAR allocation to strengthen delivery of global environment benefits in baseline agriculture development investment, funded by the World Bank/IDA. The project will build on achievements from a previous World Bank/GEF project on community agriculture and watershed management by expanding SLM interventions to new areas where land degradation remains a major threat. The project will specifically contribute to Objective 1 (agriculture and rangeland systems) of the focal area strategy, and generate important lessons on principles and practices of scaling-up SLM. Furthermore, direct links to the Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) platform will create opportunities for replication in other Central Asian countries.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT IN JAMAICA

The Blue and John Crow Mountain ranges in eastern Jamaica are home to important biodiversity and forests. In addition, the mountains are a major source of ecosystem services, including water for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses by 40% of Jamaica's population. Approximately 10% of the forest in these mountains is located on the upper slopes of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watershed Management Units (WMUs), which adjoin hydrologic basins on the southern slopes near the capital city of Kingston (population 667,000). The Yallahs River also recharges the aquifers and provides irrigation water in the rural Yallahs Valley, which is vital for farmers' livelihoods because agriculture in this region is mainly rain-fed. The area contains 7% of the island's farmland and has more poor households (29%) than the national average (19%).

High-intensity rainfall in the upper watersheds contributes to soil erosion, and landslides and debris flows are common. The Department of Forestry estimates that flood-prone areas make up 8% of the area of the WMUs, 49% is prone to landslides while 65% of the two WMUs are subject to soil erosion (at 163 tonnes/ha/year in the Hope watershed). In addition, the watersheds are affected by anthropogenic threats from subsistence and commercial agriculture, extraction of timber and fuelwood, mining and quarrying, as well as the clearing of land for housing. Coupled with poor land-use management practices, deforestation contributes to increased soil erosion, landslides, floods and debris flows. Increased sediment load and agricultural chemicals in the rivers reduce the water available for domestic use and result in higher levels of sediment and pollution entering the Caribbean Sea and the Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected Area, damaging marine and coastal biodiversity.

The IADB/GEF *Integrated Management of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds* project was designed by the Government of Jamaica to address these challenges through a holistic approach. Combining resources from Land Degradation ($2.1 million), Biodiversity ($1.5 million) and the SFM/REDD + funding envelope ($1.07 million), the project aims to improve natural resource management at the watershed level by increasing SLM practices. It's expected the project will improve biodiversity and enhance flows of ecosystem services to sustain local livelihoods. This will be achieved through strengthening institutional capacity for integrating biodiversity conservation in watershed management, creating economic and financial incentives for sustainable watershed management and implementing sustainable livelihoods, agriculture, forestry and land management practices in watershed communities.

LANDSCAPE APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT OF PEATLANDS IN BELARUS

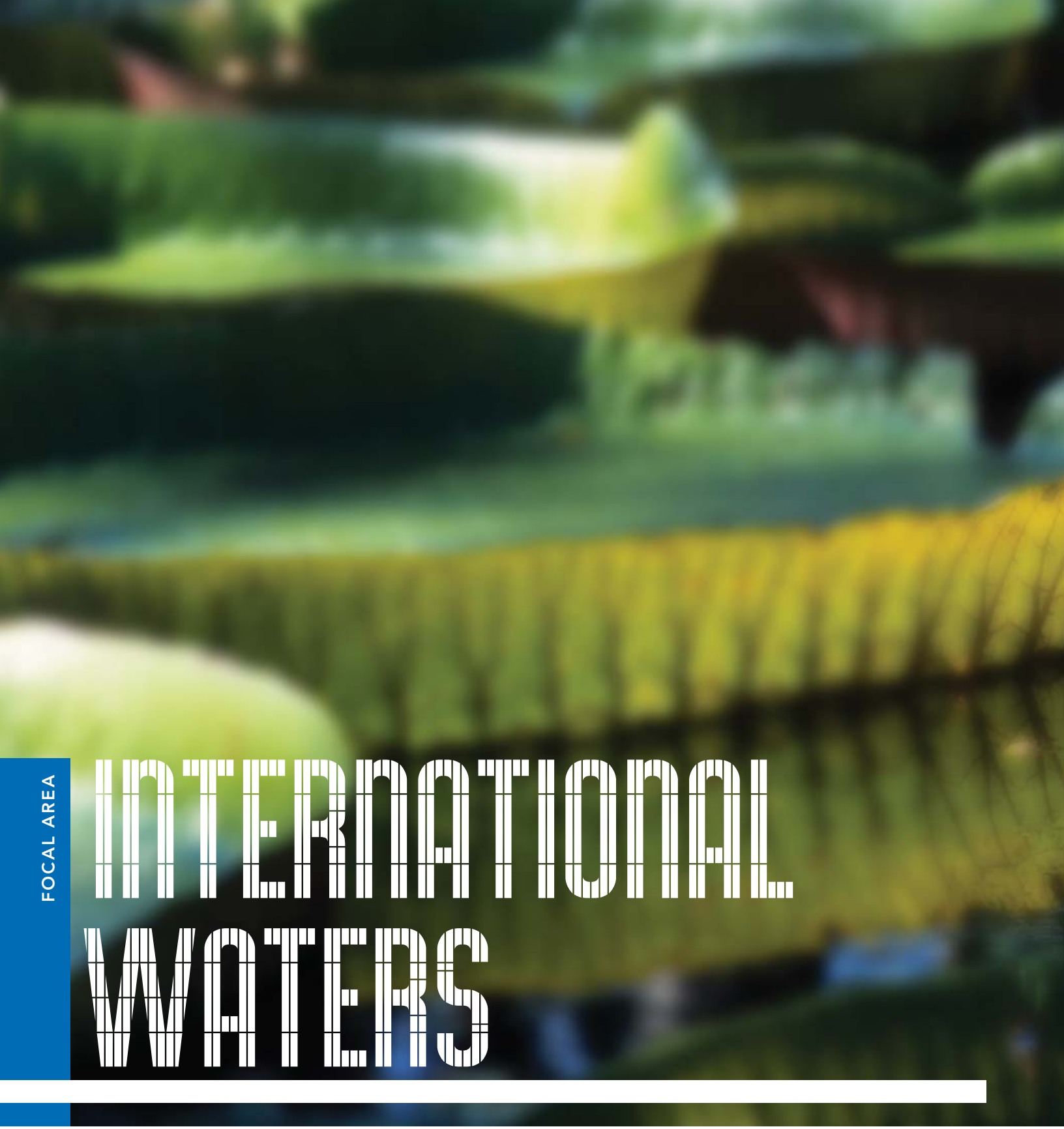
Peatlands are important landscapes where climate change mitigation and sustainable land and forest management

aspects convene. Peatlands are found all across Belarus and once covered large areas of about 3 million ha. However, since the 1950s, 54% of peatlands have been drained for agriculture, ignoring the biodiversity conservation, soil protection and climate regulation functions of peatlands. As a result of drainage, some 800,000 ha of drained agricultural peatlands have suffered degradation to various degrees.

In addressing these problems, the UNDP/GEF project *Landscape Approach to Management of Peatlands Aiming at Multiple Ecological Benefits* will focus on the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of peatlands, both in forested and agricultural systems. With funding from three GEF focal areas (Biodiversity, $1.3 million; Land Degradation, $0.3 million; and Climate Change, $0.7 million) and the SFM/REDD+ challenge account ($0.7 million), the project will apply the landscape approach to conservation and management of 500,000 ha of peatlands. Ultimately, this will improve biodiversity conservation, enhance carbon stocks and secure multiple ecosystem services. The project builds on a successfully completed mid-size project (MSF) in Belarus on restoring peatlands that had previously been mined.

LIST OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS WITH LDFA FUNDING (2010 - 2011)

#	GEF Agency	Country	Region	Project Title
1	World Bank	Tajikistan	Asia	Second Upland Agricultural Livelihoods and Environmental Management
2	UNDP	Azerbaijan	CEE	Sustainable Land and Forest Management in the Greater Caucasus Landscape
3	IADB	Jamaica	LAC	Integrated Management of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds
4	UNDP	Belarus	CEE	Landscape Approach to Management of Peatlands Aiming at Multiple Ecological Benefits
5	World Bank	Burkina Faso, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Senegal, Chad, Togo	Africa	Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative
6	UNDP	Kenya	Africa	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya
7	UNDP	Costa Rica	LAC	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica
8	UNDP	India	Asia	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India
9	UNDP	Bolivia	LAC	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia



FOCAL AREA

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

OVERVIEW

In fiscal year 2011, the first of the GEF's fifth replenishment, the GEF Council did not approve any project in the International Waters Focal Area or a multi-focal area project with international waters components. However, in cooperation with countries and other partners, the GEF agencies worked on the design of complex programmatic approaches and globally significant projects that were expected to be approved in the following fiscal year. These included scaling-up of partnership investments for sustainable development in the large marine ecosystems in East Asia seas; global sustainable fisheries management in areas beyond national jurisdiction; GEF partnership with sustainable environmental management in the Arctic with the Russian Federation; a strategic partnership for sustainable fisheries in African Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs); and a transboundary assessment program for essential types of water bodies.

ENDORSEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS

The GEF CEO endorsed eight international waters projects and five multi-focal area projects with international waters components, three of which are important for their global impact, innovation and central role for GEF knowledge management in this focal area.

The *GEF/FAO Groundwater Governance: a Global Framework for Action* project, endorsed in November 2010, will lead to improved groundwater resource governance at transboundary, national and local levels. In the face of rising human demand for water, its overall water scarcity and the anticipated impacts of climate change, the project supports the development of a global Framework for Action (FA) with two key goals: enabling good governance of ground water, and building momentum at the political level to foster change, as well as to support policy and institutional

BACKGROUND ON INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Water is at the heart of the Earth's natural resource base. The world's oceans, rivers, lakes and groundwater systems do not respect political borders. Indeed, most of the water on our planet is transboundary in nature: oceans cover 70% of the Earth's surface, while 60% of land mass is lying in surface and groundwater basins shared by two or more nations. Our water systems help power our economies and nourish the ecosystems that support life. But these large water systems continue to be managed in a national and fragmented way that is endangering the food supply and livelihoods of billions of people. Food security, public health and economic opportunities all depend on the way we manage shared water resources. Globally, transboundary waters and their living resources are over-used and over-polluted: increased climatic variability and change just adds to these global pressures. Tensions persist across borders due to degradation and depletion of water and conflicting uses among states. Demands for freshwater continue to rise, resulting in competition among key sectors and ultimately between countries that share transboundary freshwater systems. In parallel, the human demand for protein from marine waters and pollution releases place stress on both coastal and ocean systems. The results are all too apparent — depleted and degraded surface waters, aquifers, and marine ecosystems with adverse impacts on human and ecosystem health, food security and social stability. In addition, changes in global hydrologic cycles driven by changes in climate and climatic variability deepen poverty, reduce food supplies, damage health, and further threaten political and social stability.

The GEF International Waters (IW) Focal Area addresses these very complex sustainable development challenges faced by States sharing transboundary surface, groundwater and marine systems. Challenges range from pollution, loss of habitat and ship waste, to intensive and conflicting uses of surface and groundwater, over-harvesting of fisheries and adaptation to climatic fluctuations. The GEF serves a unique role in building trust and confidence among States for catalyzing collective management of these large water systems, while providing benefits for the environment, food production, economic development, community health and regional stability.

By the end of fiscal year 2011, the GEF invested $1.205 million through 203 projects, which — together with support from GEF partners worldwide — generated more than $7.4 billion in assistance.

reforms that promote sustainable groundwater management at country and local levels. In this way, it will promote alternative approaches to current groundwater use, and hence, contribute to a major part of the global water challenge related to climate change adaptation. The project attempts to involve and influence a new set of players and researchers, as well as a set of beneficiaries with limited exposure to groundwater governance issues — municipalities, agricultural agencies and environmental agencies. From a socioeconomic perspective, the project contributes to sustaining livelihoods reliant upon groundwater and related aquifer services.

The degradation of the Caribbean marine environment, including through the discharge of untreated wastewater, is a serious concern for those countries whose livelihoods depend heavily on their natural marine resources. A number of Countries from the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR) ratified the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the WCR, also known as the Cartagena Convention (adopted in Cartagena, Colombia on 24 March 1983). They also signed the Protocol on Land Based Sources (LBS) of Marine Pollution, which was adopted on 6 October 1999. The LBS Protocol sets several goals to govern domestic sewage discharges into the waters of the Wider Caribbean. In response, the *GEF/IDB/UNEP Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW)* project (GEF: $20.4 million, co-finance: $251.7 million) will create pilot financial mechanisms that can help provide sustainable financing for environmentally sound and cost-effective wastewater management. In addition, this project will facilitate policy and legal reforms, regional dialogue, and knowledge exchange with key stakeholders in the Wider Caribbean.

First developed in 1997, GEF IW: LEARN is an advanced, cost-effective, tested and globally-recognized knowledge management platform serving the GEF international waters portfolio and international waters partners. GEF IW: LEARN, with oversight from the International Waters Task Force, fosters learning for GEF international waters projects, and captures and manages knowledge through experience sharing, learning, dialogue, targeted knowledge dissemination, distant learning, networks and replication of project results. The aim is to foster South-to-South experience sharing/learning, capture GEF international waters knowledge and actively share them for the benefit of both existing and new projects. The *GEF/UNDP/UNEP GEF IW: Learn Strengthening IW Portfolio Delivery and Impact* project promotes and facilitates use among projects of GEF international waters best practices, piloted approaches, innovative technologies and tested methodologies of all aspects of management of transboundary water systems. It hosts a COP-equivalent in our GEF Biennial International Waters Portfolio Conferences. Since inception, IW: LEARN has tested a suite of knowledge management and learning tools: now, with support from the new project, it is positioned to transform the knowledge management website into a communications platform for implementing a new set of Communities of Practice within a structured knowledge management system. It is also reaching out to others so their knowledge can be linked to the GEF corporate website for the benefit of this focal area.

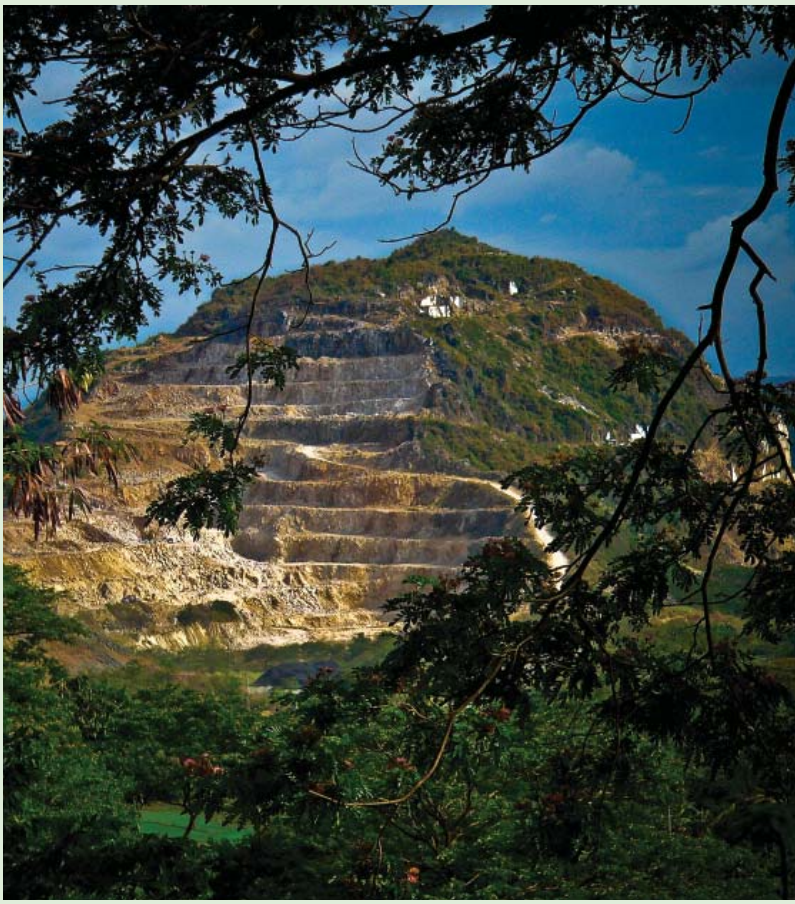
FOCAL AREA

ADAPTATION PROGRAMME

The GEF manages investments on adaptation activities through two different mechanisms: the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) for urgent and immediate adaptation needs and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) for adaptation and technology transfer in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC. The $50 million in seed funding from the GEF Trust Fund to support pilot and demonstration of adaptation projects has been entirely allocated towards such projects and the Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA) portfolio is currently managed through the LDCF and SCCF.

Between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011, the GEF approved and endorsed $51.62 million in new investments through the LDCF (eight FSPs, three MSPs and one programmatic approach) and $36.30 million in the SCCF (eight FSPs and one programmatic approach). During this period — together with the GEF Trust Fund — LDCF and SCCF supported the Sahel and West Africa Programme in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative, which aims to address land degradation, climate change and biodiversity priorities for 12 countries.

The total GEF, LDCF and SCCF allocations for adaptation during the reporting period was $87,928,341 with an additional $531,563,584 generated in co-financing from partners. The tables below reflect this information, distributed by fund.



LDCF (FY 2011)	GEF Grant	Co-Financing	Total Number of Projects	MSP	FSP	Programmatic Approach
Projects Approved	$51,625,917	$348,797,284	12	3	8	1
CEO Endorsements	$41,653,528	$255244897	11	-	11	-
TOTAL LDCF Approvals/ Endorsements	**$93,279445**	**$60,4042181**	**23**	**3**	**19**	**1**

SCCF (FY 2011)	GEF Grant	Co-Financing	Total Number of Projects	MSP	FSP	Programmatic Approach
Projects Approved	$36,302,424	$182,766,300	9	-	8	1
CEO Endorsement	$8,567,499	$94,113,146	3	-	3	-
Total SCCF Approvals/ Endorsements	**$44,869,923**	**$276,879,446**	**12**	**-**	**11**	**1**

The SPA portfolio, now completed, consisted of 26 projects (17 FSP and nine MSP) 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 the projects); trained local staff and decision-makers; and implemented successful community-based adaptation pilots in over 10 countries.

The LDCF and SCCF have supported 47 and 32 projects respectively and one programme jointly, with financing of $178.6 million and $130.1 million. Since their inception, the LDCF and SCCF have provided more than $320.2 million in support to 72 countries worldwide, including enabling activities. For fiscal year 2011 alone, the number of approved projects[2] in the LDCF portfolio increased by 129%, while the SCCF experienced an increase of 800%. LDCF and SCCF projects have been instrumental in implementing adaptation on the ground and integrating climate resilience into vulnerable development sectors.

Three of the four LDCF/SCCF projects approved during the year are highlighted below:

REGIONAL AFRICA: SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMME IN SUPPORT OF THE GREAT GREEN WALL INITIATIVE (WORLD BANK) — LDCF/SCCF/GEFTF

The first ever multi-focal area and multi-trust fund project with LDCF, SCCF and GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF) resources, is the *Sahel and West Africa Programme in support of the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI)* implemented by the World Bank. This programme is funded by $81 million from the GEFTF, $14.81 million from LDCF and $4.62 million from SCCF.

This programme supports the implementation of a country-driven vision for integrated natural resource management for sustainable and climate-resilient development in the Sahel region. It builds on a series of baseline investments amounting to $1.8 billion in co-financing in 12 countries. The investments cover agriculture, food security, disaster risk management, rural development and watershed management. The programme leverages GEF resources under System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) according to country allocations; it also leverages LDCF and SCCF resources according to eligibilities and the principle of equitable access under the LDCF. Each country will design a GEF project based on national-level priorities for STAR resources and, where LDCF and SCCF are used, in accordance with National Adaptation Plans for Action (NAPA) priorities and National Communications. The different projects will directly address the priorities of the Climate Change Adaptation Programme for LDCF and SCCF, as well as the GEF Land Degradation, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Focal Areas. The programme will also leverage incentive financing from the Sustainable Forest Management/Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (SFM/REDD+ Programme) to increase focus on forest landscapes.

Overall, the programme will support a multi-scale integration of land-use options that contribute to global environment and adaptation benefits in accordance with the objectives of the GEF focal areas targeted for financing. Financing under the Climate Change Focal Area will enhance the potential for carbon benefits in these landscapes, while the Biodiversity Focal Area strengthens the management of key protected areas by improving linkages with other land uses at appropriate scales. Countries that access SFM/REDD+ incentive financing will specifically address challenges to safeguard forest habitats and the unique agroforestry parklands in the Sahel.

As for climate change adaptation, LDCF resources will be deployed to meet the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs as identified by the NAPAs in Chad ($5 million), Ethiopia ($5 million), Mali ($5 million), Mauritania ($3 million) and Togo ($4 million). The SCCF, in turn, will support activities under the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), providing resources to finance the adaptation costs of improving the resilience of civil works in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

The programme presents a unique opportunity for countries to overcome recurrent concerns over co-financing,

2 Including four projects under the regional programmatic approach, "*Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative.*"

which have often hampered GEF programming in these countries. Furthermore, many of the projects included in the programme will build on existing GEF investments, such as the SIP/TerraAfrica and early LDCF investments to implement the NAPAs, as well as the strong engagement by bilateral partners in the region. By aligning with these programmes and by catalyzing additional investments, the initiative holds the potential to achieve transformative impact in accordance with the collective vision of all the countries involved. The World Bank is well placed to lead the programme as GEF agency, and has a comparative advantage in ensuring the incremental value of GEF investments for global environment and adaptation benefits, while at the same time supporting economic, social and policy transformations in accordance with its new strategy for Africa. Three West African countries with Sudano-Sahelian ecosystems (Ghana, Togo and Benin) but not directly involved in the GGWI agreed to be included in the programme to benefit from the process.

HAITI: STRENGTHENING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND REDUCING DISASTER RISK IN AGRICULTURE TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY IN HAITI POST EARTHQUAKE (FAO) — LDCF

The 12 January 2010 earthquake in Haiti and subsequent aftershocks left Port-au-Prince and villages in its surroundings in ruins and displaced two million people. The earthquake also exacerbated a number of structural problems and issues already affecting the agricultural sector, which in combination with the natural hazard context, negatively impact on poverty, development and food security. According to current climate scenarios, impacts of climate change are expected to create further challenges for livelihoods and agriculture in Haiti.

Agriculture is a key economic activity in the country, employing 46% of the existing labor force and sustaining 70% of the population. Given the NAPA's interest in food security with appropriate adaptation measures, the LDCF project will implement an integrated strategy for adaptation in crop production-focused interventions with emphasis on enhancing rural smallholder food security and disaster risk management. The goal is to reduce the effects of climate variability and change on vulnerable farmers and livelihood groups by mitigating the impact on natural resources critical for agricultural production and food security.

For this purpose, the LDCF project will focus on: i) identification, validation and appropriate introduction, multiplication and selection of seeds, cropping patterns, cultivars and improvement to traditional adaptation practice to promote climate-resilience of livelihood systems; ii) Natural Resource Management (NRM) and agroforestry (tree planting); iii) sustainable land and water management practices (including soil conservation and land tiling); and iv) institutional strengthening of local associations to encourage awareness and dissemination of risk management linked to regional and national-level disaster and climate vulnerabilities.

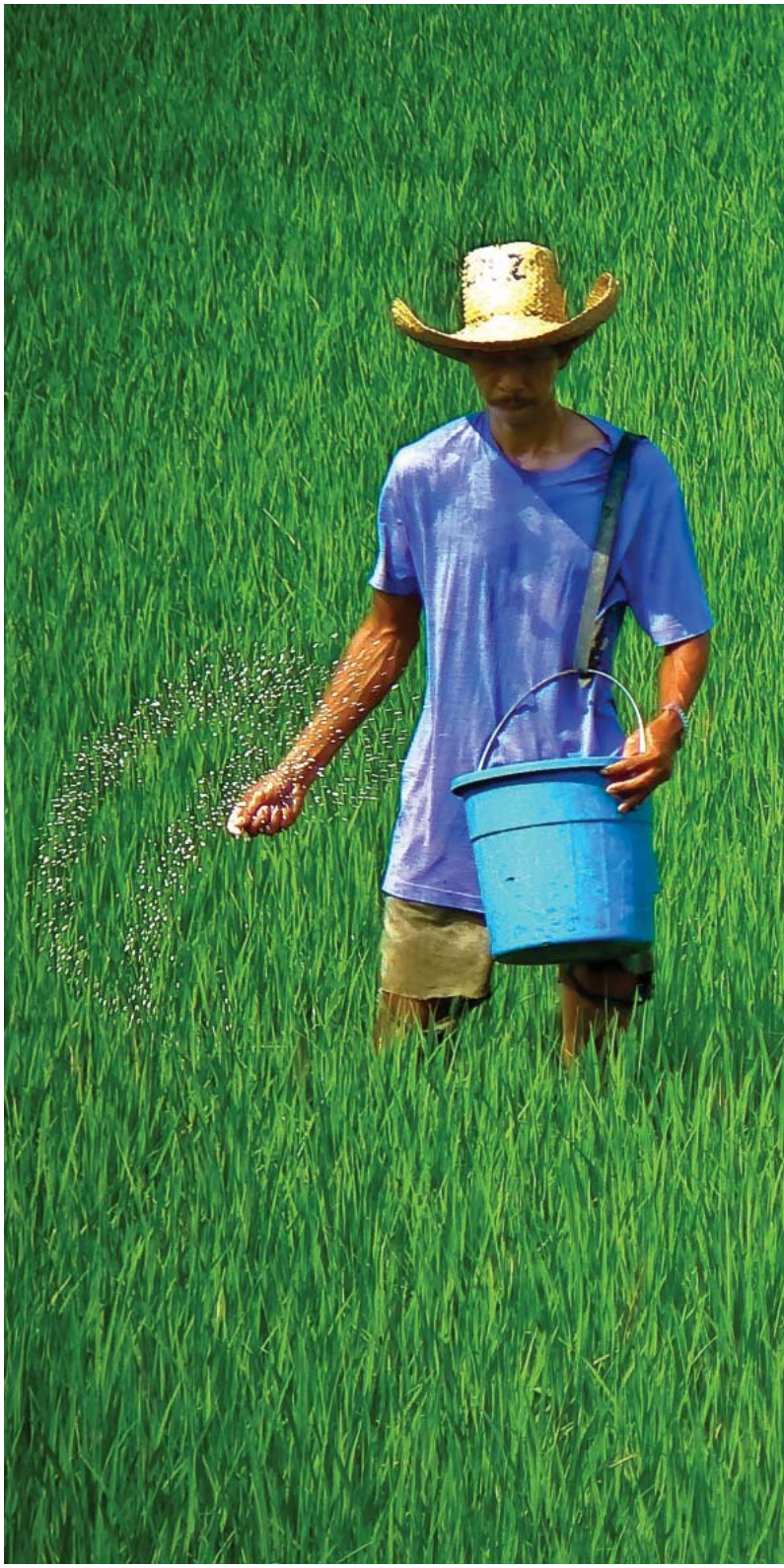
INDONESIA: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND ACTION TO STRENGTHEN CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN NUSA TENGGARA TIMOR PROVINCE (SPARC) (UNDP) — SCCF

Nusa Tenggara Timor (NTT) is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia; in the western part of Timor Island, where 80% of livelihoods rely on agriculture, erratic climate and extreme events regularly cause crop failure, placing many at risk of food insecurity. Scientific evidence shows that rainfall in NTT has become more erratic and unpredictable, resulting in greater uncertainties about when to plant and harvest; at the same time, peak rainfall in the rainy season has become more extreme, exposing the province to higher flood risks.

The SCCF project will apply a holistic approach, strengthening climate resilience to improve rural livelihoods, food security and water availability. It will apply community-based adaptation actions and integrate adaptation into local development planning and policies. The project will work simultaneously at the policy and grassroots levels to create continuous dialogue between stakeholders involved; in this way, it will revise or develop policies based on needs and lessons learned from the grassroots.

Through pilot and demonstration work in communities across three target districts, together with systematic dissemination of lessons and experiences, new climate-resilient approaches will be extended to a much larger rural constituency across NTT. These approaches will first be identified and analyzed in a participatory manner then crafted around existing livelihood systems and coping strategies. The project will design and establish a provincial-level mechanism for sharing knowledge and experience, most likely based in an existing academic institution for longer-term sustainability. This knowledge-sharing platform will be linked to existing regional platforms and can provide access to similar initiatives emerging throughout South East Asia. The Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform supported by SIDA and SEI is one example of a network currently active in South East Asia.

With emphasis on community empowerment and community-driven action, local volunteers will play an important role. Through knowledge generation and management, as well as capacity building, the project will reinforce local ownership and mobilize communities to be active participants in the process of adapting to climate change. In this way, it will ensure that vulnerable groups have the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives.



RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT

During fiscal year 2011, the Secretariat began implementing the GEF-5 RBM workplan, 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. Each year, the Secretariat will continue to receive agencies' internal reports and report to Council on development objective and implementation progress ratings. The more in-depth analysis on focal area results, lessons learned, and best practices will focus on projects that have been through a mid-term review or are at project completion.

The GEF had 619 projects and programs in 149 countries that began implementation on or before June 30, 2010. 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.

In addition to reforming the AMR process, a pilot phase for portfolio learning missions was completed. In the fall of 2010, the GEF Secretariat undertook four pilot learning missions targeting four different focal areas:

a. Biodiversity, Zambia: *Enhancing Outcomes and Impact through Improved Understanding of Protected Area Management Effectiveness*
b. Climate Change, South Africa: *Renewable Energy Portfolio (UNDP Wind Energy Project and WB Renewable Energy Market Transformation)*
c. Land Degradation, Burkina Faso: *World Bank Sahel Integrated Lowland Ecosystem Management (SILEM)*
d. International Waters, Romania and Turkey: *Danube/Black Sea Basin Strategic Partnership on Nutrient Reduction*

The learning missions sought primarily to facilitate learning beyond one project or agency portfolio, test GEF focal area strategy assumptions and validate GEF policy assumptions.

Based on the pilots, the Secretariat has developed a more systematic approach to learning missions and will carry out five to 10 additional missions during the next two fiscal years. Reports from the individual pilot missions can be found on the GEF website: http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4283.

As part of the Secretariat's ongoing efforts to enhance portfolio monitoring for GEF-5, it launched a state-of-the-art interactive web-based mapping portal to improve data accessibility and transparency. Using data from the GEF partner agencies and the GEF's Project Management Information System (PMIS), the map contains a comprehensive view of all GEF projects, both those approved since its inception in 1991 and those currently under implementation (http://www.thegef.org/gef/RBM). The portal thus upgrades the static presentation of the GEF's active portfolio and data contained in the AMR.

NGO NETWORK

The GEF NGO Network, established in 1995 to link organizations accredited to the GEF and to facilitate input into GEF policy making, was further strengthened in fiscal year 2011. The Network now comprises nearly 450 member organizations with experience and expertise in the GEF's areas of work from all regions around the world. Both the GEF Council and Secretariat have recognized the Network as a key entity in the GEF's work.

GEF COUNCIL — CSO CONSULTATIONS

The Network continued to provide strategic input into GEF Council deliberations. Immediately before the 39th and 40th GEF Council meetings, for example, the Network organized civil society consultations attended by nearly 100 people from a broad range of stakeholders.

The November 2010 consultation focused on enhancing the participation of civil society in the GEF, as well as its engagement in GEF-related conventions. On the one hand, the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) highlighted key results of the successful CBD COP 10 and the challenges to implement the new strategic plan; on the other, participants debated the future of climate financing following the Copenhagen COP 15.

Building on work begun in November, the May 2011 consultation emphasized the role of indigenous people in the GEF, and featured participants from the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), which was meeting at the same time in New York. The GEF CEO committed to develop a GEF Policy on Indigenous Peoples for consideration at the GEF Council in June 2012. Another major focus at the November meeting was the proposed GEF Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards. Serious concerns raised by civil society organizations (CSOs) informed the provisional policy adopted at the subsequent Council meeting, as well as an agreement to provide a further three months for comments on the policy. In view of the GEF's 20th anniversary, participants held a session on the future of the GEF and civil society. They concluded that civil society would be an increasingly important partner for all GEF activities and hoped the GEF would direct more resources to CSOs to safeguard the global environment.

GEF REGIONAL MEETINGS AND EXPANDED CONSTITUENCY WORKSHOPS

In the early part of the fiscal year, the Network's regional focal points (RFPs) attended regional meetings of GEF focal points organized under the Country Support Programme in Asia, Latin America and Southern Africa. Later in the year, as part of the new Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECW), one CSO from each country took part in a workshop with the GEF and Convention Focal Points. Between January and June 2011, the Network RFPs and members attended ECW meetings in Central Africa Region, Caribbean Islands, Asia, South America and Central America. During the workshops, the RFPs played an important role in facilitating and organizing CSO side events to familiarize civil society with GEF and Network activities.

INPUT TO GEF POLICY MAKING

The Network continued to contribute to GEF policy making by providing input into the development of papers for the 40th and 41st GEF Council Meetings, making and presenting position papers on Council documents and commenting on related agenda items in Council meetings. One clear result: as noted above, Network intervention led to the modification of the GEF Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards, and many of its suggestions were also shared with Council members.

During the year, the Network discussed a number of measures to strengthen civil society's partnership with the GEF. These included reviewing the GEF Public Involvement Policy (originally adopted in 1996) to enhance its effectiveness and preparing specific guidelines to operationalize the Policy in the context of the GEF-5 reforms. The Network also pushed for the development of a GEF Policy on Indigenous Peoples, which the GEF Secretariat agreed upon in principle in May 2011. As well, the Network proposed streamlined procedures and arrangements for the organization of CSO consultations and input to GEF Council, Assembly and regional meetings.

STRENGTHENING OF LINKS BETWEEN GEF AND CSOS IN CONVENTION MEETINGS

Building on an initiative begun in 2009, the Network organized dialogues between CSOs attending Convention meetings and the GEF CEO. A dialogue in October 2010 between the GEF and CSOs attending COP 10 in Nagoya was followed up by another encounter at the UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun two months later. These face-to-face, interactive dialogues helped enhance mutual understanding on the role of the GEF and its evolving role in the conventions.

OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

Within the constraints of its limited resources, the Network actively promoted the work of the GEF and the Network to its members and other organizations. The Network maintained and enhanced its website (www.gefngo.org), attracting 22,764 visitors during the year. Indeed, the number of visitors per month steadily increased in fiscal year 2011 with the monthly average now topping 1,000. The Network also contributed to GEF publications, in particular *The A to Z of the GEF: A Guide to the Global Environment Facility for Civil Society Organizations* in April 2011.

The membership of the Network has been growing steadily since it took over this responsibility from the GEF Secretariat in March 2010. As of June 2011, there were 427 members in the Network. Membership was promoted at global, regional and local levels through the RFPs, the central focal point and the website.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

New RFPs were elected in seven of the 15 regions: Western and Central Africa, Southern Africa, Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Northern Africa, South East Asia and North East Asia. The election process was successfully completed through an online voting system overseen by two Election Task Forces. The Network's regional focal points and indigenous peoples' focal points 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, which in turn contributed towards better engagement of civil society in GEF implementation and policy development.

GEF COUNTRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

In June 2010, the Council approved the proposal for the GEF Secretariat to execute — under a single coordinated management — a reformed Country Support Program (CSP). Previously, the 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.

The reformed CSP'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. In this way, the reformed approach aims to facilitate the mainstreaming of global environmental priorities into national strategies and development planning.

DESCRIPTION

The Country Support Program is an important mechanism to convey the strategies, policies and programs of the GEF to stakeholders at the country level and to strengthen the capacity of national governments to operate effectively within the GEF system. During GEF-5, the reformed CSP has been an important means to build the capacity of recipient governments to set priorities for programming of GEF resources. Setting priorities will demand active leadership by country focal points and improved coordination of policy on GEF matters across ministries, as well as greater consultation with external stakeholders on GEF priorities, including CSOs and the private sector. CSP support is organized around seven components:

1. National Portfolio Formulation Exercises (NPFE): the voluntary NPFE program aims to ensure that 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 multilateral environmental conventions to which the GEF serves as the financial mechanism. The key output of a voluntary NPFE is a National Portfolio Formulation Document (NPFD), which should identify and describe a country's strategic priorities under each of the GEF focal areas and include an indicative list of projects that will be developed to achieve a country's objectives for generating global environmental benefits. As of June 30, 2011, the Secretariat had financed NPFEs' grant applications in 30 countries. In addition, seven countries had carried out similar programming exercises with their own resources. Out of these 37 countries, two had submitted final NPFDs.

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, enabling them to share information and

experiences. This can contribute to action on national GEF matters, such as strategic national priority setting and strengthening of coordination and partnerships. As of June 30, 2011, one multi-stakeholder dialogue had been held in Vietnam.

3. Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECWs): the Expanded Constituency Workshop (previously known as Sub-regional workshops) includes the participation of GEF focal points, Convention focal points and other key representatives, including civil society organizations (CSO). These meetings allow participants to interact with staff from the GEF Secretariat (including technical staff), as well as 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. As of June 30, 2011, six ECWs had taken place in DR Congo, Belize, Ukraine, Vietnam, Colombia and Panama.

   Note: during the second semester of 2010 (July 1 – December 31) the Sub-regional workshops (now ECW) were managed by UNDP; two such workshops took place in Argentina and South Africa.

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 meet with their constituency partners to discuss matters and to define constituency positions 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); and discuss implementation of GEF projects and share lessons learned. As of June 30, 2011, 14 constituency meetings had taken place in Ghana, Barbados, Switzerland (twice), Cambodia, Mexico, Mauritania, Uruguay, Cape Verde, Congo, Turkey, Indonesia, Mozambique and Sri Lanka.

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 that strengthen country-level coordination and consultation, as well as promote genuine country ownership of GEF-financed activities. As of June 30, 2011, 20 countries had received support for executing their annual work plans.

6. Knowledge Management: Knowledge Facility (KF), the web site designed by UNDP when it managed the CSP, was an accessible resource for the acquisition of knowledge, experience and best practices targeted to meeting focal point needs. Content from the old site has been incorporated onto the GEF website, which allows users to consult information related to the CSP in an integrated manner. The further development of the KF website will be incorporated into the GEF-wide strategy on knowledge management and learning, which was to be discussed by the Council in November 2011.

7. Familiarization Seminars: this activity is designed to help 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. As of June 30, 2011, one familiarization seminar was held in Washington. While the targeted audience was focal points of the Convention of Climate Change, new country focal points and GEF agency officers also attended.

GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) supported the projects of 575 civil society and community-based organizations with a total grant allocation of $15,879,205. This investment leveraged $14,472,000 in co-financing (both cash and in-kind) from partners and grantees, as well as from GEF agencies, bilateral agencies, national and local governments, and the private sector.

Fiscal year 2011 spanned the bridging period and transition between GEF SGP's fourth and fifth operational phases (OP-4 and OP-5); OP-5 funds were approved in April 2011, but GEF SGP country programmes continued to actively commit the remaining OP-4 grant funds, as well as to oversee and monitor ongoing project portfolios, in 122 countries. No new country programmes were initiated. Ten GEF SGP country programmes started the process of becoming Upgraded GEF SGP country programmes .

GEF SGP PROJECTS IN GEF FOCAL AREAS

BIODIVERSITY AND CROSS-CUTTING SUPPORT TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Since its inception in 1992, the GEF SGP has provided some 7,809 small grants to local civil society and community-based organizations for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as for the safeguard of ecosystem services upon which local populations depend for their everyday needs and livelihoods.

During this "bridging period" between OP-4 and OP-5, the GEF SGP supported 274 new small grants in the biodiversity focal area valued at $7 million (as well as overseeing the continued implementation of ongoing projects from the OP-4 cycle, which ran from mid 2007 to the end of 2010). At least 20% of the projects contributed to other GEF focal areas, including international waters, land degradation and resilience to climate change, as well as chemical management as part of an integrated multi-focal area approach.

Some notable GEF SGP projects include efforts to protect wild fresh water prawns in rivers and wetlands in the Toco region of North East **Trinidad;** these species are currently under threat from local farmers who use the chemical *alpha-cypermethrin* to catch the prawns, poisoning rivers and provoking long-term ecological damage to coastal wetlands in the process. With GEF SGP support, the Toco Foundation has promoted community-based aquaculture farming to ensure sustainable harvesting of fresh water prawns, as well as to conduct an extensive community awareness campaign; the campaign successfully encouraged residents and local businesses to stop buying locally sourced wild prawns because of the negative effects on local ecosystems and the risks to human health.

A GEF SGP project in **Mauritius,** led by the NGO *Shoals Rodrigues*, is supporting the effective management of marine protected areas (MPAs) around the Island of Rodrigues within the Mascarene Archipelago — a recognized global biodiversity hotspot, encompassed by an extensive fringing reef and wide shallow lagoon covering an area of 240 km^2. Intensive fishing pressure in the lagoon in the 1990s had resulted in drastic declines of both fin-fish and invertebrate landings and degradation

BACKGROUND ON THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

Many global environmental challenges — in particular the increasing convergence of the problems of climate change, drivers of biodiversity loss and water scarcity — continue to be most damaging at the community level. Local communities are directly affected by environmental effects on traditional sources of food, water, fuel and other forms of sustaining ecosystem services. In addition, these communities also play an important role in safeguarding vital regulating functions of ecosystems, such as in the management of watershed, the protection of mangroves and the responsible stewardship of coral reefs and sea grass beds. In this regard, many communities and CSOs actively need political support, financial resources and other forms of recognition to strengthen their governance role in biodiversity, climate change or land use and land-use change options, which contribute to sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The GEF serves as the financial mechanism for implementation of the global conventions on biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants (POPs). In partnership with its implementing agencies, the GEF provides funds to the SGP to help civil society implement the global conventions. In addition, the GEF is strengthening the capacity of the SGP so it can support synergies among the projects. With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the implementing agency, the GEF SGP reaches out to identify CSOs and CBOs in especially poor and vulnerable communities. It employs a demand-driven process owned and managed by a decentralized national decision-making and governance body — the GEF SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) at the country level made up primarily of CSO and CBO representatives. The GEF SGP actively helps these communities and their local NGO partners to develop and implement small, highly targeted projects to address specific local challenges linked to land degradation, climate change, biodiversity, POPs and other focal areas with grant support of up to $50,000 per operational phase.

of lagoon habitats. This, in turn, had led the Rodrigues Regional Assembly to increase efforts to gazette new MPAs and improve the management of the lagoon's living marine resources.

Under an initial GEF SGP grant in 2007, four new MPAs (covering 24.2 km^2 in the north of the island) were selected by local communities with the support of the marine NGO *Shoals Rodrigues*, complemented by a multiple-use MPA gazetted in 2009 (covering 43 km^2 in the south) with support from a UNDP-GEF full-size project (SEMPA). A Marine Reserve Coordination Committee (MRCC) has now been established composed of representatives of the relevant government authorities, fishers' associations, *Shoals Rodrigues* and other key stakeholders. With an additional OP-4 grant from the GEF SGP, a management plan has been prepared for one of the four northern reserves (*Rivière Banane*), and a seascape "cluster" of GEF SGP follow-up actions to: (i) continue the community MPA demarcation process; (ii) engage recent school leavers in monitoring methods to collect data on fin-fish, octopus landings and other socioeconomic observations; and (iii) allow local people to retrain as marine tour guides (i.e. for snorkeling, whale and dolphin watching) in order to benefit from the rapidly expanding tourism sector. The total cost of the project was Rs 5,240,780 ($177,503) including a 30% contribution from the GEF ($47,000), and co-financing provided by the Rodrigues Regional Assembly, *Shoals Rodrigues*, private donors, tours operators, as well as GEF FSP "mainstreaming" policy support (in the form of complementary training materials).

In the **Palestinian Authority**, *Bait Al Mostaqbal* Association (a community-based organization based in Gaza) has worked with poor farmers to reduce chemical pesticide use and promote organic beekeeping in the villages of *Khan Younis*. The CBO project focused on the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants, such as thyme and sage, and the distribution of beehives to 100 farmers (including 40 women). Agrobiodiversity and beekeeping training courses, equivalent to 30 hours of classes, were also provided to 200 farmers on how to reduce use of chemical pesticides and hormones in the villages of *Khuza'ah*, *Abassan AlKabeera*, *Abassan Aljaddedah* and *Bani Suhayla*. Forty "*dunum*"[3] were provided

3 A unit of land measurement dating back to the Ottoman Empire equivalent to about 919 square meters.

with an improved irrigation system, and 96,000 thyme and sage seedlings were planted.

Organic honey output from the project is expected to be at least 1,500 kg per *dunum*, with 15 kg of honey (valued at $16) per hive — representing an increase in annual income of $24,000. Some notable results from the project have included: a reduction in both chemical pesticide use (by 28% per year) and artificial growth hormones (by 100 kg per year); improved livelihoods for poor and marginalized farmers; and ecosystem pollination services provided to other farmers in the wider landscape (which although not yet quantified may be significant given baseline loss of wild pollinators on account of widespread chemical/pesticide use across the region).

During the reporting period, with ongoing co-financing from the United Nations Foundation (UNF) at the global level, the GEF SGP **Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Programme** (COMPACT) organized a set of activities to share results from its 10-year collaboration in support of UNESCO World Heritage sites with a wider audience. To that end, it documented COMPACT lessons learned with support from Foundations of Success (FOS) through the application of Open Standards and Miradi software for conceptual modeling, held in Senegal in February 2011. It also collaborated with the US National Parks Service (NPS), IUCN Commissions and Specialist Groups, through a joint workshop in June 2011 called *Taking Conservation to Scale: Expanding the roles for national parks, heritage sites, and protected areas.*

In **Kenya**, numerous COMPACT outreach events took place. These included the "Mt. Kenya Partners Field Trip" with five representatives of key government departments; launch of the 400 km "Rhino Ark" NGO Aberdare game fence graced by H. E. The President Mwai Kibaki and Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Raila Odinga; "The Nature Challenge" Awarding Ceremony where COMPACT participated in the jury for the business competition; UNESCO AfriMAB field trips to COMPACT field projects; and a high-level delegation led by the UN Goodwill Ambassador for Biodiversity (Edward Norton) and the UN Resident Coordinator in February 2011.

In the previous fiscal year, the GEF SGP had launched the Regional Catalogue of biodiversity products for Latin

America and the Caribbean at the 4th GEF Assembly in Uruguay in May 2010. Building on this initiative, it extended its $2 million World Heritage Local Ecological Entrepreneurship Programme (WH-LEEP) partnership with UNF and Conservation International's *Verde Ventures* program. The aim of WH-LEEP is to focus on innovative ways to leverage market mechanisms and promote the development of private sector small- and medium-enterprises (SMEs) in and around the wider landscapes surrounding globally significant protected areas.

During the reporting period, the GEF SGP also enabled the **Global Consortium on Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas** (ICCAs) to host its Annual General Assembly and a series of coordinated events during the 10th Conference of Parties (COP 10) of the CBD in Nagoya in October 2010. In response to the resulting Aichi target (agreed upon in Nagoya) to increase the global coverage indicator for terrestrial and inland waters protected areas from 12% to 17% by the year 2020, the GEF SGP has worked in close partnership with the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), the ICCA Consortium, UNESCO, IUCN and a range of civil society networks. Together, the partners worked towards developing a new governance framework and technical advisory committee to oversee the development of a Global Registry on ICCAs (hosted under UNEP WCMC as a complement to the existing World Database on Protected Areas, WDPA).

CLIMATE CHANGE

The GEF SGP supported 155 new small projects in the Climate Focal Area for a total of $5.6 million in grants and more than $6.3 million in co-financing. In addition, the programme oversaw the continued implementation of ongoing projects from the OP-4 cycle, which ran from mid 2007 to the end of 2010.

Most of the projects in the climate change portfolio focused on renewable energy (41%) followed by projects on energy efficiency (35%) and carbon storage (24%). Most were implemented by NGOs (70%), while 30% were implemented by CBOs.

GEF SGP Uzbekistan supported a project aimed at renovating the botanical greenhouse in Samarkand State University as a model of applying low-carbon technology. The project, developed by the university trust fund, seeks to transform the greenhouse into an energy-efficient demonstration facility, fostering rising awareness among the large number of visitors that the botanical greenhouse hosts yearly. For this purpose, the greenhouse educational visits were integrated into tour operator products and the energy-related lessons disseminated among private greenhouse operators. The project became an example of collaboration among several development partners leveraging the support of the GEF SGP, including UNDP, Swiss Embassy, German Embassy, Norway Fund of Earth and the Samarkand State University.

GEF SGP Barbados has strategically supported the small low-income organization Bairds Aquaponics Association, in the small Village of Bairs in the South-Central hills of this Caribbean country. The first phase of the project contributed to alternative forms of sustainable agriculture, creating a viable community enterprise that employed young people from the village to sell and provide maintenance for aquaponic units in Barbados. The extension of the project allowed the beginning of the solarisation process of the aquaponics facility. Two turnkey solar system kits capable of powering two of nine individual systems were established as a demonstration project. The goal is to provide a constant supply of renewable energy to the facility, which will reduce its carbon footprint and provide electricity supply during power outage periods such as in the immediate aftermath of storms and hurricanes. Once completed, the facility served as a major promotional and public awareness site for Barbados.

In **Iran,** the GEF SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) members were concerned with the progressive loss of the indigenous environment and climate-friendly wind-tower architecture. To address this problem, a project was launched in collaboration with the Laft Village Council, targeting the three coastal cities of Bandar Abbas, Bandar Lengeh and Qeshm. A series of targeted workshops helped develop sample designs and incorporate environment-friendly indigenous and sustainable knowledge into modern architecture. Additionally, earthquake resistance was incorporated into the wind-tower designs.

A booklet detailing project results was included in a national architectural magazine.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Thirteen new projects got underway with $285,243 in grants and $152,049 in co-financing, in addition to implementation of ongoing projects. During this period, the GEF SGP continued to develop and implement partnerships with regional projects and initiatives. These included the Nile River Basin Initiative, the Nile River Project and East Asian Seas/South China Sea, which continued promoting communities' capacity in managing transboundary waterbodies and providing local experiences and lessons for regional frameworks and initiatives. The international waters portfolio focused on conservation and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems and habitats; prevention and reduction of land-based pollution; freshwater resources management; and management of fisheries, land, forests and other natural resources.

In particular, some country programs undertook a programmatic approach to developing and implementing international waters projects. In **Indonesia**, SGP Indonesia adopted a systematic approach to upscale and replicate Bali's successful experience in coastal environmental management. Seven partners joined together to coordinate a series of projects in two focus areas: Belitung and Batam. To promote networking, one partner was tasked with providing technical assistance, knowledge management and training. GEF SGP Indonesia invested $530,000 together with $540,000 co-financing in coastal marine environment. As a result, the project conserved 10 ha of coral reef habitat, converted 200,000 square meters of seascape into a marine park area and cut incidents of illegal fishing in half. In addition, more than 60,000 coral reef fragments were planted and 22,664 ha of areas were rehabilitated through the planting of more than 40,000 mangroves. Overall awareness and knowledge about the ecosystem resources have increased, and communities now support the sustainable use of coastal resources for non-extraction economic

uses including tourism development. Such a thematic approach to international waters management proved to be highly effective, and should be replicated by other mature country programs.

Some relatively new country programs piloted several international waters management projects, and started to accumulate experiences and gather interests in the focal area. In Dalian, **China**, a project to reduce and prevent coastal pollution was implemented to improve the overall conditions of coastal areas. It established about 30 sampling points for coastal investigation, engaging more than 5,000 volunteers in beach cleanup activities and removing about five tonnes of beach garbage. More than 200 private-sector employees helped clean up the surface of the sea, removing about three tonnes of floating waste. About 50 professional divers participated in seabed cleanup, removing about one tonne of seabed trash. A comprehensive awareness campaign greatly improved overall public consciousness in protecting the marine environment. Finally, the project published a technical report on the overall situation of marine pollution, providing inputs into government policy.

In **Ghana**, a community-based integrated coastal zone management project enhanced agricultural biodiversity and improved rural livelihood in Amlakpo, Adodoajikope, Asigbekope and Kenya in the Dangbe East District. Results included establishing a 10 ha multi-purpose woodlot in Kuledor and Saloum communities; supporting 20 groups to invest in Moringa cultivation; training 35 rural women farmers in small business plan development and bookkeeping in Amlakpo; enabling 10 family-based organizations to invest in sunflower cultivation in Kenya, Asigbekope and Amlakpo; and completing a Systems Demonstration and Ecological Restoration Centre building. Activities greatly reduced pressure on the mangrove ecosystems, and rehabilitated the coastal areas, 75% of which has been degraded.

LAND DEGRADATION

The GEF SGP supported approximately 66 new projects in land degradation with a total of $1,489,711 in grants and $1,106,456 in co-financing, in addition to the continued implementation of ongoing projects from the OP-4 cycle. Most land degradation projects include a forest management component, and thus support biodiversity and sustainable forest management (SFM).

Land degradation is predominantly a focal area for pastoral-based economies and spans across the tropics in the world. The GEF SGP created and demonstrated good practices on adaptive community-based land management benefiting from indigenous knowledge and modern practices as they addressed the degradation of agricultural land, rangeland and forests landscapes. These projects focused on the development and testing of cropping patterns, land management (with respect to ecosystems resiliency) and the adaptation of practices to avert climate change impacts and support sustainable forestry and grazing practices.

A project in **Albania** in the Karaburuni peninsula implemented innovative sustainable land management practices through the construction of drinking-water holes and the promotion of environmental techniques for protecting the Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems. In the dry summer months, lack of water and the stress on animals from travelling long distances to reach drinking water are the major challenge for shepherds. Due to these constraints, flocks of animals reside and pasture near these drinking points, exerting pressure on the habitat.

Ethiopia, a country with a critical mass of land degradation projects, provided a similarly important contribution to the focal area. One project, for example, successfully rehabilitated degraded land-based natural resources through soil and water conservation, compost preparation and area enclosure. In addition, as a complementary approach, it provided fuel-saving stoves to reduce the amount of fuel wood needed by communities, which helped households avoid emissions from cooking devices.

PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)

Nine projects targeting persistent organic pollutants (POPs) were implemented, with a total grant amount of $310,664 and similar levels of co-financing. As the smallest focal area portfolio, POPs focused on pesticide management in agriculture and organic farming; reduction of chemicals use and contamination; avoidance of open

burning of solid waste; and capacity development, awareness raising and knowledge sharing.

POPs portfolio continued to generate international recognition. In April 2011, following receipt of the Capacity Building and Grill Traders National Award, the GEF SGP POPs project in **Nepal** won the Stockholm PEN Award. The project contains three major components. First, it mobilized public media together with training workshops to propagate knowledge on medical waste, PCBs and other POPs. Second, it created a model at Kanti Children's Hospital for the environmentally friendly practice of medical-waste sorting and appropriate disposal — it reduced PCDD/Fs release by non-burning medical waste treatment by 1.19 g TEQ /year. Third, it avoided generating some 2,000 liters of PCBs by replacing wet-welding machines with PCB-free dry-welding machines.

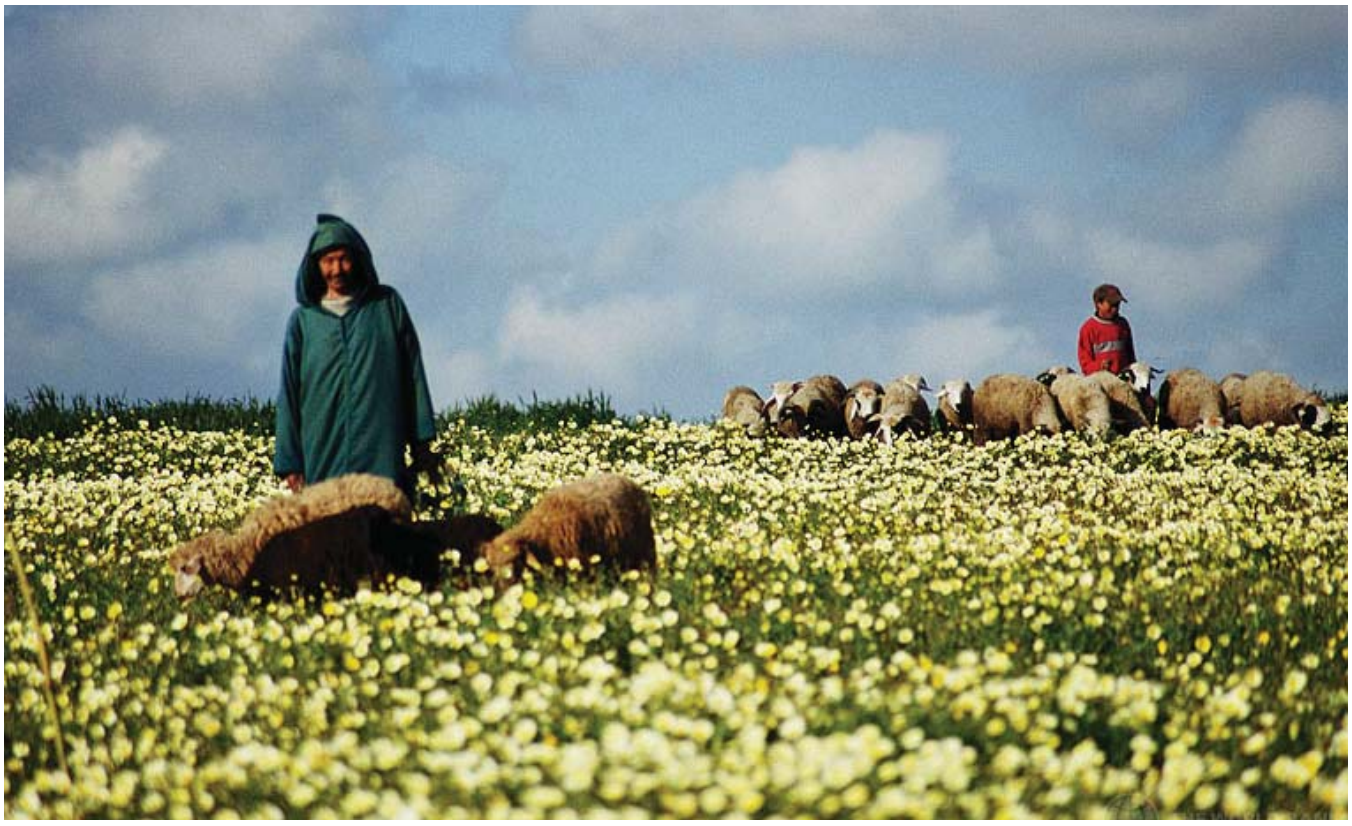
Reducing the use of pesticides in agriculture and promoting organic farming continued to be popular in the GEF SGP POPs portfolio. In Mt. Kenya, Kenya, integrated pest management (through cultural, physical, and biological practices) was identified as an effective means to reduce the use of agrochemicals. The grantee and its partners focused on the introduction, demonstration and promotion of methods that used the natural enemies of pests (i.e., predator insects, parasitoids, infectious agents and other biological microorganisms) to help significantly reduce or eliminate the targeted pest(s). The project also promoted complementary natural technologies and techniques, including crop rotation, vermi-compost, drip irrigation and biogas generation to reduce crop pests and diseases, conserve water and restore soil fertility. Ultimately, the project reduced 90% of chemical use in agriculture in the project area and improved livelihoods of local farmers through higher market value of organically-grown produce. Approximately 75% of the project revenue was invested in school fees for students in colleges, while 10% was used to pay medical bills for farmers and their families.

The online POPs training module (with five language versions: English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic) continued to play a major role in promoting capacity and awareness-raising at the community level. By the end of the fiscal year, the module had reached more than 1,000 online users and more than 10,000 offline users. Both communities and partners provided very positive feedback on the training module.

COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION AND THE GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY ON ADAPTATION — SPA

Delivered through the GEF SGP and UNDP Country Offices, the five-year SPA Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) project seeks to strengthen the resiliency of communities addressing the impacts of climate change. The project portfolio targets various aspects of vulnerability, including biodiversity protection, sustainable land management, technology transfer and capacity building, local policies and governance, and coastal and watershed management. In fiscal year 2011, $3.3 million out of $4.5 million in grants and $1.5 million of $2.1 million in co-financing were expended. Similarly, up to $800,000 was mobilized as in-kind contributions; an additional $600,000 in cash contributions was being negotiated from the Africa Adaptation project in Niger and Namibia. These contributions were sourced from communities, national governments and other stakeholders.

Since 2010, the project has worked consistently to help communities conceive, plan and implement up to 54 projects; in the year under review, an additional six projects got underway in Bangladesh, bringing the programming of CBA projects to all participating 10 pilot countries. Initial stages of the project concentrated on training in the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) and Impact Assessment System (IAS), and up to 35 projects now have up-to-date VRA and IAS data sets. A number of tools and knowledge products were shared in various fora. These tools included photo stories, participatory videos, project brochures, fast



facts, Powerpoint presentations, guide books and manuals. VRA scores continue to show that communities are reducing their vulnerability.

GEF SGP IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

The GEF SGP encourages all its grantees to consider gender in their projects, and the gender lessons of GEF SGP are constantly shared via the National Steering Committee and other fora. In the past year, the GEF SGP developed more than 15 detailed case studies on women-led projects in biodiversity, climate change and POPs, highlighting lessons learned and best practices. These case studies were shared at *The Gender Dimension in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management*, an international forum that took place on November 23-24, 2010.

The GEF SGP also ensured that women participated in all GEF SGP events, highlighting their role as key stakeholders and implementers of community-led environmental projects including the CBD COP 10 and UNFCCC COP 16.

RECOGNITION OF GEF SGP GRANTEES

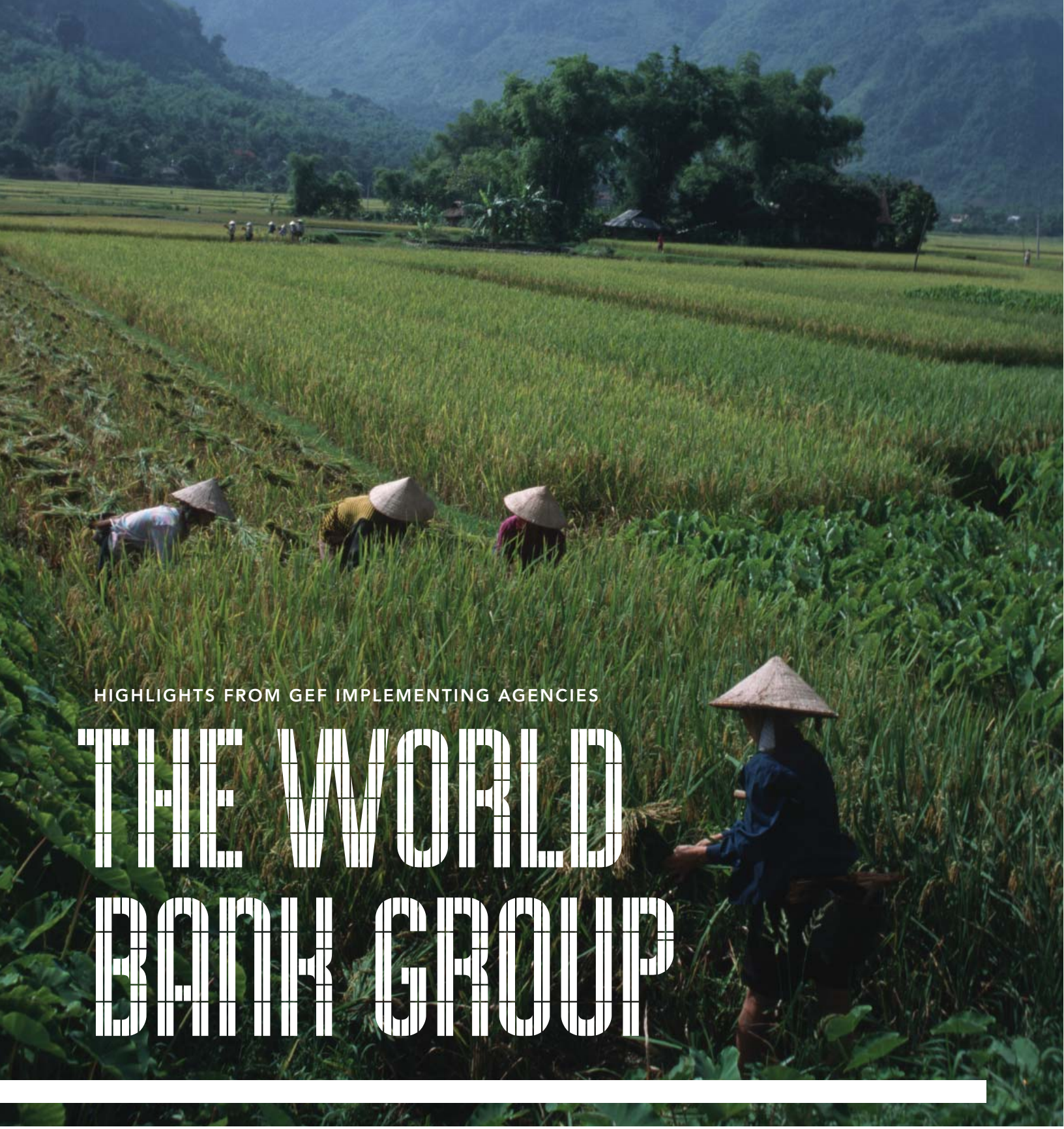
In this reporting period, 26 GEF SGP grantees received prestigious national and international awards.

Two projects in Ghana and one in Kenya won the SEED Award, while nine projects from Yemen, Uganda, South Africa, Bolivia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico and Senegal won the Equator Prize in 2010.

A grantee from China was a winner of the Ford Motor Company 2010 Conservation and Environmental Grants in China (CEGC). The organization Ningxia Center for Environment and Poverty Alleviation and the GEF SG supported project "Environmental Sustainable Development Project in Yingxi Village, Yanchi County, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region" won one of the 28 awards. The NGO is using this grant to duplicate and scale up the GEF SGP project.

In Peru, the Association for the Protection of Dry Forests in The Choloque (Asociación de Protección de los Bosques Secos de El Choloque — ASPROBOS), received an award from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for good forest management practices and its contribution to the sustainability of forests. The GEF SGP has supported the Association since 2003 for the project's initial phase where the community performed a forest resource inventory and assessed the forest's potential for sustainable use. The organization also received training on Sustainable Forest Management and prepared a Community Forest Management Plan that identified economic initiatives through the sustainable use of the forest. Currently, ASPROBOS is replicating the project in the upper basin of the Chiniama River.

Finally, in November 2010, Brazilian Cáritas awarded the Odair Firmino Solidarity Prize to the NGO "10envolvimento" (10-development) from the Cerrado region of Bahia State in Central Brazil. The project was selected from among 27 projects from all over the country. GEF SGP Brazil supports the NGO to promote agro-ecological production, to make handicrafts from natural materials and biodiversity products and to work with medicinal plants. The prize of R$ 20,000 (about $11,700) will be invested in building a house to improve the handicraft production and to organize meetings and cultural events.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

THE WORLD BANK GROUP

The World Bank Group's (WBG) 20+ years of involvement in the GEF partnership helps support the WBG mission to alleviate poverty through sustainable development that balances economic, social and environmental considerations. Since the WBG began to engage with its client countries on GEF incremental finance two decades ago, it has helped channel $4.6 billion of GEF funding to more than 685 client projects, along with six times this amount in co-financing, and has integrated global environmental considerations into its country partnership strategies and lending programs. GEF grants are valuable vehicles through which to promote innovation, as well as to provide WBG clients with opportunities to test new approaches, lay the foundations to promote readiness to attract scale-up investments from other sources of financing and to stimulate larger transformational processes building off earlier piloted work.

Given its ability to generate greater economies of scale by mobilizing and combining various sources of funding to help stimulate synergies, the WBG brings value-added to the process, leading to greater impact. The convening power of the WBG has also contributed to the successful scaling-up of GEF grants across areas that have not historically benefited from a strong tradition of lending, such as international waters, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management, as well as across a variety of production sectors, including environment, energy, urban, transport and health. This, in turn, has helped build understanding regarding the impact and value-added that grants supportive of global environmental objectives can contribute to development when blended with WBG operations.

WBG GEF COUNCIL APPROVALS

GEF Council FY 2011 approvals for the World Bank Group totaled $211.8 million; the largest share — $100.76 million — was allocated to a multi-focal area program for 12 West Africa and Sahel countries that targets an increase in productivity and climate resilience. Climate change initiatives in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP), Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) secured $88.23 million for mitigation and adaptation projects. Projects focused on biodiversity conservation efforts in the Middle East and North Africa (MNA), land degradation in ECA and POPs in EAP received an additional $22.83 million.

WBG ACTIVE PORTFOLIO

The WBG's active FY 2011 portfolio was comprised of 197 projects: 180 FSPs and 17 MSPs representing total GEF grants of $1.66 billion. While investment activities are distributed across all GEF focal areas, the bulk of programming remains in climate change (34%) and biodiversity (33%).

Focal Area	FSP	MSP	Total
Climate Change	64	2	66
Biodiversity	50	11	61
International waters	26	1	27
Land degradation	15	1	16
Multi-focal area	21	2	23
Chemicals	4	-	4
Total	180	17	197

BLENDING WITH WBG LENDING PROGRAMS

The WBG encourages mainstreaming of GEF funds within WBG lending programs. GEF funding, when blended with Bank finance, helps promote efficient and effective programming at the national level. Combining resources can maximize leverage from both public and private sources, exploit thematic synergies and reduce transaction costs, thereby reducing inefficiencies. Combining resources from various financing instruments also helps create synergies that lead to greater impact and stimulation of larger transformational processes than if those resources had been used separately.

PROJECTS COMPLETED IN FY 2011

During FY 2011, 28 projects, of which 24 full-size projects (FSPs) and four medium-size projects (MSPs), were completed and exited the WBG's active portfolio. The largest number of closed projects, at 43%, were in the Biodiversity Focal Area, with the remainder spread among the other focal areas. Of the 28 projects that closed, 29% were GEF-2 projects, 64% were GEF-3 projects and 7% were GEF-4 projects. Overall satisfactory ratings based on WBG Implementation Completion and Results (ICR) reporting across these 28 projects were 93% with regard to achievement of the global environment objective (GEO) and 87% for implementation.

OVERVIEW OF FY 2011 PORTFOLIO RESULTS

Safeguarding natural ecosystems, improving institutional capacity and promoting more sustainable natural resource management by bringing the true value of natural resources and ecosystem services to the fore in national accounts underpins the WBG's work on **biodiversity conservation**. GEF grants under the WBG's biodiversity portfolio are instrumental in assisting client countries to integrate conservation efforts into wider landscape approaches and community-based economic development. WBG-implemented projects that closed in FY 2011 focused on various aspects of protected area (PA) systems, including generating revenues to support the long-term management and sustainability of PAs, integrating biodiversity considerations into productive landscapes and promoting biodiversity conservation as an engine for green growth and sustainable development.

South Africa's *Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development (BCSD)* project, implemented by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), with the support of the WBG and UNDP, encouraged conservation and sustainable use of threatened habitats and endemic species in the Cape Floristic Region's diverse and vulnerable ecosystems. By project completion in FY 2011, the total land area under formal conservation had doubled to more than 1.9 million ha. Thanks to the project's interventions, a variety of biodiversity-friendly business opportunities for resident communities had been generated. Next door in the Eastern Cape Province, the *Addo Elephant National Park* project, implemented in partnership with South African National Parks (SANParks), supported expansion and consolidation of the park along with re-introduction of key "big" species — elephants, lions, rhinos, buffalos and leopards, alongside the southern right whale and the great white shark — making it the world's first "Big Seven" conservation area and boosting the park's emergent ecotourism industry.

In Liberia, GEF funding has supported key PA management projects tied to the country's broad forest sector reform. The *Sapo National Park* project, an MSP completed in FY 2011, is one of three GEF-funded projects that, together, will preserve large tracts of forest, elaborate and adopt effective park management processes, lay the foundations for the creation of a PA network and entrench sustainable community livelihoods within the process. The *Sapo National Park* project focused on preservation of the park, which is recognized as the most pristine tract of forest in West Africa, and is home to the unique pygmy hippopotamus.

The GEF-funded *Mexico Environmental Services* project co-financed an IBRD loan that sought to enhance nationally and globally significant environmental services and secure their long-term sustainability. The GEF project enhanced protection of biodiversity and preservation of globally significant forest and mountain ecosystems. From an original baseline of 30,000 ha, it increased 10-fold the

area of forests and other natural ecosystems of global biodiversity significance under effective conservation and saw them included in Mexico's national protected areas system. A market-based system to contract environmental services was also piloted, with over 2,800 PES contracts put in place by project completion, and an endowment fund for biodiversity conservation established to provide long-term financing for PES. The project also worked with civil and academic groups to develop adequate indicators — appropriate to local uses — for improved water services in pilot watersheds.

Climate change is a critical driver of development constraints in many developing countries. The WBG's GEF-funded support to countries focuses on identifying solutions for low-carbon and carbon-resilient development. It gives particular emphasis to how climate financing instruments available through the WBG, as well as other sources, can be combined for expanded impact, increased leverage and enhanced efficiency.

GEF funding co-financed a WBG loan in support of the Vietnam *System Efficiency Improvement, Equitization and Renewables* project, whose objective is to optimize overall power system efficiency throughout the country, enhance energy access for the poor in remote areas and reform the power sector in order to encourage uptake of renewable energy. The GEF component of the project, which closed in FY 2011, assisted the client in enhancing electricity system efficiency, provided electric power in select rural areas of the country and contributed to institutional development and sustainable reform of Vietnam's energy sector.

Adaptation is another critical development issue, which requires adoption of measures to reduce vulnerabilities, build resilience and adapt to the impacts wrought by a changing climate. To this end, the WBG works with clients to adopt practical adaptation options that make investments climate-resilient and promote synergies through ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction, while exploiting links between climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The Pacific island of Kiribati is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change and sea level rise, which threaten coastal zones, water supply and agricultural production. The pilot/demonstration *Kiribati Adaptation Project II* (KAP-II), which closed in FY 2011, was launched in 2006 to support the objectives of Kiribati's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), using funding mobilized through the GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) special funding window. Emphasis was placed on making livelihoods more climate-resilient, consistent with the broad vulnerability profile of the country; it also focused on mainstreaming adaptation into national and sector policy and planning processes to enhance the long-term sustainability of the adaptation efforts.

WBG-implemented GEF grants that target **sustainable land management** seek to demonstrate best practices to improve land and water management; prevent carbon loss from forests, soil erosion and salinization; recover marginal lands; and introduce climate risk insurance through climate adaptation strategies. Efforts also focus on mainstreaming sustainable land management approaches across the large

diversity of ecosystem resources — soils, water and vegetation — that, together, constitute natural capital.

Decades of agriculture intensification defined land use in the State of São Paulo in Brazil. The result was severe land and natural resource degradation that was seriously affecting the structure and function of ecosystems within the State's Atlantic Rainforest and Cerrado biomes. Loss of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, increased carbon dioxide emissions and other negative ecological and socioeconomic impacts, such as high levels of erosion and sedimentation of reservoirs, were in evidence. The *Ecosystem Restoration of Riparian Forests in São Paulo* project facilitated the long-term and large-scale restoration in the Cerrado and Atlantic forest biomes, while providing opportunities for improved livelihoods and economic well-being for rural communities. This involved developing a realistic technical, financial and economic framework for a state-wide program for the sustainable restoration of the riparian forests, including a system for PES. The project also supported the development and dissemination of appropriate methodologies for harvesting seeds and producing native species seedlings, as well as on-the-ground investments in sustainable land management practices in agricultural and pasture lands.

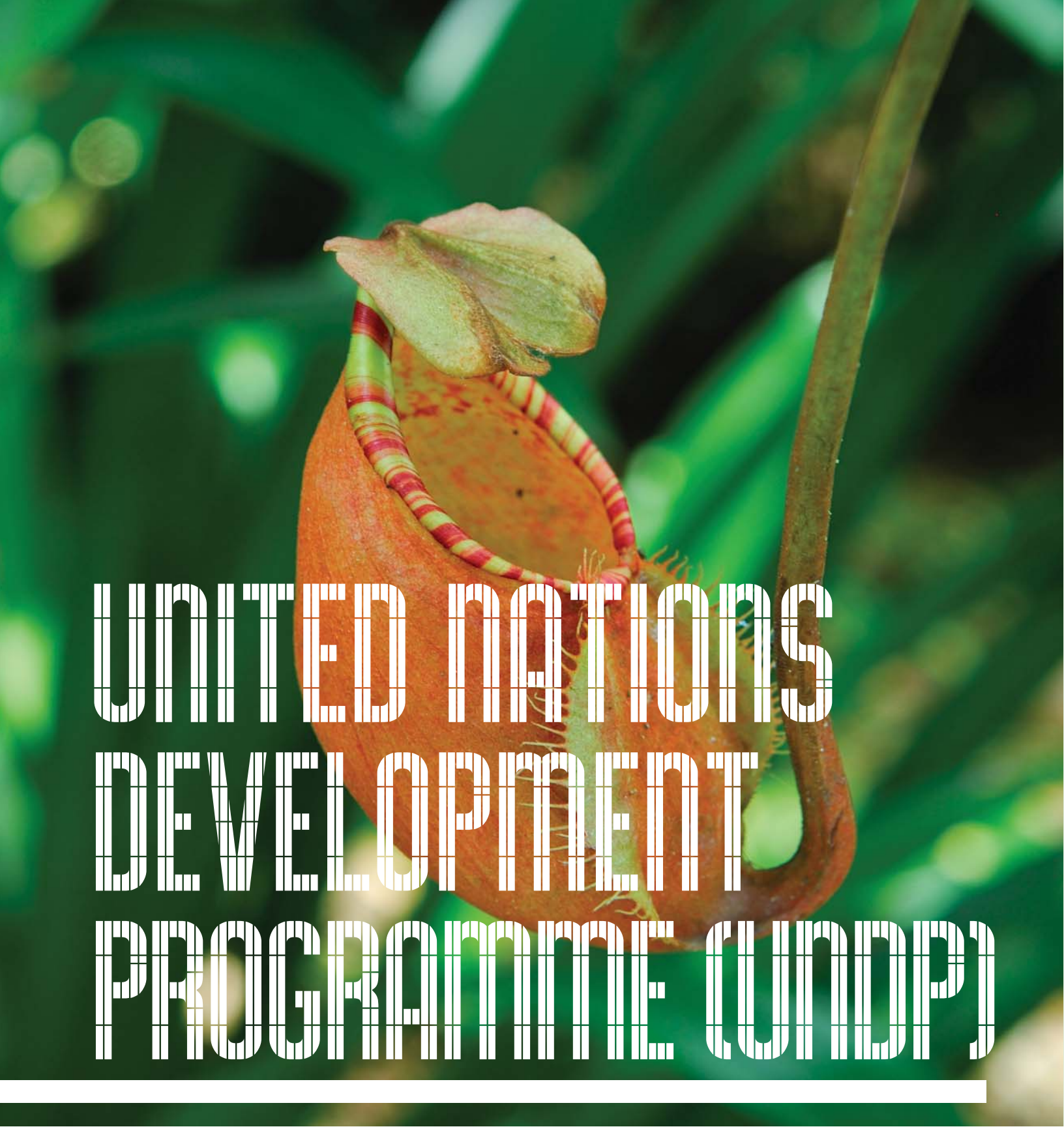
In Tajikistan, the *Community Agriculture and Watershed Management Project* combined a GEF grant with Bank finance to help sustainably increase agricultural productivity in rural communities in selected mountain watersheds, while curtailing degradation of fragile lands and ecosystems. The project's global environmental objective focused on protecting globally significant mountain ecosystems through integration of sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation considerations into agricultural and associated rural investment decisions. The integrated management approach spearheaded by the project now provides a replicable model for comparable regions throughout the country.

In the **International Waters** Focal Area, World Bank clients make use of GEF grants to support water pollution mitigation and capacity building. Emphasis is placed on enhancing transboundary cooperation and management of shared water resources such as river basins, aquifers, semi-enclosed seas and high seas. WBG-GEF projects continue to foster strategic regional and cross-border multi-state cooperation and investment, bolstering institutions' management capacity and raising awareness.

In Serbia, the *Danube River Enterprise Pollution Reduction* GEF project has helped reduce the annual amount of nitrogen and phosphorus inputs from agricultural wastewater into the Danube River. Animal waste management investments were completed on over 100 sites, including livestock farms, agricultural high schools, slaughterhouses and meat processing facilities. Significant training, awareness raising and replication-strategy activities supported by the project helped Serbia build the capacity to reduce livestock-related nutrient pollution at a national scale, and thereby effectively adopt and implement the EU Nitrates Directive.

In China, through promotion and adoption of an integrated approach to water resource management (WRM) and environmental pollution control, the *Hai Basin Integrated Water and Environment Management* project has improved the Bohai Sea's environment. The project supported basin-wide institutional strengthening for water and environment planning and management across local, municipal and provincial levels; it also established a functioning county level inter-agency committee to improve cooperation and integration on WRM issues and to share knowledge on good practices. The project's practical and easily replicated approaches for pollution reduction now reduce wastewater discharges throughout the Hai Basin, as well as from small cities along the rim of the Bohai Sea and in other Chinese basins.

Awareness of the global threats related to the release and proliferation of toxic chemicals guides the WBG's involvement in the **Chemicals** Focal Area. GEF grants help the WBG support ongoing programming with clients to eliminate POPs, phase out production and use of toxic chemicals, promote safe chemical use and handling in developing country conditions and demonstrate safe chemical destruction techniques. No WBG-implemented POPs projects closed in FY 2011.



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) — one of the three original GEF implementing agencies — supports developing countries to transition to green, low-emission and climate-resilient development. In line with its sustainable development mandate, UNDP supports partner countries in accessing GEF funds and combining this with other sources of public and private financing. This financing develops capacities, removes policy and regulatory barriers and expands/transforms green markets to increase resilience, reduce poverty and make green, low-emission climate-resilient development possible.

During FY 2011, over 150 countries were working with UNDP to implement 323 projects (210 FSPs and 113 MSPs); this does not include thousands of small grant projects under the GEF Small Grants Programme, and projects approved but which have yet to complete one full year of implementation. This growing portfolio represents a total of $5.2 billion invested in realizing multiple development benefits in these countries, of which $1.2 billion is grant financing from the GEF/LDCF/SCCF funds administered by the GEF. Of these GEF-financed projects, 22% are underway in Africa, 6% in the Arab States region, 24 percent in Asia and Pacific, 26% in Europe and CIS, 19% in Latin America and the Caribbean and 4% global.

BIODIVERSITY AND LAND DEGRADATION

UNDP strives to maintain and enhance the goods and services provided by biodiversity and ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, food, water and health; enhance resilience; conserve threatened species and their habitats; and increase carbon storage and sequestration. UNDP-GEF assists countries to: (i) integrate biodiversity and ecosystems management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human well-being; (ii) unlock the potential of protected areas (PAs), including indigenous- and community-conserved areas to conserve biodiversity while contributing to sustainable development; and (iii) manage and rehabilitate ecosystems for adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change.

In 2011, 113 countries were working with UNDP on 120 GEF-financed biodiversity projects that have been under implementation for more than one year, with a total value of $1.6 billion, of which $458 million was GEF grant funding. This cohort of projects reported a cumulative impact across 1,355 PAs covering over 208 million ha, roughly the size of Cambodia and Mexico combined. Another 30 countries were working with UNDP on 37 GEF-financed land degradation projects that have been under implementation for more than one year, with a total value of $600 million, of which $122 million was GEF grant funding.

In **Senegal**, the *Integrated Ecosystem Management in Four Representative Landscapes* project created nine mutual credit and savings banks owned by villagers. These have significantly contributed to the enhancement of farming, pastoral and fishing production systems. The revolving credit fund has financed close to 1,400 micro-projects, reaching over 12,000 beneficiaries — 68% of

whom are women. Good progress has been made by setting up water and soil conservation systems; digging wells; enhancing water extraction systems; promoting the diversification of crops and use of compost; regenerating mangroves; fixing sandy dunes; setting up oyster farm lands; and planning fish farming basins and ponds.

The project *Community-based Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mountain Landscapes of* **Mongolia's** *Altai Sayan Eco-region* was able to change attitudes and behavior towards the protection and sustainable use of natural resources: local communities have assumed ownership of these natural resources from the State. This has been reinforced by a change in attitude of authorities, which are now supporting local communities in their conservation efforts rather than protecting State resources from the local populace. All told, 64 officially registered community groups have been established to manage the sustainable use of natural resources on land covering approximately 513,500 ha. Community Trust Funds were established for people living in the buffer zones of protected areas (PAs); loans and grants ($128,500) were provided to 38 community groups for implementing activities such as sinking new wells, planting vegetables, repairing winter shelters and improving the quality of their milk and wool products. Nine protected areas of 2.51 million ha were designated and/or extended, and a new locally protected area covering 5.757 million ha was designated from which all mining is prohibited. A trans-boundary cooperation agreement and a joint management plan of a trans-boundary PA between Mongolia and Russia were formally adopted.

In **Central America**, many small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) do not have access to finance or technical assistance, and banks avoid risking investments in biodiversity SMEs. A regional program, *Central American Markets for Biodiversity (CAMBio): Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprise development and financing,* addresses this challenge in **Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras** and **Nicaragua.** The Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and its financial intermediaries are developing and extending new financial products to increase lending to biodiversity-friendly SMEs; they do not get direct loans, but rather technical assistance and partial credit guarantees so that regional commercial financial institutions can provide loans through their normal channels. So far, $13 million (of which 83% includes partial credit guarantees) has been loaned to 4,830 SMEs in coffee, cocoa, cardamom, forestry and sustainable tourism with six banks and 14 non-bank financial intermediaries participating. An agreement with Walmart Central America now guarantees inclusion of biodiversity-friendly producers in Walmart's organic section in the five participating countries.

Many measures undertaken through the project *Catalyzing sustainability of the wetland protected area system in*

Belarusian Polesie are being replicated and scaled-up in other protected area systems in **Belarus**. A social survey conducted by the project in 2011 indicated that local peoples' awareness of biodiversity conservation values and zoning regimes of the natural protected areas located near their dwellings increased significantly compared to the baseline figures: 77% compared to 20% at project start. The overall management of the protected areas was improved by establishing Protected Area Management Units (PAMUs), and developing protected area management plans. Through tourism strategies, two of the reserves are generating significant revenues relative to their annual management costs. It also strengthened various national level policy instruments, including the Protected Area System Strategy and Action Plan; the Environmental Code; the Law on Protected Areas; Law on Wildlife Protection; and Law on Plant Protection.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

UNDP strives to develop the capacities of national and sub-national governments to conduct long-term integrated planning exercises that foster green, low-emission and climate-resilient development. UNDP-GEF assists countries in: (i) developing integrated climate change strategies; (ii) advancing cross-sectoral climate-resilient livelihoods; and (iii) strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate-resilient development and adaptation to climate change.

In 2011, 41 countries — 14 small island developing states (SIDS) and 23 least developed countries — were working with UNDP on 30 LDCF/SCCF/SPA-financed projects that have been under implementation for more than one year; the projects have a total value of $300 million, of which $91 million was GEF grant financing. Another 15 countries were working with UNDP on 15 capacity development projects that have been under implementation for more than one year, with a total value of $14 million, of which $7 million was GEF grant financing. Current work includes supporting the preparation of 100 National Communications to the UNFCCC, 31 National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and 30 National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).

A GEF-financed project, *Coping with Drought and Climate Change,* under implementation in four countries (**Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe** and **Mozambique**) aims to pilot activities where the impacts of drought have been disastrous. The project in **Ethiopia** has seen major achievements in early warning information communication, crop production, livestock production, irrigation, potable water supply, community-based natural resources management and environmental management. The new early warning systems include data collected from household rain gauges, temperature gauges and satellite sources.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

UNDP strives to make the use and supply of energy more environmentally sustainable, affordable and accessible; and to promote low-emission and climate-resilient urban and transport infrastructure. UNDP-GEF assists countries in: (i) promoting access to clean and affordable energy systems and services; (ii) promoting low-emission and climate-resilient urban and transport infrastructure; and iii) accessing new finance mechanisms.

In 2011, 81 countries were working with UNDP on 77 ongoing GEF-financed projects that have been under implementation for more than one year; of the total value of $1.7 billion, $257 million was GEF grant financing. This portfolio of projects reported lifetime direct greenhouse gas emissions avoided at approximately 65 million tonnes of CO_2, roughly equivalent to the total CO_2 emissions of Austria in 2010.

India is the largest producer of tea in the world, producing one million tonnes annually. Energy costs are the second highest, after labor costs, in the tea production process and account for 30–40% of total costs. In Southern India, large quantities of firewood are used to dry the tea, contributing to deforestation and avoidable CO_2 emissions estimated at about 2.75 kg of CO_2 for every kilogram of tea produced. The *Energy Conservation in Small Sector Tea Processing Units* project is integrating energy conservation measures into production, and identifying long-term solutions for a transition to low-carbon tea making. In all, 266 factories in South India, as well as some in Assam and Darjeeling, are now aware of energy efficiency and energy conservation measures; 90 factories conducted energy audits and identified recommendations for electrical energy conservation and reduced fuel use, which are estimated to result in savings of more than 55,000 tonnes of direct CO_2 by the end of the project. Having generated a demand for energy-efficient equipment, the project also strengthened the supply side by streamlining the energy-efficiency equipment supply chain and linking tea factory owners and suppliers; it leveraged private investment of $3.3 million against an original commitment of $1.08 million. In **Lebanon**, real momentum for energy conservation has been created in part due to the success of the project *Cross Sectoral Energy Efficiency and Removal of Barriers to ESCO Operation.* The Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC) was established as a non-profit organization, linked to the Ministry of Energy and Water, and continues to create significant impact as the national focal point for energy conservation and renewable energy. The project also created an $11 million National Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Account (NEEREA) financing mechanism; enhanced energy efficiency and renewable energy markets; and greatly increased general awareness.

In **Uruguay**, the *Uruguay Wind Energy Programme* supports the development of an auction mechanism for large-scale wind energy and a standard offer for small- and micro-scale systems. To date, Uruguay has awarded contracts for over 1.2 GW of wind energy through tenders. In the **Republic of Kazakhstan**, UNDP is supporting the municipal government of Almaty through a *Sustainable Transport* project. Through modal transport shifts, it is reducing the growth of transport-related greenhouse gas, while simultaneously improving urban environmental conditions. As a consequence, urban mobility will improve through the use of efficient transport modes of lower carbon intensity and the increased fuel efficiency of a modernized bus fleet.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

UNDP recognizes that freshwater and marine resources, and the sectors and livelihoods that depend on them, are threatened by over exploitation, habitat loss and pollution. UNDP-GEF is addressing regional and global water and ocean issues — hypoxia, invasive species, conflicting water uses — through governance reform and public-private partnerships to ensure the: (i) protection of trans-boundary surface and groundwater systems; (ii) sustainable management of oceans; and (iii) resilience of coastal zones and marine ecosystems to climate change.

In 2011, 109 countries were working with UNDP on 29 GEF-financed projects that have been under implementation for more than one year. These include 20 regional projects and seven global projects with a total value of $800 million, of which $149 million was GEF grant funding. The Caribbean Sea LME technical diagnostic analysis (TDA) was completed, providing a solid basis for the future development of a strategic action plan (SAP); the Tisza River SAP, the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer regional SAP and the Niger River Basin SAP were all adopted; and good progress was made in strengthening nine existing and/or emerging shared water-body institutions.

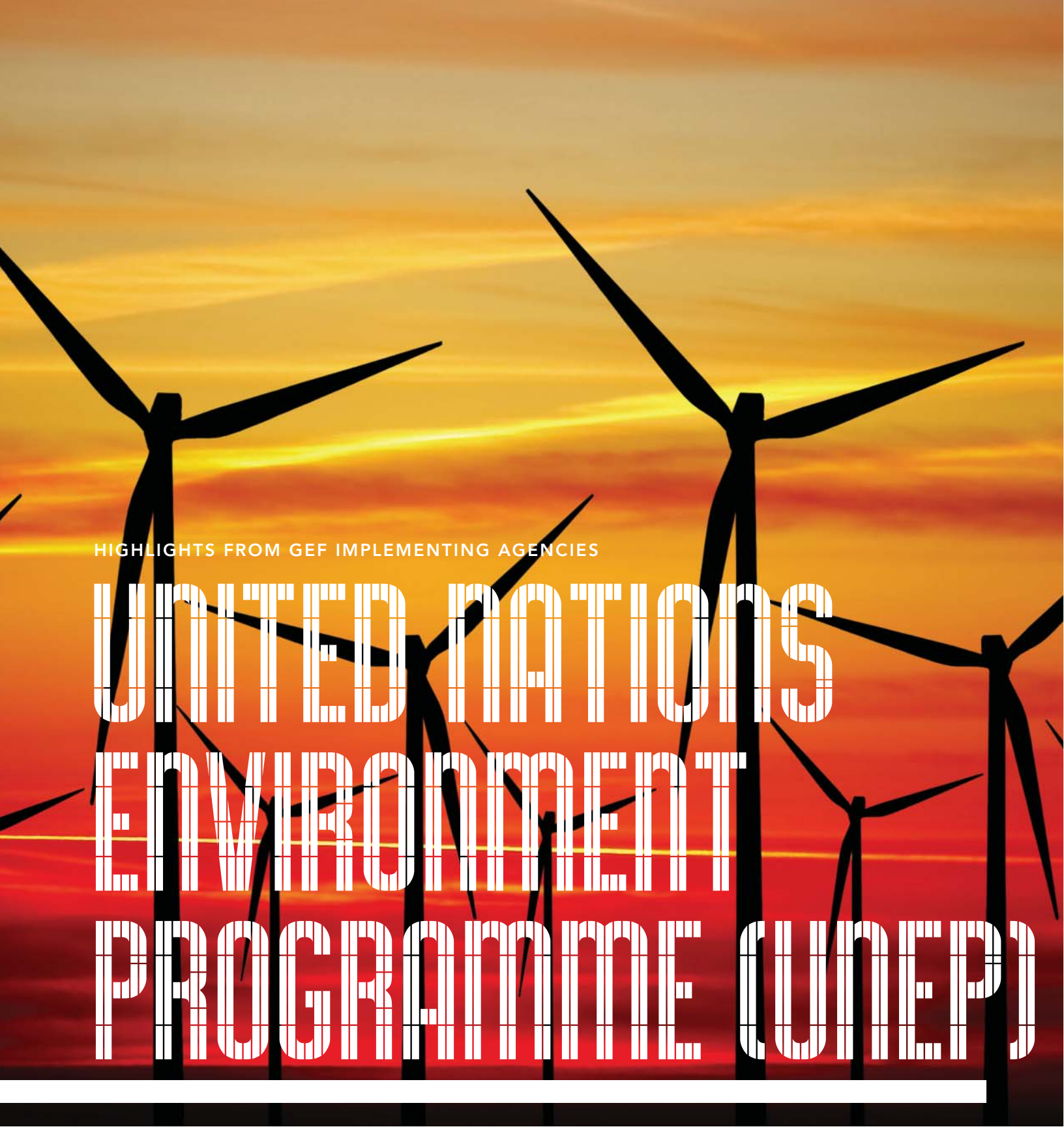
Chad, Egypt, Libya and **Sudan** share one of the largest aquifers in the world. The *Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System* (NSAS) project addresses the increasing demand for water from the only significant water resource available for much of the region. The project is identifying the main pressures on the aquifer and the trans-boundary impacts on the quantity and quality of the degradation of the aquifer. A Shared Aquifer Diagnostic Analysis (SADA) was prepared and accepted by the four countries, and has formed the basis of a SAP that addresses key shared problems. The SAP will be implemented under the auspices of the Joint Authority established by the four countries to promote regional coordination.

CHEMICALS

UNDP recognizes that chemicals bring many benefits to societies and represent a vital element of human development. However, without good management and disposal practices, chemical substances and wastes can pose significant risks to human health and the environment, particularly for the poor, women and children. UNDP-GEF assists countries to: (i) reduce persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and mercury releases through the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste (including e-waste in sectors such as manufacturing, health, energy and agriculture); and (ii) phase out ozone-depleting substances and maximize climate benefits of the HCFCs phase-out through the introduction and promotion of best technologies and practices.

In 2011, 25 countries were working with UNDP on 15 GEF-financed projects that have been under implementation for more than one year, with a total value of $160 million, of which $61 million was GEF grant financing. This portfolio of projects reported reduced exposure to high-risk POPs for 3,000 people; the disposal of a cumulative total of 863 metric tonnes of POPs ; and the safeguarding of 403 metrics tonnes of POPs.

In **Mauritius,** the project *Sustainable Management of POPs* is designed to introduce alternatives to DDT in malaria control and support the management of obsolete POPs chemicals and sites that are significantly contaminated by POPs. The project facilitated an analysis and selection of effective DDT alternative chemicals that helped reduce the annual use of DDT for preventive spraying in the airport and seaport areas (from 600 kg/annum to less than 300 kg/annum), with the aim of phasing out use of all DDT in malaria control in Mauritius. It is further expected the project will raise the national capacity for managing POPs site contamination and ensure cleaning of around 300 cubic meters of DDT-contaminated soil.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) — one of the three original GEF implementing agencies — has been supporting more than 140 countries to access GEF financing since 1992. The only GEF agency mandated to prioritize the environment, UNEP plays a key role in operationalizing the GEF Trust Fund and enhancing the GEF's scientific rigor by hosting its Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel. UNEP develops GEF priority projects aligned with its Programme of Work, including:

- Promoting international cooperation and action in developing countries, including transboundary and South-South cooperation;
- Facilitating the development, implementation and evolution of norms and standards;
- Supporting development and implementation of international, regional and other environmental conventions and treaties, and promoting coherent interlinkages among them;
- Assisting science-based inventories and assessments (at the global, regional and national scales), and building capacity for environmental information management and decision-support systems, as well as providing early warning of emerging issues;
- Providing environmental policy advice based on sound science through enabling activities, national and regional policy instruments and stronger mainstreaming of the environment into other sectors;
- Delivering technology support and capacity-building services in line with country priorities, including innovative methods, tools and technologies; institutional capacities; demonstrating best practices; barrier removal for market transformation; awareness raising; knowledge generation/dissemination; and environmental education.

UNEP's portfolio of GEF projects continued to grow in 2011, reaching a cumulative total of $990 million in GEF grants and leveraging an additional $1.2 billion of co-financing. Project activities covered all six focal areas, with biodiversity (38%) and climate change (24%) being the most dominant. Below are highlights from some of the projects carried out during 2011.

GLOBAL HOT SPOTS OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

To deal effectively with persistent organic pollutants (POPs), timely and accurate data on their presence in the environment is required, and thus UNEP supports analytical capacity building for global monitoring of the pollutants. POPs laboratories in developing countries use UNEP's guidelines for sampling and analysis and receive hands-on training to facilitate the generation of high-quality data for the Stockholm Convention and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). In 2011, 28 countries in three UN regions (Africa, GRULAC and Pacific Islands) received assistance in the following areas:

- Capacity building in POPs analysis through provision of methods and protocols and training courses by expert laboratories, and direct training for 20 laboratories;
- Establishment of national networks for air and human monitoring and a resultant generation of sampling capacity at national level;
- Provision of high-quality results on national samples from expert laboratories and subsequent reporting to the global monitoring plan through the regional reports;
- Orientation of the performance of national POPs laboratories;
- Interpretation of data and scales of POPs' presence of and contamination at national level.

Air monitoring, the first of its kind for many participating countries, found high levels of POPs in the Pacific Islands and Africa. PCB levels were high in Havana, Cuba; Samao had a strong concentration of drins; and DDT was found at elevated levels in most African and some Pacific Island nations. The findings of the studies will be communicated through the Stockholm Convention to help the international community prioritize and target its help to tackle these issues. Recommended follow-up steps include confirmation of data, the identification of the sources of the POPs, an investigation of compounding factors and, ultimately, the elimination of the source.

The latest round of human milk monitoring to assess the levels and trends of POPs, in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, found DDT concentrations were more pronounced than any other POP across the board.

A very high DDT concentration was found in Ethiopia, which requires a follow-up to identify the root cause and to exclude cross-contamination, so as to continue to promote the benefits of breastfeeding.

Also, the largest inter-laboratory study on POPs, named the Biennial Global Inter-laboratory Assessment for Persistent Organic Pollutants, was implemented during 2010-2011. The goal: to test the capabilities of laboratories to analyze the 12 initial POPs listed in the Stockholm Convention. All told, 83 laboratories from 48 countries participated in the assessment, which served as a valuable tool to allow external quality controls of laboratory performance. The percentage of laboratories that generated satisfactory results varied widely between region and on the POP being tested. In every case, root causes of problems were assessed and suggestions for improvements made.

In 2011, GEF projects also leveraged above-expectation co-financing, particularly in the case of two SAICM Quick-Start Programme projects to support four Caribbean Islands.

NATURE CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL IN THE YANGTZE RIVER BASIN, CHINA

The GEF Yangtze project was created primarily to mitigate flood events through rehabilitation and conservation of ecosystem functions, while also enhancing conservation and sustainable use of globally important biological resources and strengthening greenhouse gas sequestration.

The project, completed in 2011, was implemented by UNEP and executed through the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of the Ministry of Environmental Protection in the People's Republic of China.

Thanks to good design and technical project management, a prompt and strong impact was achieved. Unusually in such a relatively short time, the project brought ecosystem improvements, increased income for the local population and, most importantly, changed attitudes with regards to environmental management — both at the local and regional environmental management levels.

In addition, key innovations include:

- Monitoring and assessment approaches — especially Modified Early Warning Score (MEWS);
- Ecosystem valuation and the move towards zoning of activities;
- Integrated Environment Management practices — as seen through the achievements of the two demonstration projects;
- Visualization and transformation of environmental and other data into information accessible to non-specialists.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT IN GUATEMALA AND CHILE

This project, aimed at raising awareness among politicians, decision makers and industry players about the benefits of sustainable transport in Latin America and thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions, achieved significant results during its implementation in 2011.

Three demonstration projects corresponding to specific aspects of sustainability — Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), Bus Regulation and Planning (BRP) and Non-Motorized Transportation (NMT) — were implemented in Guatemala City, Guatemala and the City of Concepción, Chile. To facilitate dissemination, planning and implementation, guidelines were developed for such projects.

In Concepción, the NMT project increased bicycle sales by 30%, with related recreational activities increasing by 25%. This attracted the government's attention and played a pivotal role in the submission of a bill that proposes implementation of the Bike Lanes and Paths Master Plan in Chile's main cities. The government expects this will double the number of cyclists by 2014.

In Guatemala City, the "Central Corridor" metro line network was created. It currently has 16 stations spanning 10.7 km and is used daily by 45,000 passengers. A communication campaign was used to promote the entire Transmetro system. Some 77% of people polled stated they would like the Transmetro system to service their areas.

EN.LIGHTEN

The en.lighten Global Efficient Lighting Partnership Programme was launched in 2011 to provide an opportunity for countries around the world to achieve a coordinated global transition to efficient lighting. Over the reporting period, 55 countries signed official declarations agreeing that the phase-out of incandescent bulbs is one of the easiest ways to reduce CO_2 emissions and achieve significant energy and financial savings. Some 26 countries officially joined the partnership. An ambitious target date of 2016 has been set to phase-out incandescent lamps globally.

COGENERATION FOR AFRICA

Cogeneration for Africa is an innovative and first-of-its-kind clean energy regional initiative, set to run for six years from its inception in mid-2007. The initiative is co-implemented by UNEP and the African Development Bank, and executed by the Energy, Environment and Development Network for Africa.

The project seeks to significantly scale-up the use of efficient cogeneration systems in seven Eastern and Southern African countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Swaziland.

By 2011, an equivalent of 20.8MW (3.8 MW Electric and 17 MW Thermal) of Efficient Cogeneration Systems had been constructed and commissioned, exceeding the project's mid-term target.

Other results and findings include:

- The project has removed pre-investment barriers for cogeneration, such as feasibility work, and instituted a centre of excellence to promote investment in cogeneration;

- The policy framework for cogeneration should be more streamlined. For example, tariffs should be fixed, not negotiated.

GLOBE — INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON LAND-USE CHANGE AND ECOSYSTEMS

The GEF- and UNEP-backed Commission was established in late 2008 to change how policy makers value rapidly degrading ecosystems, and in two years successfully established a network of parliamentarians from almost 40 countries, with significant engagement and huge interest.

The initial focus was on the G8+5 countries, but the Commission evolved to incorporate other countries with important forest and marine resources. The Convention on Biological Diversity's 10th Conference of the Parties at Nagoya in October 2010 effectively opened up the Commission to all interested countries.

Legislators involved in each of the Commission's work streams have a significantly improved understanding of the policy options they can bring to bear on the relevant environmental challenges. In addition, through numerous background documents prepared by the GLOBE International Secretariat and its advisors, legislators are better informed on the underlying science, economics and policy history of valuation of natural capital.

The technical support from the project helps legislators develop model legislation, or establish parliamentary enquiries, to promote the conservation of ecosystem services and the rational use of land resources. For example, as a direct result of efforts of Mexico GLOBE, the Senate of Mexico in December 2011 passed the General Law on Climate Change, with a view to becoming Mexico's first Climate Change Law. Also, the Chamber of Deputies approved a set of reforms of key regulations from the General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection and the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development. Both laws allow for the recognition of environmental services and prepare the country for a legal system to recognize Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+).

CONSERVATION OF CROP WILD RELATIVES

The wild relatives of crops are a vital resource for adapting agricultural production to climate change and maintaining sustainable agro-ecosystems that contribute to food security.

Crop Wild Relatives (CWR) have traditionally played an important role in improving yields and the nutritional quality of crops, and most domestic crops contain genes derived from a wild relative, bringing such benefits as increased resistance to pests.

Yet habitat loss, over-exploitation and global changes have brought many CWR species to the brink of extinction. The CWR project was designed to combat this trend by increasing the knowledge and application of the uses of such wild crops.

Its work has been showcased in a number of fora. In December 2010, the project team published "Crop Wild Relatives – A Manual of *in situ* conservation" in collaboration with the UK publisher Earthscan. A French version of the manual was published thanks to additional funding from the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation.

(CTA), and soon a Spanish version will be available through financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). CTA has distributed the French version free of charge to libraries and development organizations in ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) countries. The English and French versions are also available for download from the project website.

The CWR website (www.cropwildrelatives.org) continued to grow in importance. The number of visits has been steadily increasing since its launch in 2008. In October 2010, 17,298 people from 166 countries visited the site, 80% of whom were recorded as new users. A study of over 300 users found the site to be a valuable source of information, and the design and features were reviewed based on the feedback given.

Overall successes from the project's lifetime include having species from 36 genera earmarked for action, more than 310 species red-listed according to the IUCN guidelines and inspiring the assessment of wild species used for food in Armenia.

CONTROLLING SEDIMENT IN THE BI-NATIONAL BERMEJO RIVER BASIN

The bi-national basin of the Bermejo River covers an area of about 123,000 km², rising in the Andes Mountains in north-western Argentina and southern Bolivia and flowing for some 1,300 km across the vast Chaco Plains, where it serves as an important ecological corridor linking the Andes Mountains with the Atlantic Ocean.

The river system contributes the largest amount of Andean sediments to the Paraguay–Parana–La Plata River system. It also plays a major role in the ecological and morphological dynamics of the Parana River, including its floodplains and delta, and the La Plata River, which receives an average of more than 100 million tonnes of sediment annually.

The project, aimed at controlling erosion and sediment transport within the basin, has seen significant success.

The Bi-national Commission for the Development of the Bermejo River Basin (COBINABE) has undergone strong institutional growth. More than 40 partnership agreements have been signed with organizations and institutions from the basin, although more work needs to be done to translate these commitments into concrete action.

The Bermejo SAP II has generated local benefits through the execution of 29 sub-projects corresponding to the four strategic areas. These include infrastructural and non-structural measures resulting in positive environmental and productive effects in different communities located in the basin, including both small towns and rural areas.

Bermejo SAP upheld the objective of containing erosion and controlling sediment transport in critical areas within the basin, although more work needs to be done to address root causes and offer permanent solutions. Significant support was provided for the creation of management plans (including the first management plan approved for a protected area in Jujuy Province) and land-use and water-zoning systems, which are used as a reference for decisions on public investment and rural development.

The environmental education initiative implemented in the Argentine provinces of the Upper Basin offers successful

approaches in design and execution that can be replicated elsewhere. Another highlight is the research and design of agricultural production models, currently in validation or initial outreach stages, which are likely to be disseminated in the Dry Chaco and in the Lower Basin.

The Commission produced comprehensive policy packs for the forestry, marine and natural capital work streams, which included extensive background information on the science, economics and policy history. These briefings, which were compiled specifically for the Commission, received extremely positive feedback from legislators in the countries.

CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH THE BIOSAFETY CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM

Capacity-building interventions are built into all the biosafety project interventions with a strong focus on solid scientific assessment, detection/diagnostic and knowledge-sharing tools to assist parties at the national, regional and global level to meet their obligations to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

A notable example of such an approach, Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the BioSafety Clearing House (Phase II) — through its regional advisors' network and training materials — has developed a regularly updated global resource that is used by many stakeholders, including parties, private sector, civil society and academia.

The project demonstrates that engaging parties through regional experts and tailored materials, and providing training to use the resource, addresses supervisory difficulties with reporting and assists national partners in meeting their obligations to the Protocol. As the resource provides information on tools, guidelines and materials developed through the biosafety projects for all the countries involved, it helps avoid duplication and promotes efficient use of technical resources.

Capacity building through its networks has led to biosafety websites being set up in countries such as Cambodia, Moldova and Egypt.

The regional advisors' system has created a network of trainers or trainers who then pass on their knowledge of effective use of the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) to national education sectors and members of the public.

A survey of participants found strong positive feedback for the service. Participants in Ghana said the system created a strong network of contacts and built significant capacity during events. In Philippines, participants reported that the system enhanced capability to "organize, facilitate workshops and work as a team" and enhanced local capacity to popularize the BCH.

Overall, during Phase II, more than 12 universities and professors incorporated the training materials into their curricula and it has shown potential to be replicated with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements with a view to achieving the broad goal of attaining sustainable development.

Building on its first phase, BCH-II updated and fine-tuned education materials, which have been translated into five official languages of the United Nations. In addition, UNEP established a virtual learning platform where BCH-II participating countries can exchange training experiences and store all education materials used during their national and regional training workshops. Each regional training workshop can have its own page on the virtual learning platform, while BCH-II participating countries may request their own national training workshop page.

PILOTING INTEGRATED REPORTING TO THE THREE RIO CONVENTIONS

Showcased at Rio+20, this project intends to show how the process of reporting to the three Rio Conventions (the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity) can be simplified by promoting institutional synergies at the national level, integrating data and knowledge and creating one single national report to the three conventions, thus saving time, money and resources.

UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) developed a prototype joint-reporting format and

piloted it in six countries: Afghanistan, Eritrea, Lao PDR, Liberia, Palau and Mauritius. The draft format is based on harmonization of reporting developed in the context of the Human Rights Treaty System: parties are requested to provide a core report that includes any information relevant to all treaties involved and which focuses on the theme of sustainable land management. Highly specific or technical information of relevance to only one of the agreements is to be reported in separate sections.

Pilot countries identified a raft of benefits from the new format. Two countries anticipate time and cost savings of over 50% compared to the resources needed to produce three separate reports. Other possible benefits mentioned were the centralization of coordination and data collection; enhanced cooperation between national focal points; and a reduction in duplication of information.

Possible challenges identified were: difficulties coordinating across a larger number of agencies and stakeholders; non-synchronization of the timing of each convention's reporting cycle; insufficient staff and resources to coordinate the process for joint reporting; and a lack of guidance on the required responses, which could lead to the provision of too much information that is difficult to analyze, interpret and synthesize.

The results indicate that while there are many perceived benefits, there remain fundamental challenges to be addressed, such as deficits in technical capacity, staffing, funding, and access to and availability of data. Processes, systems, structures and understanding at the national level — especially in data generation, validation and codification — need to be strengthened to facilitate national reporting.

TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT UNDER THE POZNAN STRATEGY

UNEP, on behalf of the GEF, has been working to promote technological solutions to mitigate the causes and effects of climate change. But this can be a challenge, especially for developing countries, where barriers such as high costs and a skills deficit hamper the rapid adoption of such technologies.

UNEP's Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) helps countries identify their most-urgent technological needs, and provides policy makers with the research and resources they need to make the changes.

A new phase of the project began in 2011, with the number of participating countries rising from 15 to 36.

There was also a substantial acceleration in the pace of implementation, due to lessons learned from the first round of participants. A series of new guidebooks was prepared by UNEP and the online support portal www.tech-action.org, backed up by national and regional capacity-building workshops. As a result, the project has seen a strengthening of government commitment and more efficient working of national TNA teams.

The next stage, once the findings of the TNA are in place, is the development of a national Technology Action Plan (TAP) that prioritizes technologies, recommends an enabling framework for the diffusion of these technologies and facilitates identification of good technology transfer projects and their links to relevant financing sources. The TAP aims to systematically address practical actions necessary to reduce or remove policy-, finance- and technology-related barriers.

In 2011, draft TNA reports were produced in 10 countries, while four others produced draft TAP reports: Morocco, Mali, Thailand and Costa Rica.

GEF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

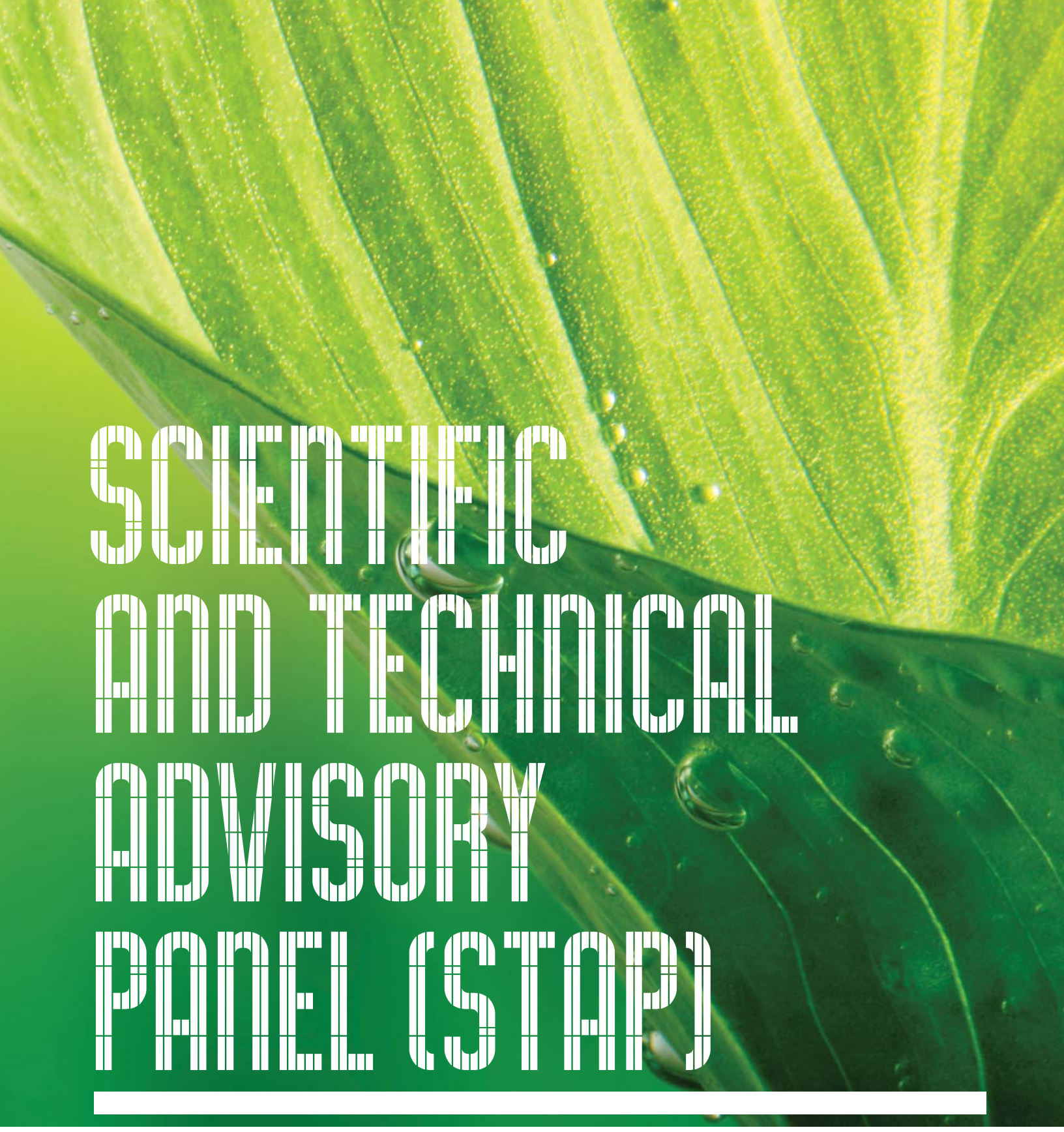
ENTERING THE WORK PROGRAM IN 2010-2011

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Biodiversity	Global	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety – Latin America, Caribbean and Pacific Regions	UNEP	0.92	0.78	1.70
Biodiversity	Global	Capacity Building for the Early Entry into Force of the Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	UNEP	0.94	1.16	2.10
Biodiversity	Global	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety – North Africa (NA), Asia (A), Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)	UNEP	0.97	0.82	1.79
Biodiversity	Global	Partnering for Natural Resource Management – Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)	UNEP	0.91	1.44	2.35
Biodiversity	Regional	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety – Africa	UNEP	0.99	0.84	1.83
Biodiversity	Chile	Strengthening National Frameworks for IAS Governance – Piloting in Juan Fernandez Archipelago	UNDP	4.20	6.90	11.10
Biodiversity	China	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China's Dongting Lake Protected Area	FAO	3.00	6.21	9.21
Biodiversity	Iran	Building a Multiple-Use Forest Management Framework to Conserve Biodiversity in the Caspian Forest Landscape	UNDP	2.00	5.18	7.18
Biodiversity	Nepal	Integrating Traditional Crop Genetic Diversity into Technology Using a BD Portfolio Approach to Buffer Against Unpredictable Environmental Change in the Nepal Himalayas	UNEP	2.40	5.41	7.81

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Biodiversity	Sao Tome and Principe	Integrated Ecosystem Approach to Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Conservation in the Buffer Zones of the Obo National Park	IFAD	2.52	8.39	10.91
Biodiversity	Uganda	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Threatened Savanna Woodland in the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda	UNDP	3.18	10.40	13.58
Biodiversity	Yemen	Leopards and Landscapes: Using a Flagship Species to Strengthen Conservation in the Republic of Yemen	World Bank	2.56	2.90	5.46
Climate Change	China	Green Energy Schemes for Low-Carbon City in Shanghai, China	World Bank	4.50	247.23	251.73
Climate Change	China	China Renewable Energy Scaling-Up Program (CRESP) Phase II	World Bank	27.28	444.10	471.38
Climate Change	China	GEF Large-City Congestion and Carbon Reduction Project	World Bank	18.18	88.33	106.51
Climate Change	Kazakh-stan	Reducing GHG Emissions through a Resource Efficiency Transformation Programme (ResET) for Industries in Kazakhstan	EBRD	7.09	38.50	45.59
Climate Change	Nigeria	Small-scale Associated Gas Utilization	World Bank	2.73	30.65	33.37
Climate Change	Russian Federation	Russia Energy Efficiency Financing (REEF) Project	World Bank	22.73	824.50	847.23
Climate Change	Solomon Islands	Development of Community-based Renewable Energy Mini-Grids	World Bank	0.91	2.05	2.96
Climate Change	South Africa	Greening the COP 17 in Durban	UNIDO	1.00	1.35	2.35
Land Degradation	Tajikistan	Second Upland Agricultural Livelihoods and Environmental Management	World Bank	5.40	17.90	23.30

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Multi Focal Area	Global	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	UNDP	134.62	134.62	269.23
Multi Focal Area	Global	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise – PROGRAM	GEFSEC	2.97	0.00	2.97
Multi Focal Area	Azerbaijan	Sustainable Land and Forest Management in the Greater Caucasus Landscape	UNDP	5.78	11.40	17.18
Multi Focal Area	Belarus	Landscape Approach to Management of Peatlands Aiming at Multiple Ecological Benefits	UNDP	2.78	10.48	13.26
Multi Focal Area	Bolivia	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia	UNDP	4.17	6.00	10.17
Multi Focal Area	Costa Rica	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica	UNDP	4.40	4.63	9.02
Multi Focal Area	Ecuador	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Ecuador	UNDP	4.40	4.80	9.20
Multi Focal Area	India	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India	UNDP	5.00	6.00	11.00
Multi Focal Area	Jamaica	Integrated Management of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds	IADB	3.92	8.81	12.73
Multi Focal Area	Kenya	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya	UNDP	5.00	5.50	10.50
Multi Focal Area	Mexico	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico	UNDP	4.44	5.90	10.34
Multi Focal Area	Pakistan	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Pakistan	UNDP	2.78	3.57	6.34
Multi Focal Area	Philippines	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines	UNDP	4.58	4.60	9.18
Multi Focal Area	Philippines	GEF National Portfolio Formulation Document	GEFSEC	0.03	0.00	0.03
Multi Focal Area	Turkey	Integrated Approach to Management of Forests in Turkey, with Demonstration in High Conservation Value Forests in the Mediterranean Region	UNDP	7.25	21.18	28.43

Focal Area	Country	Project Name	Agency	GEF Amount	Co-fin Amount	Total Project Cost
Ozone Depleting Substances	Russian Federation	Phase-out of CFC Consumption in the Manufacture of Aerosol Metered-dose Inhalers (MDIs) in the Russian Federation	UNIDO	2.60	5.55	8.15
POPs	Global	Establishing the tools and methods to include the nine new POPs into the Global Monitoring Plan	UNEP	0.70	1.52	2.22
POPs	Global	Development of the Guidelines for updating of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) under the Stockholm Convention taking into account the new POPs added to the Convention	UNIDO	0.72	1.02	1.74
POPs	Cambodia	Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs	UNIDO	0.95	1.90	2.85
POPs	China	Dioxins Reductions from the Pulp and Paper Industry in China	World Bank	15.00	60.00	75.00
				$326.49	**$2,042.49**	**$2,368.97**



SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL (STAP)

As the GEF programmed its resources for its fifth phase, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) continued to emphasize the importance of cross-focal area integration in order to respond in a more comprehensive fashion to the complexities of the global environment. In doing so, STAP stressed mainstreaming climate change resilience and adaptation into all GEF projects as a way of contributing to the sustainability of global environmental benefits. To that end, STAP developed a rapid climate-change risk-screening guide to assist with its project advice. The guide has allowed STAP to identify climate change data, reports and adaptation tools to help strengthen its advice on project designs.

Additionally, STAP assessed a number of pressing global environmental challenges, such as hypoxia and nutrient reduction in the coastal zone, persistent organic pollutants (POPs) disposal technology and marine debris. STAP reviewed the current knowledge of coastal hypoxia, and developed specific advice for the GEF on how to prevent and remediate the growing problem. It also considered the general requirements for the selection of POPs disposal technologies, placing POPs stockpiles and waste within a broader context of sound chemicals and waste management. Finally, STAP outlined the evidence of marine debris concentrations in the ocean, and its implications on POPs and, possibly, invasive species. Thus STAP recommended a coordinated response at the global and regional level through targeted cross-cutting interventions in biodiversity, international waters and chemicals management. These and other STAP publications are available on the STAP website: www.unep.org/stap.

Throughout this period, STAP continued to work in-depth with the Secretariats and subsidiary bodies of GEF-supported Multilateral Environmental Agreements. This included participation from the Secretariats at STAP's meetings, which discussed a range of strategic and operational points in the context of the STAP work program. Moreover, STAP was involved in a number of activities led by the Secretariats, including the following:

- Advising the UNCCD on strengthening impact indicators for the Convention's 10-year strategic plan, as well as supporting its cohesion with the results-based management framework of the land degradation strategy;
- Developing, with the CBD, assessments on marine debris and marine spatial planning; and
- Organizing, at the fifth COP of the Stockholm Convention, a side event on chemical hazards and global environmental change together with the Convention, members of the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme and the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry.

With the Evaluation Office, STAP maintained a close partnership in a number of activities of joint interest. For instance, STAP provided a comprehensive commentary on the Strategic Pilot on Adaptation (SPA) and its evaluation. Additionally, with financial support of the International Waters portfolio, STAP participated in the evaluation of the South China Seas program. For the coming year, STAP looks forward to further collaboration with the Evaluation Office, including a desk analysis of the targeted research policy and input into the Fifth Overall Performance Study (OPS-5).

As the Rio +20 U.N. Conference on Sustainable Development approached, STAP encouraged the GEF to reflect on global environmental achievements over the past two decades to which the GEF has contributed; these include increasing the size and number of terrestrial protected areas and success in protecting the global ozone layer. Similarly, STAP drew the GEF's attention to future challenges for environmental sustainability and improved well-being such as urban sustainability and marine ecological sustainability, as well as food safety and food security for all. Finally, as the GEF seeks to address these challenges and contribute to addressing global environmental concerns and sustainable development, STAP stressed the need to strengthen cross-focal area integration.

GEF EVALUATION OFFICE

The GEF Evaluation Office (www.gefeo.org) has the central role in ensuring the independent evaluation function within the GEF. The Office sets minimum requirements for monitoring and evaluation, ensures oversight of the quality of monitoring and evaluation systems on the project and program levels, and shares evaluative evidence within the GEF. In addition, the Office has recently started providing evaluation services to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Adaptation Fund.

During FY2011, the GEF Evaluation Office:

- Produced and submitted three annual reports to the Council:
  - Annual Impact Report 2010 (November 2010)
  - Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2011 (May 2011)
  - Annual Performance Report 2010 (May 2011)
- Completed the following evaluations and studies:
  - Evaluation of the GEF Strategic Priority for Adaptation (November 2010)
  - Earth Fund Review (November 2010)
  - Review of GEF Engagement with the Private Sector
  - El Salvador and Jamaica Country Portfolio Studies, included in the Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2011
- Initiated the following evaluations and studies:
  - Country Portfolio Evaluations in the Eastern Caribbean region, Nicaragua and Brazil
  - South China Sea Impact Evaluation
  - SCCF Evaluation and review of M&E practices for the LDCF/SCCF Funds
- Revised GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (November 2010)
- Prepared Evaluation Framework and Guidelines for Project/Programme Final Evaluations for the Adaptation Fund.

In the area of knowledge sharing, the Evaluation Office ensures communications of evaluation findings to GEF stakeholders, and facilitates organizational learning from evaluations. The Office has worked on clearing up the backlog of publications; created knowledge products on biodiversity and climate change, summarizing findings stemming 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 and Sharepoint); shared evaluative findings during GEF Expanded Constituency Workshops and conferences; and published in peer-reviewed journals to promote further distribution of findings and methodology.

ANNUAL IMPACT REPORT 2010

The Evaluation Office examined a cluster of GEF biodiversity projects in Peru in 2010. The evaluation assessed the impact of GEF support on biodiversity and environmental stress reduction and the socioeconomic status of local communities, particularly indigenous groups that depend on biological resources for their livelihoods. A cluster of five biodiversity projects, which involved an aggregate GEF funding of $31 million and co-financing of $34 million, was evaluated. The evaluation found that:

- GEF has been successful in establishing long-term financing mechanisms in Peru to facilitate biodiversity conservation in protected areas and surrounding buffer zones.
- The sustainable economic activities model promoted through GEF projects has been replicated at the national level and is likely to be sustained. However, the evaluation determined the model has achieved only partial success at the local level in its replication and long-term sustainability.

There is little evidence of intended environmental impacts in the two sites for which data were available. However, this is taking place within a wider context where natural resource exploitation and degradation are happening at a faster pace than conservation activities. The Peru biodiversity impact evaluation identified the need for better coordination among the monitoring and evaluation projects in the Biodiversity Focal Area to address baseline information constraints systematically. It also noted the need to address potential trade-offs that arise from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources through community-based approaches.

In 2010, in response to a recommendation of the Fourth Overall Performance Study, the Evaluation Office initiated an impact evaluation in the International Waters Focal Area to assess impacts of GEF activities in the South China Sea and adjacent areas. The evaluation seeks to analyze the extent to which GEF contributions have led to changes in policies, technology management practices and other behaviors that will address the priority transboundary environmental concerns related to the socioeconomic and environmental services of the South China Sea, the Gulf of Thailand and surrounding areas. The final evaluation report is expected in 2012.

For more information about both evaluations and the Annual Impact Report 2010, see http://www.thegef.org/gef/AIR%202010.

ANNUAL COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATION REPORT 2011: EL SALVADOR AND JAMAICA

The Office introduced the country portfolio study (CPS) as a new modality to increase country-level evaluation coverage through joint work between the Office and the independent evaluation offices of GEF agencies. CPSs provide coverage of country portfolios, but have reduced focus and scope compared with country portfolio evaluations (CPEs). Two CPSs were finalized in fiscal year 2011: El Salvador and Jamaica. Both were conducted in collaboration with parallel evaluations by UNDP. The collaboration enabled more informed evaluation reporting, lower evaluation burden to the countries and cost savings for the evaluation effort.

FINDINGS

In terms of results and effectiveness, GEF support to El Salvador and Jamaica in all focal areas has contributed positively to global environmental benefits. Prospects for sustainability, as well as for scaling-up initial benefits achieved, are mixed. By focal area, biodiversity projects have been broadly successful in delivering their intended results, most of which have enabled the two countries to meet their obligations to global environmental conventions, as well as to develop national strategies. International waters projects have developed capacity, enhanced regional collaboration and completed successful pilot and demonstration activities in the marine environment and watershed management. As a result of a completed regional project on sustainable alternatives to DDT for malaria vector control, achievement of important global benefits was particularly evident in El Salvador. Jamaica has achieved measurable benefits in climate change mitigation through large-scale adoption of compact fluorescent light bulbs. GEF support has also contributed to capacity development in the two countries. The challenge ahead lies in sustaining and scaling-up the results achieved thus far with limited national resources.

GEF support has been relevant to national environmental goals and priorities, as well as to the countries' efforts to fulfill their obligations under international agreements. In both El Salvador and Jamaica, GEF support aligned with national sustainable development needs, challenges and environmental priorities. While the GEF has engaged in activities covering the full range of focal areas for which Jamaica is eligible, it provided no support to El Salvador for international waters, climate change adaptation or land degradation. The government seeks to remedy this deficiency by introducing a multi-focal area project proposal to be funded under the current allocation.

With respect to efficiency, project preparation time improved in both countries, but GEF projects experienced delays during implementation. Efficiency problems relate to recruitment and procurement systems designed for larger countries that require competitive process. Small countries, with limited specialist environment personnel and supplies, often cannot meet such requirements. Co-financing is considered a major challenge to project proposal development in Jamaica. In El Salvador, the conditions on co-financing exerted through loans may divert attention away from GEF requirements and nationally identified priorities.

COUNCIL DECISIONS

The GEF Council asked the GEF Evaluation Office to continue developing and implementing during GEF-5 joint and/or coordinated country-level evaluation work with either GEF agencies' independent evaluation offices or independent national institutions with recognized expertise in evaluation and environment.

For more information about ACPER 2011 and corresponding country portfolio studies, please see http://www.thegef.org/gef/ACPER%202011.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2010

The seventh Annual Performance Report (APR) presents a detailed account of some aspects of project results, of processes that may affect these results and of monitoring and evaluation arrangements in completed GEF projects. This report assesses the outcomes of 48 projects for which terminal evaluations were submitted during fiscal year 2010. The findings take into account outcomes and sustainability, completion delays, levels of co-financing and overall quality of monitoring of these projects, which account for $177 million in GEF funding.

FINDINGS

In 2010, 92% of reviewed projects received a satisfactory rating for outcome achievements. Although the ratings represent a significant increase over the long-term average of 82%, they cannot be interpreted as a trend: the number of terminal evaluation reports reviewed varies from year to year.

All told, 63% of the GEF's 2010 portfolio received high ratings for both outcomes and sustainability. Financial and environmental risks were the most frequent threats to outcome sustainability.

Project co-financing exceeded expectations. The overall ratio of actual co-financing to the FY2010 cohort was 2.7, about one-third higher than estimated at project approval. The 2010 figure is slightly higher than the results of 2009 and significantly higher than the 98% calculated for 2005–2008. This trend is seen as an indicator of the GEF's multiplier effect in generating additional resources for global environmental benefits.

In addition, delays between expected and actual project completion dates decreased in 2010. In comparison to the long-term distribution, the majority of projects of the FY2010 cohort tended to experience shorter delays in completion.

The quality of monitoring and evaluation during project implementation has fluctuated with an average of 68% of projects rated moderately satisfactory or above since 2006. This is due, in part, to the design of many projects before the adoption of the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy in 2006; the quality of monitoring at entry improved in 2010. This is an important indicator because of the strong correlation between monitoring and evaluation arrangements at entry and the quality of actual monitoring during implementation.

Overall, 86% of terminal evaluations have been satisfactory. 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 (MAR), the GEF system achieved progress in 2010 in adopting 35 Council decisions based on 16 Evaluation Office documents. Since its inception, MAR has tracked the level of adoption for 98 Council decisions based on 27 evaluations. Of those decisions, 37% — including the nine adopted in 2010 — were fully incorporated into GEF policy, strategies and operations.

COUNCIL DECISIONS

The Council asked the GEF Evaluation Office to strengthen its collaboration with the independent evaluation offices of the GEF agencies on the review of terminal evaluations to ensure a more streamlined process. This will lead to a reduction of delays in the submission of terminal evaluations and improve the information concerning project status.

More information about the Annual Performance Report 2010 can be found at http://www.thegef.org/gef/APR%202010%20.

EVALUATION OF THE GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY FOR ADAPTATION

In 2003, the GEF established the Strategic Priority for Adaptation (SPA) that dedicated $50 million to pilot and demonstration projects aimed at reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change within the GEF focal areas. The SPA had fully allocated its resources by June 2010.

By the GEF Council's request, the Office evaluated the SPA in 2010 to provide lessons for other adaptation funds and for consideration by the GEF in tackling climate change adaptation. Since the SPA portfolio was relatively young at that time (only 11 projects were past mid-term and several had not yet begun), the evaluation focused on assessing the SPA strategy and the project design and implementation approaches.

FINDINGS

All SPA projects fulfilled the GEF requirement of identifying global environmental benefits, explicitly included climate change impacts on these benefits and are relevant to the GEF mandate. The SPA initiative has the potential of improving climate resilience for nearly $780 million in project investments. The portfolio is diverse in terms of sector, theme and focal area, with an emphasis on biodiversity and land degradation. All regions are represented in the portfolio, with a strong concentration of projects in Asia; it was initially expected that projects would be concentrated in Africa.

Portfolio projects were developed in accordance with the elements and requirements of the SPA operational guidelines, with some exceptions. Project contributions to

global environmental benefits are often not readily measurable, and many projects reported difficulties with the design of the double increment requirement. As a result, many projects had trouble articulating the corresponding set of double indicators specified in the SPA guidelines. In addition, the focal area co-funding expectations were not entirely fulfilled.

Adaptation measures proposed in SPA projects were found to be generally "no-regrets" measures dealing with the management of natural resources. The projects presented good opportunities for creating synergies among activities that promote sound environmental practices and those that aim at resilience.

In spite of the portfolio's youth, some lessons can be extracted from it for the GEF as a whole. Most projects noted that their life span was too short, start-up had been delayed in many cases and project strategies had been too ambitious. As a result, many projects were not reaching their mid-term milestones. Finally, SPA projects represented a new level of complexity, as they blended interventions in different focal areas that needed to be implemented simultaneously.

COUNCIL DECISIONS

To reduce the risks from climate change in the GEF portfolio, the GEF Council asked the Secretariat to develop and implement screening tools, including the development of indicators for results-based management and monitoring and evaluation. As a result, the Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool was introduced to help monitor and evaluate outputs and outcomes at the portfolio and project levels. This tool includes a variety of indicators across sectors to be used by project teams in developing their logframes. The Council also asked the Secretariat to continue monitoring SPA implementation to ensure that lessons can be learned from the portfolio. The Secretariat will report on progress in November 2012. Also, the Evaluation Office, the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel and the Adaptation Task Force were asked to provide guidelines in 2012 for evaluations of SPA projects in order to learn from project outcomes and impacts.

For further information on the evaluation of the Strategic Priority for Adaptation, see https://www.thegef.org/gef/SPA%20Evaluation.

REVIEW OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY EARTH FUND

The GEF's Earth Fund derives from the Public–Private Initiative established in 2007 as a part of the initial strategy to enhance engagement with the private sector. In 2008, the Initiative was renamed the Earth Fund to enhance visibility in the public and private sector. The premise of the Earth Fund was to establish platforms, which provided the technical expertise and the financial and operational autonomy to launch, support and supervise projects. As of May 2010, the entire $50 million authorized from the Earth Fund pilot had been allocated among five platforms: the IFC Earth Fund; World Bank – Conservation International Conservation Agreements Private Partnership; UNEP Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting; UNEP – Rainforest Alliance Greening the Cocoa Industry; and IDB – the Nature Conservancy Public-Private Funding Mechanisms for Watershed Protection. During the GEF-5 replenishment period, the GEF Evaluation Office was asked to review the Earth Fund, assess activities implemented so far and report on its functioning, as well as its interaction with the private sector. The review was conducted from June to August 2010 and focused on the efficiency and relevance of the Fund to the GEF.

FINDINGS

The review found the Earth Fund did not live up to expectations. It had several weaknesses, particularly with regard to direct investment with the private sector, which was its main purpose. Despite these discrepancies, the objectives and work proposed by the platforms are consistent with the GEF mandate and propose a reasonable set of projects to be undertaken over the next four years.

The review recommended the Council ask the Secretariat to revise the Earth Fund for its second phase; redefine objectives, niche and market barriers; clarify access to the redefined Earth Fund; and strengthen management.

COUNCIL DECISIONS

The Council requested that the Secretariat, in collaboration with the GEF agencies and representatives of the private sector, foundations and civil society organizations, prepare

a revised strategy for enhancing engagement with the private sector. The strategy should provide a clear analysis of the gaps and opportunities for GEF activities, which would secure good value for GEF resources.

For more information about the Earth Fund Review, see http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_ME_C39_Inf.1_Review_of_the_GEF_Earth_Fund_Full_Report.

REVIEW OF GEF ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

As a follow-up to the Earth Fund Review, the Evaluation Office undertook a meta-evaluation of the GEF's involvement with the private sector in the third and fourth GEF replenishment periods (GEF-3, GEF-4). With this information, the GEF Secretariat revised the strategy for enhancing engagement with the private sector. This review also represents an example of the GEF Evaluation Office's ongoing attention to capturing and disseminating lessons as required by the Office's knowledge-sharing culture.

Key sources of information for this review were GEF evaluations conducted by the Evaluation Office, GEF Secretariat programming and strategy documents and a series of interviews with GEF stakeholders. Additionally, the review benefited from GEF-related evaluations and reviews from GEF agencies and other sources.

FINDINGS

The GEF has engaged with a wide variety of for-profit entities that vary in their industry focus, size and approach to environmental issues. The Facility did not adopt a fixed strategy for private sector engagement, even within the same focal area. This has been advantageous, given the different circumstances of the countries and regions eligible for GEF support. There is a link between the GEF's enabling activities (especially the funding of improvements by governments in legal, regulatory and policy frameworks) and private sector interest to participate in GEF interventions.

Instances of private sector engagement do not match expected prevalence across focal areas. All focal areas have consistently identified the private sector in their strategies (GEF-3, GEF-4). However, it was considerably easier to locate examples of engagement from the biodiversity, climate change and ozone layer depletion focal areas than it was to find project examples from international waters, land degradations or persistent organic pollutants. The GEF's ability to engage the private sector diminished during GEF-4 as a result of a new resource allocation system (RAF). The new system led to a more active involvement of government agencies and, as a result, a lower engagement with the private sector.

The review recommended tailoring GEF approaches to private sector engagement to both GEF objectives for involving the private sector and the specific country circumstances. In countries where the lack of an enabling environment is an issue for GEF-supported engagements with the private sector, the GEF and the country concerned should focus on enabling activities to strengthen legal, regulatory and policy frameworks of relevance to such engagement. GEF interventions with the private sector should be encouraged throughout the entire GEF portfolio, where appropriate.

The review also recommended including private sector engagement as a standard question into terminal and higher level evaluations. GEF staff should be encouraged to better understand the motivations of private-sector entities wishing to be involved with the GEF, and — if they are not planned or underway — appropriate modifications should be considered to the GEF Activity Cycle to make it easier to engage the private sector.

More information about the private sector review can be found at https://www.thegef.org/gef/eo_perf_privatesector.

THE GEF MONITORING AND EVALUATION POLICY 2010

The GEF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Policy, originally approved in 2006, seeks to explain, standardize and institutionalize the concept, function and use of M&E within the GEF. In November 2010, the Council approved a new policy whose main changes included a reference to the new GEF results-based management and other major policies introduced within GEF-5; a better definition of roles and responsibilities for the different levels and typologies of

monitoring; and a stronger emphasis on country ownership and the role of the GEF focal points in monitoring and evaluation. It also includes an added emphasis on knowledge management and learning; reference to the establishment of project and program baselines by Chief Executive Officer endorsement; and the introduction of the fourth minimum requirement on the engagement of GEF focal points in the monitoring and evaluation activities of projects and programs.

For further information about the GEF M&E Policy, please see http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4184.

WORK PERFORMED FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF) AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

As the LDCF/SCCF funds and their programs and activities mature, the GEF Evaluation Office started serving their evaluation needs. In particular, the Office was fully engaged with evaluating the SCCF and assessing M&E systems in LDCF- and SCCF-approved projects. Both of these tasks are fully relevant not only to each of these funds, but also to the adaptation community at large, since there are several institutions that are preparing their programs on adaptation.

EVALUATION OF SCCF-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES: PROGRESS REPORT

In July 2010, the LDCF/SCCF Council asked the GEF Evaluation Office to evaluate the SCCF, a process which started in May 2011. The goal is to provide LDCF/SCCF Council with evidence and lessons of the fund's complementary and catalytic effects; increase climate resilience in developing countries through immediate and long-term adaptation measures; and support projects that are country-driven, cost-effective and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies. Due to the early stage of many projects, the evaluation is focusing on SCCF operations and strategies; where significant results can be found, it will aggregate impacts across projects. The evaluation will reflect international best practices following four criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and results (including sustainability). The overarching question is *what are the key lessons that can be*

drawn from the implementation of the SCCF 10 years after establishment? A progress report was presented to the LDCF/SCCF Council meeting in November 2011.

For more information about the SCCF Evaluation, see http://www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF%20Evaluation.

REVIEW OF M&E PRACTICES: PROGRESS REPORT

During fiscal year 2011, the Evaluation Office started a review of M&E systems for adaptation that will continue into 2012. The review included a database of adaptation projects and indicators and M&E systems for the SCCF projects. It seeks to assess the effective use of the SCCF M&E Policy and its measures for assessing success in adaptation activities. Some key questions will be: are indicators used specific to adaptation? Are baselines accurate and effective as starting points? Are targets proposed in these projects relevant and achievable? Are indicators based on SMART criteria? What are the weaknesses and strengths of the indicators? Are indicators duplicated in different projects? Did projects approved in recent years use the AMAT? How often are indicators reported and measured?

WORK PERFORMED FOR THE ADAPTATION FUND

The GEF Evaluation Office also provides evaluative services to the Adaptation Fund. During fiscal year 2011, the Office prepared the Guidelines for Project/Programme Final Evaluations and the Evaluation Framework.

GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FINAL EVALUATIONS

The GEF Evaluation Office and the Adaptation Fund Secretariat prepared the guidelines upon request from the Adaptation Fund Board. These guidelines are based on best international practices and on a literature review of existing guidelines for similar projects and institutions. They describe how final evaluations should be conducted, as a minimum, to ensure sufficient accountability and learning for the purposes of the Adaptation Fund. Among other things, the guidelines indicated that the project should cover the cost of the final evaluation; that all final evaluations should be fully disclosed to relevant policy makers, operational staff, beneficiaries and the public in general; and that implementing entities have specific responsibilities. The Board approved the guidelines during its May 2011 meeting.

The guidelines can be reviewed at http://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/Guidelines%20for%20Proj_Prog%20Final%20Evaluations%20final%20compressed.pdf.

EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The Office prepared the Evaluation Framework to explain concepts, roles and use of evaluation within the Adaptation Fund. The framework establishes requirements for how Adaptation Fund activities should be evaluated in line with international principles, norms and standards. The document, which includes a discussion on who should implement this framework, was approved during the September 2011 Adaptation Fund Board meeting.

The document can be accessed at http://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/AFB.EFC_.6.4%20Evaluation%20framework_0.pdf.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING

According to the M&E Policy, one of the objectives of monitoring and evaluation in the GEF is to "promote learning, feedback and knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned among the GEF and its partners." The GEF Evaluation Office is committed to ensure that evaluations provide a basis for GEF-wide learning and to transform evaluative knowledge into action, innovation and change within the GEF partnership and to the broader environment community. In this regard, the GEF Evaluation Office took part in the GEF Knowledge Management Initiative and developed the relevant section of the GEF Knowledge Management Strategic Framework and Work Plan. This framework was presented to the Council as an Information Document in May 2011.

The Office introduced technical innovations such as video-conferencing and webinars to facilitate interaction within evaluation teams and with GEF stakeholders. To increase knowledge dissemination and enrich user experience,

two social reading channels were established for the GEF EO publications: at ISSUU (http://issuu.com/gefeo) and at Google Books (http://books.google.com/books). In addition, the Evaluation Office continued publishing and disseminating its publications and preparing two-page summaries of evaluations and studies (Signposts). The full OPS-4 report was finalized, printed and circulated; two learning products stemming from the OPS-4 report were prepared on biodiversity and climate change. Moreover, the following evaluation reports were published and disseminated: GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy 2010, Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2010: Moldova and Turkey, Annual Performance Report 2009, Ozone Depleting Substances in Countries with Economies in Transition and Annual Impact Report 2009.

Furthermore, the Evaluation Office continued strengthening partnerships that foster international collaboration on various issues. In October 2010, the Office signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Institute of Development Studies. The MOU covers cooperation on a variety of issues, including methodological advice, peer reviews and joint work to prepare studies, as well as professional development opportunities for MA students to work at the Evaluation Office. In addition, the Evaluation Office presented evaluation lessons at several international conferences, including at the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD COP 10) in Nagoya and the Global Assembly of the International Development Evaluation Society (IDEAS) in Amman.

Additionally, the GEF Evaluation Office encourages its staff to publish in peer-reviewed journals and books to promote further distribution of findings and methodological developments. Since regular work hours are usually insufficient to accommodate the work involved, external publication tends to demand that staff work on their own time. During FY2011, in collaboration with outside experts, staff published two articles:

- Uma Lee, Aaron Zazueta and Benjamin Singer. 2010. "The Environment and Global Governance: Can the Global Community Rise to the Challenge?" Working Paper. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
- Rob D. van den Berg and David Todd. 2011. "The full road to impact: the experience of the Global Environment Facility Fourth Overall Performance Study." In *Journal of Development Effectiveness*, Vol. 3, Iss. 3, 2011.

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

The community of practice (Climate-Eval) is a direct follow-up initiative called for by the participants of the International Conference on Evaluating Climate Change and Development that 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 at strengthening evaluation capacity and establishing good practices and benchmarks, as well as developing standards and guidelines for evaluation of climate change and sustainable development initiatives. It is supported by a range of stakeholder organizations, including the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Swiss Federal Office of the Environment that provide funding via the Special Initiatives Trust Fund of the Evaluation Office. In addition, per the decision of the 40th GEF Council Meeting in May 2011, the GEF Evaluation Office budget now includes support to the community. During FY2011, the membership grew up to 419 people representing 84 countries. The community initiated two studies: meta-evaluation of mitigation evaluations and the study of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for adaptation. Both studies derive from the wealth of electronic library of climate change evaluations compiled by the community in the previous year. Furthermore, on behalf of Climate-Eval, the GEF Evaluation Office forged a partnership with the Southeast Asia Community of Practice for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Interventions (SEA Change) hosted by the PACT Institute. 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.

CONTACTS

COUNCIL MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES 2010-2011

	MEMBER COUNTRY	CONTACT	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Council Member	Pakistan	Talat, Javed	10/01/2012	Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen
Alternate Member	Jordan	Lutfi, Sultan	02/02/2005	Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen
Council Member	Ukraine	Trotsky, Taras	05/07/2014	Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Council Member	Ukraine	Pozharskyi, Vadym	04/20/2015	Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Alternate Member	Albania	Abeshi, Pellumb	05/07/2014	Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine
Council Member	Algeria	Echirk, Djamel	01/30/2013	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Council Member	Morocco	Benyahia, Mohamed	09/21/2014	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Alternate Member	Morocco	Firadi, Rachid	10/23/2013	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Alternate Member	Tunisia	Dali, Najeh	09/21/2014	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
Council Member	South Africa	Fakir, Zaheer	04/01/2014	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Alternate Member	Swaziland	Vilakati, Jameson D.	04/01/2014	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Council Member	Barbados	Ward, Rickardo	04/02/2013	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
Council Member	Belize	Alegria, Martin	02/03/2015	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
Alternate Member	Belize	Alegria, Martin	04/02/2013	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
Alternate Member	Dominica	Pascal, Lloyd	01/12/2015	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
Council Member	Uruguay	Bouzout, Eduardo	07/02/2014	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay

	MEMBER COUNTRY	CONTACT	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Council Member	Argentina	Merega, Silvia Maria	06/01/2015	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Alternate Member	Argentina	Merega, Silvia Maria	07/02/2014	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Alternate Member	Peru	Gonzalez Norris, Jose Antonio	06/01/2015	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Council Member	Russian Federation	Zotov, Igor	03/24/2014	Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
Council Member	Russian Federation	Inamov, Nuritdin R.	04/13/2015	Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
Alternate Member	Armenia	Martirosyan, Viktor	03/24/2014	Armenia, Belarus, Russian Federation
Council Member	Australia	Fulton, Deborah	07/02/2013	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Council Member	Australia	Madvig, Annette	10/22/2014	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Council Member	Republic of Korea	Seong, Suho	02/23/2015	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Council Member	Republic of Korea	Jeong, Eunhae	05/20/2015	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Alternate Member	New Zealand	Henderson, Jan	07/02/2013	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Alternate Member	Australia	Barclay, Diane	02/14/2015	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Alternate Member	Australia	Watt, Annemarie	07/01/2015	Australia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea
Council Member	Austria	Treppel, Leander	04/02/2014	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Alternate Member	Slovenia	Ferjancic, Emil	03/18/2012	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Alternate Member	Turkey	Kadioglu, Sedat	10/22/2014	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Alternate Member	Hungary	Kirchknopf, Adam	05/13/2015	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Council Member	Switzerland	Siegwart, Karine	06/26/2014	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Alternate Member	Switzerland	Hilber, Anton	04/08/2009	Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Council Member	India	Chatterji, Pulok	02/11/2013	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka
Alternate Member	Bangladesh	Islam, Kazi M. Aminul	02/20/2013	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka
Council Member	Ghana	Oteng-Yeboah, Alfred	02/19/2012	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo
Council Member	Ghana	Oteng-Yeboah, Alfred	05/14/2015	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo
Alternate Member	Guinea	Barry, Nima Bah	10/31/2012	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo
Alternate Member	Liberia	Vohiri, Anyaa	05/14/2015	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo

	MEMBER COUNTRY	CONTACT	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Council Member	Brazil	Lucero, Everton	06/12/2014	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
Council Member	Colombia	Caballero, Paula	03/22/2015	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
Alternate Member	Ecuador	Ortega Pacheco, Daniel V.	05/20/2014	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
Alternate Member	Brazil	Cerqueira, Maria Clara Tavares	05/06/2015	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador
Council Member	Gambia	Sarr, Momodou	10/26/2013	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Council Member	Guinea-Bissau	Lopes, Joao Raimundo	09/23/2014	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Alternate Member	Guinea-Bissau	Lopes, Joao Raimundo	03/03/2014	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Alternate Member	Mali	Toure, Alamir Sinna	09/30/2014	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia
Council Member	Congo	Minga, Alexis	09/24/2012	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe
Council Member	Congo	Nkeoua, Gregoire	07/31/2014	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe
Alternate Member	Congo DR	Kasulu Seya Makonga, Vincent	09/24/2012	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe
Council Member	Cambodia	Long, Rithirak	01/12/2014	Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Alternate Member	Lao PDR	Khammounheuang, Khampadith	05/26/2014	Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
Council Member	Canada	Ehrhardt, Roger	04/02/2014	Canada
Council Member	Canada	Samson, Paul	09/08/2014	Canada
Alternate Member	Canada	Sheltinga, Jan	08/05/2012	Canada
Council Member	China	Yang, Shaolin	10/31/2013	China
Council Member	China	Wu, Jinkang	06/30/2015	China
Alternate Member	China	Chang, Junhong	10/31/2013	China
Alternate Member	China	Zou, Ciyong	12/08/2014	China
Alternate Member	China	YE, Jiandi	06/30/2015	China
Council Member	Ethiopia	Gebre Egziabher, Tewolde Berhan	06/04/2013	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
Alternate Member	Comoros	Djamadar, Koulthoum	09/26/2013	Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda

	MEMBER COUNTRY	CONTACT	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Council Member	Papua New Guinea	Aisi, Robert G.	05/05/2013	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Council Member	Indonesia	Yuwono, Arief	10/05/2014	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Council Member	Indonesia	Kartakusuma, Dana A.	02/23/2015	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Alternate Member	Philippines	Rebuelta-Teh, Analiza	05/05/2013	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Alternate Member	Papua New Guinea	Aisi, Robert G.	12/08/2014	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Alternate Member	Philippines	Cabactulan, Ambassador Libran	02/11/2015	Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Council Member	Mexico	Grayeb Bayata, Claudia	06/02/2009	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
Alternate Member	Panama	Pinedo, Raul	09/18/2013	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela
Council Member	Denmark	Andersen, Geert Aagaard	09/25/2013	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Council Member	Denmark	Thomsen, Margit	08/07/2014	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Alternate Member	Norway	Bjornebye, Erik	09/25/2013	Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway
Council Member	Sweden	Andrae, Asa	03/03/2013	Estonia, Finland, Sweden
Alternate Member	Finland	Jortikka-Laitinen, Tiina	11/08/2012	Estonia, Finland, Sweden
Alternate Member	Finland	Pesola, Jukka	09/02/2014	Estonia, Finland, Sweden
Council Member	France	Rioux, Remy	01/28/2014	France
Alternate Member	France	Martin, Marc-Antoine	09/02/2006	France
Council Member	Germany	Fass-Metz, Frank	04/23/2012	Germany
Alternate Member	Germany	von Kleist, Rudiger Wilhelm	02/28/2011	Germany
Council Member	Spain	Abad Gonzalez, Ruth	06/07/2014	Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Council Member	Spain	Escolar, Beatriz	02/11/2015	Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain

	MEMBER COUNTRY	CONTACT	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	CONSTITUENCY
Alternate Member	Portugal	Mota Pinto, Nuno	11/07/2007	Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
Council Member	Iran	Barimani, Mahmoud	02/12/2014	Iran
Alternate Member	Iran	Golriz, Abbas	01/04/2013	Iran
Council Member	Italy	Berardi, Gisella	05/27/2012	Italy
Council Member	Italy	Senofonte, Lucia	08/21/2014	Italy
Alternate Member	Italy	Mordini, Claudia	11/16/2010	Italy
Council Member	Japan	Takami, Hiroshi	07/30/2012	Japan
Council Member	Japan	Taniguchi, Shinji	08/17/2014	Japan
Alternate Member	Japan	Oshima, Masaru	08/08/2013	Japan
Council Member	Netherlands	Smits, Simon	07/04/2013	The Netherlands
Alternate Member	Netherlands	Sips, Herman	10/06/2011	The Netherlands
Alternate Member	Netherlands	Hernaus, Reginald	04/01/2015	The Netherlands
Council Member	United Kingdom	Wheatley, Josceline	03/09/2008	United Kingdom
Alternate Member	United Kingdom	Whaley, Christopher	05/24/2010	United Kingdom
Council Member	United States	Pizer, William	08/26/2012	United States
Council Member	United States	Urbanas, Beth	05/02/2015	United States
Council Member	United States	Metcalf, Gilbert E.	06/02/2015	United States
Alternate Member	United States	Reifsnyder, Daniel	05/26/2010	United States

GEF NGO NETWORK

GEF NGO NETWORK REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVES, FISCAL YEAR 2011

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World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) *(Effective 10 May 2011)*
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INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVES

Latin America

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Email: saropyagbara@gmail.com

STAP SECRETARIAT AND MEMBERS

STAP MEMBERS

July 2010 – June 2011

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

Professor Michael Stocking
STAP Adviser to the STAP Chair

Dr. Meryl Williams
STAP member for international waters

STAP SECRETARIAT*

July 2010 – June 2011

Thomas Hammond
STAP Secretary

Robin Burgess
Program Assistant

Guadalupe Durón
Program Officer

Katherine Kinuthia
Program Assistant

Lev Neretin
Program Officer

*Douglas Taylor (2006 to 2010) and
David Cunningham (2008 to 2010) served in the STAP Secretariat partly in 2010.

GEF PUBLICATIONS JULY 2011 - JUNE 2012

Mercury and the GEF
June, 2012
An overview to the long standing commitment of the GEF to eliminate mercury.
Language: English, French, Spanish

From Rio to Rio — A 20-Year Journey to Green the World's Economies
May, 2012
An engaging narrative and analysis of the 20 year history of GEF projects. Rio+20
Language: English, French, Spanish

Behind the Numbers (2012)
April, 2012
The numbers tell a story: 21 years, $10.5 billion invested directly, $51 billion in co-financing, and over 2,700 projects in more than 165 countries.
Language: English, French, Spanish

Contributing to Global Security
March, 2012

GEF Action on Water, Environment and Sustainable Livelihoods.
Language: English, French, Spanish

GEF Annual Report 2010
November, 2011

From GEF-4 to GEF-5, closing another successful chapter, starting with new record replenishment.
Language: English

Land, Water, and Forests: Assets for Climate Resilient Development in Africa
November, 2011
The document offers a glimpse of some of the issues the African continent is encountering as a result of climate change.
Language: English, French

Land for Life: Securing our common future
October, 2011
The GEF/UNCCD book conveys how sustainable land management practices are helping shape a sustainable future for people and the planet.
Language: English, French

Country Support Programme Toolkit
October, 2011
The objective of this toolkit is to provide a practical guide for GEF Focal Points, and the staff they are working with, that will help them access the various resources available through the CSP.
Language: English, Russian

Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured GEF (2011)
October, 2011
The document contains the text of the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility, as amended by the Second, Third and Fourth GEF Assemblies.
Language: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian

PMIS — How to register?
October, 2011
The GEF Web application PMIS (Project Management Information System) can only be accessed through a personalized account, which needs to be obtained in a similar fashion similar to other Web applications, e.g. Facebook, Skype or Web Email systems (Yahoo, Googlemail etc.). Learn how to register.
Language: English

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Adaptation Fund
AMR	Annual Monitoring Review
BAT/BEP	Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency (India)
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
COMPACT	Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Support Programme
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ESCO	Energy Service Company
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IFC	International Finance Corporation
km^2	Square Kilometer
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MW	Megawatt
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
PA	Protected Area
PACC	Pacific Islands Adaptation to Climate Change
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SFM	Sustainable Forestry Management
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SLEM	Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management
SPA	Strategic Priority for Adaptation
SPAN	Strengthening the Protected Area Network
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TILCEPA	Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

ABOUT THE GEF

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 182 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 U.N. Development Programme (UNDP); the U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP); the World Bank; the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the U.N. 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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