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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

Annual Monitoring Review

FY 2007

Overview Report

December 2007

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I. Portfolio Overview

The UNEP 2007 Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) analyses a portfolio of 64 projects that started implementation on or before June 30, 2006 and were under implementation for at least part of the fiscal year ending June 2007. It includes projects that were operationally completed during FY07. Co-implemented projects for which UNEP is not the lead agency and individual country enabling activities were not included in this review. In total there are 33 full-size and 31 medium-sized projects with a value of US\$ 539 million of which US\$ 235 million of GEF funding. The current number of active projects is about the same as that of 2006 (65 projects) and 5 projects larger than the previous year.

The portfolio includes projects in all focal areas with a majority of projects (32%) addressing biodiversity (*see Table 1 and Figure 1 below*), which is consistent with the project distribution pattern of previous years, although the share of BD projects has decreased from 45% in FY06 to 32% this year. The value of the BD portfolio is 27% of the total cost. The International Waters focal area with the higher number of full size projects has the largest share of resources, some \$90 million or 38.2% of the total value of the portfolio.

The UNEP portfolio on Climate Change has grown from 6 projects in FY05 to 12 in 2007, a trend that is expected to continue in the next year. There is only one project in the POPs focal area but there are two other projects approved as OP10 before Council adoption of OP14. UNEP has a robust pipeline of POPs proposals in addition to the OP14 projects recently approved which will significantly increase the share of this focal area in the next few years. As expected, the Ozone focal area has shrunk when compared with FY05 (from 8 in FY05 to 2 projects this fiscal year). The current portfolio has 4 projects addressing land degradation under OP15 (3 more than the previous year) plus another 4 approved under OP1 which are indicated in **Table 4** as LD/BD.

Medium-sized projects represent about 48% of all projects but their value is 13% of the total portfolio. Biodiversity has a significant share of the MSP portfolio with about 41% of total resources allocated to MSPs. Climate Change ranks second in the portfolio regarding the number and value of MSPs (*see figure 2*).

The overall portfolio co-financing ratio is about 1.3, which is slightly higher than that of the portfolio of FY05. Project disbursements are \$125 million or 53% of the total GEF contribution as of June 30, 2007. **Table 5** includes disbursement figures for each project.

Table 1: FY07 portfolio by focal area, project size and value

	No. of Projects			GEF Funding (US\$ millions)		
	Total	FP	MSP	Total	FP	MSP
Biodiversity	21	8	13	63.9	52.2	11.7
Climate Change	12	5	7	30.6	24.3	6.3
International Waters	14	10	4	89.9	86.0	3.9
Land Degradation	8	3	5	25.9	21.3	4.6
POPs	1	0	1	0.4	0	0.4
Multiple Focal Areas	6	5	1	17.6	16.6	1.0
Ozone	2	2	0	6.9	6.9	0
TOTAL	64	33	31	235.2	207.3	27.9

Figure 1: GEF Funding by Focal Area

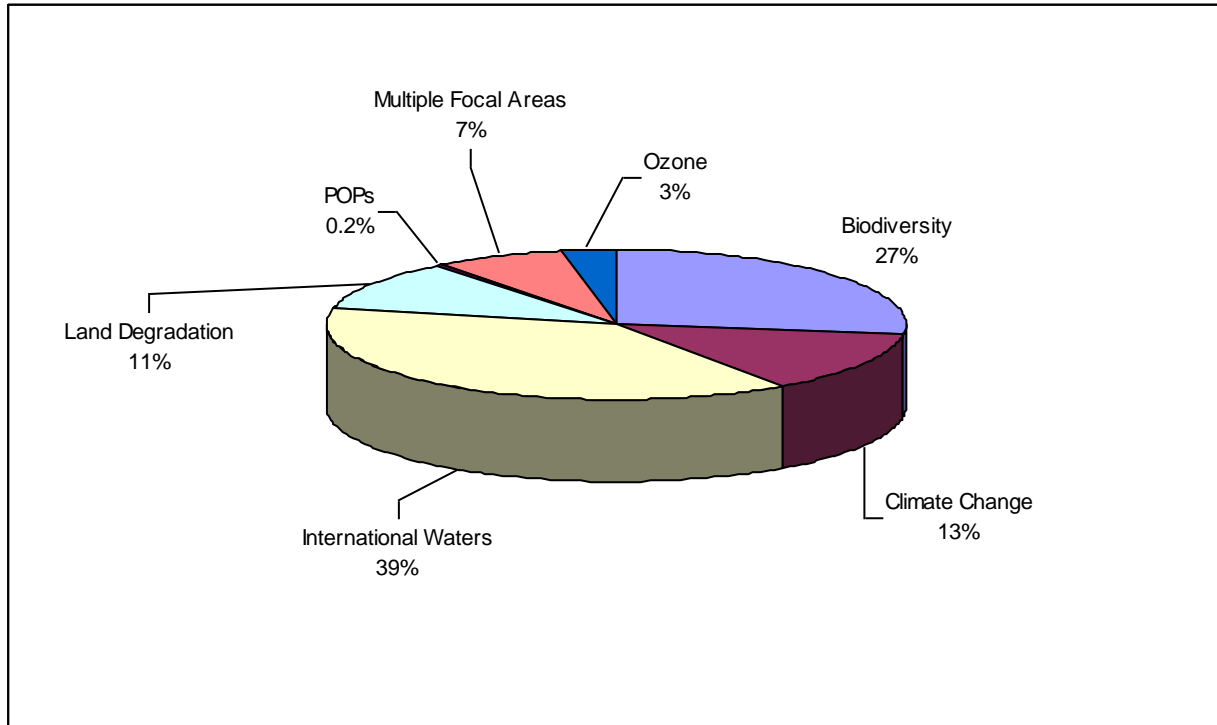
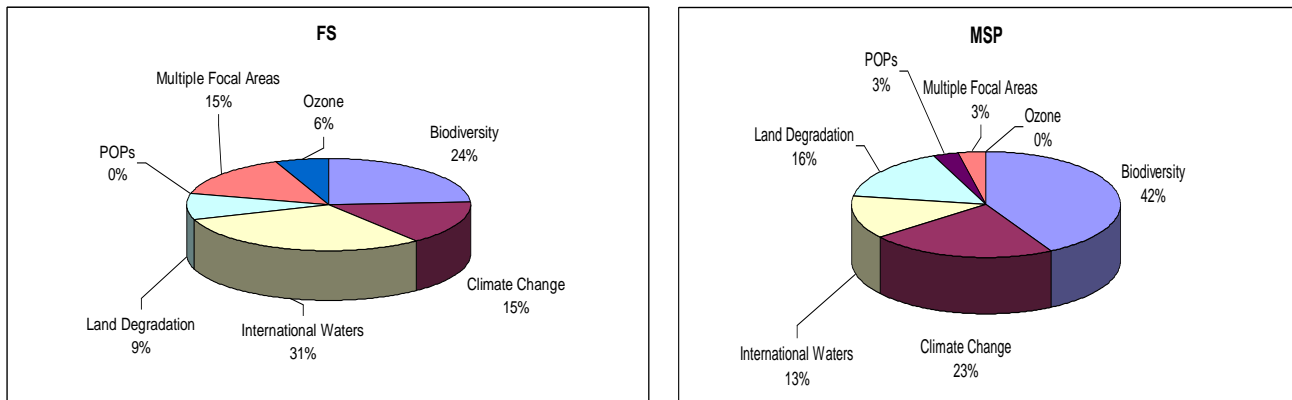


Figure 2: Funding distribution among focal areas by project size (full size and medium-sized projects)



In line with UNEP’s role in the GEF and its comparative advantage, the portfolio comprises a large number of global, regional and multi-country projects. The combined number of projects in these categories represents some 83% of all projects and 88.6% of GEF funding (See Table 2 and Figure 3 below). The implementation of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) may result in a decrease in the number of multi-country and regional projects in the biodiversity and climate change focal areas in the absence of incentives for countries to contribute part of their allocation to regional activities or components. A significantly reduced number of single country projects in FY07 (from 21 projects in FY05 to 11 in FY07) is the result of last year’s completion of Ozone and Biosafety medium sized projects and cannot be interpreted as a trend. For instance, there are a number of MSPs to support implementation

of national biosafety frameworks in preparation and likely to mature early in 2008, which will increase the number of single country projects.

Table 2: Project Coverage

	No. of Projects			GEF Funding (US\$ millions)		
	Total	FP	MSP	Total	FP	MSP
Global	11	4	7	24.95	19.01	5.94
Multi-country	12	6	6	43.21	37.65	5.56
Regional/Sub-regional	30	17	13	140.25	127.93	12.32
Single Country	11	6	5	26.83	22.75	4.08
TOTAL	64	33	31	235.24	207.34	27.9

Figure 3: Project Coverage

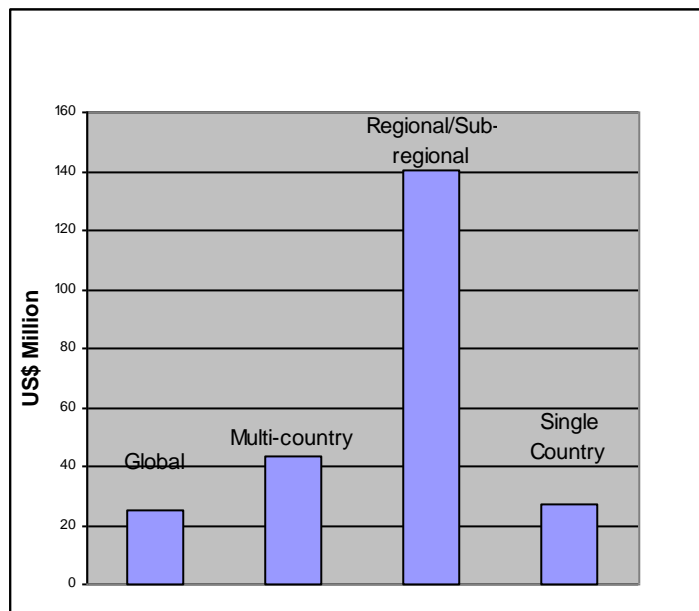
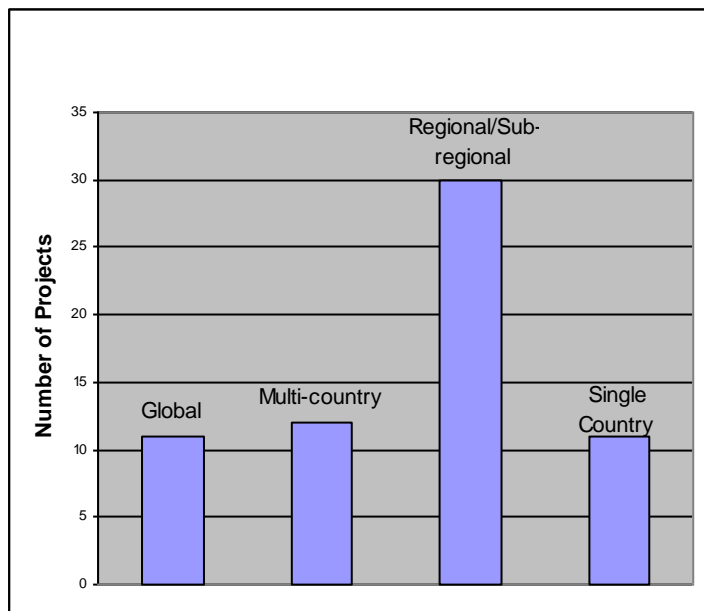
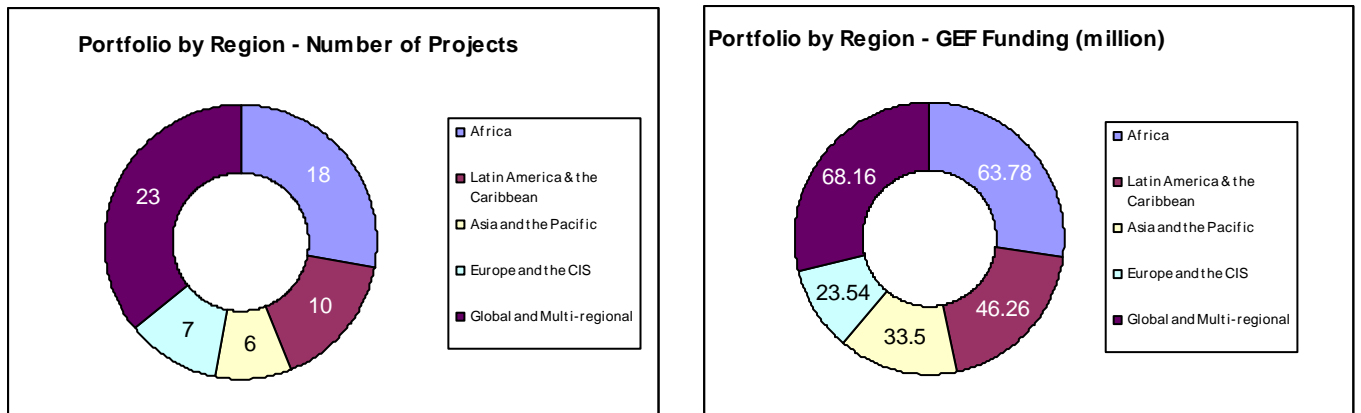


Table 3 and Figure 4 show the geographic distribution of the portfolio. The figures for each region represent the number of regional, sub-regional and single-country projects under implementation. Country participation in multi-country initiatives is not accounted for in the total for each region. Africa has the largest number of projects followed by Latin America and the Caribbean. The share of GEF resources among regions follows a similar pattern being Africa the region with the highest amount of GEF resources (27%) followed by LAC (19.5%).

Table 3: Geographic Distribution

	No. of Projects			GEF Funding (US\$millions)		
	Total	FP	MSP	Total	FP	MSP
Africa	18	8	10	63.78	54.69	9.09
Latin America & the Caribbean	10	6	4	46.26	42.38	3.88
Asia and the Pacific	6	4	2	33.5	31.99	1.51
Europe and the CIS	7	5	2	23.54	21.62	1.92
Global and Multi-regional	23	10	13	68.16	56.67	11.49
TOTAL	64	33	31	235.24	207.35	27.89

Figure 4: Portfolio by Region



II. Contribution of projects towards focal area strategic priorities and programmes and, where applicable, targets

The following paragraphs present selected contributions of UNEP’s active portfolio towards GEF focal area strategic priorities. It should be noted that although the majority of projects were approved during GEF 3 there are a number of projects from GEF 2 for which only in a few cases specific GEF 3 targets were retrofitted. Some projects address more than one strategic priority.

2.1 Biodiversity

The FY07 biodiversity portfolio is composed of 21 projects addressing all GEF-3 BD strategic priorities as follows: 5 projects supporting enhancement of protected area management and sustainability; 8 projects targeting mainstreaming of biodiversity in production landscapes; one project supporting capacity building for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol; and 7 projects capturing, codifying and disseminating best practices.

Strategic Priority One: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Areas (PAs)

UNEP’s projects related to BD-1 consolidated global best practice in protected area management into tools, training programmes and other facilities for protected area managers and decision-makers. For

instance, the project “Ecosystems, Protected Areas, and People” (EPP) captured and packaged IUCN/WCPA lessons on PA establishment, planning, and management, in a web-based learning tool: PALNet, as well as the groundbreaking publication: *Securing Protected Areas in the Face of Global Change*.

The project “Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management” established training centers and refined its training programmes in each of the project’s four participating countries. More than 100 PA managers were trained in critical aspects of PA management. This work is laying the foundation for ensuring that the partner countries, and the North Eurasian region, have access to first-class training in the long-term. Through the project “Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites required by Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways (AEWA)” a wide range of site-based project initiatives are supporting measures to enhance the long-term sustainability of protected areas at strategic sites located in 12 countries and covering over 17,000 km². The “Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia” project, although not designed as a BD-1 project, is contributing to this strategic priority through activities in a multitude of PAs in China, Iran, Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Among others, the project is working on the expansion of PAs in China and Iran, regional water resources management plans to sustain protected wetlands, public education and outreach programs; piloting eco-agricultural methods, to assist in sustaining PAs and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the productive sectors and areas surrounding PAs. The project acts through hunting associations and co-management committees, and is developing and implementing community participatory management plans for 16 sites.

The project “Sustainable Conservation of Globally important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource” aims to enhance the conservation status of globally important sites for biodiversity in the Caribbean, particularly those important to bird species, by strengthening local and national partnerships and increasing the awareness of national and international networks of public and private sector stakeholders and decision-makers. The project is helping improve management practices in 9 protected areas in Dominican Republic, Jamaica and The Bahamas, while the Important Bird Area approach promoted by this initiative has been adopted by all Caribbean countries.

Strategic Priority Two: Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors

UNEP’s contribution to this strategic priority is being done via two main areas of work: advancing the knowledge base and tools for mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors and strengthening national institutions and policies for mainstreaming biodiversity. Two main sectors are targeted – the tourism and agricultural sectors – through 8 projects in the FY07 portfolio. A number of these projects also contribute to strategic priority 4.

The project “Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices” executed by the Rainforest Alliance is working with tourism operators and other stakeholders in Belize and Ecuador to create a model for a market-driven conservation mechanism in areas of high biodiversity, with special emphasis on globally significant tropical forest and coastal/marine ecosystems. Key private sector players on both the supply and demand side are engaged in the development and implementation of best practices. The project is on track to achieve the following targets: 50 supply side tourism operations implementing biodiversity best practices in sustainable tourism at three demonstration sites; compilation and dissemination on best practices to 2000 tourism stakeholders in 20 countries; 400 tourism stakeholders (including local and indigenous communities) trained in best practices; at least 10 parties participating in a third party certification plan; and at least 1 replication at each target site (reported & verified through the project) applying incentive measures and instruments within and beyond project boundaries.

The “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe” project has produced a methodological guide for tourism management plans and developed criteria for sustainable tourism based on the UNEP/CBD guidelines. These tools provide a sound basis for incorporating biodiversity into tourism management plans and to meet the target of third party certification. Training materials have been developed for the purpose of training tourism operations personnel to incorporate biodiversity best practices in sustainable tourism at demonstration sites. Private sector involvement is underway through the establishment of communication strategies for each project area. First incentive measures (e.g. contests, tourism fairs and exhibitions) are starting to create an appropriate environment for sustainable business engagement. Mid-term tracking tool showed modest improvements in management of the targeted Biosphere Reserves.

The projects “Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity”, “In Situ/On-Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity in Central Asia”, and “In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application” are among those contributing knowledge, tools and methods for land managers and agriculturalists to enhance production while conserving biodiversity. For example, the first project has developed internationally accepted standard methods for characterizing and evaluating below-ground biodiversity in tropical countries. These standard methods were applied in diverse forest and non-forest ecosystems to inventory below-ground as well as above ground biodiversity, including. The project has addressed the identification and conservation of components of biological diversity important for sustainable use of agro-ecosystems with regard to the list of Annex 1 of the CBD. Countries participating in the Crop Wild Relatives (CWR) project have prioritized species for detailed investigation and are collecting information on their conservation status, threats and distribution within and outside of protected areas. This information will be used to develop management plans for CWR within protected areas and guidelines for their conservation in production landscapes. Participatory research initiatives include raising awareness amongst farming communities of the importance of CWR and working with local communities to cultivate CWR that provide food and income outside of protected areas rather than harvesting from within protected areas. The analysis of legal frameworks on conservation of wild fruit species in protected areas and forest lands as well as national legislation on agriculture and farm development is being analyzed in partner countries of the project “On-Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia”. Activities aimed at building public awareness about the need to conserve the genetic diversity of local varieties of fruit crops and promote acceptance of recommendations for existing national legislation and policy have been initiated.

The project “Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa” is integrating biodiversity concerns into key sectors and institutions, more specifically, it has increased capacity for cross-sector management of invasives in the three partner countries, as well as improved information sharing and linkages between the three countries.

The project “Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project” is generating knowledge and methods to mainstream biodiversity and livestock resources at the interface between mixed production ecosystems and protected areas in Africa through the promotion of sustainable land management systems for livestock and wildlife at the interface to improve community livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and to reduce land degradation. The two pilot sites in Kenya and Burkina Faso cover an approximate area of 180,000 hectares.

Strategic Priority Three: Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol

In addition to enabling activity initiatives to assist 130 countries in developing their national biosafety frameworks and participating in the Biosafety Clearing House Mechanism, UNEP has one active medium-size project to support the implementation of the national biosafety framework of Namibia. The main project objective is that Namibia will have a workable and transparent national biosafety framework, in

line with its national development priorities, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and international obligations. This objective was achieved when the Biosafety Act (2006) was approved by Parliament and signed by the President. This is no small achievement as the Biosafety Act holds the record of being the fastest Bill to be approved in the legal history of Namibia. However, in order to have an operational framework, relevant secondary legislative instruments have to be in place, therefore, several new implementing regulations are being prepared in parallel with revision of some existing regulations to be in-line with the new Biosafety Act. Another significant outcome is availability of the basic biological information on wild relatives of crop plants in the potential GMO receiving parts of the country. This data will form the baseline information needed to assist in monitoring environmental impact after GMO release in these regions. Other significant outcomes of the project include enhanced expertise in legal drafting, in GMO detection, improved facilities for GMO detection, and the establishment of a national BCH (nBCH) website. A Biosafety Council comprising a Biosafety Unit for administration, to manage all biosafety matters will be set up, and will be maintained by Government funding.

Strategic Priority Four: to improve the effectiveness of analysis, synthesis and dissemination of best practices

UNEP projects made a number of important contributions with regards to analysis and dissemination of best practices. As described above, the EPP project consolidated IUCN/WCPA experience with PA management into an innovative learning tool – PALNet – and publication. PALNet will be continually updated by and disseminated through IUCN’s global network of members, commissions, and partners. One of the training centers supported by the project: “Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management,” was invited into the Network of European Environmental Training Centres of Excellence. This recognition underscores the center’s good practices and also created opportunities for the transmission of best practices between the project and other training centers. The project “Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa” generated and implemented best practices for improving cereal crop yield while conserving native Gramineae through its on-farm testing activities and by its extensive dissemination of information through the broadcast media, local meetings with farmers groups and agricultural officers, and through production of a farmer-friendly manual. The project “Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa” published two articles on IAS management in international journals this year and continued to broadcast the project’s experiences in regional forums such as the Southern Africa Development Community and the Economic Community of West African States, and at the CBD COP 8.

Tracking tools

Tracking tools have been submitted for the following projects for which a mid-term evaluations were conducted during the period:

- In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application
- Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia
- Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach
- Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project

Annex 4 includes feedback from the executing agency of the project “*Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach*” in utilizing the biodiversity tracking tool.

2.2. Climate Change

The UNEP Climate Change portfolio comprises 12 projects, most of which were approved prior to GEF's introducing strategic priorities. Nevertheless, it is instructive to consider the contributions these projects made to GEF's priorities. The strategic priorities addressed are One, Three, Five and Six. The project "Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Eastern and Southern Africa" is the only initiative approved under the Strategic Programme on Adaptation (SPA). The "Assessment of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)" one of the first projects dealing with adaptation to climate change in the GEF global portfolio, was successfully completed and its important contribution to the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report was acknowledged by the IPCC Chairman.

Strategic Priority One: Transformation of Markets for High Volume, Commercial, Low GHG Products or Processes

UNEP interventions impacted national, and industry processes. At the national level, the project "Building Sustainable Commercial Dissemination Networks for Household PV Systems in Eastern Africa," established demand and supply for household PV systems. On the demand side, the project exceeded its target of selling 750 systems, by selling 1100 systems. On the supply side, the project installed dealer networks throughout the region and trained salespeople who are continuing to sell the solar home systems after project closure. At the national/regional levels, the project "Energy Management and Performance Related Savings Scheme," which aims to promote an industrial energy management tool in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, leveraged some USD 22 million for energy efficiency measures. This represents USD 15.5 million above the project's original target of USD 6.5 million. The project estimates the energy saved to be 200,000 MWh over the entire life of the new measures. Additionally, the project "Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through a Cleaner Production / Environmental Management System Framework" developed a manual to guide industries and businesses in increasing their energy efficiency while improving profits. The project resulted in more than USD two million in investments in energy efficiency. Energy savings are estimated to be approximately 95,000 MWh.

Strategic Priority Three: Power Sector Policy Frameworks Supportive of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

The project "Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment (SWERA)" facilitated investment in large-scale use of solar and wind energy in several developing countries. Results include: Nicaragua's adoption of a Wind Energy Law based on the project's assessments; China increasing its Wind Energy Targets from 4 GW (from 3 GW) by 2010 and 30 GW by 2020 (from 20 GW); Cuba considering, after SWERA's assessment, a 100 MW wind target; and Ethiopia issuing a 50 MW wind energy tender for 2007.

Strategic Priority Five: Global Market Aggregation and National Innovation for Emerging Technologies

UNEP's project "Development of a Strategic Market Intervention Approach for Grid-Connected Solar Energy Technologies" is contributing to this Strategic Priority. The project assessed opportunities for reducing the cost of electricity generated from Solar Electric Technologies, specifically photovoltaics (PV) and concentrating solar power (CSP). The project estimates potential savings of 300 MW of CSP and 400 MW of Grid PV. These assessments will inform future work to remove barriers for wider adoption of the technologies. The "Joint Geophysical Imaging for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment" (JGI) project was envisaged to facilitate assessing potential new geothermal fields which could dramatically increase geothermal investment in Kenya by improvements in resolutions and interpretation of geophysical data. Drilling results from the appraisal of 6 wells currently taking place at Olkaria-Domes should yield sufficient information to confirm the JGI methodology's applicability of combining MT and MEQ approaches for locating geothermal wells.

Strategic Priority Six: Modal Shifts in Urban Transport and Clean Vehicle/Fuel Technologies. UNEP's two projects in the transport sector: "Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Bus Rapid Transit and Non-Motorized Transport" and "Promoting Sustainable Transport in Latin America" completed foundational activities but have yet to generate results in relation to Strategic Priority Six which require completion of the BRT infrastructure. However, some intermediate outputs for the first project in Dar es Salaam have already been generated: completion of technical plan which has been accepted by the government, and completion of a business plan and institutional structure plan. Furthermore, the Bus Rapid Transit Guide has been drafted and reviewed and is awaiting printing and translation.

2.3. International Waters

Strategic Priority One: Catalyzing Financial Resources for Implementation of Agreed Actions The Bermejo River Binational Basin project, which aimed at the initial implementation of the Strategic Action Programme through catalyzing financial resources and commitments to national policy reforms, has achieved national level reforms on water legislation and/or institutional arrangements and reinforced the Binational Commission between Bolivia and Argentina. Further the project started showing concrete results in the reduction of sediment load to the Plata system through the demonstration scale structural and non-structural measures.

Strategic Priority Two: Expand Global Coverage of Foundational Capacity Building Addressing the Two Key Program Gaps and Support for targeted Learning. A group of UNEP projects are implementing the TDA-SAP approach for the following transboundary water systems: Iullemeden Aquifer, Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME), and South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS). The Guinea Current LME project, implemented jointly with UNDP, has produced a draft Strategic Action Programme based on the finalised and approved Transboundary Diagnostic Study. The SCS project also developed the draft Strategic Action Programme and national action programmes. These two projects also initiated a set of demonstration activities as the initial actions to contribute to the implementation of their respective SAPs. The Iullemeden Aquifer project has produced a draft TDA, which is awaiting final approval. Although this was not a target for this APR reporting period, a project to address transboundary issues in the Volta River Basin was also started.

Concerning Targeted Learning, four projects specifically contributed to this priority: "Promoting Ecosystem-based Approaches to Fisheries Conservation and LMEs", IWLEARN (jointly implemented with UNDP), the "Global Ocean Forum", and "Development and Implementation of Mechanisms to Disseminate Lessons Learned and Experiences in Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management in Latin America" (DELTAmerica). The MSP on the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries generated science-based information that could be used by other IW projects. IWLEARN and DELTAmerica directly contributed to mutual learning and demonstrated models for exchange of lessons derived from IW projects and Integrated Waters Resources Management, respectively. DELTAmerica integrated the Inter-American Water Resources Network (IWRN) into national programs within the respective partner countries. Based on the importance of South-to-South sharing of experiences, learning and filling gaps in understanding transboundary water systems, the project "Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDs," achieved an effective exchange of information on GEF project related information through: raising awareness of ocean leaders from ninety three countries on progress achieved and obstacles faced in the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI); Providing global report cards on the status of the JPOI targets and the Millennium Development Goals; Fostering a network of ocean policy leaders with the capacity to implement integrated oceans management at national and regional levels. This project highlighted the significance of and need for working with SIDs to assess progress achieved and obstacles faced in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and in the Mauritius International Strategy.

Strategic Priority Three: Undertake Innovating Demonstrations for Reducing Contaminants and addressing Water Scarcity

UNEP carried out a number of demonstration projects in this field: Demonstration of a regional approach to address land-based activities that affect the marine and coastal environment in the Western Indian Ocean; demonstration of a strategic approach to address the issues related to contamination in the Arctic; and demonstration of an integrated watershed and coastal area management approach in SIDS in the Caribbean. The project “Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States” launched demonstration activities that show how reducing contaminants can address water scarcity and improve the quality of marine and coastal resources. The project “Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)” established a clearinghouse for data on the WIO coastal and marine environment. The project also established national and regional forums for stakeholders consisting of governmental and non-governmental organisations, academic and research institutions and the private sector. The project for the Arctic is a demonstration project for promoting a set of strategic actions in the Russian Federation. A draft Strategic Action programme has been drafted to achieve such a demonstration value.

The project “Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America” is a demonstration project for national approaches to incorporate alternative methods to address malaria, without reliance on DDT and other toxic insecticides. The project has already conducted demonstration activities in a number of sites where malaria rates have been observed to reduce, and national mainstreaming of such methods is being undertaken (also see next section on POPs).

The “Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of By-catch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management” project, after having successfully demonstrated the effectiveness and economic benefits of introducing by-catch reduction devices, started demonstrating how to incorporate such trawling methods in national legislation and regulation. Indonesia already drafted a new legislation for this purpose, stimulated by the project.

2.4. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Strategic Priority One: Targeted Capacity Building in the POPs focal area identifies three main areas of work: Preparation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs), awareness raising among stakeholders, and management and dissemination of information on POPs management. UNEP’s projects have contributed towards all of these aims. The project “Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” produced and disseminated a number of tools including socio-economic guidance tools which were developed in collaboration with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat. Lessons learned from the pilot and other countries in the development of NIPs were assessed through a number of regional workshops and made available to all countries. The project “Assessment of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyse POPs in Developing Countries” identified capacity needs and gaps related to implementation of the Stockholm Convention from information gathered from 186 laboratories across five continents. The project responded to the gap analysis by implementing targeted training sessions and distributing guidance and information documents. In eight partner countries, the project “Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America” strengthened national capabilities for malaria risk assessment, infrastructure of analytical laboratory, geographic information systems, community participation and management of plaguicides. Malaria control national managers, officials from other sectors such as environmental and education, as well as local technicians from

demonstration projects exchanged experiences. Government institutions have been adapted to sustain the new policy of vector control.

A main component of the “Central America DDT” project contributed towards the achievement of Strategic Priority Two: *Implementation of Policy/Regulatory Reforms and Investments* during the reporting period. The participating countries began eliminating approximately 136.7 tons of DDT and 64.5 tons of other POPs (Toxafene, Chlordane, HCB, Aldrin, Dieldrin and Mirex).

Priority Three: Demonstration of Innovative and Cost-Effective Technologies

The countries participating in the “Central America DDT” project adopted “*malaria integrated control models*” which are methodologies for decreasing malaria without using DDT or other persistent insecticides. The countries reported significant progress in using the models and the number of cases of malaria in the demonstration areas shows, in general, a decreasing trend. The level of reduction by country demonstration area varies from 26.6% in Guatemala to 80.4% in Belize, with an average of 60.5% for the whole sub-region. The project “Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants” contributed towards this strategic priority through the new tools and methods described above.

2.5. Ozone Depletion

According to the Operational Strategy, GEF’s objective in the ozone focal area is to assist eligible countries in their short term efforts to achieve full compliance with the Montreal Protocol, permitting the phase out of use and hazardous release of ozone depleting substances from these countries to the atmosphere and stratosphere. This in turn maintains the integrity of the ozone layer, protecting human and environmental health. In the review period, UNEP’s assistance to Armenia resulted in a reduction in CFC consumption from 110.672 ODPT CFCs in 2004, to 84 ODPT in 2005, and 62.8 ODPT in 2006. Through the project, “Total Sector Methyl Bromide Phase Out in Countries with Economies in Transition,” the partner countries achieved their targets of eliminating 100.2 ODPT of methyl bromide.

2.6. Land Degradation

Strategic Priority One: Capacity Building

UNEP projects increased local, national, and regional capacity for sustainable land management. For instance, the project “Global support to facilitate the early development and implementation of land degradation programs and projects under the GEF Operational Programme n° 15” was developed following the adoption of OP15 by the GEF Council in May 2003 to provide key stakeholders such as GEF and UNCCD focal points, sub-regional institutions and NGOs with key information and technical tools helping them to access GEF funding and implement SLM at all levels. The project has been successfully completed and is being evaluated.

The project “Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Limpopo Basin” promotes participatory land use planning for sustainable land management in the Lower Limpopo River Basin in order to reduce the impact of floods on land, ecosystems and human settlements. The project delivered a training programme on the links between land use planning and sustainable land management practices targeting local levels, including communities and primary schools. The project “Support to the Implementation of the Regional Environment Action Plan in Central Asia,” finalized a regional Sustainable Development Strategy, established a Central Asia Youth Environment Network and began preparations for the Central Asia Regional Mountain Center.

Strategic Priority Two: Implementation of Innovative and Indigenous Sustainable Land Management Practices

The project “Support to the Implementation of the Regional Environment Action Plan in Central Asia” initiated pilot demonstrations of good practices in sustainable land management and the project “Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for Marsabit Mountain and its Associated Watersheds” established tree nurseries in pilot sites to compensate for lost trees. The project “Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands in Arid Zones of Africa” supported communities to develop rangeland management plans in the project’s three partner countries. These plans are currently being implemented. Also this year, the three country programs developed action plans for consolidating and perpetuating the initiatives started by this project. The Limpopo project

2.7. Integrated Ecosystem Management

With respect to Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM), UNEP’s project “Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary Areas between Nigeria and Niger” analyzed best practices and technologies for IEM. The analysis, among other things, highlighted indigenous practices that conserve the environment. These practices, along with other promising approaches for sustainable natural resource management, will be applied over the next two to three years in an effort to yield greater impacts for the focal area. The project “Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin” has already developed an indicator system to contribute to introducing Integrated Ecosystem Management for important areas where ecosystem functions should be considered (Ecosystem Function Conservation Area). Specific IEM plans have been drafted in the two demonstration sites in the upper Yangtze River basin.

III. Risk Assessment

3.1. Implementation performance

Fifty six projects out of sixty four (87.5%) received a positive rating of Marginally Satisfactory or above for implementation performance. The remaining 8 projects (12%) were rated as Marginally Unsatisfactory. No project received an implementation rating of Unsatisfactory or Highly Unsatisfactory this fiscal year (see **table 4** for individual project ratings).

Four projects were rated Highly Satisfactory. These are: “Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices”; “Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa”; “Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)”; and “Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand”. Common positive factors affecting project implementation are, among others, good project governance structures, strong and committed executing agencies with scientific and project management capabilities, stability of project teams, stakeholder ownership, and adaptive management to respond to realities on the ground. Individual PIR reports include a section with lessons learnt.

Negative ratings usually reflect a combination of factors such as weak or overambitious project design (e.g., “Global Environmental Citizenship” project), delays in project approval that jeopardizes co-financing such as in the case of the project “Building Sustainable Commercial Dissemination Networks for Household PV Systems in Eastern Africa”, inadequate project monitoring, or frequent changes in staff in national executing agency(ies). For example, the projects “Promoting Sustainable Transport in Latin America (NESTLAC)” and “Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Eastern and Southern Africa” suffered delays due to local staff turnover and procedures to reach agreements between the international executing agency and

national/local partner institutions. Given the large number of projects in the UNEP portfolio that combine international and national executing agencies and, therefore, have complex institutional arrangements, this aspect is critical to UNEP's portfolio health.

3.2. Likelihood of achieving global environmental objectives

Sixty projects or (94%) had MS ratings or above while 4 projects (6%) reported Marginally Unsatisfactory progress towards achievement of global environmental objectives. Four projects received HS ratings this period. Three of these projects also received HS rating concerning implementation performance. Two projects have consistently received HS ratings in the last 3 reporting periods and are considered "best practice": "Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)"; and "Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand".

Among 10 projects for which terminal evaluation ratings are available, 3 were rated Satisfactory (S), six were rated Marginally Satisfactory and only one was rated as Marginally Unsatisfactory. This means that 90 % of UNEP projects in this cluster are reaching their objectives and none has unsatisfactory or highly unsatisfactory results.

When 2007 PIR ratings are compared with the rating of terminal (or end-of-phase) evaluations, 5 projects show similar ratings, while 3 projects were slightly downgraded by the evaluators (from S ratings given by Task Managers to MS), 1 project was rated slightly higher by the evaluator (from MS given by the Task Manager to S), while ratings of one project show a significant disconnect: the evaluator rated the project MU while it had been rated S by the Task Manager.

When project PIR ratings are compared with those of previous years, the percentage of the portfolio rated as HS has significantly decreased from 18% in 2004 and 21% in 2005 to 6.3% in 2007. This reflects the change from a 4 point rating scale to a six point scale and efforts to apply rating criteria in a more stringent and consistent manner across the various focal areas and projects.

Among 25 projects that were also reviewed in PIR FY05, 21 maintained the previous rating while 4 received a lower rating in FY07. As discussed above, this does not mean that quality of project implementation deteriorated in all cases but reflects a more stringent application of rating criteria and an improvement in the Task Managers' candor in project rating.

For the last 2 years, UNEP's Evaluation and Oversight Unit (EOU) has rated projects on the basis of evidence presented in independent terminal evaluations. Except for one project where EOU downgraded the rating of the evaluator from MS to MU, there is consistency between EOU and the evaluators' assessments.

3.3. Project effectiveness delays

As requested in the AMR Guidelines project effectiveness delays have been examined for 33 full size projects active during the reporting period and not for the entire UNEP portfolio. The results are as follows:

a) From CEO endorsement to start of implementation (effectiveness): This section analyses elapsed time between CEO endorsement and UNEP approval as a proxy for start of implementation. The average elapsed time is 6.5 months for the 33 projects. However, it should be noted that there are 3 outliers with significant effectiveness delays which distort the average. These are: "Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1" with 43 months from CEO endorsement to start of implementation; "Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa" with 51 months; and "Global Environmental

Citizenship” with 56 months. Effectiveness delays for these 3 projects were reported to the GEF Secretariat when it was known that activities could not start on time. If these 3 projects are excluded, the overall average for the 30 remaining projects is 2.2 months which is a reasonable elapsed time for project effectiveness.

b) From start of implementation to operational closure (implementation delays): The analysis of implementation delays compares the expected completion date at the time of project approval with the actual or currently expected operational completion date of 33 full size projects. The result is an average elapsed time of 11 months beyond the intended completion date at the time of approval. This average is affected by a number of projects that have suffered extended implementation delays including: projects at risk such as “Global Environmental Citizenship” with an implementation delay of 36 months; projects that although delayed have been successfully completed such as “Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors”; or ongoing projects such as “Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Bi-national Basin (Phase II)” which have incurred implementation challenges resulting in substantial delays but that are still expected to achieve their global environmental objectives.

Implementation delays generally result from two main factors identified in terminal evaluations. On one hand, project duration is often underestimated at the design stage. UNEP portfolio has a majority of global, multi-country and regional projects. This characteristic implies longer gestation periods to allow for the establishment of adequate institutional structures and implementation capacity. In many cases UNEP projects address emerging issues and seek policy change which cannot happen within the 3 or 4 years duration initially planned in the project document. On the other hand, weak project monitoring by project teams (see section 3.4) and inadequate supervision by UNEP Task Managers often contribute to project delays. Timely identification of problems and their solutions makes a difference in keeping with project workplans.

As a response to project supervision weaknesses identified in the last APR, UNEP has strengthened its project supervision processes and has established a yearly “quality of project supervision” review. Project implementation delays should decrease as a result of these and other measures.

3.4. Other performance issues

a) Quality and implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

This year, for the first time, UNEP Task Managers were requested to also rate the quality of project monitoring and evaluation plans and their implementation in the PIR report. This requirement was established as a response to persistent weaknesses in project monitoring and evaluation identified during project terminal evaluations. Within the FY07 cluster, the quality of M&E plans of 5 projects was rated as MU and 8 as U, representing about 23% of 57 projects for which M&E ratings are available. The percentage of projects with inadequate implementation of their M&E plans is about 14%. Only 3 projects were rated as having a highly satisfactory implementation of their M&E plan. The above figures are the baseline against which quality of M&E design and implementation will be assessed next year.

b) Factors that have emerged from the project-at-risk system

Eleven projects in the FY07 portfolio (or 17%) are considered at risk and received a rating of Substantial or High risk. Among these, 7 are FSP and 4 are MSP. Concerning geographic coverage, 5 projects at risk are in Africa, one is in LAC, one in ECA and 4 are global or multi-country. The majority of projects at risk is in the biodiversity focal area (5 projects) but given that biodiversity represents the majority of projects in FY07 this does not mean that projects in this focal area pose a higher level of risk. Climate Change, International Waters and Land Degradation have each 2 projects at risk.

The causes are unique to each project, however, institutional capacity seems to be a prominent factor in the projects reviewed. Delays in establishing adequate institutional arrangements (particularly when both international and national executing agencies are involved) and problems with communications among project partners were quoted by several projects. One project was exposed to significant risk when the selected scientific institution failed to deliver. Two projects had a very long gestation of over 50 months. Effectiveness delays may be a cause of project problems but is also a symptom of overly complicated projects that required long negotiations before implementation could start. For example, the “Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa” project mentions two major issues in the PIR report: the long period of time it took to find a common ground between the project stated objectives, those of the participating communities and the expectations of other stakeholders; the project lifespan that was too short to demonstrate viable alternatives to existing policies. A major lesson of this project which just ended is that initiatives aimed at vegetation and soil improvement need some 15 years, including a fairly long preparatory phase for data collection and solid baselines.

Multi-country projects which attempt at demonstrating innovative methods or practices and to share experiences among participating countries such as the “West Africa Biospheres Reserves” project, are quite vulnerable to failures or delays in one or more participating country. In particular, when national activities are designed to test the methods or tools in specific conditions, the replication value of the project may be compromised when some of these are not successfully demonstrated. Projects dealing with migratory species are also sensitive to project implementation failure in one or more related ecosystem, such as in the case of the Siberian Crane.

Only one project in Africa identified risks associated with civil/ethnic unrest. Environmental issues such as drought, should be a consideration for project design and management rather than an external risks.

IV. Identification and assessment of factors affecting projects

4.1. Progress on projects that received sub-optimal ratings in PPR 2005

The only project that had a sub-optimal rating in 2005 for Development Objectives (U) was “*Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances in Turkmenistan*”. The FY05 PIR discussed the change of status of Turkmenistan to Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, after the country admitted that its earlier Article 2 baseline setting had been estimated rather than based on data. This situation was compounded with the fact that the GEF project was close to completion (the project has now been completed).

Attendant to this and the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, the UNEP PIR for FY05 document appended a draft plan to incorporate the appropriate remedial actions into the management of the project. With the rise of the activities of the ECA Network, it was recognized that this could be the best vehicle to give ‘south-south’ support to Turkmenistan, and to generally give support to the National Ozone Unit (NOU). In a meeting at the OzonAction offices in late 2005, the CAP Team, the Ozone Secretariat and the Head of the MLF were de-briefed on what was accomplished under the GEF project to be built upon or completed with a new funded MLF project. Further, the recommendations of the GEF evaluation and experiences of the UNEP DGEF staff were shared so that lessons learned and execution problems could be addressed. Out of this meeting a draft plan of action for Turkmenistan was prepared to be used by the non-GEF parties to proceed with decisions on future support and activities for the country.

The cooperation between the two mechanisms (GEF and MLF) was instrumental to finally bring the country into compliance.

During FY05, three projects had sub-optimal ratings concerning Implementation Progress and were placed in the at-risk category: “An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimize Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic (ECORA)”,

“Promoting Ecosystem-based Approaches to Fisheries Conservation and LMEs”, and “Global Environmental Citizenship (GEC)”.

ECORA has now moved from a top risk ranking to Medium risk. Many measures were taken during the last two years to bring the project back on track. Among others, the project manager was replaced; training on Integrated Ecosystem Management was provided; high level engagement by UNEP management with the national authorities to clarify responsibilities and improve responsiveness took place; enhanced consultation mechanisms in the field, focus on existing conflicts and issues and reduced emphasis on science to improve local project ownership. The project executing agency has improved performance and, although with delay, the project is now likely to meet its objectives.

The “fisheries” project was rated “Medium” for risk (down from “Substantial” in FY05), and S for DO and MS for IP in both FY06 and FY07. Major issues with this project have been inadequate reporting by the executing agency not allowing UNEP to properly assess performance, and substantial implementation delays. A revised work plan was agreed with UNEP in 2006 and through closer monitoring the project is gaining momentum.

Upon an independent Mid-term Evaluation in 2005 which brought about major project weaknesses, the GEC project developed a risk management plan. Among other measures, the project manager was replaced, and disbursements to the participating networks that had been delayed were effected. However, during this reporting period, a number of old problems persisted and new ones emerged. The project continues to suffer from substantial delays in its execution and this is the result of project complexity, the institutional arrangement and the choice of project partners. The lack of capacity of several of the participating networks to deliver has been exposed after the project implementation unit managed to clear all outstanding payments. In the early years of the project, the lack of delivery capacity of some networks was hidden because of the delays in project disbursements. Once the disbursements were regularized, and therefore networks had the resources to operate, then their own deficiencies became clear. The lesson in terms of project design is that the original assumptions regarding the capacity of networks proved unsupported and the PDF-B did not critically examine them. The project will come to an end in March 2008 and efforts are being made to ensure sustainability to the greatest extent possible. Some networks are working on designing a phase 2 to be financed from non-GEF sources.

The “Joint Geophysical Imaging (JGI) Methodology for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment” project has two primary objectives: (1) technological transfer and (2) provision of a sustainable, value-added approach to geothermal exploration to increase investments in this renewable energy source in East Africa. The project was included in the at-risk category in FY06 when the student whose PhD was supported by the project threatened not to return to Kenya, therefore, jeopardizing the first objective. Also, it was recognized that UNEP had to improve project monitoring and assist KenGen to implement the remaining project activities. The project has now been removed from the at-risk list given that the trained KenGen staff is back in Kenya working for the project and training other staff. The project is almost complete, with over 95% of the technical and scientific work done. What remains, as of now, is model validation and field appraisal that is awaiting drilling results. A new interpretation software is needed and training on servicing of equipment should be carried out to make KenGen self sufficient in data collection and analysis. Wells were sited at Olkaria Domes and Longonot using JGI data. Longonot JGI data will not be confirmed immediately since drilling in that field has been postponed to 2008/2009 due to government financial constraints. Drilling results from the appraisal of 6 wells currently taking place at Olkaria-Domes, should yield sufficient information to confirm the JGI methodology’s applicability of combining MT and MEQ approaches for locating geothermal wells.

The mid-term review of the *IW:Learn* identified several shortcomings in the implementation of both UNEP and UNDP components. UNEP included the project in the at-risk category and developed a plan for Steering Committee approval. During FY07, the management structure of the project was enhanced to

clarify roles and responsibilities and avoid conflicts of interest, the work plan was revised, and the project extended to October 2009 in order enable UNEP/DEWA to deliver all components and the full co-financing of the IW:LEARN project for which UNEP is responsible. Compared to FY06, the revision has allowed for better tracking of progress. The rate of project implementation has increased over the second half of FY06 and 07, with implementation of some components in substantial compliance with the revised plan, whereas some components still require further remedial action.

4.2. Cancelled projects

UNEP did not cancel any GEF funded projects during the reporting period.

V. Progress on actions that affect project results

5.1. Co-financing

Twelve projects were evaluated during the period with mostly positive co-financing results. Ten projects have met or exceeded their co-financing target while 2 seem to be lagging. Below is a summary of information provided in the evaluation reports.

Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA). The **terminal evaluation** report of the GIWA project concluded the following: *“The GIWA project set out to leverage the GEF funds in the amount of US \$ 7.3 million. This level of funding was far exceeded by the time and efforts that the volunteers devoted to the project. These individuals and organizations are recognized in the acknowledgement of the reports. Estimating the contribution of these persons to the project, assessed at a professional remuneration rate of US \$300 per day, suggests that this contribution alone amounted to more than US \$ 2.5 million. This contribution was supplemented by additional contributions from donor countries, in cash and in kind, of US \$ 5.1 million, in-kind contributions by other governments and non-governmental organizations of US \$ 0.2 million, and by contributions from the host municipality and institution of US \$ 1.4 million. Combined, these co-financing amounts total US \$ 9.2 million. An additional amount of US \$ 0.85 million, in cash and in kind, was provided by UNEP.”*

Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea. The project expected co-financing at the time of approval was US\$4.1 million. The **terminal evaluation** report included the table presented below showing co-financing in cash and in-kind of \$5.6 million which exceeds the pledged amount. The report further indicates that *“It does not seem that the project has leveraged additional resources directly related to the activities paid for by the project. Surely it has leveraged additional resources in the participating countries –both eligible and non-eligible countries – mostly in-kind (e.g. the salaries of government officers and other stakeholders involved in the project activities), but this Terminal evaluation was not in a position to assess the amounts involved”*.

Contribution in cash (US\$)						
	6030-00-08 UMBRELLA	6030-00-71 WHO/EURO	6030-00-72 PAP/RAC	6030-00-73 RAC CP	6030-00-74 SPA/RAC	TOTAL
MED Trust Fund	570,000	120,000	60,000	45,000	40,000	835,000
FFEM	239,105					239,105
Total in cash						1,074,105
Contribution in kind						
Counterpart contr.	3,000,000					3,000,000
FFEM	1,914,016					1,914,016
METAP	450,000					450,000

WHO/EURO		75,000				75,000
PAP/RAC			10,000			10,000
RAC/CP				55,000		55,000
In-kind including UNEP			150,000			150,000
Total in kind						5,654,016

North-West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS), Phase II: The terminal evaluation indicates that the project the proposed co-financing at the time of project approval was exceeded.

Co financing (Type/Source)	IA own Financing (US\$)		Government (US\$)		Total Disbursement (US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Grants						
Loans/Concessional (compared to market rate)						
Credits						
Equity investments						
In-kind support (Govts)			116,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total			116,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean. The **terminal evaluation** report indicates that the pledged cash and in kind contributions of \$648,000 was exceeded. A total \$851,590 was realized of which \$331,390 in cash.

Co financing (Type/Source)	Government (US\$)		Other* (US\$)		Total (US\$)		Total Disbursement (US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Grants								
IDRC-Canada	266,390	294,590			266,390	294,590	266,390	294,390
European Union				37,000		37,000	0	37,000
In-kind support (MPSG/IUCN)			50,694	70,000	50,694	70,000		
National Counterparts & Enda-caribe			330,916	400,000	330,916	400,000		
Other (*) DED Germany, 2 years technical support Zambrana.		50,000				50,000		
Total	266,390	344,590	381,610	507,000	648,000	851,590	266,390	331,390

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA). The MA total budget was expected to be \$20.8 million of which \$7 million of GEF funding. According to the **terminal evaluation** report \$7 million was provided by the GEF, \$4.2 million by UNF, \$2.4 million by the Packard Foundation, \$1.5 million by the World Bank and \$0.8 million by UNEP for a total cash amount of \$15.9 million. Valued in-kind contributions were \$7.3 million bringing the total project cost to \$23.2 million. Further funding was raised for the sub-global assessments during the course of the MA. The terminal report further indicates that “*significant in-kind contributions were raised by, and given directly to, the MA sub-global assessments, but are not included here. Notable instances include the assessments in Chile, India, the Philippines, Vietnam, Trinidad, Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil, Portugal, and Egypt. The full list of donors to these assessments can be found in the Acknowledgements page of the MA technical volumes.*”

Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU). The project received \$0.585 million dollars co-financing. The table below shows the sources of project co-financing, as anticipated and as received. The project did not receive any co-financing that was not anticipated at project approval.

Source of Co-financing	Cash		In-kind		Total
	Budget original at time of approval by GEF	Received to date	Budget original at time of approval by GEF	Received to date	
UNEP-WCMC (in-kind)			\$35,000	\$35,000	
UK DEFRA	\$44,000	\$44,000			
UK DFID	\$44,000	\$44,000			
UNEP	\$30,000	\$30,000			
Swiss Agency for Environment Forests and Landscapes	\$30,000	\$30,000			
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs			\$50,000	\$50,000	
Governments and partners of Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines and Ukraine			\$352,000	\$352,000	
Total	\$148,000	\$148,000	\$437,000	\$437,000	\$585,000

Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia.

The **mid-term evaluation** states: “By UN and GEF standards, the project is relatively cost effective in relation to its scale. A total investment of UNEP–GEF funds into **China** during Phase 1 of USD 1.5 million in part leveraged “associated co-finance” of around USD 24 million¹. Whilst it is difficult to verify these figures, even if over-estimated, the fact remains that China has contributed significant cash reserves into the conservation of Siberian Cranes and other waterbirds in its territory during the project Phase 1. Of this USD 24 million “associated co-financing”, USD 1.4 million was determined to be “in-kind” contribution.

At the time of the original submission to GEF Council the Government of China pledged USD 6,728,700 in co-financing. Since the start of the project more than USD 29 million “associated co-financing” has been committed by the Government of China, and more than USD 24 million was received in Phase 1. It is further noted that all of the additional co-finance has been committed by Provincial level Government and from NNR budgets and that most of it (more than USD 20 million) has come from Jiangxi Province to fund activities within the PLB. This represents a significant level of leverage by the project and provides some confidence that SCWP activities in China will have a certain level of sustainability beyond the life of the project.

Total co-financing for the SCWP in the **Russian Federation** was originally set at around USD 2 million from nine sources. All co-financing is “in-kind” and no cash inputs are planned. Additional co-financing (also all in-kind) was secured from five new sources during Phase 1, increasing the total to USD 2.3 million. In Phase 1, USD 1.1 million was ‘received’. Most of this came from the regional budgets of the Sakha Republic, Yamal-Nenetsky Autonomous Region and Tyumen Region, and from the IBPC (Yakutia). Other contributors were the Oka Biosphere State Nature Reserve, SF, CBD and ARRINP. Information on the MNR contribution was unavailable.

¹ The “associated co-financing” of USD 24 million was ear-marked for activities related to the general goals of SCWP but not directly included in the SCWP work plan.

The **Kazakhstan** component of the UNEP-GEF project is relatively small, with a total UNEP-GEF budget of USD 1 million to cover 6 years. Original figures for co-financing (all “in-kind”) were estimated at USD 2.55 million, and the source of most (98%) of this was the Ministry of Agriculture (through either the annual budget of the Naurzum Reserve; or the Kostanay Oblast Territory Department of Forest and Hunting). The remaining 2% was from WWF Kazakhstan and the Kostanay Oblast Society of Hunters and Fishermen. During Phase 1, the forecast for Ministry of Agriculture co-financing increased to USD 3.3 million by the end of the project. Total amount of co-financing from the Ministry of Agriculture budget to the project in Phase 1 was estimated at approximately USD 1.3 million. Small, but significant in-kind co-financing was contributed through the organizations noted above and several new sources were added. These included the Association for Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan and other NGOs based at Naurzum

The **Iran** component of the UNEP-GEF project is relatively small, with a total UNEP-GEF budget of USD 1 million, to be disbursed over a six year period. Government of Iran co-financing (in-kind) was estimated to be USD 1.45 million over the same time period. To date, an estimated USD 720,000 has been received in-kind and USD 75,000 in-cash from DOE”.

Technology Transfer Networks. The **mid-term review** states that the “project is delivering good results, but the volume is insufficient in comparison to the GEF-allocation of USD 3.3 million and a further UNEP-contribution of USD 0.9 million. No records exist of delivered co-financing for the project, and it is likely that actual co-financing will be considerably below the amounts specified in the project document.

Local desks have no details available about the amount of co-financing generated during the project, except Brazil: about 900 000 USD (1900000 R\$) has been secured from various local organizations. No co-financing at all was recorded for Nicaragua and India. For the other two countries, sources of co-financing are reported but no committed amounts are specified. In comparison to a total GEF-contribution of USD 543,000 and UNEP-contribution of USD 117,000, this is a larger co-financing than planned.

Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management Through Demonstration of a Tested Approach: Of US\$1,367,000 expected at the end of the project US\$1,274,418 has been reported as of June 2007. The **mid-term evaluation** reported that although cash contributions had exceeded expected contributions by mid-term, in kind contributions were below expectations. Since then the executing agency has ensured proper recording of in kind contributions is made by all partners and reported upon. Today the project is on track to meet all project co-financing pledged at the inception of the project.

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe: The **Mid-term review** states the following with respect to co-financing: “ETE has reported that the cost of managing the project far exceeded their planned budgetary outlay which has necessitated extensive additional in-kind contribution – this has not been reported formally. While the level of co-financing is lagging, it appears to be more of a timing issue. Outlays of national budgets have lagged slightly in terms of reporting and are expected to catch up in the next quarter. Substantive co-financing by Unesco is expected during the end run of the project and has been reconfirmed at the March 5, 2007 IAC Meeting”.

Co financing (Type/ Source)	Multi-lateral Agencies (Non-GEF) (thousand US\$)		Central Government (thousand US\$)		Local Government (thousand US\$)		Private Sector (thousand US\$)		NGOs (thousand US\$)		Other Sources* (thousand US\$)		Total Financing (thousand US\$)		Total Disbursement (thousand US\$)	
	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual
Grant	30.00	13.89	83.5	57.5					0.0	85.1	0.0	23.2	113.5			179.6
Equity			142.2	329.1	18.3	24.6	0.00	0.26	758.3	182.1	127.9	111.9	1,046.6			647.9
In-kind																

Other Types																
TOTAL	30.00	13.89	225.7	386.6	18.3	24.6	0.00	0.26	758.3	267.2	127.9	135.1	1,160.1			827.5

Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dry-land Biodiversity in West Africa Biosphere Reserves: The mid-term evaluation states: “UNESCO-MAB Secretariat is responsible for the overall execution of the project. A project manager of UNESCO, appointed by the Secretariat, is entirely funded by UNESCO and a minimum of 50% of her time is devoted to the coordination of the project as co-financing by UNESCO.

The capacity of the project to leverage co-finance project activities is rated satisfactory. The project document included a total amount of identified co-funding of USD 3,692,000 from which 34% was to be in-kind contributions from the six recipient governments and a further 25% to be contributed by the UNESCO-MAB programme and WWF. The reminder of 41% was to come from other sources such as the ABE in Benin, FSP in Mali.

From the co-financing point of view, it is also important to remember that the targeted intervention strategy of the project has been designed to complement existing investments and projects within the six biosphere reserves. Therefore - by design - the activities supported by the project are complementary to others supported by other investments provided by the local governments and/or external donors. This was the case, for instance, in Benin and Burkina Faso where each biosphere reserve benefits from the resources of a multi-million dollar project: the PAGEN in Burkina Faso funded by World Bank-GEF and the PCGPN in Benin funded by a group of donors including the GTZ, the European Union (EU), the Dutch cooperation, the Agence Francaise du Development (AFD), the Fond Francais pour l’environnement mondial (FFEM) and the World Bank-GEF.

In addition to the complementarity to existing investments in the biosphere reserves, the project set-up was conducive for counterpart funding. The project is not funding any project staff in the six countries; indeed the project is being implemented by Officers from national organisations such as the administrations of the reserves, the scientific agencies/universities and the national MAB committees. Therefore, any time that project funds are disbursed on project initiatives, co-financing is being used through project partners’ time and organisational support to implement these project initiatives.

The co-financing figure indicated in the last PIR (2006) is USD 1,191,626 as of the end of June 2006. It represents only 32% versus 44% of the expended time (24 months out of 54). However, it is also correlated with the lower than anticipated rate of project fund disbursement. At the time of the mid-term evaluation, little information was available on co-financing to assess and verify the sources; however, considering the above, the co-financing of this project is mostly in-kind contribution from the recipient governments which is key in the implementation since there is no local PMUs and that the project implementation relies on Officers and organisations who are funded by these governments.

In a few cases, additional co-financing sources were identified. It is the case in Burkina Faso where the partnership with the PAGEN project was translated in joint funding to support the cost of ecological orchards (at the periphery of the core area of the BR) and local honey production. The additional co-financing from PAGEN was estimated at USD 136,828 as of end of June 2006.

Finally, due to the high level of complementarity among projects and government initiatives to strengthen the management of these six BRs, it is – at times - difficult to assess what is co-financing and what is associated financing; particularly with regard to the size of the local contribution of this project and the size of partner projects such as PAGEN in Burkina Faso and PCGPN in Benin. The line of appropriation of results is, sometimes, blurred due often to the strong integration of the project supported initiatives

within the existing management framework in place and to the common ultimate objective of all these initiatives which is to improve the effectiveness of the management of the biosphere reserves”.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices (Belize and Ecuador). Attachment to the **Mid-term Review**.

Source of Cofinance	Cash Contributions			In-kind Contributions		
	Co-financing in cash			Co-financing in kind		
	Budget at time of approval by GEF	Budget latest revision	Received to date	Budget at time of approval by GEF	Budget latest revision	Received to date
Inter-American Development Bank	787,016	787,016	580,346			
Rainforest Alliance				47,943	47,943	37,242
Conservation International				234,120	234,120	43,000
Programme for Belize				31,147	31,147	17,884
Belize Tourism Board				68,794	29,419	0
Assoc. Ecuatoriana de Ecoturismo				61,182	61,182	45,000
International Council of Cruise Lines				80,500	80,500	0
International Galapagos Tour Operators Association			10,000			
Anheuser-Bush (Belize)			15,000			
Overbrook (Ecuador)			153,005			
Total	787,016	787,016	758,351	523,686	484,311	143,125

5.2. Actions to achieve sustainability

Considering the current implementation status of the project “Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dry-land Biodiversity in West Africa Biosphere Reserves” and the short remaining period of implementation before the end of the project, the potential for the long-term sustainability of achievements was rated as **moderately likely** by the evaluator who states the following: “Following some weaknesses in the sustainability strategy, the assessment of the current project achievements indicates that there is a risk that they will not be used or applied to the future management of the Biosphere Reserves (BRs). The project contributed to the generation of a body of knowledge on these BRs; however, if this knowledge is not used or applied to the management of the BRs, it may become obsolete and /or may be lost in the future. Knowledge is not an end in itself but a means to an end. Recently the Secretariat has contracted a regional consultant to analyze the application of the project research results to the management framework of the BRs.

The project focus is mostly on the generation of management information (through research activities) and on capacity development of stakeholders such as the local communities and the staff managing these reserves. Moreover, a large portion of project expenditures is to support research activities. This is being done through students who conduct field activities to collect data and produce their thesis to complete their DEA, DESS or Doctorate. So far no other activities are planned to review this primary data and assess their implications for the purpose of strengthening the management of the BRs”.

In order to reduce this risk the evaluator proposes “two main areas would need to be emphasized during the last phase of project implementation to improve the potential for long-term sustainability of the project achievements: (i) applying the results from the research work to the management framework of the BRs; and (ii) design resource mobilization strategies and secure additional funding sources for these BRs”.

5.3. Replication

A number of projects in the FY07 portfolio have been designed to develop and demonstrate tools and methods and share information and experiences to ensure replication. Replication potential is therefore an important aspect of UNEP project evaluations. Below are some examples of projects from the portfolio and identified replication challenges or recommendations.

Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management Through Demonstration of a Tested Approach. This project has already established a solid foundation of experience, training mechanisms and materials and tools that have proven effective in four countries. The mid-term review of the project found that materials and training packages produced so far possess great transferability potential to other countries and regions. While the potential for the dissemination of information and experiences from this project is very high, there does not yet exist a formalized plan for replicating lessons learned. This does not mean, however, that replication will not occur but the reviewer has strongly advised, and the project team has accepted, the need to generate a formal replication plan to further enhance the project’s impact and coverage.

Although the “Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices” project has already achieved some replication, during the mid-term review participants proposed the following actions to expand its impact, ensure sustainability and future replication:

- Explore increasing access to tools by businesses appealing to national tourists (through ASEC, Regional Tourism Associations and Chambers);
- Motivation of (this) project participants is frequently personal, challenge is to reach out to participants who do NOT have personal motivation, by broadcasting financial effectiveness of best practices;
- Explore further measures which committed partners can easily take on to further leverage impact of project in participating or other countries, e.g. Galapagos Tour Operators Association to send formal letter to regional tourism association noting its support of the sustainable practices;
- Involve protected area personnel (particularly those with public contact) in project activities (vetting of tools, participation of training, role in certification or at least recognition of certified businesses – tie in with marketing.);
- Include local mayors and municipal level Tourism Departments in project activities;
- Increase triangulation between protected area personnel, private sector and project where appropriate
- Initiate and measure uptake of project tools, and lessons learned through CI’s in-house “Learning Initiative”, broader CI portfolio and CI partners (eg. World Bank/GEF/CI “Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund”);
- Measure uptake of tools throughout RA’s project portfolio and that of its partners (eg. IDB);
- Cruise lines – 5 – 6 cruise operator ground handlers in Belize will be brought into the scope of the project, and provided with the tropical forest and marine good practices training, and included in the program.

5.4. Adaptive management

Example of M&E implementation improvements: The project “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe”

had to make a number of changes to the Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) originally included in the project document to make them relevant and their measurement viable. Dialogue was required to come to a common understanding on their meaning and the reporting expected. For example, the Project Document reads that the tourism management plans (TMP) will be adopted, but does not define how or who will adopt them. Many views were exchanged on this matter and positions ranged from informal adoption by stakeholders to adoption at the highest levels of multiple ministries. It was agreed that the Steering Committee for each country would put this item on the agenda of their next meeting with a view towards making concrete recommendations for the adoption of TMP in each country within the next 1-3 months. Further consultation would take place between the Chair of the national SC and the local SC with respect to a full agreement on actions and assignment of roles required to ensure adoption of TMPs and ensure sustainable follow up of this project deliverable. Another OVI which called for an increase of 20% in enhanced policies relating to tourism management and biodiversity conservation presented some obvious problems with respect to measurement, let alone success. The OVI was poorly selected and in its strictest interpretation unachievable for a project of this size. It was agreed instead that executing agency reporting would include a descriptive account of improvements made in this sector at all levels of policies, rules, regulations, formal (and informal) incentive measures and enforcement mechanisms as a way of reporting achievements under this object. Finally, concerning another OVI which calls for at least 20% of tourism entrepreneurs to have adopted the Viabono certification scheme, all three countries have elected to go with certification schemes other than Viabono. As such, it was agreed that certifications schemes adopted would have to feature criteria that were as strict or stricter than those of Viabono. The international executing agency would ensure quality control of this substitution and report back to the UNEP Task Manager on each certification scheme adopted.

5.5. Good practice/lessons learned

The project “Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices” has learned that the project is in fact offering a service that nobody else in the LAC region is offering. The increase in the demand of training services in best practices has reaffirmed the importance of continuing with the training of trainer’s strategy.

The “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe” project partners have learnt that a 3 years project does not provide a suitable timeframe for engaging fully with the private sector. They believe that initial signs of engagement will only be visible toward project end and the real results only post project.

The PIR of the “Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia” identified the following lessons after the mid-term review.

Site management (advisory) committees (SMC) and stakeholder participation: one of the issues in China has been confusion about how to establish and operate site management committees. This has been confused with local community co-management in some cases, but these are not the same, as the latter deals with a very localized area and operationalization of specific field management roles and interests (maybe a few villages at most). Site management committees are aimed at oversight and advice on multiple stakeholder interests over larger areas and concerns. These are not complicated for relatively small protected areas, but where PAs are large, contain large human populations, or cross administrative boundaries (district or provincial), the issue becomes more complex. Ideally, the project should still aim at one SMC per site so that decisions and information sharing can be dealt with efficiently. It may be appropriate to have stakeholder consultation committees for smaller sub-units of some protected areas (eg Zhalong NNR) for practical purposes. The value of such a system is only slowly gaining acceptance at most Chinese sites it seems, and this will only come about through testing the approach through

demonstration projects like SCWP. The political support of SFA is also needed to push this through effectively.

Responsibility for implementing site level activities should be devolved to the National Executing Agency or to provincial level offices, or subcontracted out as far as possible. This encourages greater local ownership of project objectives, stronger stakeholder input and bottom-up management approaches. Increased support to the countries in implementation of stakeholder participation processes was needed at an earlier stage. Following the MTR recommendation, provincial expert working groups have been given leadership for implementation of site activities. However, these people have many other responsibilities and priorities and so progress has been slower than planned (although the approach remains basically sound).

Table 4. List of projects submitted for AMR 2007 with performance and risk ratings

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
1344	Biodiversity	AFRICA	Regional (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali)	Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	Oct-01	Sep-04	Oct-07	MSP	\$2.37	\$0.95	\$0.025	MS	MS	Low
1372	Biodiversity	AFRICA	Namibia	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	Oct-02	Aug-05	Dec-07	MSP	\$0.91	\$0.67	\$0.00	S	S	Low
1707	Biodiversity	ASIA	Lebanon	Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries	Aug-04	Sep-07	Sep-07	MSP	\$1.21	\$0.53	\$0.025	S	S	Medium
1097	Biodiversity	ASIA	Regional (China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia	Mar-03	Feb-09	Dec-09	FP	\$23.68	\$10.00	\$0.350	S	MS	Substantial
1024	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global	Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People	Jul-03	Oct-06	Dec-07	MSP	\$6.19	\$0.98	\$25,000.00	MS	MS	Medium
1604	Biodiversity	LAC	Regional (Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica)	Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource	Sep-03	Mar-07	Jul-07	MSP	\$1.97	\$0.97	\$0.025	S	S	Low
1259	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Regional (Armenia, Bolivia,	In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild	Apr-04	Feb-09	Feb-09	FP	\$12.67	\$5.83	\$0.335	S	S	Low

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
1216	Biodiversity	AFRICA	Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan) Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal)	Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity in West African Biosphere Reserves	Aug-04	Dec-08	Dec-08	FP	\$6.58	\$2.40	\$0.350	MS	S	Substantial
1895	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global (Brazil, Mexico, Cameroon)	Improved Certification Schemes for Sustainable Tropical Forest Management	Apr-05	Jun-09	Jun-09	MSP	\$1.45	\$0.96	\$0.025	S	S	Low
1994	Biodiversity	EUROPE	Regional (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland)	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe	Apr-05	Mar-08	May-08	MSP	\$2.63	\$0.94	\$0.025	S	S	Low
2396	Biodiversity	AFRICA	Regional (Kenya, Burkina Faso)	Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP)	Aug-05	31-Jul-08	Jul-08	MSP	\$3.36	\$0.98	\$0.025	MS	S	Medium
1776	Biodiversity	ASIA	Regional: Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan	Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach	Jun-05	Jun-08	Jun-08	MSP	\$2.37	\$0.98	\$0.025	MS	MS	Medium
2861	Biodiversity	LAC	Regional (Belize,	Mainstreaming Biodiversity	Dec-05	Nov-07	Mar-08	MSP	\$2.27	\$0.97	\$0.025	S	HS	Low

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
1842	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Ecuador) Global	Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change	Nov-05	Sep-08	Dec-08	MSP	\$1.44	\$0.91	\$0.335	MS	MS	Medium
2856	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global	Knowledge Base for Lessons Learned and Best Practices in the Management of Coral Reefs	Feb-06	Jan-09	Jan-09	MSP	\$1.93	\$0.94	\$0.025	MU	MU	Substantial
2092	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global (Cameroon, Tanzania, Fiji, India)	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems	May-06	Apr-09	Apr-09	MSP	\$2.00	\$0.98	\$0.025	MU	MU	Substantial
1025	Biodiversity	ASIA	Regional (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	In Situ/On Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia	Jan-06	Dec-10	Dec-10	FP	\$12.62	\$5.72	\$0.375	S	S	Medium
2140	Biodiversity	AFRICA	Regional (Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Ghana)	Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa	Dec-05	Dec-09	Dec-09	FP	\$11.89	\$5.00	\$0.725	HS	HS	Low
1918	Biodiversity	LAC	Regional (Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru)	Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Paramo in the Northern and Central Andes	Mar-06	Nov-11	Feb-12	FP	\$19.67	\$8.19	\$0.668	S	S	Low
1258	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Regional (Estonia, Hungary,	Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of	Apr-06	Dec-10	Dec-11	FP	\$12.98	\$6.00	\$0.350	S	MS	Medium

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
			Lithuania, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Gambia, South Africa, Tanzania, Yemen, Turkey)	Sites of Wetlands Required by Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways.										
1224	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda)	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranches I	Aug-02	Jul-05	Jun-05	FP	\$16.47	\$5.02	\$0.273	NA	NA	NA
2342	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda)	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranche 2	May-06	Jul-08	Jun-09	FP	\$0	\$4.01	\$0.00	S	S	Medium
874	Climate Change	GLOBAL	Global	Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)	Jul-01	Dec-04	Mar-08	FP	\$12.46	\$7.50	\$0.350	HS	HS	Low
1281	Climate Change	GLOBAL	Global (China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Ghana, Kenya, Cuba, Honduras, El Salvador,	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	Dec-01	Jul-04	Dec-07	FP	\$9.26	\$6.51	\$0.300	S	MS	Medium

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
1340	Climate Change	GLOBAL	Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Brazil, Guatemala) Global (China, India, Vietnam, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary)	Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through a Cleaner Production/Environmental Management System Framework	N/A	May-03	Oct-07	MSP	\$2.72	\$0.95	\$0.00	S	S	Low
1780	Climate Change	AFRICA	Kenya	Joint Geophysical Imaging (JGI) Methodology for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment	Dec-02	Dec-05	Jun-08	MSP	\$2.73	\$0.98	\$0.00	MS	MS	Medium
1096	Climate Change	EUROPE	Regional (Czech Republic, Slovak Republic)	Energy Management and Performance Related Energy Savings Scheme (EMPRESS)	Oct-03	Aug-07	Dec-07	FP	\$9.76	\$2.02	\$0.340	MS	MS	Substantial
1599	Climate Change	GLOBAL	Global (Philippines, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Iran, Swaziland, Morocco, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Peru)	Development of a Strategic Market Intervention Approach for Grid-Connected Solar Energy Technologies (EMPower)	NA	Mar-07	Mar-10	MSP	\$2.02	\$0.98	\$0.025	MS	MS	Medium
1513	Climate Change	AFRICA	Regional (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea)	Building Sustainable Commercial Dissemination Networks for Household PV Systems in Eastern Africa	Mar-05	May-06	Dec-06	MSP	\$1.26	\$0.69	\$0.024	MS	MU	Medium
1917	Climate Change	GLOBAL	Global (Tanzania, Colombia)	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Bus	Mar-05	Mar-10	Mar-10	MSP	\$3.78	\$0.72	\$0.025	S	S	Medium

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
1361	Climate Change	LAC	Cuba	Rapid Transit Generation and Delivery of Renewable Energy Based Modern Energy Services in Cuba; the case of Isla de la Juventud	Jul-05	Apr-11	Apr-11	FP	\$16.37	\$5.34	\$0.325	MS	MS	Medium
1358	Climate Change	AFRICA	Zambia	Renewable Energy-based Electricity Generation for Isolated Mini-grids	May-06	Mar-11	Mar-11	FP	\$7.83	\$2.95	\$0.325	S	S	Low
2752	Climate Change	AFRICA	Regional (Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania)	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	Nov-06	Sep-09	Oct-09	MSP	\$2.07	\$1.00	\$0.00	MU	MU	Substantial
2178	Climate Change	LAC	Regional (Chile, Guatemala, Panama)	Promoting Sustainable Transport in Latin America (NESTLAC)	Apr-06	Apr-09	Apr-09	MSP	\$2.41	\$0.96	\$0.025	MS	MU	Medium
886	International Waters	LAC	Regional (Argentina, Bolivia)	Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin(Phase II)	May-01	Oct-05	Dec-07	FP	\$19.77	\$11.04	\$0.00	MS	MS	Medium
1164	International Waters	EUROPE	Russian Federation	Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	Aug-05	Jun-07	Dec-08	FP	\$12.47	\$5.89	\$0.306	MS	MS	Medium
885	International Waters	ASIA	Regional (Cambodia,	Reversing Environmental	Mar-02	Dec-08	Dec-08	FP	\$34.05	\$16.41	\$0.335	HS	HS	Low

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
			China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam)	Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand										
884	International Waters	GLOBAL	Global (Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela)	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	Jul-02	May-07	Jun-08	FP	\$9.15	\$4.45	\$0.330	S	MS	Medium
1016	International Waters	GLOBAL	Global (Barbados, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Guinea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Slovenia, Zambia)	Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Mar-04	Dec-07	Dec-07	FP	\$9.78	\$5.84	\$0.00	MS	MU	Medium
1426	International Waters	LAC	Brazil	Development and Implementation of Mechanisms to disseminate Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management in Latin America and the Caribbean	Mar-03	Oct-07	Dec-07	MSP	\$1.64	\$0.97	\$0.00	S	S	Medium

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
4728	International Waters	AF	Regional(Mali, Niger and Nigeria)	Managing hydrogeological Risks in the Iullemeden Aquifer System (IAS)	Jan-04	Mar-07	Mar-08	MSP	\$1.74	\$0.96	\$0.00	MS	MS	Substantial
1591	International Waters	LAC	Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama)	Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America	Aug-03	July-06	Jun-08	FP	\$13.91	\$7.17	\$0.330	S	S	Low
2474	International Waters	GLOBAL	Global	Promoting Ecosystem-based Approaches to Fisheries Conservation and LMEs	May-04	Apr-07	May-08	MSP	\$1,74	\$1.00	\$0.00	S	MS	Medium
1247	International Waters	AF	Regional (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania)	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	Oct-04	May-08	Dec-08	FP	\$11.63	\$4.19	\$0.325	MS	MS	Medium
1188	International Waters	AF	Regional (Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo DR, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria,	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	Nov-04	Sep-09	Dec-09	FP	\$29,50	\$20.81	\$0.214	MS	MS	Medium

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
1893	International Waters	GLOBAL	Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo, Congo) Global	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	Nov-04	Sep-08	Oct-09	FP	\$3,75	\$2.75	\$0.00	MS	MS	Substantial
1254	International Waters	LAC	Regional(Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines , Trinidad and Tobago)	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States	Jul-05	Dec-09	Dec-10	FP	\$23.35	\$7.67	\$0.608	S	S	Low
2722	International Waters	GLOBAL	Global	Fostering A Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and On Fresh Water-	Sep-05	Sep-07	Apr-08	MSP	\$2.12	\$1.00	\$0.00	MS	MS	Medium

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
2167	Land Degradation	GLOBAL	Global	Coastal-Marine Inter-linkages Global Support to Facilitate the Early Development & Implementation of Land Degradation Programs & Project Under the GEF Operational Programme N 15	Dec-03	Dec-06	Aug-07	MSP	\$0.97	\$0.72	\$0.00	MS	MS	Low
1666	Land Degradation	AF	Kenya	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for Marsabit Mountain and its associated Watersheds	Jul-04	Dec-08	Dec-08	MSP	\$2.45	\$0.92	\$0.025	S	S	Medium
2173	Land Degradation	AF	Regional (South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe)	Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Lower Limpopo Basin	Sep-04	Aug-06	Sep-07	MSP	\$2.85	\$0.97	\$0.025	S	S	Low
2052	Land Degradation	AF	Regional (Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A Livelihoods and Ecosystem Approach	Feb-05	Jan-09	Apr-09	MSP	\$2.21	\$0.97	\$0.025	Ms	MS	Medium
2175	Land Degradation	ASIA	Regional (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan,	Support to the Implementation of the Regional Environmental Action Plan in	NA	Dec-08	Dec-08	MSP	\$2.72	\$0.98	\$0.025	S	S	L

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
504	Land Degradation/Biodiversity	AF	Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) Regional (Botswana, Kenya, Mali)	Central Asia Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa	May-03	Jul-06	Sep-07	FP	\$2.54	\$8.72	\$0.00	MS	S	Substantial
2344	Land Degradation/Biodiversity	AF	Regional (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe)	Desert Margins Programme (DMP) Tranche 2	Sep-02	Dec-06	Dec-07	FP	\$33.69	\$5.62	\$0.340	S	S	High
1329	Land Degradation/Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)	May-06	Jan-10	Jan-10	FP	\$16.60	\$7.00	\$0.725	S	S	Medium
464	Multi-focal Areas	LAC	Regional (Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru)	Global Environmental Citizenship (GEC)	Dec-02	Jul-05	Jul-08	FP	\$6.38	\$2.98	\$0.235	MU	MU	Substantial
1769	Multi-focal Areas	GLOBAL	Global (China, Indonesia, Russian Federation)	Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation While Protecting Biodiversity	Jun-03	Apr-06	Jun-07	MSP	\$2.37	\$0.97	\$0.025	S	MU	Medium

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
2043	Multi-focal Areas	GLOBAL	Global	Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) Phase II: Prototype Verification and Expansion at the Country Level - Phase 2	Oct-03	Mar-05	Dec-07	FP	\$3.44	\$2.01	\$0.00	S	S	Medium
1163	Multi-focal Areas	EUROPE	Russian Federation	An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimize Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic (ECORA)	Jun-04	May-09	Jun-10	FP	\$7.76	\$3.00	\$0.375	S	S	Medium
1353	Multi-focal Areas	ASIA	China	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	Nov-05	Oct-09	Oct-09	FP	\$26,942,177	\$3.65	\$0.349	MS	MS	Medium
1022	Multi-focal Areas	AF	Regional (Niger, Nigeria)	Integrated Ecosystem Management of Transboundary Areas between Niger and Nigeria Phase I: Strengthening of Legal and Institutional Frameworks for Collaboration and Pilot Demonstrations of IEM	Jan-06	May-09	Jun-10	FP	\$24.42	\$5.00	\$0.375	MS	MS	Medium
1226	Ozone Depletion	ASIA	Armenia	Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances	Mar-05	Dec-07	Dec-08	FP	\$1.93	\$1.93	\$0.141	S	S	Low
2118	Ozone Depletion	EUROPE	Regional (Bulgaria,	Total Sector Methyl Bromide Phase Out	Mar-05	Dec-07	Jul-08	FP	\$7.42	\$5.00	\$0.175	S	S	Low

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Intended Closing Date	Actual Or Expected Closing Date	Project Size	Total Project Cost (M)	Total GEF Funding (M)	GEF PDF Funding (M)	DO Rating 2007	IP Ratings 2007	Project Risk Rating(2007)
			Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Uzbekistan)	in Countries with Economies in Transition										
2423	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	GLOBAL	Global	Assessment of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyze POPs in Developing Countries	Jan-05	Dec-06	Oct-07	MSP	\$1.32	\$0.40	\$0.00	HS	S	Low

Table 5: Disbursements as of 30 June 2007

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	Type	Focal Area	Actual Start Date	Actual/Expected Date of Closing	GEF Amount (Million)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2007
1344	Regional (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali)	Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	MSP	Biodiversity	Oct-01	Oct-07	\$0.95	\$851,187.00
1372	Namibia	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Biodiversity	Sep-02	Dec-07	\$0.67	\$663,159.00
1707	Lebanon	Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries	MSP	Biodiversity	Jul-04	Sep-07	\$0.53	\$454,646.00
1097	Regional (China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia	FP	Biodiversity	Mar-03	Dec-09	\$10.00	\$6,023,291.00
1024	Global	Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People	MSP	Biodiversity	Aug-03	Dec-07	\$0.98	\$624,533.00
1604	Regional (Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica)	Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource	MSP	Biodiversity	Oct-03	Jul-07	\$0.97	\$841,350.00
1259	Global (Armenia, Bolivia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan)	In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application	FP	Biodiversity	Mar-04	Feb-09	\$5.83	\$3,278,282.00
1216	Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal)	Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity in West African Biosphere Reserves	FP	Biodiversity	Aug-04	Dec-08	\$2.40	\$1,571,471.51
1895	Global (Brazil, Mexico, Cameroon)	Improved Certification Schemes for Sustainable Tropical Forest Management	MSP	Biodiversity	May-05	Jun-09	\$0.96	\$500,988.00
1994	Regional (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland)	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe	MSP	Biodiversity	Apr-05	May-08	\$0.94	\$774,872.00
2396	Regional (Kenya, Burkina Faso)	Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP)	MSP	Biodiversity	Aug-05	Jul-08	\$0.98	\$522,916.29
1776	Regional (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan)	Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach	MSP	Biodiversity	Jul-06	Jun-08	\$0.98	\$684,933.00
2861	Regional (Belize, Ecuador)	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices	MSP	Biodiversity	Dec-05	Mar-08	\$0.97	\$728,289.00
1842	Global	Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change	MSP	Biodiversity	Nov-05	Dec-08	\$0.91	\$420,162.00
2856	Global	Knowledge Base for Lessons Learned and Best Practices in the Management of Coral Reefs	MSP	Biodiversity	Feb-06	Jan-09	\$0.94	\$311,280.00
2092	Global (Cameroon, Tanzania, Fiji, India)	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems	MSP	Biodiversity	Feb-06	Apr-09	\$0.98	\$200,000.00

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	Type	Focal Area	Actual Start Date	Actual/Expected Date of Closing	GEF Amount (Million)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2007
1025	Regional (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	In Situ/On Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia	FP	Biodiversity	Jan-06	Dec-10	\$5.72	\$778,329.00
2140	Regional (Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Ghana)	Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa	FP	Biodiversity	Dec-05	Dec-09	\$5.00	\$1,506,938.00
1918	Regional (Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru)	Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Paramo in the Northern and Central Andes	FP	Biodiversity	Dec-05	Feb-12	\$8.19	\$1,377,664.00
1258	Global (Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Gambia, South Africa, Tanzania, Yemen, Turkey)	Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites of Wetlands Required by Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways.	FP	Biodiversity	Jun-06	Dec-11	\$6.00	\$1,223,367.00
1224	Global (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda)	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranches 1	FP	Biodiversity	Aug-02	Jun-05	\$5.02	\$5,022,646.00
2342	Global (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda)	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranche 2	FP	Biodiversity	Apr-06	Jun-09	\$4.01	\$535,053.00
874	Global	Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)	FP	Climate Change	Jun-01	Mar-08	\$7.50	\$7,393,045.00
1281	Global (China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Ghana, Kenya, Cuba, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Brazil, Guatemala)	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	FP	Climate Change	Jun-01	Dec-07	\$6.51	\$6,438,499.05
1340	Global (China, India, Vietnam, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary)	Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through a Cleaner Production/Environmental Management System Framework	MSP	Climate Change	Aug-02	Oct-07	\$0.95	\$847,000.00
1780	Kenya	Joint Geophysical Imaging (JGI) Methodology for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment	MSP	Climate Change	Jan-03	Jun-08	\$0.98	\$643,356.00
1096	Regional (Czech Republic, Slovak Republic)	Energy Management and Performance Related Energy Savings Scheme (EMPRESS)	FP	Climate Change	Sep-03	Dec-07	\$2.02	\$1,951,289.00
1599	Global (Philippines, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Iran, Swaziland, Morocco, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Peru)	Development of a Strategic Market Intervention Approach for Grid-Connected Solar Energy Technologies (EMPower)	MSP	Climate Change	Sep-04	Mar-10	\$0.98	\$416,950.00
1513	Regional (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea)	Building Sustainable Commercial Dissemination Networks for Household PV Systems in Eastern Africa	MSP	Climate Change	Apr-05	Dec-06	\$0.69	\$685,635.00
1917	Global (Tanzania, Colombia)	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Bus Rapid Transit	MSP	Climate Change	Apr-05	Mar-10	\$0.72	\$642,249.00
1361	Cuba	Generation and Delivery of Renewable Energy Based Modern Energy Services in Cuba; the case of Isla de la Juventud	FP	Climate Change	Sep-05	Apr-11	\$5.34	\$1,400,000.00
1358	Zambia	Renewable Energy-based Electricity Generation for Isolated Mini-grids	FP	Climate Change	May-06	Mar-11	\$2.95	\$500,000.00
2752	Regional (Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania)	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	MSP	Climate Change	Dec-06	Oct-09	\$1.00	\$200,000.00
2178	Regional (Chile, Guatemala, Panama)	Promoting Sustainable Transport in Latin America (NESTLAC)	MSP	Climate Change	May-06	Apr-09	\$0.96	\$180,000.00

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	Type	Focal Area	Actual Start Date	Actual/Expected Date of Closing	GEF Amount (Million)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2007
886	Regional (Argentina, Bolivia)	Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Bi-national Basin(Phase II)	FP	International Waters	May-01	Dec-07	\$11.04	\$8,600,000.00
1164	Russian Federation	Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	FP	International Waters	Jul-05	Dec-08	\$5.89	\$866,207.00
885	Regional (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam)	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	FP	International Waters	Jan-02	Dec-08	\$16.41	\$12,113,000.00
884	Global (Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela)	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	FP	International Waters	Jun-02	Jun-08	\$4.45	\$2,400,000.00
1016	Global (Barbados, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Guinea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Slovenia, Zambia)	Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	FP	International Waters	May-02	Dec-07	\$5.84	\$4,064,650.00
1426	Brazil	Development and Implementation of Mechanisms to disseminate Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management in Latin America and the Caribbean	MSP	International Waters	Mar-03	Dec-07	\$0.97	\$972,000.00
4728	Regional(Mali, Niger and Nigeria)	Managing hydrogeological Risks in the Iullemeden Aquifer System (IAS)	MSP	International Waters	Jan-04	Mar-08	\$0.96	\$414,509.22
1591	Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama)	Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America	FP	International Waters	Aug-03	30-Jun-08	\$7.17	\$5,626,226.00
2474	Global	Promoting Ecosystem-based Approaches to Fisheries Conservation and LMEs	MSP	International Waters	May-04	May-08	\$1.00	\$854,428.00
1247	Regional (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania)	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	FP	International Waters	Jan-05	Dec-08	\$4.19	\$2,495,193.00
1188	Regional (Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo DR, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo, Congo)	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	FP	International Waters	Jan-05	31-Dec-09	\$20.81	\$7,172,916.00
1893	Global	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	FP	International Waters	Nov-04	Oct-09	\$2.50	\$523,225.00

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	Type	Focal Area	Actual Start Date	Actual/Expected Date of Closing	GEF Amount (Million)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2007
1254	Regional(Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago)	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States	FP	International Waters	Jul-05	Dec-10	\$7.67	\$818,326.00
2722	Global	Fostering A Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and On Fresh Water-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages	MSP	International Waters	Sep-05	Apr-08	\$1.00	\$765,278.00
2167	Global	Global Support to Facilitate the Early Development & Implementation of Land Degradation Programs & Project Under the GEF Operational Programme N 15	MSP	Land Degradation	Dec-03	Aug-07	\$0.72	\$596,298.00
1666	Kenya	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for Marsabit Mountain and its associated Watersheds	MSP	Land Degradation	Jun-04	Dec-08	\$0.92	\$525,088.00
2173	Regional (South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe)	Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Lower Limpopo Basin	MSP	Land Degradation	Sep-04	Sep-07	\$0.97	\$883,000.00
2052	Regional (Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A Livelihoods and Ecosystem Approach	MSP	Land Degradation	Feb-05	Apr-09	\$0.97	\$617,197.00
2175	Regional (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	Support to the Implementation of the Regional Environmental Action Plan in Central Asia	MSP	Land Degradation	Dec-05	Dec-08	\$0.98	\$711,638.74
504	Regional (Botswana, Kenya, Mali)	Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa	FP	Land Degradation/Biodiversity	Oct-03	Sep-07	\$8.72	\$1,315,000.00
2344	Regional (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe)	Desert Margins Programme (DMP) Tranche 2	FP	Land Degradation/Biodiversity	Jan-05	Dec-07	\$5.62	\$10,192,457.00
1329	Global	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)	FP	Land Degradation/Biodiversity	May-06	Jan-10	\$7.00	\$1,750,000.00
464	Regional (Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru)	Global Environmental Citizenship (GEC)	FP	Multi-focal Areas	Aug-02	Jul-08	\$2.98	\$2,599,497.00
1769	Global (China, Indonesia, Russian Federation)	Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation While Protecting Biodiversity	MSP	Multi-focal Areas	Jan-03	Jun-07	\$0.97	\$934,044.00
2043	Global	Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) Phase II: Prototype Verification and Expansion at the Country Level -Phase 2	FP	Multi-focal Areas	Oct-03	Dec-07	\$2.01	\$1,638,620.00

GEF ID	Country	Project Name	Type	Focal Area	Actual Start Date	Actual/Expected Date of Closing	GEF Amount (Million)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2007
1163	Russian Federation	An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimize Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic (ECORA)	FP	Multi-focal Areas	Jun-04	Jun-10	\$3.00	\$1,646,410.00
1353	China	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	FP	Multi-focal Areas	Nov-05	Oct-09	\$3.65	\$332,565.00
1022	Regional (Niger, Nigeria)	Integrated Ecosystem Management of Transboundary Areas between Niger and Nigeria Phase I: Strengthening of Legal and Institutional Frameworks for Collaboration and Pilot Demonstrations of IEM	FP	Multi-focal Areas	Jul-06	Jun-10	\$5.00	\$1,288,246.50
1226	Armenia	Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances	FP	Ozone Depletion	Mar-05	Dec-08	\$1.93	\$242,303.00
2118	Regional (Bulgaria, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Uzbekistan)	Total Sector Methyl Bromide Phase Out in Countries with Economies in Transition	FP	Ozone Depletion	Mar-05	Jul-08	\$5.00	\$1,576,674.00
2423	Global	Assessment of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyze POPs in Developing Countries	MSP	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Jan-05	Oct-07	\$0.40	\$375,576.00

Table 6. List of projects under preparation

GEF ID	Project Title	Focal Area	Project Type	Country	Work Program Inclusion	Expected CEO Endorsement Date	Expected Project Start Date	Comment
NA	Development of a National Clearing House Mechanism and Assessment of Capacity Building Needs - Malawi	BD	EA	Malawi		Dec-07	Feb-08	
2123	Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture, through an Ecosystem Approach	BD	FSP	Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Brazil	Jun-07	Nov-07	Jan-08	To be submitted in January 2008
NA	Development and application of decision-support tools to conserve and sustainably use genetic diversity in indigenous livestock and wild relatives	BD	FSP	Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam	Nov-07	Apr-08	May-08	
2939	Global Solar Water Heating Market Transformation Initiative	CC	FSP	Global	Aug-06	Jan-08		UNDP Led
NA	Global Lighting: Phase out inefficient lighting	CC	FSP	Global	Nov-07	Jun-08	Sep-08	PPG approved in December 07
NA	Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin considering climate variability and change	CC/IW	FSP	Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela	Nov-07	Mar-08	May-08	
1420	Reducing Dependence on POPs and other Agro-Chemicals in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through Integrated Production, Pest and Pollution Management	IW/POP	FSP	Benin, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Niger	Jun-05	Mar-07	Apr-08	CEO Endorsement request submitted in Feb 2007, official exchange of letters between UNEP and GEF Sec in May, resubmission expected in Dec 07
1431	Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM)	LD	FSP	Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone	Nov-05	Apr-08	Jun-08	UNEP expects to submit for CEO endorsement in April 2008, pending confirmation of full co-financing

GEF ID	Project Title	Focal Area	Project Type	Country	Work Program Inclusion	Expected CEO Endorsement Date	Expected Project Start Date	Comment
3401	Equatorial Africa Deposition Network (EADN)	LD	FSP	Burundi, DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda	Nov-07	Oct-08	Dec-08	
3403	Kalahari-Namib Project: enhancing decision-making through Interactive Environmental Learning and Action in Molopo-Nossob River Basin in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa	LD	FSP	Botswana, Namibia and South Africa	Nov-07	Apr-08	May-08	
3395	Institutional Support to New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Scale-up in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	LD	FSP	Regional (Africa)	Nov-07	Jun-08	Jul-08	
2139	Transboundary Agro-ecosystem Management Programme for the Kagera River Basin	LD	FSP	Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania	Nov-07	Dec-07	Mar-08	FAO Led
2600	Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem – Regional Component: Implementation of agreed actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas.	MFA	FSP	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Algeria	Jun-07	Dec-07	Jun-08	
2095	Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the la Plata Basin with respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change	MFA	FSP	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	Jun-07	Mar-08	Sep-08	
1331	Demonstrating Cost Effectiveness and Sustainability of Environmentally sound and locally appropriate alternatives to DDT for Malaria Control in Africa (East/Southern Africa)	POPs	FSP	Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar	Jun-05	Dec-07	Jan-08	Submitted for CEO endorsement first week of Dec 07

GEF ID	Project Title	Focal Area	Project Type	Country	Work Program Inclusion	Expected CEO Endorsement Date	Expected Project Start Date	Comment
2546	Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT and Strengthening of National Vector Control Capabilities in Middle East and North Africa	POPs	FSP	Sudan, Morocco, Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iran	Jun-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Submitted for CEO endorsement but no review sheet from GEF Sec yet
NA	Building the capacity of the Russian Federation to implement the Stockholm Convention on POPs and develop a National Implementation Plan	POPs	FSP	Russian Federation	Nov-07	Dec-07	Feb-08	CEO endorsement subject to ratification of Stockholm Convention by Russian Federation

Annex 1: List of Mid-term Reviews and Evaluation Reports

- Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA).
- Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea.
- Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean.
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA).
- Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU).
- Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia.
- Technology Transfer Networks.
- Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management Through Demonstration of a Tested Approach
- Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe
- Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dry-land Biodiversity in West Africa Biosphere Reserves
- Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices

Annex 3: List of projects included in AMR FY07 operationally closed or financially closed as of June 2007

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Start Date	Operationally closed	Financially closed
1344	Biodiversity	AFRICA	Regional (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali)	Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	Oct-01	Yes	No
1372	Biodiversity	AFRICA	Namibia	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	Oct-02	Yes	No
1224	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda)	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranches I	Aug-02	Yes	Yes
874	Climate Change	GLOBAL	Global	Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)	Jul-01	Yes	No
1513	Climate Change	AFRICA	Regional (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea)	Building Sustainable Commercial Dissemination Networks for Household PV Systems in Eastern Africa	Mar-05	Yes	No
2167	Land Degradation	GLOBAL	Global	Global Support to Facilitate the Early Development & Implementation of Land Degradation Programs & Project Under the GEF Operational Programme N 15	Dec-03	Yes	No
504	Land Degradation/Biodiversity	AF	Regional (Botswana, Kenya, Mali)	Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa	May-03	Yes	No
1769	Multi-focal Areas	GLOBAL	Global (China, Indonesia, Russian Federation)	Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation While Protecting Biodiversity	Jun-03	Yes	No