United Nations Environment Programme
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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

UNEP

Annual Monitoring Review

FY 2009

Overview Report

December 2009

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1. General UNEP Portfolio Overview

The UNEP 2009 Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) analysis for FY09 includes a portfolio of 81 projects that started implementation on or before June 30, 2008 and were under implementation for at least part of the fiscal year ending 30 June 2009[1]. In general this report does not include co-implemented projects for which UNEP is not the lead agency and individual country enabling activities[2]. In total there are 40 full-size and 41 medium-sized projects with a total value of US$ 1.04 billion of which US$ 293.25 million is GEF funding. The UNEP portfolio for FY 09 comprises 2 more projects than the portfolio for FY 08.

The portfolio includes projects in all focal areas with a majority of projects (45%) addressing biodiversity (BD) (*see Table 1 and Figure 1 below*[3]), and the distribution pattern is almost the same as that of previous years. The value of the BD portfolio is 34.8 % of the total GEF cost, which is now higher than the International Waters focal area, which comes in second at 31.6 % of the total GEF value, so despite a small drop in the total GEF value of the BD portfolio, compared to FY08, is has preserved its importance for UNEP's portfolio both in relative and absolute terms.

1 In addition to projects falling into this category the UNEP report for FY 09 also includes 16 projects, for which the TE has been finalized in FY09.

2 Despite this a couple of co-implemented projects from the IW portfolio have been included in the UNEP report, even though UNEP is not the lead agency. The reason for this is that either it is only the UNEP component that is still active or because UNEP has felt a need for covering UNEP's perception of project implementation more accurately.

3 UNEP's organization of multi-focal area projects means that multi-focal projects will always have a lead focal area and the multi-focal area projects are reported within the portfolio of the lead focal area.

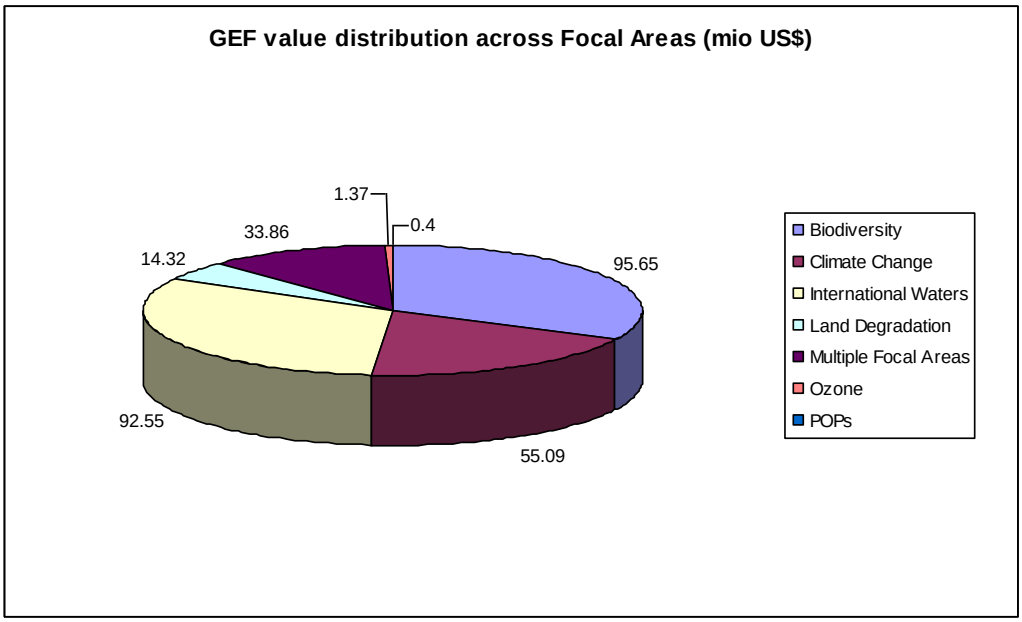


Figure 1: UNEP's distribution of GEF Funding by Focal Area

The UNEP portfolio on Climate Change (CC) for FY09 consists of 15 projects, which is a slight decrease from last year (18 projects in FY08). 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 but the projects have had a slow maturing rate.

As a consequence of the advanced stage of phasing out Ozone Depleting substances the Ozone Depletion portfolio has shrunk and this year only includes 2 projects. UNEP's current portfolio for FY09 reporting has 6 projects addressing land degradation under OP15 (1 less than for FY08).

Medium-sized projects represent about 50% of all projects and their GEF value is 14% of the total portfolio, which is similar to previous years. As has also been the case in previous years, biodiversity has a significant share of the MSP portfolio 23 out of 41 and with about 45% of the BD portfolio's GEF resources allocated to MSPs. Climate Change ranks second in the portfolio regarding the number and value of MSPs.

UNEP's overall portfolio co-financing ratio is about 72 % of the total project cost or 1:2.6, which is a drop compared to that of the portfolio for FY08 (1:3.1), but still higher than that of earlier years. Project disbursements are $187.54 million or 64% of the total committed GEF funding as of 30 June 2009.

Table 1: FY09 portfolio by focal area, project size and GEF value

	No. of Projects			GEF Funding (US$ millions)		
	Total	FP	MSP	Total	FP	MSP
Biodiversity	34	11	23	95.65	76.8	18.85
Climate Change	15	9	6	55.09	40.6	14.49
International Waters	17	11	6	92.55	88.66	3.89
Land Degradation	5	2	3	14.32	11.38	2.94
Multiple Focal Areas	7	7	0	33.86	33.86	0
Ozone	2	0	2	1.37	0	1.37
POPs	1	0	1	0.4	0	0.4
TOTAL	**81**	**40**	**41**	**293.24**	**251.3**	**41.94**

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 72% of all projects, which means that the single country projects has increased its share of the overall UNEP portfolio, so it is now back at approximately the same level as in FY05, at least by number of projects. The trend is especially due to a number of MSPs to support implementation of national biosafety frameworks

Table 2: Project geographical coverage, compared to FP and MSP, and GEF funding

	No. of Projects			GEF Funding (US$ millions)		
	Total	FP	MSP	Total	FP	MSP
Africa	20	10	10	74.93	57.27	17.66
Latin America & the Caribbean	10	7	3	58.21	55.81	2.4
Asia and the Pacific	12	5	7	47.88	43.35	4.53
Europe and the CIS	12	4	8	20.82	15.2	5.62
Global and Multi-regional	27	14	13	91.4	79.66	11.74
TOTAL	81	40	41	293.24	251.29	41.95

Table 2 shows the geographical distribution of the portfolio in numbers of projects and in value. The figures for each region represent the number of regional, sub-regional and single-country projects under implementation. Figure 2 below illustrates the geographical distribution and the value of MSPs and FP in the different regions.

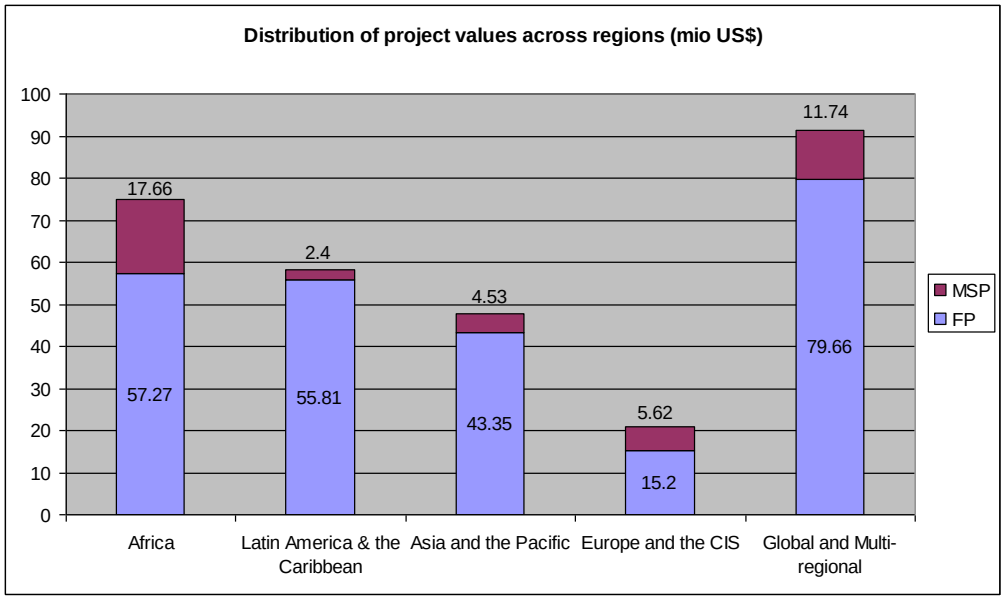


Figure 2: UNEP's Portfolio by Region and break down in MSPs and FPs

Africa has the largest number of projects in the portfolio (approximately 25%) as in previous years and in line with UNEP policy of providing priority support to Africa, SIDS and LDCs. As illustrated in the diagram above Africa is also the region receiving the highest portion of GEF resources (approximately US$75 mio), while Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia receives about US$50 mio each and Europe and the CIS is targeted with about US$20 mio. The distribution between the different regions is similar to that of recent years and UNEP GEF projects are complementary to the agency work program approved by the Governing Council, which is also illustrated in the graph above with the high share of GEF funds assigned to Global and Multi-regional projects.

Portfolio Ratings:

The ratings for UNEP's project portfolio shows that 94 % of the projects have been rated "Marginally Satisfactory" or better for Development Objectives, and 91% of UNEP's project portfolio has a rating of "Marginally Satisfactory" or better for the Implementation Progress. Risk ratings are generally low and 93 % of the projects fall in the categories "Low" or "Medium" risk.

By following the UNEP PIR template and process, it is assured that all ratings are a composite of two persons' (Project Manager and Task Manager) perception of the projects' status. When the TM has provided his/her ratings, the SPO for the focal area or a monitoring consultant (and in most cases both) review the PIRs to ensure consistency in the use of ratings across the focal areas and the whole UNEP portfolio.

Development of sub-optimal ratings from FY08:

The general trend for the projects in the UNEP portfolio, which were rated sup-optimally in FY08 has been a positive one. Most of the projects are still ongoing and because of close attention from the project management teams the projects have developed and

improved their ratings by one or more ratings. The reasons for the improved ratings are diverse, e.g. change of project managers; increased follow-up and dialog between PM and TM; improved stability around the project setting allowing improved implementation etc. Even though the performance from most of these projects have improved, a couple of them still remain in the sub-optimal rating categories, as some of the projects had worked up significant delays, which they are now trying to make up for. The close attention from project management teams to these projects continues in order to keep the momentum of recovery activities and to make sure they get out of the woods.

Some of the projects have closed down during the last year, as per the original plans, and the important lessons learned from the project implementation of these sub-optimally rated projects are being fed back into the project development cycle in order for future projects to avoid similar delays or setbacks if at al possible and to make best possible use of these lessons.

Best Practices:

Whereas many of the lessons learned in the projects are related to various operational conditions, which is inherent and usually unavoidable in project implementation a couple of issues that can be considered Best Practice should be highlighted.

An important aspect of Best Practices and Lessons Learnt, which is cutting across the whole portfolio, is South-South corporations and regional coordination, which is in line with UNEP's comparative advantage. Most environmental issues don't recognize country borders and as such facilitating discourse and joint activities between neighbouring countries to address transboundary matters are of outmost importance. In relation to the different focal areas this approach is inherent in Biodiversity, Climate Change, International Waters and Land Degradation projects, when projects address for instance watersheds and National Parks in transboundary areas or global issues, but also in the POPs and Ozone Depletion portfolio, where illegal trade or production of phased out substances cannot be addressed consistently by single-country projects.

Specific projects that contribute to describe Best Practices are described in the focal area sections of this report and include among others:

The Biodiversity project: "*Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices Project"* has taken the baton from its title and turned itself into a Best Practice project, as has been described in the TE (See further in section 3.1.4.).

The International Waters project: *"Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand"*, which successfully managed to bring together seven South-East Asian countries to jointly address environmental degradation in the South China Sea. The project has already undergone TE and is rated overall as Satisfactory and promoted as a good example, which in particular has managed to engage local stakeholders and managed to produce the outputs in an efficient way. (Please refer to the PIR for this project and the TE report).

2. Portfolio Co-financing and Leverage:

Due to the diversity of the projects and the different stages the projects included in this annual report have, firm figures and realization ratios of co-financing and leverage for UNEP's entire portfolio are difficult to establish.

Not all 81 projects have been able to establish figures for co-financing and leverage, as per 30 June 2009, but the 67 projects that have been able to report on this, show that UNEP projects' co-financing realization rate is 51.1 % at the end of FY09. As this percentage is established from both ongoing projects, projects which are in the start-up phase and projects that have undergone TE already, it is not a firm indication of whether the overall UNEP portfolio will secure the expected co-financing, but it shows a trend of a portfolio on the right track.

As the projects across the entire portfolio are diverse in nature and size a break down of the focal areas' co-financing and leverage status is presented below.

2.1. Biodiversity portfolio Co-financing and leverage

The average BD grant size in FY09 is $2.84 million (down by $0.15 million on last year) and the overall co-financing ratio is about 1 to 1, with single African country Biosafety projects declaring the smallest proportion of co-financing (See Figure 3 below and Appendix 2, which includes status and amounts of co-finance realised). It should be noted that biosafety projects, which account for about 1/3 of all biodiversity projects in this cohort are enabling activities and their costs are considered fully incremental in accordance with the guidance of the CBD. The cost to GEF of the current biosafety portfolio is $7.42 million, and it is anticipated to increase to over $35 million USD during GEF4 as pipeline projects are commissioned.

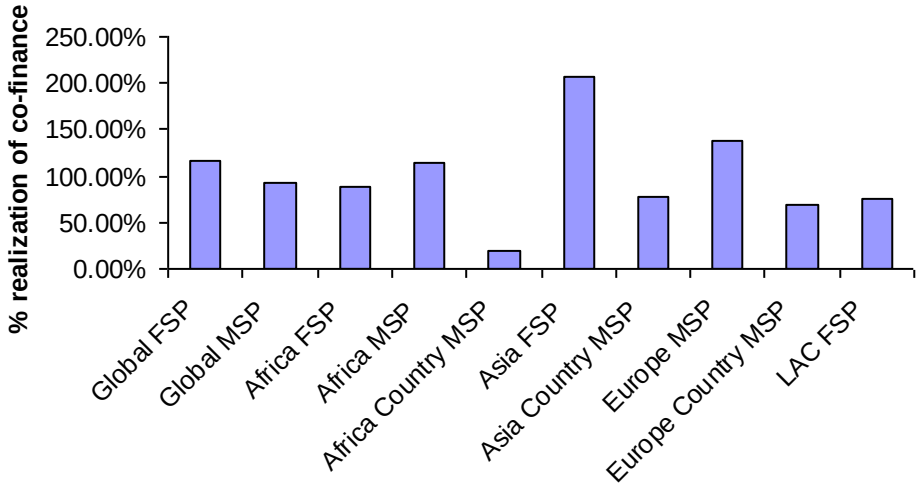


Figure 3: Summary of BD's realization of co-financing by project size and location as of June 2009

2.2. Climate Change portfolio Co-financing and leverage

Between the two reporting periods the amount of planned co-financing has gone from USD 325 million to USD 323 million, while the realisation rate has gone from 29% in the last reporting period to 41% in the current reporting period. The aggregate is not a good indication of whether the portfolio will realise all co-financing before project closure, but the portfolio has nearly doubled the amount of co-financing this year compared to last year.

Table 3 below provides a project breakdown of planned and actual co-financing levels against an expected date of project closure. Neither the *TTN* project nor the *Assessment of Financial Risk Management* project will reach their co-financing targets, since all activity has ceased and these projects are now being closed down. However both were within 30% of reaching their target. Other on-going projects that could be at risk of not reaching their target include *Greening the Tea*, and *Bus Rapid Transit in Jakarta*. The first project has a 1% realisation rate and plans to close in July 2011. However the small hydropower feasibilities studies planned under this project are in completion, and the project will soon approach investors. If investors accept the studies the project can meet its co-financing target before closure. *Bus Rapid Transit in Jakarta* has completed 5 of the 14 corridors planned, two more have been delayed because of contracting delays, and 5 more will be delayed two to three years until quality issues have been sorted out in the other corridors. This will delay the remaining co-financing, beyond the current life of the project. As a result the project will now be independently assessed and recommendations on the future direction of the project will be made.

By contrast a number of projects have exceeded their co-financing targets considerably. The *EMPRESS* project has exceeded its target by 3 times, *Empower* nearly two times and two other projects are over 100% in realisation rates. At an aggregate level therefore the portfolio is performing very well.

Table 3: Climate Change Co-financing Realisation Rate

GEF ID	Project Title	Expected closing date	Proposed Co-financing (US$)	Actual Co-financing as of 30 June 2009 (US$)	Realisation rate, as of 30 June 2009 (%)
1096	Energy Management and Performance Related Energy Savings Scheme (EMPRESS)	Oct-03	$7,160,000	$22,445,718	313
1281	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	Jun-01	$2,443,000	$4,114,000	168
1358	Renewable Energy-based Electricity Generation for Isolated Mini-grids	May-06	$4,556,000	$3,500,000	77
1361	Generation and Delivery of Renewable Energy Based Modern Energy Services in Cuba; the case of Isla de la Juventud	Sep-05	$10,704,000	$13,900,000	130
1917	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Bus Rapid Transit	Apr-05	$2,999,864	$2,892,993	96
2178	Promoting Sustainable Transport in Latin America (NESTLAC)	May-06	$1,421,060	$531,000	37

2597	Cogen for Africa	Jul-07	$61,590,000	$68,190	0*
2619	Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation	Sep-07	$9,060,000	$1,700,125	19
2683	Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa	Sept- 07	$25,878,766	$312,261	1*
2752	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	Dec-06	$1,173,163	$1,104,704	94
2954	Bus Rapid Transit and Pedestrian Improvements in Jakarta	Dec-06	$187,975,000	$80,530,000	43
1609	Renewable Energy Enterprise Development - Seed Capital Access Facility	Jul-08	$5,447,000	0	0*
2043	Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) Phase II: Prototype Verification and Expansion at the Country Level -Phase 2	Oct-03	$1,428,050	$1,147,000.00	80
2538	Assessment of financial risk management instruments for renewable energy projects	Apr-05	$165,000	$120,000	73
1599	Development of a Strategic Market Intervention Approach for Grid-Connected Solar Energy Technologies (EMPower)	Sep-04	$1,453,000	$2,877,697	198

* These projects are all focusing on pre-investment activities and the expected co-financing figures include estimated investments after this phase of the project and as it is only in the next phase that it will possible to determine if the co-financing expectations will be fulfilled (See further clarification of the project background and status in section 3.2)

2.3. International Waters portfolio Co-financing and leverage

12 projects (out of 17[4]) of the IW portfolio have been able to report on the co-financing as per 30 June 2009 and these 12 projects show an average realization rate for co-financing of 101 % for the International Waters portfolio, as illustrated in Table 4 below. Whereas the percentage in itself is impressive it cannot be extrapolated to cover the whole IW portfolio's co-financing realization rate, as the IW portfolio includes projects in various stages of implementation, but it indicates a portfolio on the right co-financing track.

[4] The total number of projects includes 5 Terminal Evaluated projects, and these IW projects are only included in the rest of the IW portfolio analysis and PIR reporting, if the projects have been under implementation in FY09.

Table 4: International Water Co-financing Realisation Rate[5]

GEF ID	Project Title	Expected Closing Date	Proposed Co-financing (US$ m)	Realised Co-financing as of 30 June 2009 (US$ m)	Realisation rate, as of 30 June 2009 (%)
514	**The Role of the Coastal Ocean in the Disturbed and Undisturbed Nutrient and Carbon Cycles**	**-**	**$0,19**	**0,20**	**102**
614	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	sep-09	$0,00	$0,00	N/A
858	Combating living resource depletion and coastal area degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	dec-10	$20,66	$12,00	58
884	**Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management**	**sep-08**	**$4,37**	**$7,53**	**172**
885	**Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**	**dec-08**	**$17,19**	**$20,21**	**118**
886	Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Bi-national Basin(Phase II)	sep-09	$8,73	Not available*	N/A
1111	Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area	mar-12	$11,02	Not available**	N/A
1164	Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	okt-09	$6,27	$6,21	99
1247	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	dec-09	$6,90	$5,85	85
1254	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWCAM)	jul-11	$98,27	$8,31	8
1591	Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America	dec-09	$6,41	$10,31	161
1893	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	okt-09	$1,21	$1,00	83
2041	**Managing hydrogeological Risks in the Iullemeden Aquifer System (IAS)**	**jun-08**	**$0,78**	**$1.16**	**149**
2129	Demonstrating and Capturing Best Practices and Technologies for the Reduction of Land-sourced Impacts Resulting from Coastal Tourism (COAST)	nov-13	$23,46	Not available**	N/A

[5] Bolded projects have undergone Terminal Evaluation

2722	**Fostering A Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and On Fresh Water-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages**	**jun-08**	**$1,12**	**$1.06**	**95**
3188	Demonstration of Community-based Management of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach, East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia	okt-10	$0,39	Not available ***	N/A
3309	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	nov-10	$0,52	$0,40	78
Average realisation rate for 12 projects, as of 30 June 2009					**101**

* The project is in it final stages and the total realized co-financing will be provided in the TE of the project, which is planned to take place within the next year.
** The two projects are both in their start-up phase and the expected co-financing includes a big ratio of in-kind co-financing. Project partners have been introduced to the required tracking tools for co-financing, but as of yet results are not in.
*** The expected co-financing for this project has a big ratio of in-kind co-financing and the cash co-financing has been contributed directly to the participating agencies, which has made it difficult to establish the level of co-financing at the end of FY09. The Mid-term review, which is planned for Jan '10, will provide the realised co-financing figures at this phase of the project.

Figure 4 illustrates the geographic distribution of GEF grants and co-financing. The majority of the GEF funding was granted to Africa (US$ 24.0 million) and to the LAC region (US$ 29.5 million). The biggest amount of predicted co-financing is in the LAC region.

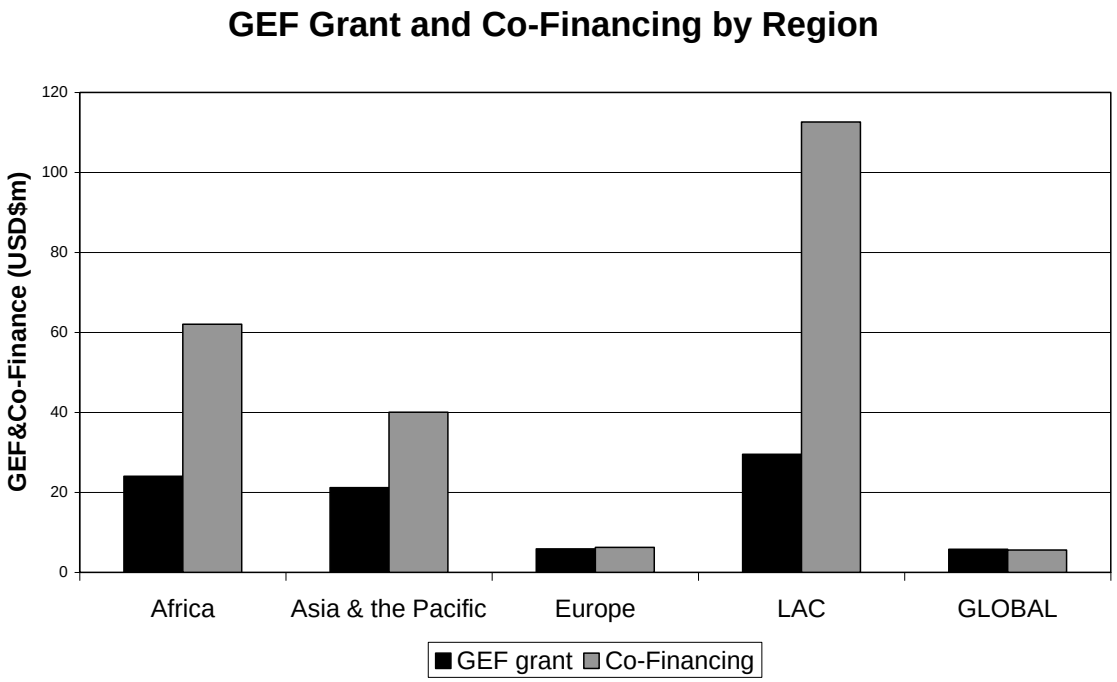


Figure 4: GEF Grant and Co-Financing by Region for IW projects

2.4. Land Degradation portfolio Co-financing and leverage

Overall there is a 48% realization rate of the co-financing pledged for the six LD projects as per 30 June 2009. Table 5 below gives a breakdown of planned and actual co-financing levels against the expected date of project closure. It is apparent that two of the projects *LADA* and especially the *Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands* projects may not achieve their co-financing targets. Two projects, *Marsabit* MSP and *REAP* have significantly exceeded their co-financing targets. The remaining projects (*IEM Nigeria-Niger* and *PALM*) will meet their co-finance targets given that the project have four and three more years to go before closure. In their case more effort needs to be put into mobilizing the co-finance that was pledged.

Table 5: Land Degradation Co-financing Realisation Rate

GEF ID	Project Title	Expected closing date	Proposed Co-financing (US$)	Actual Co-financing as of 30 June 2009 (US$)	Realisation rate, as of 30 June 2009 (%)
1329	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)	Dec 2010	8,000,000	4,759,117	59
1666	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for the Marsabit Mountain and its associated Watersheds (Marsabit MSP)	October 2009	1,500,000	2,260,391	150
2052	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A livelihoods and Ecosystems Approach	Dec 2010	1,210,716	126,404	10
2175	Support to implementation of Regional Environmental Action Plan in Central Asia (REAP)	Dec 2010	1,715,000	1,866,500	108
2377	Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains – An integrated and Transboundary Initiative in Central Asia (PALM)	Aug 2012	7,170,000	827,000	12
4889	Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary area between Nigeria and Niger	Nov 2013	18,245,000	8,650,000	47
Totals		-	37,840,716	18,498,412	48

2.5. Ozone Depletion portfolio Co-financing and leverage

The projects of the Ozone Depletion portfolio require indicative in-kind co-finance at project start, but the actual co-financing achieved is only reported at project closure. Therefore the portfolio is not able to provide the co-financing realization rate for the projects included in the PIR reports for FY09.

2.6. POPs portfolio Co-financing and leverage

Table 6: POPs Co-financing Realisation Rate

GEF ID	Project Title	Expected closing date	Proposed Co-financing (US$)	Actual Co-financing as of 30 June 2009 (US$)	Realisation rate, as of 30 June 2009 (%)
1016	Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Dec 09	682,000	Co-financing in this project is mostly in-kind and will be reported at TE phase	N/A
1248	Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea	Dec 10	5,625,000	As a high proportion of in-kind co-financing is included in this project the realization rate will be included in the MTR.	N/A
1591	Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America	Dec 09	6,410,000	10,309,200	161

Only one of the projects included in the POPs portfolio for FY09 PIR reporting has been able to report on the co-financing as of 30 June 2009, but at a very satisfying level. The other two projects include a high ration of in-kind co-financing from national administration entities, which is normally only reported at the Terminal Evaluation stages. As such it has not been possible to calculate an overall POPs portfolio co-financing realization rate as of 30 June 2009.

3. Portfolio Performance by Focal Area

3.1. Biodiversity - Project Implementation Review

The UNEP biodiversity project portfolio in FY09 comprises 36 projects (including 2 Multi focal area projects) (see Appendix 1 for a detailed list with ratings, risk assessments), representing about 45% of the entire UNEP project portfolio. The total value of this cluster of projects is $202.7 million of which $102.2 million is GEF funds (including project preparation funds). In FY08 the BD portfolio also had 36 projects (which was also about 45% of that year's portfolio) with $107 million of GEF funding, which means that the importance of the BD portfolio has been maintained both in relative and absolute terms. The drop in value is due to some projects closing and due to the fact that one global project is now being reported under the Land Degradation Focal area in FY09.

There are 13 full size projects (FSP) with a value of $83.38 million of GEF funds and 23 medium sized projects (MSP) worth $18.85 million of GEF funds. The number and ratio of FSPs to MSPs have remained the same when compared with the previous reporting period.

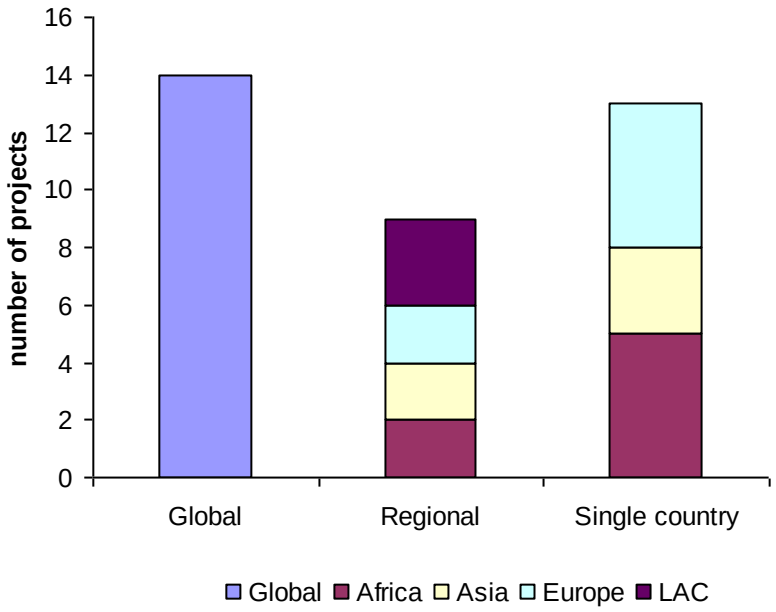


Figure 5: Breakdown of the Biodiversity Project Portfolio by Global, Regional and Single country projects

In line with UNEP's role and comparative advantage the biodiversity portfolio includes 24 projects of a global or regional nature (over 66% of the total BD portfolio). The other 12 projects comprise 11 single country biosafety projects and a single country Biodiversity project *'Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries'*. The geographic distribution of this cohort of projects is summarized in Figure 5 above: 7 projects in Africa; 5 in Asia; 7 in Europe and the CIS; 3 in LAC; and 14 are global or multi-regional in nature. This geographical spread does not present major deviations from previous PIR cohorts although the share of LAC projects is smaller than in the past.

Figure 6 summarizes the overall satisfactory performance of the biodiversity portfolio by geographic scope. The development of the five projects that received sub-optimal ratings in the AMR for FY08 is included in section 3.1.4.).

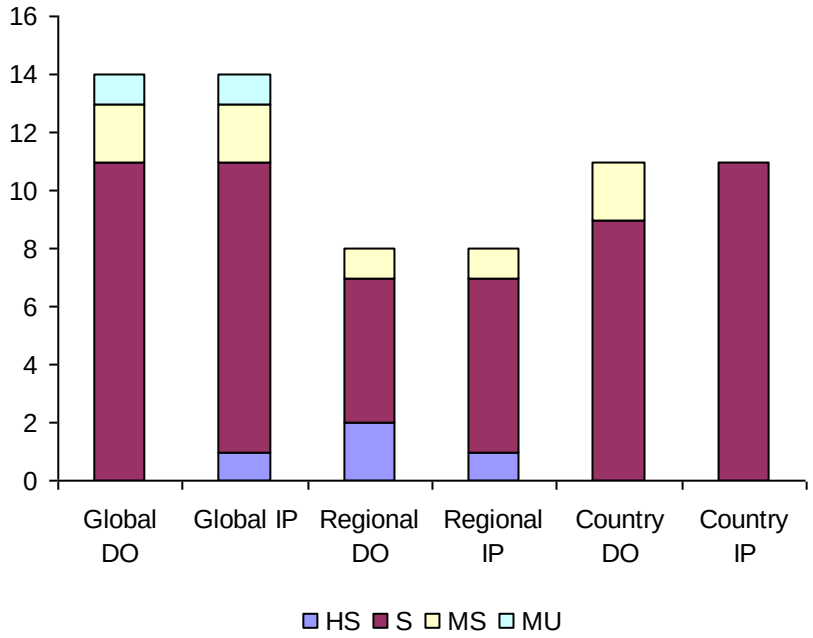


Figure 6: Progress of the Biodiversity Portfolio Projects for the FY 08-09 based on the Global, Regional and Single Country focus

For this reporting period, eight projects were operationally completed and two projects commenced their terminal evaluation. Also five projects had a mid-term review and the relevant GEF BD tracking tools were prepared and verified by the evaluators. Overall, there is no disconnect between the projects' PIR ratings from UNEP BD Task Managers and the ratings provided by the independent evaluations in this reporting period. This is a major improvement with respect to previous periods were it was found that candor and realism in ratings from Task Managers needed improvement. One new project within the GEF 4 funding cycle opened and is reported upon. For the 09-10 reporting cycle it is anticipated that six projects will be brought to completion and undergo terminal evaluations. At the same time the first cohort of GEF 4 projects will become eligible for the PIR process. These are:

1. *"Building a Sustainable National Marine Protected Area Network – The Bahamas"*
2. *"Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco Americano Ecosystem"*
3. *"Communities of Conservation: Safeguarding the World's Most Threatened Species (Andes Region)"*
4. *"Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM)"*
5. *"Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture, through an Ecosystem Approach"*
6. *"Conservation and Sustainable Use of Cultivated and Wild Tropical Fruit Diversity; Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods, Food Security and Ecosystem Services"*
7. *"Development and application of decision-support tools to conserve and sustainably use genetic diversity in indigenous livestock and wild relatives"*

8. *"Facilitation of financing for Biodiversity based businesses and support of Market Development Activities in the Andean Region"*
9. *"Ecosystem Services in the Danube Delta"*
10. *"Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Species in the Insular Caribbean" with CABI."*

3.1.1. UNEP contribution to Biodiversity Strategic Priorities and Programmes.

The majority of projects in this cohort was developed under GEF-3 and therefore follows that framework. Appendix 1 summarizes the UNEP BD portfolio relevant to the OP and GEF-3 strategic priority to facilitate the analysis. The following sections summarize the outputs from the various projects that contribute to each strategic priority area and provide a snapshot of achievements/lessons from specific projects.

I. **Strategic Priority 1:** ***Catalyzing sustainability of protected area systems at National levels***

There are 6 projects with relevance to SP1 of which two are target flyways and/or important bird areas, three target scientific and technical capacity for protected area networks and sites management, and one which addresses conservation in 9 critical sites around protected areas in the Paramo ecosystem in the Andes. UNEP is working on a number of new initiatives under GEF 4 that will reported in FY09/10 which include:

1. *"Building a Sustainable National Marine Protected Area Network – The Bahamas"*
2. *"Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco Americano Ecosystem"*
3. *"Communities of Conservation: Safeguarding the World's Most Threatened Species (Andes Region)"*
4. *"Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM)"*

Specific project achievements in FY08/09 are:

Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People:
This completed project as achieved the following impacts that continue to influence and provide future lessons on the management of protected areas:
- A network of field learning sites were established that provided opportunities for trying out new ideas and how protected area management needs to adapt in response to the global change factors. However, with the end of the project there are serious concerns over the longer term financial support to maintain the network and continue to harvest valuable lessons.
- An interactive web site was established to promote and facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned among five primary stakeholder groups6:

Group 1: Global Change
Group 2: Building the Global System of PAs
Group 3: Management Effectiveness
Group 4: Equity and Local Communities
Group 5: Capacity to Manage.

6 The web site is hosted by IUCN and is ongoing – PALNet.

"Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity in West African Biosphere Reserves"
The data, research and information provided by the project is being used by the managers of the sites and has been used to redesign management plans in four countries (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Sénégal). Countries have made substantive progress in the management of the site through increased communication and participation with local communities. The community radios and the demonstration sites in five countries have produced very positive results, shared at the regional and international levels. The activities funded by the project have created sustainable changes in the management of the sites and at the national level, spreading of the methodology tested and good practices, change of governance approaches for managing the sites and changes in policies for conservation and use of biodiversity. The project is a source of inspiration for other sites of the World Network, their methodology and expertise applied elsewhere and has created changes at institutional and policy levels for conservation and management of biodiversity.

"Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach."
This project was completed in 2008 and underwent its terminal evaluation in 2009, which is being finalised. The project was focused on almost 200 federal zapovedniks and national parks of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan and trained more than 2500 PA staff and managers over the three year period. This training was supported by the establishment of 4 training centers, one in each participating country. Even though ex-post surveys of the trainees, 1 year after the training, suggests a significant change in 90% of participants skills and knowledge, the numbers trained still do not meet demand or expectations. Despite this considerable progress was made on PA legislation and the involvement of private sector and civil society in the longer-term management of the PA's. By the end of the project the following hade been approved by Governments:
- Program of development of PA system in Kazakhstan for 2007 – 2009;
- Amendments to Kazakhstan National Law "On Protected Areas" – obligatory management planning for PA;
- 11 policy regulations in Kazakhstan adopted with a help of TC experts;
- National Program of PA system development in Belarus for 2008-2014;
- Belarus government provided funding for development of management plans in zapovednik, 4 national parks and 5 zakazniks;
- Creation of GIS for PA included into National Program of PA system development in Belarus and funding provided;
- Network of Information and Environmental Education Centers at PA in Belarus is being created by Presidential Administration;
- Control on devaluation of local PA status strengthened in Ukraine

"Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia"
The project finished officially on 31 March 2009, with an extension approved to 31 December 2009 for all project countries except Russia (due to ongoing administrative problems). China and Kazakhstan continued to perform well, bringing the majority of planned outputs to completion. China is in the process of translating and publishing the results of a number of studies conducted over the past 6 years, while Kazakhstan has shared information promptly and abundantly. Iran made good progress on community participation and CSO involvement. The project terminated in Russia with some positive outcomes despite the protracted central management difficulties. Site management plans and GIS were

completed, and some strong education & awareness results were achieved and have been shared through various means. Two serious problems prevailed throughout – the lack of MinNR support for the project and the administrative and management vacuum concerning Federal Zakazniks in the project pilot regions due the lack of clarity and policy at central government level. The project, with the aid of various project partners and UNEP as IA worked around these problems as far as possible, with good support from the regional governments, but did not justify adequate ground to extend the project in the RF, even with a couple of months. As of June 30 2009 of the 4.3 Million ha of protected areas targeted by the project, some 4 million ha have been impacted upon. This will be confirmed during the terminal evaluation planned for 2010.

"Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites of Wetlands Required by Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways".
Commonly called "Wings over Wetlands Wings over Wetlands (WOW) project is a pioneering initiative that has the potential to influence wetland and water-bird conservation practices on a regional (and possibly wider) scale, with over 100 staff and hundreds of volunteers working in more than 23 countries, with most activities ahead of schedule. For example, the "Critical Sites Network"(CSN) will be launched ahead of schedule, in 2010. A prototype is available at: http://development-maps.unep-wcmc.org/wow/default.aspx. All 11 Demonstration projects and 4 Regional Centres are largely on track (for further information refer to project website: http://wow.wetlands.org/) Two demo-projects have successfully delivered all outputs and are now closed. Work at one site was terminated due to combination of sub-optimal performance of the sub-contractor and local government decisions.

The Flyway Training Kit & Training Programme is close to completion and to ensure greater impacts the project organised a Training of Trainer sessions in two out of the four sub-regions for 2009. The project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org received significant attention from over 156 countries. The project continues to gain visibility at the international level, being presented at various venues through the combined efforts of all project partners.

"Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Paramo in the Northern and Central Andes"
This project continues to make significant progress and has contributed to the creation of Protected Areas (Yacuri National Park in Ecuador, but mainly regional and local Protected Areas, in partnership with local governments, or simply as a community voluntary agreement). Concerned parties are now discussing how to regulate mining activities within the Paramo. The project is also identifying sustainable production practices for the Paramo buffer zones, which includes the conservation of native potato varieties and "*achira*" varieties, and alternative income sources such as medicinal plants. Finally, given the importance of Paramos' global contribution as a carbon sink, the project is also positioning itself to foster the potential for carbon credits. A mid term review is being finalised.

II. Strategic Priority 2 "Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into production landscapes and sectors"

There are 12 projects relevant to SP2. Of these, six are agro-biodiversity projects developed within the framework of former OP 13, which address mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within productive landscapes, assessment of status and trends of agro-biodiversity, adaptive management, food security, and capacity building.

Most of the OP13 projects under implementation are component specific i.e. they focus specifically on crops, animals (domestic and wildlife), pests and pathogens of individual species, pollinators or soil biota, etc. However, GEF-4 projects focus on interactions and linkages between different components of agro-biodiversity through fully recognizing the role of diversity to provision of ecosystem services, mainstreaming of agro-biodiversity into health and nutrition sectors, and strengthening the policy and regulatory frameworks for mainstreaming of agro-biodiversity. In addition the projects are looking on possible management actions in response to the greatest challenge of how to deal with *in-situ* conservation in a context of growing threats posed by climate change. The emerging GEF 4 portfolio that will be reported upon in FY 09/10 comprises of:

1. *"Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture, through an Ecosystem Approach"*
2. *"Conservation and Sustainable Use of Cultivated and Wild Tropical Fruit Diversity; Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods, Food Security and Ecosystem Services"*
3. *"Development and application of decision-support tools to conserve and sustainably use genetic diversity in indigenous livestock and wild relatives"*
4. *"Facilitation of financing for Biodiversity based businesses and support of Market Development Activities in the Andean Region"*
5. *"Ecosystem Services in the Danube Delta"*
6. *"Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Species in the Insular Caribbean" with CABI."*

The remaining 6 projects cover other aspects of SP2, including, among others, addressing the problem of alien invasive species (1 project), and mainstreaming biodiversity in the tourism sector (2 projects).

Agro-biodiversity

A common theme from these six projects is the importance of working at different scales on different elements of diversity, on different farming systems and on the different components (crops, livestock, wildlife, soil, pests and pathogens, pollinators etc). The lessons learned from this work have helped UNEP, in consultation with its national and international project execution partners, to identify major priority issues which become a focus of the new GEF-4 supported projects detailed above.

The 6 UNEP GEF projects and their achievements in FY08-09 directly relevant to agro-biodiversity are:

Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranche 2

This project, though being a biological project, is breaking new ground by conducting in-depth studies on how soil biota modifies the ecosystems, promotes crop and plant growth, tackles pests and diseases and how they can improve the soil environment to be more resilient and become more sustainable in its productivity. If the science produced in the project is taken up and multiplies among the targeted groups, there will certainly be savings in costs especially those associated with expensive soil conditioners and fertilizers. The first strong contribution of the project is the crafting of the standard methods and standard approaches for demonstrating sustainable management options across seven countries that guarantee the replicability of the approach. Economic and social impact pathways and studies will be another break-through for the project when the technologies produced by the project start being used by different stakeholders. The introduction of bio-fertilizers, bio-disease controls agents, bio-insecticides, soil health conditioners into farming systems as a

result of the project effort will greatly enhance the sustainability of our ecosystems and agricultural production systems. The project team believe that the science in this project including DNA sequencing to identify specific microbes is long overdue and has come at the right time.

A global workshop was held in Nakuru, Kenya, where all the country project coordinators (CPCs) attended, to further the synthesis reporting on indicator species of soil quality and agree on the outline of a book that will be published in 2010. Over the reporting period the project team have been extremely active, as is highlighted by the growing number of journal articles published and in review. It is noteworthy to mention that many institutions including ICIPE, FIBLE, WOTRO, Wageningen University, Swedish Agricultural University are now jointly working with project partners in Kenya to implement some aspects of the project and contribute to some of the expected project outcomes.

Further to this all the project websites including those of the seven countries and the global one are completed, updated and hosted through the implementing institutions for future access and for supporting sustainability. Please see the following URLs:

- http://www.bgbd.net
- http://www.biosbrasil.ufla.br / http://lemlit.unila.ac.id/bgbd
- http://www.tsbfsarnet.org
- http://www.inecol.edu.mx/bgbd
- http://www.uonbi.ac.ke/research_projects/BGBD/
- http://www.bgbd.or.ug
- http://www.bgbdci.org/
- http://lemlit.unila.ac.id/bgbd/

Conservation and use of crop genetic diversity to control pest and diseases in support of sustainable agriculture

Diagnostic Protocols to assess when and where local crop genetic diversity is effective in reducing the incidence of pests and diseases, were published, and translated into 4 languages. In order to assess the value of crop genetic diversity in reducing yield loss, an economic survey was conducted in Uganda and Ecuador following the damage abatement framework developed the previous year and a new choice experiment approach is also being tested in China. On farm experiments started in all 4 countries using the seeds of the varieties identified through the FGDs. In order to have more accurate information on variety performance in different environments same varieties were planted in different sites with a minimum of 3 replicates in each site. In order to test resistance of varieties on-farm trials are ongoing including locally susceptible and locally resistant varieties as checks.

In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application

The CWR portal is now available online at www.cropwildrelatives.org, but will be transferred to Bioversity's new Content Management System (CMS) and introduced at the at the FAO Commission meeting in October 2009 and the TDWG meeting in November 2009. Currently the project is reviewing and revising the original time-bound Data Sharing Agreements (DSA) so that it can be extended beyond the scope of the project. A revised, open-ended DSA agreement has been drafted with the assistance of the Bioversity legal adviser and this will be shared with partner countries in due course. The project is also

exploring the option of a Creative Commons approach as a long-term tool for handling information exchange.

Work is progressing on the development and refinement of national information systems in all partner countries. In Bolivia, the national information system is now online, with a link to the Global Portal. The national information system web portal for Madagascar was developed in 2008 (http://mg.chm-cbd.net/cwr_mada) and despite heavy political unrest at the beginning of 2009, considerable progress was made in developing, testing and customizing the beta version of the CWR national database. In Sri Lanka, most of the work carried out during the current reporting period has revolved around the development of customized applications for the CWR database. The work has been completed, the database is being populated and a user guide for the database is being prepared. In Armenia, the national information system is currently online. In Uzbekistan, it is planned that the national information system will be available online early in the 2nd half of 2009. In the meantime, all countries have continued to update their information systems with significant information from ecogeographical surveys and other sources.

National partners continued to produce and develop a wide range of public-awareness and educational materials during the current PIR reporting period. More than 50 public awareness, education and other materials were produced targeting communities, students, the general public and policy makers. Awareness-raising has been on-going, e.g. workshops for policy makers, face-to-face consultations with communities, media tours (Uzbekistan), development and endorsement of three certificate-level courses on CWR (Sri Lanka), publishing of the Bolivian Red Book in July 2009 (Bolivia), etc.

In Situ/On Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia

The project has contributed to the growing recognition of the importance and richness of local fruit diversity of Central Asia to the region and world, increased awareness of the special value of wild relatives to agriculture and livelihoods and the urgent need to conserve them, by contributing to a wide range of activities. Just to mention a few, they include: Development of recommendations for improvement of existing national legislations with focus on in situ conservation of wild fruit species, farm development, farmers' rights are initiated by national teams. Capacity of farmers is enhanced to multiply and disseminate local varieties of target fruit crops through empowering of key nursery holders and establishment of demonstration plots/matrix orchards facilitating flow of knowledge and experience from knowledgeable farmers to other farmers. Establishment of Regional and National Training Centers at the basis of existing national institutions promotes cooperation and collaboration among countries in the region and various institutions. These Centres of Excellence empower farmers to apply for the needed trainings to improve their skills as well as to cover greater number of students, including instructors, scientists and farmers. Moreover, established training centres facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience and promotion of new technologies in fruit crops management. Through survey mission to the project sites knowledge about target fruit species diversity and status of their conservation is improved and broadened with associated traditional knowledge, which allows to strengthen management of fruit crops and increase income for farmers. 46 scientists and 188 farmers have received training to support project implementation. Establishment of associations of farmers dealing with fruit crops has been started and farmers are involved in the decision making process through Multifunctional Site Committees and Site Coordination Committees. All these (and more) contribute to establishment of participatory management

of local diversity of fruit crops and wild fruit species and sustainability of the project activities beyond the project life.

Improved Certification Schemes for Sustainable Tropical Forest Management
The experiences of working with communities show that while the FSC system provides a media for spreading existing and improved scientific and technological developments on biodiversity conservation and the trade of forest products, it has become evident that such developments need to be presented in simplified way tailored to the level that the communities can understand and apply in their own contexts. Excellent progress made over the last 12 months with the project achieving many of its planned outcomes. These include:

- The FSC step-by-step guide - Good practice guide to meeting FSC certification requirements for biodiversity and High Conservation Value Forests in Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests
- Final standards (indicators and verifiers) for biodiversity and HCV aspects of forest management standards developed and field-tested in Brazil, Cameroon and Mexico. Preparations are under way to submit these standards to FSC IC for evaluation and endorsement
- The guidance document on the interpretation of FSC Principles and Criteria to take account of scale and intensity has been approved and published. This document will be used by other countries to develop the SLIMFs standards
- Reports on innovative market and incentives for biodiversity conservation in small operations have been completed for Cameroon and Mexico and is being finalised for Brazil. A similar report for Central and Latin America has also been produced. These reports will serve as source of information for existing and potential sources of funds, market information for non-timber forest products NTFPs
- A client friendly SLIMFs booklet that presents among others information on costs and benefits of FSC certification of small forest operations.

Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa
Three countries have now completed their National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans (NISSAPs) and Ethiopia has completed a draft. Two countries have also agreed on the APEX body (coordination unit for IAS at national level) and are working with relevant government agencies to put necessary institutional arrangements in place. Ghana and Ethiopia have identified possible bodies and negotiations are on-going. Following the recommendations of the MTR, each country has made a proposed workplan and budget for a no-cost extension period and this has been submitted to UNEP for consideration.

Biodiversity
"Knowledge base for Lessons Learned and Best Practices in the Management of Coral Reefs".
The final phase of the project focused on dissemination, networking and replication. In FY09, regional workshops were held in Central America and the Caribbean and in Southeast Asia and Micronesia. Trial implementation (replication) of this project's recommendations and good practices was conducted at selected ICRAN sites and in selected GEF and non-GEF projects. The GEF Lessons Learned and Best Practices Toolkit (GEF LL Toolkit) is now available on-line at http://gefll.reefbase.org, and is the place to find information about how to design and implement coral reef management strategies.

Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems
GIS evaluations of mangrove spatial change for Fiji, mangrove species zone maps for Tanzania and Fiji, and stratigraphic fieldwork in Fiji with initial reconnaissance in Cameroon and Tanzania. Fiji and Cameroon continued with mangrove phenology and productivity monitoring, while Tanzania investigated remote sensing options for a mangrove elevational survey. Adaptation trials progressed in terms of reducing human pressures on mangrove ecosystems through community involvement in management; and the rehabilitation of degraded areas. A process for synthesizing project findings, creating a generalizable methodology, and developing several related outputs was discussed and agreed by participants at a Project Team/GAG meeting. This generalizable methodology will be the first of its kind for mangrove ecosystems. Discussions progressed with other WWF offices and partners in terms of testing this approach and sharing lessons learned at other sites, in Belize, India, Madagascar, Vietnam.

Biodiversity in Tourism
UNEP's portfolio featured two projects, which aimed to mainstream biodiversity into the tourism sector.

"Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices"
"Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves (BRs) in Central and Eastern Europe"

The outputs of both tourism projects are being actively promoted at various tourism fairs, trade shows, the World Congress of Biosphere Reserves and CBD COP meetings. The tools and best practices developed under these projects lend themselves well to uptake in future GEF supported, tourism related efforts and need to be integrated into the re-formulation of GEF-5 strategic priority choices in this sector. The key lessons from these two projects are summarized in section 3.1.4 on best practices.

III. Strategic Priority 3 (Biosafety)

The UNEP biosafety portfolio is the only one contributing to SP3 among the cohort of FY09 projects. Existing projects under implementation are all from the end of GEF-3 and there has been a significant delay in further developing the regional focus of this portfolio due to the introduction of the RAF and many project cycle changes, including the requirement for a joint programmatic approach. Although only one UNEP-GEF biosafety project has been approved between mid-2006 and the end of 2009, 8 full project proposals have been submitted for CEO approval, with a further 10 project documents undergoing final reviews prior to submission, and 18 PIFs were under review or approved towards the end of 2009.

This hiatus has resulted in many countries losing capacity that was built during the earlier Development of National Biosafety Frameworks project. Since the BCH I project finished, the BCH facility has changed substantially. A terminal evaluation of Phase I of the BCH project was carried out in 2009 and provided key lessons that led to substantial revisions in the future training of Regional Advisers by the CBDs BCH Advisory Committee (See Box 1 for a summary of the training activities organized under BCH1).

Box 1 Training activities organized and assisted by the BCH Project (www.unep.org/biosafety):

More than 400 national workshops, most of them assisted by the Project Regional Advisors
17 regional / sub regional workshops

- Pacific Islands, November 2005
- Caribbean, December 2005
- Latin America, May 2006
- CEE EU Members, September 2007 (2 consecutive workshops)
- Latin America, September 2007,
- Caribbean, November 2007,
- Africa, March 2008 (8 workshops in parallel, 5 AFR, 2 CEE, 1 AP)
- Pacific Islands, July 2008
- Asia-Pacific, December 2008.

6 BCH global workshops were held (prepared and executed mainly by Project BCH Regional Advisors and Project Team) as side-events parallel to the COP-MOPs:

- COP-MOP2, 28-29 May 2005, Montreal, Canada, 27 participants.
- COP-MOP3, 11-12 March 2006, Curitiba, Brazil, 38 participants.
- 4 Workshops in COP-MOP4, 9-10 May 2008, Bonn, Germany, 73 participants

A re-vamped version of the BCH has in fact been launched since mid-2009. This version has new tools for information search and retrieval and has become more user-friendly, with forums now established for real-time discussions etc. More importantly in terms of the obligation of Parties to input information, the registration of the latter has been streamlined, with significant improvements and clearer requirements for those involved in managing and uploading national information onto the global portal of the BCH. It is expected that UNEP in collaboration with the CBD-IAC will develop a BCH training side event for the COP-MOP/5 in Nagoya.

The major lesson learned from the biosafety section of the portfolio is that capacity building in projects which have interwoven technical, socio-economic and political issues can represent a significant challenge to Agency and national management capacity. Loss of experienced staff at both levels can lead to a significant decline in project performance.

The majority of the co-finance in the biosafety portfolio is, as is usual for capacity building enabling activities, in the form of in-kind government contributions. In general, co-finance ratios have been disappointing, rarely achieving more than 1:0.7, with the African countries realizing the least in co-funding.

All of the biosafety projects have an expected duration of 4 years. This duration already to some extent factors in a level of delay expected in the approval of regulatory frameworks by formal government processes. To date, none of the 11 biosafety implementation projects is significantly delayed and at least one, Slovakia, will finish early, with a further five being completed by mid 2010.

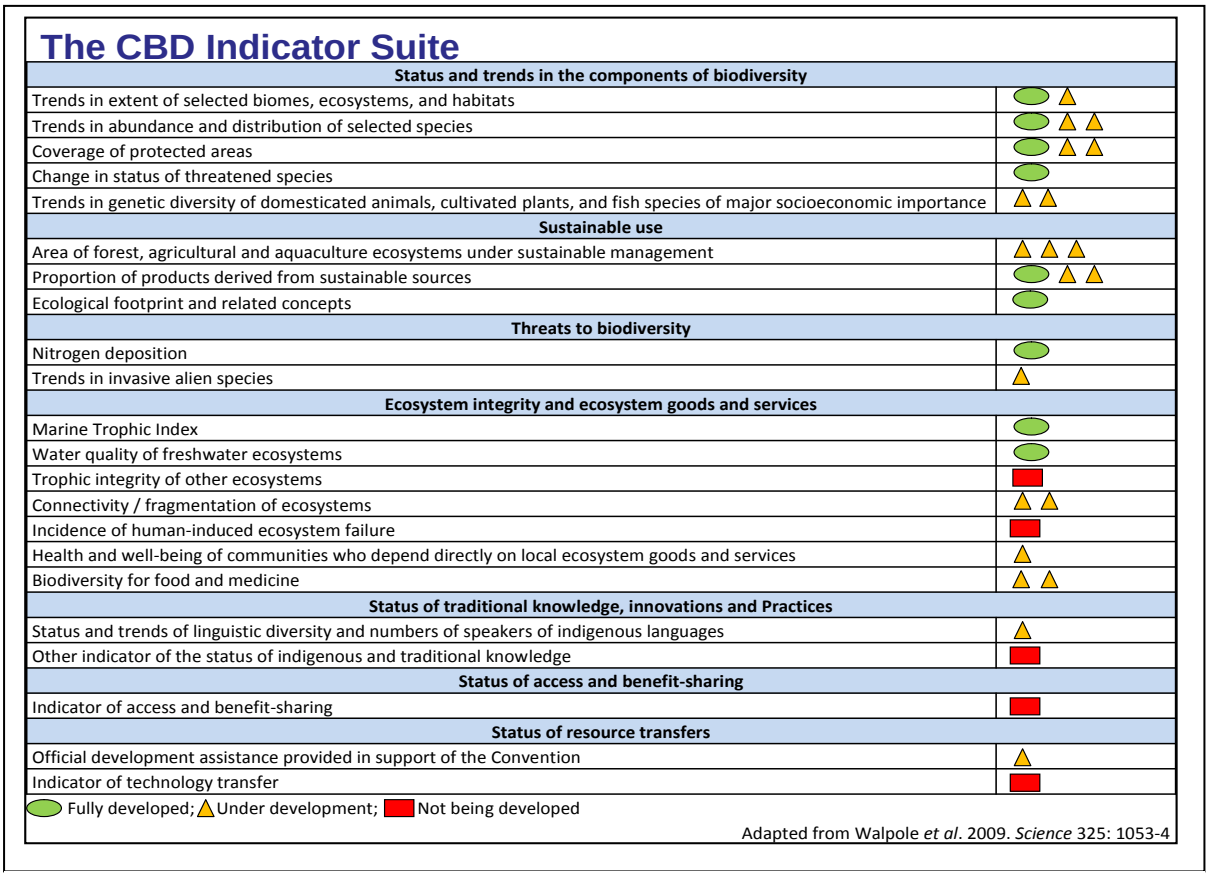
All biosafety projects have been rated as Satisfactory with the exception of Tanzania, where project finance and progress reporting was significantly delayed in the first half of 2008, but had "recovered" by the end of 2009 following a project supervision mission.

IV. Strategic priority 4 – Good Practices

There are 9 projects in the portfolio with relevance to SP4. Two of these ("*Building the Partnership to Track Progress at the Global Level in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target, Phase 1*" and "*Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change*") continue to make important contributions to the CBD process.

Building the Partnership to Track Progress at the Global Level in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target, Phase 1

During FY09, the key strategy pursued by the 2010BIP project towards achieving the objective of better informing governments and other stakeholder on the status of species, habitats and ecosystems at the global level, has been the preparation of inputs of the Partnership into the GBO3 process that will target CBD COP-10 and SBSTTA with its findings in 2010. This has strengthened the level of interaction amongst indicator partners in the Partnership and further catalysed indicator development work. In addition, the involvement of governments and stakeholders in training activities has resulted in first requests for assistance from the Partnership. The Secretariat has put in place additional measures to monitor and analyse the use of indicators. With 59% of indicators improved, the project is well underway to deliver an improved suite of indicators by 2010. For project impact, it remains critical to disseminate results to decision makers through targeted products and processes. Based on the results of a user survey, Partners need to agree upon a revised 2010BIP product plan, including peer review and a communication strategy. Box 2 summarizes the status of the indicators as of June 2009.



Box 2 Status of the CBD Indicators as of June 2009

Indigenous Peoples network
The reporting period has mainly been used to wrap up the project, write the project completion report, and publish the two volumes of case studies. The ongoing problems with translations or completion of some case studies could not be solved and remain in unfinished drafts. Regional websites have ceased to run, reportedly due to discontinued project funding. Overall the project could have done more to complete some of its delayed or troubled outputs, and as such dropped one level to MU. The lack of an end of project impact survey is particularly felt.

ECORA: An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimise Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic
Considering the challenging circumstances under which the project operated and taking into account the revised work plan, *ECORA* has made significant implementation progress during FY09. The knowledge base for planning, implementing and evaluating Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) plans has been further strengthened as a result of the extensive fieldwork in the Model Areas. Community based monitoring programmes continue and additional training seminars were held. The project has focused on education and awareness raising and the development of small-scale economic activities. These are expected to have an impact beyond project closure. Some activities will be sustained financially or in-kind, despite the fact that co-financing from the government has not materialized. The PIU greatly improved project outreach and the potential to publish more is significant, considering the large amount of information and knowledge produced in the project. In addition to a vast number of project and media reports in Russian, in FY09 a CAFF report on *ECORA* findings was prepared for the Arctic Council and work started on a book on IEM in the Russian Arctic to be published in 2010. These are likely to have an impact beyond project closure. Pilot projects are ongoing and IEM plans for the Model Areas are being reviewed and revised in light of the financial crisis and changes in administration.

3.1.2. Progress on Biodiversity projects that received sub-optimal ratings in AMR 2008

The five projects (see Table 7 below), which had sub-optimal ratings (rated marginally satisfactory or lower) in AMR 2008 have been addressed and are making satisfactory progress towards achieving global environmental benefits. Of the five, two projects have been completed and undergone terminal evaluations this year (GEF IDs 464 and 1842) and have provided a number of lessons for UNEP to ensure better levels of project implementation. Two are biosafety projects (GEF IDs 2648 and 3012) that have had a number of delays during their inception phase, and plans have been made to address the performance over the next reporting period. The other project '*Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems'* suffered delays at inception and has been struggling to catch up, with a gradual improvement in performance over each reporting cycles, from MU in 2007 for both progress towards objectives and implementation progress to S/MS rating in FY 2009. The medium term review of this project made a number of recommendations that should ensure the project meets its overall global environmental objectives in 2010. Unfortunately, there continues to be delays in project completion. However, the elapsed time between the originally expected completion date and the actual or intended completion date has decreased to an average of 4 months for the portfolio.

Table 7: Biodiversity projects with sub-optimal ratings in FY 2008

GEF ID	Project Title	Overall DO rating	Overall IP rating
1842	Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change	MU	MU
2092	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems	S	MS
3012	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Tanzania	MS	MS
2648	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Tunisia	MS	S
464	Global Environmental Citizenship (GEC)	MS	MS

3.1.3. Biodiversity Portfolio Risk

Concerning risk, the majority of projects (23 projects) were rated "low" risk, while the remaining 13 projects were rated "medium" risk (see Figure 7).

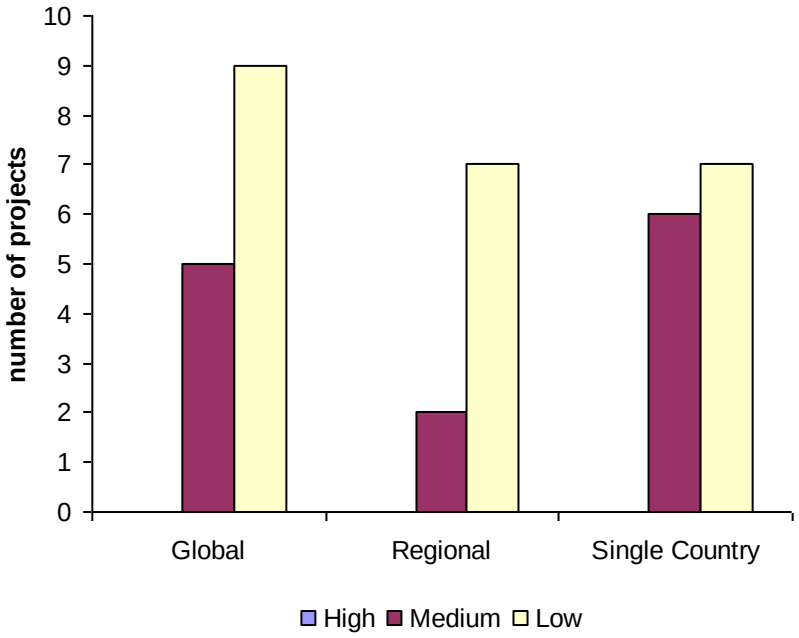


Figure 7: Risk status of the Biodiversity Portfolio for FY 08-09

3.1.4. Biodiversity Best practice and Lessons Learned

Three projects were rated "highly satisfactory" by the UNEP Task Managers during the reporting period. These are *Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices* (The TE report consider this project highly satisfactory and an example of good practice); Strengthening *the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach* (Terminal Evaluation on going), and *Building capacity for effective participation in the*

Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) includes Add-on (though terminal evaluation rated a satisfactory overall).

Below is a summary of key lessons and best practices identified by the terminal evaluation reports undertaken during the current reporting period:

Lessons and Conclusions from: *Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices Project*

- **"Learning from previous experiences" could become a very powerful tool in reaching more businesspeople**. Inviting tourism sector businesspeople whose companies are already implementing best practices to talk about their experiences during training activities, making technical visits to their businesses, and having direct exchanges of experiences among businesspeople lead to very positive impacts and saves time in promoting businesspeople motivation. Farm trips with tour operators, wholesalers, government people, NGO's and international financial organizations, and tourist concerns might facilitate a strengthening of relations and the exchange of Best Practice initiatives.
- **Technical assistance issues by experts appeal to businesspeople**. Expanding the number of workshops and topics on specific technical issues, such as wastewater management, efficient energy systems, among others, imparted by experts on the matter seem to be very attractive and useful for businesspeople to keep an ongoing active participation in training workshops. They foster opportunities of finding feasible options to invest in changes and provide a better understanding of possible costs and viable sources of information.
- **Target player screening may be strengthened through implementation of a Value Chain Analysis (VCA).** The VCA applied in Mindo resulted in a refocusing on the target group to determine which businesspeople might be causing more impacts on biodiversity and how to collaborate in decreasing said impacts. It should be taken into account, however, that many of the businesspeople identified at this stage were not necessarily complying with screening criteria requirements, and therefore were not able to participate. In rural areas located near "hotspots", local businesses are often too small and informal, and assistance should contemplate providing them with support in formalizing their operations, both in the legal framework and in their actual management capacity.
- **Strengthening alliances among tourism sector businesspeople involved in Best Practices.** Establishing strategic alliances with competitiveness criteria strengthens businesspeople relations in the same region and significantly contributes to go beyond their own business to seek sustainability of the region where they operate, thus benefiting the destination. Integration facilitates an exchange of experiences, information, joint investments, and even shared and more cost-efficient technical assistance.
- **Formalizing alliances through an *MOU strengthens and commits parties even further*.** MOU's clearly contributes to and result in establishing more formal relations, as well as preventing misunderstandings that might entail major costs. Formalizing joint and close working relations with country governments is central to achieving a long-term impact, influencing national policies, getting other financing sources, and promoting mechanisms to be disseminated and implemented throughout the country.

Lessons from *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe.*

- **Multi-country projects require additional management**. Projects involving more than one country require more intensive management than single country projects with the same budget.
- **The budget can be affected by currency devaluation or converting to local currencies**. Over the three year project, it was estimated that nearly 20 per cent of the budget was lost through currency conversions and devaluation of the US Dollar.
- **Politically-focused projects take significantly longer and are generally less predictable**. Indicators and time management for such activities should be developed with caution.
- **Engaging with private sectors takes significantly longer.** It takes time to develop trust and respect and different approaches may be required.
- **The total number of activities completed during multi-country projects needs to be carefully considered.** If there are too many, it results in additional management issues and increased problems surrounding monitoring and evaluation.
- **Gathering baseline data either before or during the project is invaluable.** In this project, it allowed the methodology for developing the Tourism Management Plans to be adapted according to local circumstances.
- **Requirement for quick win activities to initially engage stakeholders.** To demonstrate the project and convince local communities, small, quick win activities are important.
- **Difficult to assess increased understanding and awareness.** The project was successful at engaging with stakeholders but hard to quantify and measure understanding.

Lessons and Conclusions from *Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People*

The project provides a number of lessons learned including;

- Demonstrating that knowledge management and learning are complex issues and need to be customized to suit exchanges at local levels. There is the need to more closely match learning and knowledge to different audiences if it is to be relevant and timely. For example, policy change requires high-level advocacy and policy makers need different knowledge products from PA field managers. That where it is intended that component parts of the project should be ongoing beyond the life of the project, such as Field Learning Sites (FLS) , that the financial needs and sources of funding should be formally addressed in the project design so that they are properly documented and understood. This project shows that cessation of funding can lead to a rapid decline in the activities of the FLS where they are dependent on external support.
- As is now well established practice in GEF funded projects, proper attention must be paid to implementing the full range of Monitoring and Evaluation actions so that project design is conceived to both optimally meet user requirements and ensure that outcomes can be quantified and fully evaluated.
- Innovative environmental projects have the ability to catalyze practitioner networks. The project and its innovations provided a stimulus and means by which knowledge and new approaches to global change are developed and transferred laterally through peer to peer exchange rather than vertically.
- Protected area planners and managers need to adopt a holistic approach, one that tries to understand and address the root causes of impact and the overall system dynamics when considering new approaches to biodiversity conservation

Lessons and Conclusions from *Building capacity for effective participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) includes Add-on*

- **The BCH project stands out as a well-planned initiative that incorporates a number of good design practices.** This has contributed to a practical and innovative implementation approach, enabling the project to meet global implementation challenges and deliver support to 112 countries effectively. The design process was preceded by a country needs assessment survey and benefited from extensive consultation. The experience and learning from the UNEP-GEF "Development of National Biosafety Frameworks" (NBF) project were fed into the BCH project's design: National project coordinator posts were not funded to encourage national ownership and free resources for other needs. The training strategy was implemented through country workshops instead of regional events, reaching a wider range of national stakeholders. The network of trained biosafety and IT regional advisors raised the project's profile at the country level, alleviated delivery pressures and improved project compatibility to national contexts. A comprehensive training package was developed using advanced on-line learning programs, with assistance from specialized organizations, IT experts and peer reviews; the overall quality is excellent although transalation improvements are still needed. Countries were given four BCH connectivity options and training was offered at three levels of computer literacy; training materials included biosafety case studies based on practical situations. The combined training materials are the project's most important - and sustainable - contribution to the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and its BCH obligations.
- **Administrative and financial arrangements were adjusted in ways that departed from standard practice yet facilitated implementation considerably.** Some of these were innovative and could be replicated in other global initiatives Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) listing project activities and mutual obligations were easier to approve and administer than project documents for each country. The release of grant funds in two payments facilitated disbursement and monitoring. The approval of retainer contracts for regional advisors allowed the project to use their services with more flexibility, while reducing recruitment processing and paperwork. The project's considerable travel needs were outsourced to a specialized firm. On-line management information systems – the ANUBIS data base and MOODLE knowledge sharing platform – have enabled the project team and UNEP to process significant amounts of data and monitor resources effectively; while encouraging communication and learning among regional advisors.
- **In spite of initial delays and technical problems, project implementation was very effective and demonstrated good adaptive management practices.** The project team took full advantage of the inception phase to build its implementation strategy through consultation, adjusting inputs and introducing new arrangements such as those described above. This period was also devoted to negotiating and approving MOUs with eligible countries. The MOU format used a common template for all countries that provided consistency needed for an initiative of this scale, yet countries were encouraged to adjust project support to their needs. There were delays resulting from the slow pace of many countries in completing their MOUs. However, the time invested was critical to establish conditions for effective delivery. This has contributed to a consistent implementation process that didn't face major disruption, subsequent delays or budget problems despite it's global scale. Based on the findings and information provided, the BCH project fulfilled its MOU country obligations in quantity and quality.
- **Setbacks were inevitable for a project of this size and demonstrated the project team's adaptive management abilities.** Technical problems with the third BCH option,

inadequate translations of training modules and other flaws were detected and remedial actions taken. Search tools and other aspects of the BCH home page were improved, making it easier to use. Four budget revisions were made during the project period without major changes to the total budget. The views expressed by national respondents on project performance were overwhelmingly positive in all countries visited and overall project impact was satisfactory. Significant advances were made in strengthening national capacities to fulfill BCH obligations under the Cartagena Protocol (outcome one), and the second outcome of improved physical infrastructure was fully achieved. However, limited progress was made in sustaining country capacities as foreseen by the third project outcome; to a large extent due to in-country factors outside the project's control. The most frequently mentioned project contributions were raising awareness of the Cartagena Protocol and BCH and reactivating discussions on biosafety issues, more than improved capacities. The BCH project and implementation strategy were carefully planned. Training and BCH connectivity were adjusted to national preferences. After initial delays in starting up, the project has met the deliverables outlined in the MOUs in most all countries. Disbursements were on time when managed by UNEP (not so when managed by UNDP in most cases). National respondents were consistently positive in their assessment of project training, regional advisors and overall performance. Although the project did the right things and was very effectively implemented, it didn't fully achieve its outcomes to the extent planned. The project's effectiveness and efforts of the project team were not always reflect in country impact levels. This was influenced by enabling conditions in each country and other constraints outside project control, as well as the brevity of project activities. The low level or absence of biosafety practices in many countries has limited the retention as well.

- **In many countries the knowledge generated by the project does not feed into a functional system. In such cases there are few opportunities or incentives to use the BCH outside of research**. **A number of countries will have more need for BCH training once laws are approved and some type of framework has been activated.** Momentum seems to decline rapidly after countries finish project activities and close their MOUs. Task Force meetings are phased out; visits to the BCH Central Portal drop and computers are put to other uses. Knowledge and capacities lapse over time as people change. National memory of the project is already declining in countries that finished activities a couple of years ago. The regional advisor network will not last without project support, although many advisors continue to be available. However, it is important to note that total visits and hits to the BCH Central Portal on a global scale have increased over the past years, as documented by the CBD Secretariat.
- **Many countries still need to consolidate the process started under the UNEP-GEF "Development of National Biosafety Frameworks" project.** Policy recommendations have yet to be adopted, draft laws approved, institutional mandates assigned and budgets allocated. As a result, levels of national biosafety practices tend to be low or absent in most developing countries. Most project countries aren't conducting risk analysis studies or making LMO decisions. In several cases the project reactivated dormant meetings and discussions on biosafety issues, placing it on the national agenda once again. Most country respondents felt the project's main contribution was raising awareness on the Cartagena Protocol, and BCH rather than strengthening technical capacities. In many countries participants were connected for the first time by the BCH project
- **The timing of the BCH project may have been premature in countries that lacked operational biosafety frameworks. In such cases, countries were unable to make full use of training, infrastructure support and advisory services. This raises questions on the level of country preparedness that should be considered for project eligibility**

– and the cost effectiveness of investing in capacities that aren't applied and herefore cannot be sustained. The lack of enabling conditions at the country level is a recurrent theme in this report, due to the influence it has on various aspects of project performance. Despite the recognized quality of the project training materials, there is little stimulus to apply the acquired knowledge in countries that don't implement biosafety practices or have a framework. Capacity improvements are difficult to retain in these conditions and likely to fade over time, as is already happening is some of the visited conditions are in place. The future availability of the BCH training materials and regional advisory services are important for this purpose.

- **In most developing countries, the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and related BCH obligations is project-driven and will remain so for the foreseeable future. Under present conditions, biosafety capacity development cannot be sustained without external support. Continued technical and financial assistance are required over the medium term.** The training materials and many regional advisors are (still) available to assist future projects. But enabling conditions need to be in place at the country level if new initiatives are to have lasting effect. Unless capacity improvements are fed into a functional system, there is little point in spending more money as these processes will remain project-driven with limited national ownership or sustainability. This needs to be considered as countries are encouraged to develop new proposals and expectations are raised.
- **Given the close linkages between the BCH and National Biosafety Framework (NBF) projects, a thematic evaluation of the UNEP-GEF biosafety portfolio may be more appropriate than individual project evaluations, by offering deeper insight on the cumulative impacts and synergy of UNEP-GEF support.** The BCH project was an important component of a broader process that aims to develop national capacities for implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The BCH was not intended as a "stand alone" project and was explicitly designed to build on the progress achieved by the NBF project. Project performance at the country level was directly influenced (and often depended on) the dynamics and enabling conditions generated by the NBF project. For these reasons, performance and impact are probably better viewed from the broader perspective of GEF/UNEP support - to which the BCH played a contributing role - rather than focusing on impacts directly attributable to BCH activities. In most cases, the advances and impact observed on the ground were the combined effect of both projects.

Lessons learned from *Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP)*
The evaluation notes four key lessons:

- That wildlife/livestock co-existence is possible and can contribute to reduce conflicts in land-use planning and management, but could also increase human wildlife conflicts as the contact between people and wildlife increase due to increase in wildlife abundance and the human population. Economic feasible is yet to be established.

- That Land-use planning and zoning to set aside conservation areas can be a threat to nomadic land-use system as it creates potential for conflicts, particularly from out of area herders. There is therefore need to put in place by-laws, rules, regulations and mechanisms at local level to facilitate governance of wildlife conservation areas, to be reinforced by national land-use/land tenure policies.

- That in Burkina Faso, pastoralists would have benefited more if the project interventions had taken a regional (involving Togo, Niger and Benin) rather than a national perspective- since pastoralists migrate to and from these countries within the region, in search of grazing and water.

- That institutional issue (decision on implementation/coordination arrangements) was the most significant cause of delay in launching project activities leading to delay in completing documentation of adaptable practices and the sharing of the same with other countries facing similar challenges in Africa. Future projects should address this issue as early as possible, and preferably at project inception stage to avoid frustration as occurred in this project[7].

Lessons learned from: *Development of an Action Plan for Integrated Management of Forests and Assessment of Insect Infestation in Cedar Forests in the Mediterranean Region and with Particular Emphasis on the Tannourine-Hadath El-Jebbeh Cedars Forest*

- Investigations should be carried on the effect of land use change on the outbreak of the *Cephalcia tannourinensis*. The land has long been used for local forestry activities, goat grazing, agriculture and small industry. The changes in life styles, the increasing environmental concerns and the low income generated by those activities, have led to a drastic change in the local land use practices. This change in the land use could be an additional cause of the outbreak of the insect. Dendrochronology could be used to analyse the different stresses caused on the forest in the past years. Tree ring analysis could be an interesting tool to study the history of the forest and to forecast any recurring event. The investigations and the dendrochronological studies should be undertaken by the scientific institution (AUB for example) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the Tannourine committee. This work should be initiated as soon as the necessary funding is available.
- Training local women groups on food processing and home based food industries, should be broadened to cover new products and to increase the range of products sold on the local market. This activity should be initiated by the Tannourine committee, or by the local women groups themselves. It should be carried out periodically, according to the needs of the women groups. The organisation who has provided the first training could be asked to undertake further trainings, but other organisation could also be identified
- The awareness raising material should be distributed in a more efficient manner. The MOE should distribute the DVDs and other material produced to all universities and relevant faculties, to all concerned ministries and departments within ministries and to all concerned NGOs. Awareness lectures should be organised in all universities. These activities could be carried out before the summer of 2009 at no cost.
- The students trained in the framework of the project, who became junior experts in their field, should be better integrated in related structures or organizations in order to benefit of their acquired expertise in the most efficient way. Unfortunately, this recommendation

[7] These lessons have been captured in the final project report and a series of policy briefs:
- Simplice Nouala and Mohamed F. Sessay, 2009: Status and Trends of Natural Resources at the Livestock Wildlife Interface Policy Brief 1
- Simplice Nouala and Mohamed F. Sessay, 2009: Status and Trends of Conflict of Natural Resources at the Livestock Wildlife Interface Policy Brief 2
- Simplice Nouala and Mohamed F. Sessay, 2009: Zoning for Sustainable Resource Use at the Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Policy Brief 3
- Simplice Nouala and Mohamed F. Sessay, 2009: Community Scouts Based Monitoring Programme for Wildlife in Conservancies Policy Brief 4
- Agnès GANOU GNISSI et al, 2009: Le Plan de Gestion Instrument de Gestion Durable des Zones de Pâtures
- Agnès GANOU GNISSI et al, 2009: Sécurisation des Ressources Pastorales La Négociation Comme Outil et Stratégie de Durabilité
- Agnès GANOU GNISSI et al, 2009: Les Règles Locales de Gestion Outil de Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles

may not be possible to achieve because of the current freeze in the civil service system in Lebanon. However, the trained experts could be invited to apply to certain positions whenever there are project vacancies in any of the concerned institutions or organisations.

Summary of Biodiversity Best Practices and Lessons Learned

The re-current lessons learnt from the terminal evaluations of UNEPs BD Portfolio over the last three reporting cycles, to project design and key lessons applicable to other BD projects, were:

i) Projects should maintain one focus and have realistic goals, as many of the current MSP's in the portfolio are overambitious vis-à-vis resources. This is especially true for projects combining on-the-ground interventions with policy/instrument development.

ii) A project without good outcomes, and a monitoring system for them, will have problems in showing attitudinal changes towards biodiversity and in actually protecting it. Appropriate methods and outputs are not enough.

iii) Good project design combined with strong leadership is critical to simultaneously reach complex outcomes in several countries. If any one of this is not strong enough, project execution can be delayed and not reach its objectives.

iv) Multi-country projects require additional management. Projects involving more than one country require more intensive management than single country projects with the same budget.

v) Insufficient funds for dissemination can hinder the impact of projects that need to reach very broad audiences in many countries.

vi) Projects promoting best practice issues and business sustainability not only propose operational changes but, even more important, they promote the mainstreaming of a "new way of thinking."

vii) Training is a major requirement among project beneficiaries, mainly in reaching operating employees and personnel in companies. GEF and UNEP should continue allocating resources and encouraging leader organizations to facilitate training programs to capitalize on portfolio achievements to ensure longer term impacts and sustainability.

viii) The process to empower local organizations requires time, often outside of the time period of the current project cycle. Economic support and technical assistance for both private and public sector organizations should be an on-going focus for future GEF projects. Despite significant investments in Biosafety Capacity Building

3.2. Climate Change - Project Implementation Review

There are a total of 15 projects in the climate change PIR portfolio this year. This is a drop from 18 in last reporting period. During the reporting period, 4 projects have closed and a new one has opened.

The total portfolio value is just under USD 371 million, of which GEF funding is 12%. 10 of the 15 projects are full sized project, while the remaining 5 are Medium Sized projects. 12 projects are regional or global in scope; the remaining 3 are single country projects. In coverage the projects cover Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa. With the exception of Morocco and Sudan no projects cover the middle east of North Africa.

3.2.1. UNEP contribution towards Climate Change strategic priorities/ programs

Table 8 overleaf presents the UNEP CC portfolio in six categories related to the GEF's Operational Programme and Strategic Priorities. Two of five projects in the renewable energy category report 73 and 631MWh/yr of additional renewable energy generating capacity compared to one energy efficiency project, which reduces energy consumption, by 241,655MWh over approximately 5 years (or around 48,000MWh/yr). Of the remaining three in the renewable energy category the *Africa Cogen* and *Greening the Tea Industry* projects show great potential for cost effective impact, in part because of the approach and in part because of the timing. Both these project are doing pre-investment work to generate demand and capital for renewable investments. Between the two projects they expect to catalyse over 40 new investments. At the same time feed in tariffs are being introduced in East Africa making independent power generation and sales a profitable exercise. These favourable conditions are complimented by intermittent on-grid power supply in these countries driving business to look for competitive and reliable alternatives. This cluster of projects ranges from USD 2 to USD 3 million in GEF funding with one exception, which has USD 5 million in GEF funding.

Of the financial mechanisms project category one project has catalysed experimentation with two new financial instruments, the impact of which is yet to be determined. A follow-on non-GEF financed project is now being initiated with the same project partner by UNEP to stimulate the use of financial instruments by Banks including those developed under the GEF project. If successful the financial leverage of the GEF project is estimated to be USD 100 and 200 million. A second project (REED SCAF) in this category is just starting while a third, *Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation* has 32 institutions interested in lending to energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, but the fund is still under design. This project has a USD 9 million co-financing target, which if achieved will make it cost effective for the GEF, and lessons learned from experiences with the fund will have an impact of future funds and their design.

The assessment, information and network cluster of one project is the most upstream, but with large potential for indirect impact. The project has stimulated detailed wind and solar

studies and policy development in 21 countries, as well as some linkage to direct investments in wind and solar.

All three projects in the transport cluster have a policy and demonstration design coupled with a focus on low cost measures, so have a high potential for replication and indirect impact. The BRT Jakarta project has completed 8 BRT corridors and expects to save the city 1.6 million tCO_2 annually as a result over 20 years. Under the *DAR CART pr*oject Dar es Salam and Cartagena expect to have construction of their BRT systems in 2011 and 2012. The former will attract USD 91 million in investment from the World Bank alone. The project will also complete a planning guide to help stimulate BRT in other cities as well, and expects to reduce the costs of BRT planning by 50%. The two BRT systems now being built by the *NESTLAC project* in Latin America together with an associated planning guide, and additional Bus Rapid Transit systems are being implemented in Columbia, and one in Peru drawing on the lessons and guide from the *NESTLAC project*.

Finally there is one adaptation project, however the GEF does not have tracking tools for this project so an assessment of this project is not included here.

Table 8: Project contribution to Climate Change strategic priorities & programs

Project Title	GEF Grant m US$	GEF-4 SP2: Indicator 1: Volume of investments ($ invested)	GEF-4 SP2: Indicator 2: Quantity of energy saved (MWh)	GEF-3 Strategic Priority 2: Indicator 1: No. of lending financial institutions	GEF-3 Strategic Priority 2: Indicator 2: Quantity of Energy saved (MWh)	GEF -4 SP3: Indicator 1: Adoption/Creation/Enactment/of Policy for On-grid Renewables	GEF -4 SP3: Indicator 2: On-grid electricity production (MWh/yr)	GEF - 4 SP4: Indicator 2: On-grid electricity production (MWh/yr)	GEF -3 Strategic Priority 2: Indicator 1: No. of lending financial institutions	GEF-4 SP5: Indicator 1: Adoption/Creation/Enactment/of Sustainable Transport Policy	GEF-4 SP5: Indicator 2: Number of Annual Person-trips taken on sustainable Transport
Assessments, information and Networks											
Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	$6.51					Level 3 -Nicaragua, China, Brazil and Kenya, Level 2 - Ghana, Cuba and Ethiopia, Level 1 - Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador					
Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) Phase II: Prototype Verification and Expansion at the Country Level -Phase 2	$2.01										
Financial mechanisms											
Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation	$3.00			32	0						
Renewable Energy Enterprise Development - Seed Capital Access Facility (REED SCARF)	$3.99	0		0			0				
Assessment of financial risk management instruments for renewable energy projects	$9.69							0	- Financial instrument proposed (Wind Energy Reinsurance Facility) - Financial instrument adopted (Wind Power derivative for wind farm project)		
Energy efficiency investment											
Energy Management and Performance Related Energy Savings Scheme (EMPRESS)	$2.02				241,655						
Renewable energy investment and policy											
Development of a Strategic Market Intervention Approach for Grid-Connected Solar Energy Technologies (EMPower)	$0.98			12	0						
Generation and Delivery of Renewable Energy Based Modern Energy Services in Cuba; the case	$5.34	$4.50				Level 3 - law adopted on Foreign Investment		631 MWh/year			

Project Title	GEF Grant m US$	GEF-4 SP2: Indicator 1: Volume of investments ($ invested)	GEF-4 SP2: Indicator 2: Quantity of energy saved (MWh)	GEF-3 Strategic Priority 2: Indicator 1: No. of lending financial institutions	GEF-3 Strategic Priority 2: Indicator 2: Quantity of Energy saved (MWh)	GEF -4 SP3: Indicator 1: Adoption/Creation/Enactment/of Policy for On-grid Renewables	GEF -4 SP3: Indicator 2: On-grid electricity production (MWh/yr)	GEF - 4 SP4: Indicator 2: On-grid electricity production (MWh/yr)	GEF -3 Strategic Priority 2: Indicator 1: No. of lending financial institutions	GEF-4 SP5: Indicator 1: Adoption/Creation/Enactment/of Sustainable Transport Policy	GEF-4 SP5: Indicator 2: Number of Annual Person-trips taken on sustainable Transport
of Isla de la Juventud											
Renewable Energy-based Electricity Generation for Isolated Mini-grids	$2.95	$ 3. 55				Level 3		73 MWh / year			
Cogen for Africa	$5.25	0	0			Level 4 - Feed-in-tariffs, PPA adopted and enforced in Kenya, Tanzania. Level 1 - Policy have been discussed.	350 MWh - indirect impact resulting from new feed in tariff				
Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa	$2.85					Level 4 - Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda. Level 3 - Rwanda Level 0 - Malawi	0				
Transport											
Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Bus Rapid Transit	$0.72									Level 3 - BRT plan adopted	0, until system opens
Promoting Sustainable Transport in Latin America (NESTLAC)	$0.97									Level 3 - Law adopted on promotion and integration of bike paths	
Bus Rapid Transit and Pedestrian Improvements in Jakarta	$5.81									Level 4 - Bus rapid & Non-motorized transport Level 0 - Transport demand management	- 2,575,000 BRT trips – 3 billion non-motorized trips
Adaptation											
Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	$1.00										

3.2.2. Outcomes and implications for the overall Climate Change portfolio

A large number of projects in the portfolio focus on pre-investment work to catalyse investment from the private or public sector. The interest in follow-up investment is an indication of national priority for the project focus area and fundamental for the project to achieve its results.

The *SWERA project* is perhaps the most upstream example of pre-investment support. The project has conducted wind and solar resource studies in 21 countries, to support and direct country efforts to develop their own renewable energy resources through enabling legislation and investment. The impact of the assessment results has been very much related to sequencing with other nationally driven processes. China was able to use the data to help set a renewable energy target of 20GW from wind using the data as part of its own effort to develop a renewable energy law, while Nicaragua has used project results to justify the introduction of a Wind Energy Law. Kenya also used the assessments to support regulatory work. These laws are already having impact on actual investment. In other cases project assessments have been linked to actual investments in wind farms in Cuba, Ethiopia and Ghana. Each country has its own reasons and timing for legislating and investing in renewable energy. What is clear is that the project results have been able to support countries where their country driven processes are able to use the results of this project for policy, target setting or investment direction. In other countries the assessments have raised awareness with investors and policy makers but have not necessarily lead to causal change yet.

Three projects focus on the feasibility work and associated legislation to promote bus rapid transit or sustainable means of transport, all of which will help to reduce trip time, improve efficiency reduce CO2 emissions, and improve air quality with resulting impacts on the local economy and public health. The *Bus Rapid Transit and Pedestrian Improvements in Jakarta*, have leveraged over USD 80 million in investments to make improvements in the bus rapid transit system, policy development, promotion and training. Although Jakarta has just elected a new Mayor, the city still plans to complete investment in all corridors. The *DARCART project* has leveraged over USD 2.8 million for investment in bus rapid transit, while a USD 90 million loan from the World Bank for the Dar es Salam BRT is now with their board. There have been some procurement delays in Dar es Salaam, but these have been administrative and now construction has begun or is due to start shortly in both Dar es Salaam, while the Cartagena BRT is under construction. Regarding the *NESTLAC project* there have been some delays in getting a precise fit with national priorities. Three demonstrations were originally planned in three cities: Bus Rapid Transit in (BRT) in Guatemala City, bus regulation and planning (BRP) in Panama City and Non-motorised Transit (NMT) in Conception. Panama City could not make the project work fit with their own plans for a BRT, so the demo has been switched to Conception who expressed interest in a BRP to support their own BRT investments. Plans for the BRP are now in preparation. Since the NMT project demonstration Concepcion has announced it will now build an extra 77 Km of

bike paths, while a follow-up survey is yet to be organised to measure the change in ridership in the Guatemala City constructed a BRT corridor.

There are a cluster of projects, which are supporting pre-investment studies (and policy development), in energy efficiency technologies and renewable energies. The *Greening the Tea* project is completing pre-feasibility studies for 6 small hydro power plant investments and the *Africa Cogen* project is also now completing feasibility and engineering studies for (mainly biomass-fired) cogeneration. In both cases regional industry sees these investments as way to reduce their power costs and provide themselves with more reliable power, which is one of their priorities. The former project has resulted in some investment, but both projects must now work to close investment following conclusion of the studies to prove their focus continues to be a national priority. *EMPRESS* conducted audits and feasibility work to promote energy efficiency in Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The project was timed to support these countries in reducing their energy intensity, as they moved from centrally planned economies to free market economies with rising fuel prices. The project resulted in twenty sites with investments that will lead to a reduction in over 62,000 tCO2.

Finally the *renewable energy project on the Isla de la Juventud*, Cuba is an example of a project where national priorities have temporarily shifted. The logic for renewable energy as a priority in Cuba is reduce the costs of fossil fuel imports on a country with scarce foreign currency reserves and as an isolated country to develop its own indigenous resources. However two hurricanes in 2008 caused massive structural damage in Cuba and one of the main immediate priorities for the country has been to address this first. As they get the situation under control, their focus has been shifting back to this project and finding investment for the project demonstrations.

3.2.3. Progress on Climate Change projects that received sub-optimal ratings in AMR 2008

Two projects were rated sub optimally in 2008 and both are listed below together with their ratings. The *JGI* project has now closed and is not included in this year's PIR. The project was rated unsatisfactory because constant changes in project management delayed final project activities and did not allow for consolidation of technical achievements and equipment. A final evaluation has been completed and management recommendations agreed with KENGEN the executing agency. Provisions have been made to train additional staff in the use of prospecting equipment and KENGEN has agreed to purchase additional equipment for its own planned prospecting work Interested neighbouring countries are now considering a contract with KENGEN for geothermal prospecting, and a recently approved GEF project (not included in this years AMR), to develop geothermal potential along 6 of east Africa's Rift Valley countries. As the project is now finished and already has undergone the TE, ratings for DO and IP for FY09 is not provided for this project.

Regarding the project *Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa* the poor ratings were due to: poor reporting, particularly financial reporting by the Kenyan Executing Agency, and poor implementation by the Rwandan Executing Agency. Since the last report period the Kenyan Executing Agency has been replaced and reports coming from the new Executing Agency IISD have been timely and of good quality. IISD has also undertaken a number of missions in this reporting period to assess the implementation issues with KIST. The steering committee agreed to set clear progress targets for KIST, and together with KIST and IISD has been monitoring progress since. IISD has supported KIST with their short term planning to deliver on these new targets, and so far KIST is meeting their deadlines. IISD is now optimistic that the Rwanda project component will complete its project activities on time. Due to the improvements made in the project the ratings for both DO and IP has improved to MS for FY09.

Table 9: Climate Change projects with sub-optimal ratings in FY 2008

GEF ID	Project Title	Overall DO rating	Overall IP rating
2752	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	U	MU
1780	Joint Geophysical Imaging for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment (JGI)	MS	U

3.2.4. Climate Change Portfolio Risk

Two groups of risks have emerged during this year's reporting that will have potential impacts on project results.

The first is environmental risk. Two hurricanes caused extensive damage in Cuba in 2008, diverting the government's attention away from the project and to post disaster management. Two of the wind turbines sponsored by the project were also damaged in the hurricanes, despite the fact that all project turbines had been lowered to the ground before the hurricanes passed through. While the government's attention is turning back to the project the incident is an example that future projects should internalize as they think of climate proofing.

A second environmental risk example has been the prolonged drought in Eastern Africa and the impact it has had on three projects the *East Africa Co-generation* project, and the *Greening the Tea* project.

The perspective of the first project is that as agricultural yields decreases in response to water stress, there will be less biomass to fuel the co-generation systems. Regarding the *greening the tea* project, drought has caused power shortages in countries relying on hydropower emphasising the need among tea producers to find alternative ways to power their own facilities, and even sell power back to the grid. Interesting the drought

conditions significantly reduced tea yields, which has caused a supply shortage and increased the price. As a result tea producers have increased profits and are able to use the cash surplus in financing their small hydropower generating facilities. Many of the tea estates are located in areas where hydrological conditions are sufficiently good to sustain tea production. This co-incidentally makes for better than average conditions for hydropower generation. The increase in tea prices unfortunately does not extend to other agricultural products, partly because they are more universally produced and so overall supply is not so heavily hit from regional drought conditions.

The second group of risks relates to the institutional arrangements of a project, particularly in the case of regional and global projects. The *ACCESSA* project works in Kenya, Mozambique, and Rwanda, with one agency, IISD coordinating between the three countries and providing technical support. Two of the three countries had national executing agencies that did not have the capacity to execute their components of the project. One agency had to be changed, while IISD provided additional planning support to the second. In the case of this project IISD was able to pick up the problems fast enough for the project to address them, which emphasises the need for a co-ordination come reporting role in regional and global projects. The risk management response to this problem is not only to carefully assess the capacity of institutions before selection, but also to build into project design a project component for capacity building of the executing agency to be able to perform its functions.

The *SWERA* project completed wind mapping and solar assessments in 21 countries. The project presented logistical challenges because of the sheer number of countries involved and the number of local partners to coordinate with. While all assessments, with one exception have been done, which is a significant achievement, project completion has taken far longer than planned or expected. A lesson from this experience is the need for a strong and well-funded coordination and management function for such large projects.

Other more isolated risks have included:

- Stakeholder relations, in the project *Bus Rapid Transit and Pedestrian Improvements in Jakarta*. The transport agency is in dispute with the bus operators over non-project related activities. However this is taking up significant time and resources of the transport agency leave them with less of a focus on the project. The mitigating action has been to help the transport agency work through the litigation, but as a result the project is somewhat delayed
- Sustainability of the *Technology Transfer Network project.* Among other things the project created a website to facilitate technology transfer. There was a concern that the website would not be maintained after the closure of the project. This has been addressed handing over the website to a network of cleaner production centres to use and keep updated;

3.2.5. CC Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Institutional arrangements are the most common category of lessons learned for projects this year, and in all cases except one this category of lessons came from multi-country projects. To summarise these lessons:

- Multi-country projects often have large steering committees, making decision making and convening meetings very slow. One project in particular (*Greening the Tea*) has formed a small executive committee to make necessary time sensitive decisions between steering committee meetings on behalf of all steering committee members. The *ACCESSA* project had difficulty in making their steering committee work well because each country was working in a different sector, so there was little mutual interest in each others work.
- Two projects mentioned the need for full time project managers or coordinators. In the *ACCESS*A project two of the three national executing agencies had problems meeting their scheduled commitments or reporting requirements. The executing agency of the regional component had to step in and provide support and solutions. This took longer than expected and warrants a full time project coordinator to keep the project on track. In the case of a second project, *Assessment of Financial Risk management Instruments for Renewable Energy Projects* the project had to hire a full time project manager to ensure the project delivered on time. The GEF should be careful about limiting project management costs to a level where projects are forced to take a part time project manager. Project Execution is likely to suffer as a result.
- Choosing the right executing partner is very important for the success of particularly multi-country projects. If one or more executing partners fails to deliver it becomes increasingly difficult to see that they all receive support to sure up their performance. A capacity assessment should be done for all executing agencies, including financial reporting, and where necessary capacity building for the executing agency should be built into the project activities.

Project design: One project, *ACCESSA*, choose three countries and three different sectors in which to test and demonstrate adaptation technologies. It has meant that there is little interest between the countries in working together, since they cannot learn from each other. While this design model test a greater number of technologies, it does miss the benefit of the collective successes and failures in testing of each country supporting successful outcomes. By contrast the *REED SCAF* project says that it has been difficult to work with so many partners, but that by bring them all together they have been able to benefit from each other. In this case the Asian Development Bank's experience in investing in clean energy has been shared with the African Development Bank, at a time when the AfDB is thinking of brining such an approach to Africa. Under this project Evolution One, will be the first such fund in Africa, brought by the AfDB.

Country Commitment is usually critical to the success of a project. Where a project such as *ACCESSA* was able to work with an ongoing government intervention, there has been full commitment by government counterparts and good synergy between the projects. Where *ACCESSA* project revealed results government activities have been able to adopt these findings immediately. In the *SWERA* project where governments are embarking on

renewable energy policies they have been able to use the renewable energy resource assessments to support policy development. As the *TTN* project has found out information alone is not enough to affect change. The *wind and biomass* project in Cuba on the other hand virtually ground to a halt as the government switched its attention to emergency response following two hurricanes in 2008. The *NESTLAC* proposal did a full stakeholder exercise to identify cities interested in Bus Rapid Transit (BRT). Panama City expressed there interest but later changed their mind. The lesson from this experience was that an expression of interest is not a strong enough sign of interest. In Jakarta the city administration has decided to stop all new work on BRT corridors until they have worked through local dispute with the bus companies and sighting of bus refuelling stations. This decision will limit the success of the project.

Country Commitment does not always have to come from governments. The *TTN* project found where there was a strong local champion the project was much more successful in stimulating the transfer of technology through information dissemination, and persuasion.

Working with the private sector: a number of projects in the portfolio work with the private sector. The *NESTLAC* experience has shown private sector commitments when they see success. This is further borne by evidence from the *EMPOWER* project where companies are now keen to expand production and market coverage following technology cost reductions in PV and Concentrated Solar Power.

In the *Assessment of Financial Risk Management Instruments for Renewable Energy Projects*, the aim of the project was to develop risk mitigation models for renewable energy investment. Not enough attention was paid to the needs, views and requirements of the private sector in developing these models. A lesson from this project was the need to develop a coordination mechanism with the private sector to advice on the direction of research and development.

3.3. International Waters - Project Implementation Review

The UNEP/GEF International Waters (IW) Focal Area report includes a core portfolio which is valued at US$ 313.0 million with US$ 86.4 million of GEF financing supported by US$ 226.6 million of co-financing (at time of CEO endorsement) hence an overall co-financing ratio of 1:2.6. This portfolio comprises: 15 ongoing projects of which 13 full size (FP) projects and two medium-sized projects (MSP). Four of these projects were approved during GEF-2, eight during GEF-3 and three during GEF-4 (see table 11 below). In addition, the above list includes one project on POPs/Global Contaminants approved under OP10.

During this reporting year five projects underwent or concluded a Terminal Evaluation. Further, as presented in Table 10 below, this report comprises one multi focal area project (Yangtze River) as well as four projects which are jointly implemented (Contaminated Bay, IW:LEARN, IWCAM, GCLME) with UNDP of which two (2) projects (IWCAM, GCLME) are led by UNEP. Two projects (GCLME and Shrimp trawling) employ other UN agencies (UNIDO, FAO) as Executing Agencies.

Table 10: International Waters projects that underwent or concluded a Terminal Evaluation FY2009

Region	Acronym	Project title	Size
Africa	IAS	Managing hydrogeological Risks in the Iullemeden Aquifer System (IAS)	MSP
Asia & the Pacific	South China Sea	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	FP
Global	LOICZ	The Role of the Coastal Ocean in the Disturbed and Undisturbed Nutrient and Carbon Cycles	MSP
Global	Global Forum	Fostering A Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and On Fresh Water-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages	MSP
Global	Shrimp Trawling	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	FP

3.3.1. UNEP Contribution towards International Waters strategic priorities/ programs

Table 11 illustrates the correlation between the projects and the GEF International Waters Strategic Priorities and shows that the UNEP IW portfolio contributes fairly evenly to the first three Strategic Priorities, whereas no projects contribute to SP4 as of yet.

Table 11: International Waters Projects and GEF Focal Area Strategic Priorities.

Region	PROJECT		Size	Strategic Priority			
	Projects under GEF-2			**SP1**	**SP2**	**SP3**	
LAC	Contaminated Bay	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	FP			X	
LAC	Bermejo	Implementation of Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin: Phase II	FP	X			
Asia & the Pacific	SCS	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	FP	X			
Global	Shrimp Trawling	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	FP			X	
	Projects under GEF-3			**SP1**	**SP2**	**SP3**	
Africa	Volta River Basin	Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area	FP		X		
Africa	GCLME	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	FP		X		
Africa	WIO-LaB	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	FP		X		
Europe	Russian-Arctic	Russian Federation – Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	FP		X		
LAC	Pesticide Runoff	Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea	FP			X	
LAC	IWCAM	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean	FP			X	
Asia & the Pacific	Yangtze river	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	FP			X	
Global	IW:LEARN	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	FP		X		
	Projects under GEF-4			**SP1**	**SP2**	**SP3**	**SP4**
Africa	COAST	Demonstrating and capturing best practices and technologies for the reduction of land-sourced impacts resulting from coastal tourism	FP		X		
Asia & the Pacific	BAPPEDA (East Bintan)	Demonstration of Community-based Management of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach, East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia.	MSP	X			
Asia & the Pacific	Shantou	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	MSP			X	

Figure 8 illustrates the geographic distribution of the IW active portfolio. Projects are evenly distributed between the following regions: Africa (four projects), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC, four projects) and Asia and the Pacific (four projects). Only one

regional project is outside these areas (Europe/Russia). Two of the projects are dealing with global issues.

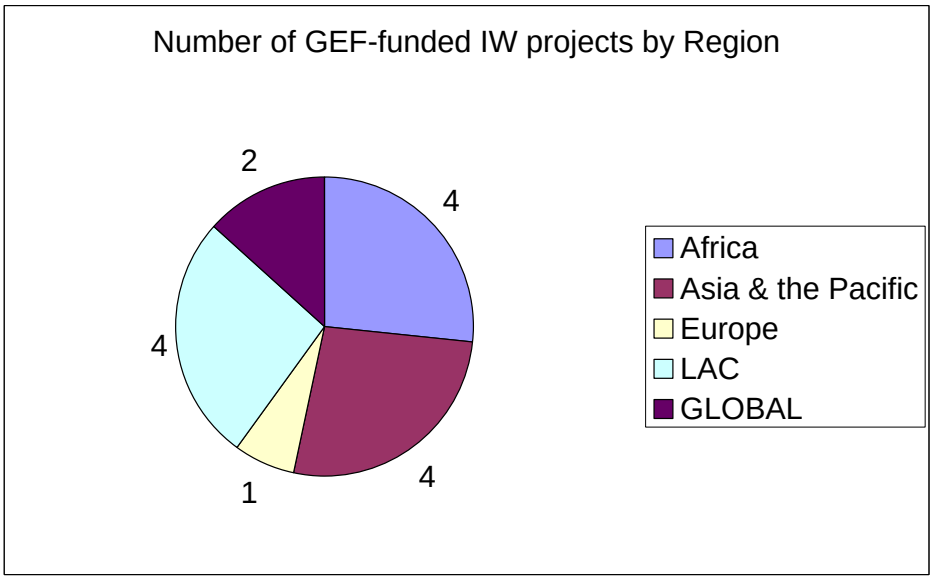


Figure 8: Geographic distribution of the projects in the IW portfolio.

International Waters Strategic Priorities

For the sake of this analysis, GEF2 projects were mapped against the GEF-3 Strategic Priorities.

As per the figures 9a and b below, the active portfolio in GEF2 & 3, which is composed of 12 projects, supports essentially two strategic priorities (SP2 - Foundational work with the formulation of planning tools including Strategic Action Programs for multi-country water bodies and SP3 – Innovative demos). However, the largest amount of GEF financing (35%) was allocated to GEF SP1. Amongst this cohort of projects, one project (*IW:LEARN*) supports structured learning under SP2 and two (2) projects support SP1 with SAP implementation that is the *South China Sea* and the *Bermejo* projects. Overall, most of the projects support LMEs and multi-country marine bodies (8 projects) with 3 projects (*Yangtze, Volta, Bermejo*) supporting multi-country freshwater basins.

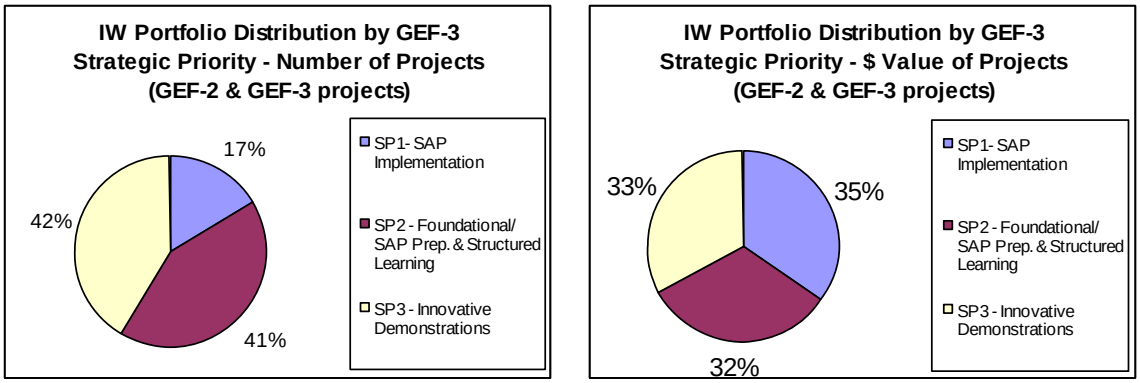


Figure 9a-b. International Waters Portfolio Distribution by GEF-3 Strategic Priorities.

This year's PIRs can be mapped against each of the GEF-3 IW focal area Internal Targets as follows:

IW-1: SAP Implementation

a. Double number of representative Tranboundary waterbodies for which GEF has catalyzed resource mobilization for implementation of Stress Reduction measures and reforms – **2 projects** (1 Freshwater – 1 Marine)

IW-2: Foundational/Capacity Building

a. Increase by at least one-third the global coverage of representative waterbodies with country-driven, science based joint management programs –**5 projects**
b. Almost one half of ten largest freshwater basins will have country-driven management programs for addressing transboundary priorities with GEF assistance – **2 projects**
c. Almost one half of 27 developing country LMEs will have country-driven, ecosystem-based management programs developed with GEF assistance – **3 projects**

IW-3: Innovative Demonstrations

a. GEF will have demonstrated technology innovations to address 3-4 different global water issues – **5 projects** (Fishery (1), nutrient pollution (2) , IWCAM (1), IWRM (1))
b. GEF will have catalyzed development of a global agreement on minimizing exchange of harmful alien species in ship ballast water - None
c. GEF will have successfully leveraged finance to begin 3-4 pilot demos of innovative finance in harnessing the private sector or testing PPP in the water sub-sectors – **None**

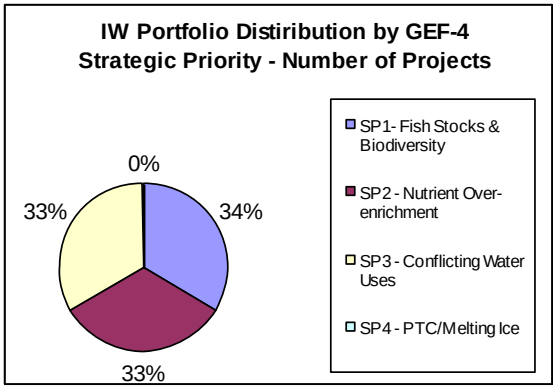
Additional FA targets:

a. 90% of all LDCs and 90% of all SIDS will have received assistance from GEF in addressing at least one transboundary water concern consistent with GEF OPs – **6 projects**
b. GEF will have contributed to, and increased by 1/3 the establishment/strengthened capacity of management institutions for representative Tranboundary waterbodies – **2 projects**

While the active portfolio in GEF4 is limited to three projects, the figures 10a and b below, show support to the three strategic priorities (SP1, 2 and 3) –one project in each of the SP--with the largest amount of GEF financing (88%) allocated to SP2 that is to activities looking at reducing nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion from land-based pollution of coastal waters in LMEs consistent with the GPA. However while the Coastal Tourism project addresses primarily SP2, it also supports SP1 and 3.

All three projects support Strategic Objective 2 catalyzing transboundary actions addressing water concerns.

Although the sampling is limited, there is a slight trend towards implementation projects with a total of 5 projects (2 GEF3 projects and 3 GEF4 projects) or a third of the active portfolio.



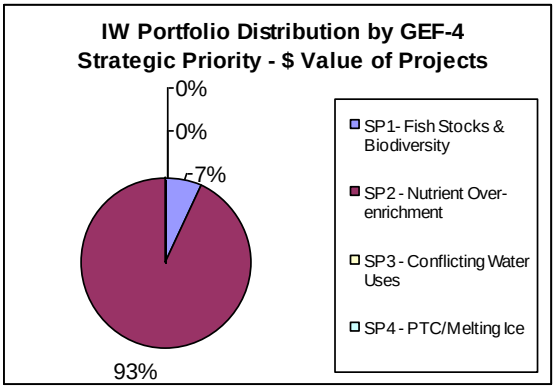


Figure 10a-b. International Waters Portfolio Distribution by GEF-4 Strategic Priorities

National Priorities

The IW projects address not only regional priorities but also national ones. Through the foundational work, an enabling environment for action is created for transboundary systems, including functioning national inter-ministry committees ready to work together on sustainable development, adoption of regional and national policy/legal/institutional reforms on transboundary waters priorities, ministerially-agreed action programs containing priority reforms both national and regional, and investments for sustaining transboundary waterbodies while contributing to water-related WSSD targets, and political commitments for action in transboundary agreements/protocols. An analysis of the tracking tool shows that 2/3 of the foundational projects have established and functioning national Inter-ministerial Committees, with one third only of the projects having adopted national reforms. See Table 12.

Table 12: Tracking Tool Analysis for International Waters

Region	PROJECT		Size	Strategic Priority				Intermin. Commit.	SAP in place
Projects under GEF-2				**SP1**	**SP2**	**SP3**			
LAC	Contaminated Bay	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	FP			X			
Global	Shrimp Trawling	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	FP			X			
Asia & the Pacific	SCS	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	FP	X				3	2
LAC	Bermejo	Implementation of Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin: Phase II	FP	X				3	2
Projects under GEF-3				**SP1**	**SP2**	**SP3**			
Africa	Volta River Basin	Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area	FP		X			2.5	0.5
Europe	Russian-Arctic	Russian Federation – Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	FP		X			2	3
Africa	GCLME	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	FP		X			2	3
Africa	WIO-LaB	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	FP		X			1	2
LAC	Pesticide Runoff	Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea	FP			X			
LAC	IWCAM	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean	FP			X			
Asia & the Pacific	Yangtze river	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	FP			X		2	1
Global	IW:LEARN	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	FP		X				
Projects under GEF-4				**SP1**	**SP2**	**SP3**	**SP4**		
Africa	COAST	Demonstrating and capturing best practices and technologies for the reduction of land-sourced impacts resulting from coastal tourism	FP		X				
Asia & the Pacific	BAPPEDA (East Bintan)	Demonstration of Community-based Management of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach, East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia.	MSP	X				0	3
Asia & the Pacific	Shantou	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	MSP			X		2	3

This year PIRs include five national projects (GEF3: *Contaminated Bay* with Cuba, *Yangtze* with China, *Russian Arctic* with the Russian Federation, GEF4: *Shantou* with China and *East Bitan Project* with Indonesia). The GEF3 project in the Russian Federation supports essentially the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, while the *Yangtze* project as part of its efforts to reduce floods in the Yangtze River basin, supports the Government of China (GOC) in implementing a series of soil and vegetation conservation programs in the upper Yangtze River basin. The *Contaminated Bay* project is meant to test innovative technical, management, legislative and educational approaches for reducing the input of priority waters contaminants, the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus, to Havana Bay, Kingston Harbour and the adjacent Wider Caribbean. It is meant to further strengthen and/or help create new institutions responsible for the rehabilitation and sustainable management of the two bays. UNEP, however, is responsible for regional coordination, including sharing and dissemination of project activities and nutrient pollution control strategies for the Wider Caribbean.

The GEF3 implementation projects (*SCS* – *Bermejo*) foster implementation of national policy, legal, institutional reforms making full use of national inter-ministerial committees. While both GEF3 & 4 demonstration projects (*IWCAM, Bintan* – *Shantou* and *Coastal Tourism*) accord special emphasis to national actions and demonstration of innovative remedial measures at national level. Both the *Shantou* and *East Bintan* projects (GEF4) are demonstration projects derived from the framework of the SCS Project. The wetland habitat on the coast of Shantou City, Guangdong Province, China is one of the priority wetland sites, which require immediate intervention. This

demonstration project will enhance the capacity of the participating governments to integrate environmental consideration into national development planning, while the *East Bintan* project looks at the protection of seagrass habitat, as breeding, nursery and feeding grounds for economically important fish and endangered species including dugong and marine turtles to demonstrate a set of stress reduction measures. *IWCAM* demonstrates the benefits of an integrated approach to watershed and coastal zone management helping SIDS inter alia to amend their national legal framework and institutions in support of the *IWCAM* principles as well as building LBS capacity in support of the LBS Protocol ratification. Model IWRM policies are also under preparation in some of the participating countries. The *Coastal tourism* project looks at capturing and disseminating best practices for contaminant reduction as well as develops and implements mechanisms for sustainable tourism governance and management to reduce degradation of coastal ecosystems from land-based sources of pollution. While a regional project just like the *IWCAM* project, the primary emphasis is aimed toward on-the-ground demonstrations.

3.3.2. International Waters Portfolio Performance

The GEF IW focal area addresses sustainable development challenges faced by states sharing transboundary surface, groundwater, and marine waters. These transboundary challenges range from pollution, loss of critical habitats and biodiversity, ship waste and alien species, to overuse and conflicting uses of surface and groundwater, over-harvesting of fisheries, and adaptation to climatic fluctuations. Projects are expected to deliver long-term impacts and benefits on the global environment and support the achievement of the impacts and outcomes identified at the programmatic level.

In addressing the various Strategic Priorities as described in section 3.3.1, the portfolio under review has been contributing to the achievement of global environment benefits under two main areas (1) assisting governments that share key transboundary waterbodies to develop regional legal frameworks aimed at the long-term sustainable management of these waterbodies building and (2) sustaining the capacity of national governments and regional waterbody institutions to jointly manage shared/transboundary water and marine/coastal resources, as follows.

- Reducing overexploitation of shared fish stocks and associated livelihoods impacts; reducing biodiversity loss from by-catch and inappropriate fishing methods; reducing marine ecosystem degradation through trophic impacts of overharvesting – 2 projects.
- Reducing releases of transboundary contaminants and reducing the transboundary extent and frequency of large scale eutrophication in key marine ecosystems and associated impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods – 8 projects
- Reducing demand and inefficient use of shared surface and groundwater resources through improved governance; protecting downstream globally significant aquatic biodiversity and associated livelihoods through protection of required environmental flows – 3 projects

- Reducing emissions and livelihoods impacts of long-lived transboundary aquatic contaminants such as POPs and mercury, from agriculture, industry and artisanal gold mining through improved governance systems, awareness raising, capacity building and technology demonstrations and transfer. – 1 project
- Improving global capacities for effective transboundary water governance through exchange of knowledge, good practice and experience between stakeholders through both virtual and face-to-face approaches – 1 project.

As reported by the majority of the projects in their IW Result Template, the portfolio has been supporting the water-related development targets agreed to by the international community, such as the Johannesburg targets that were set at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The portfolio has also been instrumental in stimulating multi-agency collaboration. Partnerships among agencies building on agencies' comparative advantages have proved critical in contributing to increased development effectiveness and sustainability of project results. Synergies among GEF focal areas has also proved essential to generate multiple benefits to the environment such as with the *Yangtze* project which contributes through the establishment of the national ecological function conservation area, to global benefits in biodiversity protecting globally significant biodiversity and water resources conservation improving livelihoods as well as to carbon sequestration, and sustainable land use.

The list of 15 PIRs for 2009 includes 6 projects or 40% involving partnership at either the implementation or execution level primarily with UNDP, WB, UNIDO and FAO. For some of its projects components UNEP also works with non GEF UN Agencies e.g. UNESCO in Groundwater, IHP, IOC, but also IAEA, IMO and UNOPS as well as regional organizations such as CEHI, ECOWAS or International NGOs such as WWF, IUCN, GWP; bilateral development agency such as IRB and regional partnership programmes such as NEPAD in Africa.

GEF4 strategy stresses the need for an increased emphasis on targeted experience sharing and learning among the GEF IW projects in the portfolio to improve capacity of projects to achieve their objectives and to identify and replicate good practices before project completion. South-to-South experience sharing through project twinning contributes to improved quality of the GEF IW portfolio, as well as development of knowledge management tools to capture good practices, and accelerate replication of good practices. With the assistance of *IW:LEARN*, projects have been preparing a series of experience notes which are posted on the *IW:LEARN* web-based resource center (www.iwlearn.net). Out of the 31 experience notes available on the website, 9 are UNEPs and 11 emanated from the UNEP led Caribbean dialogue, which generated a series of multifocal area experience notes on a series of subjects such as Project management, Multi-stakeholder participation, M&E etc.

Progress towards Achieving Project Objectives

A summary table of the objective rating of the 15 projects under this reporting year in comparison with previous year's rating is shown in appendix 3 and the ratings show that this year, one project was rated "Highly Satisfactory", one project "Highly Satisfactory to Satisfactory", four at "Satisfactory", six at "Marginally Satisfactory", two at "Satisfactory to Marginally Satisfactory" and one project was rated "Marginally Satisfactory to Marginally Unsatisfactory". Out of 15 projects five were rated slightly higher this year and none was rated lower. One project (Contaminated Bay) did not have its own PIR in FY 2008 but can be compared against the lead agency (UNDP) 2008 PIR. Figure 11 below presents the ratings. For the sake of the graphs, projects with "range-ratings" were considered under the lowest rate category e.g. HS-S was considered as S.

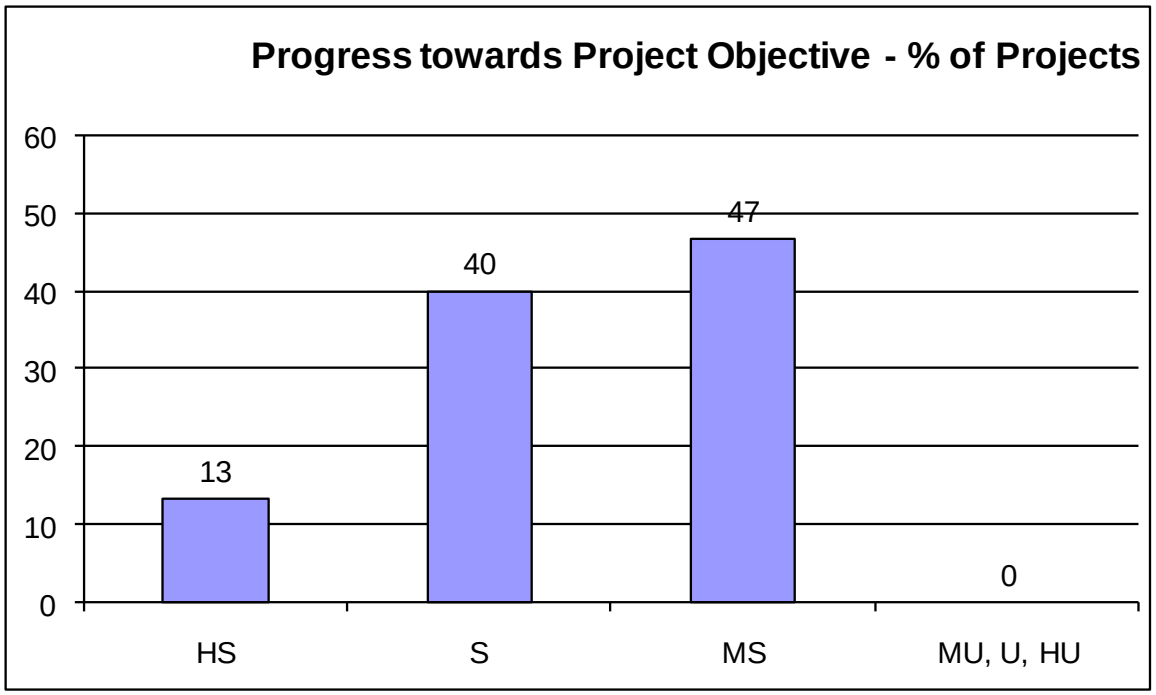


Figure 11: Progress towards achieving Project Objective fro International Waters projects

Portfolio wide, 93% of IW projects (14 out of 15) are rated at least satisfactory (MS, S, HS) which means that most projects are expected to achieve most of their major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with no or only minor or modest shortcomings. The 2009 ratings are rather similar to the 2008 ones with minor variances. Five projects slightly improved their performances: *Russian Arctic* (1/2 ratings), *GCLME* (1 rating), *Pesticide Runoff* (1 rating), *Yangtze* (1 rating) and *Contaminated Bay* (2 ratings).

Implementation Progress

The figure 12 below illustrates the distribution of the rating for implementation progress of the IW portfolio in FY09. (Details of the development in ratings from FY08-FY09 is provided in Appendix 3.) The general trend in IP ratings is positive, as no projects have received a worse rating this year compared to last year. Four projects have improved their rating with one rating and one project has improved with two ratings, whereas the rest of the portfolio has kept the rating from last year or it is the first time the project implementation is rated.

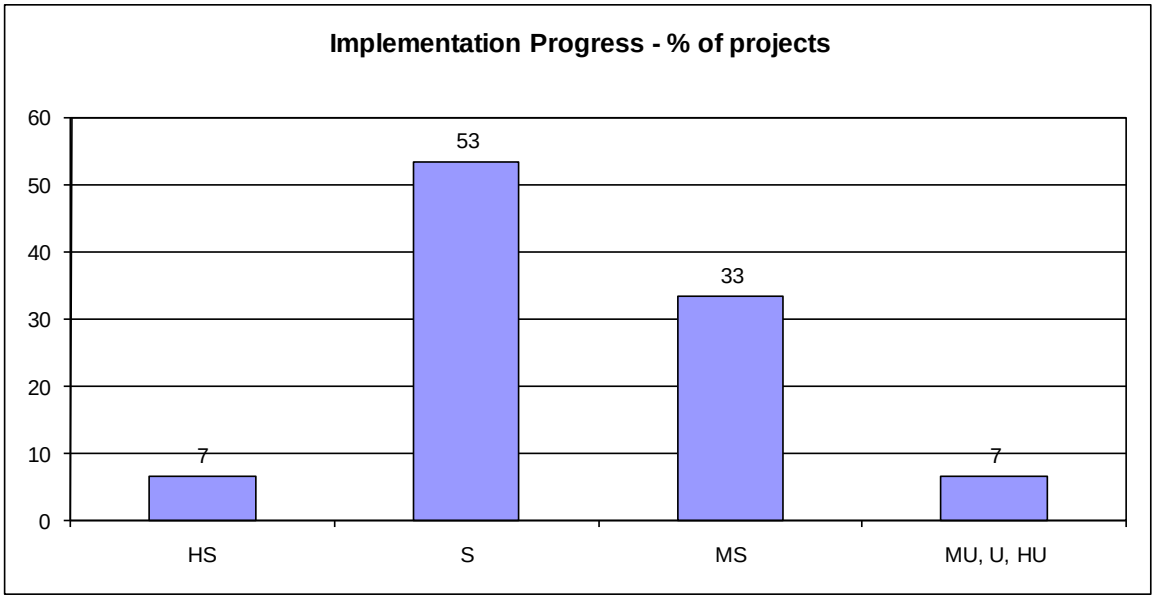


Figure 12: Progress towards Project implementation for International Waters

3.3.3. International Waters Portfolio Risk

Eight of the projects in IW portfolio were rated as Low (L) risk or Low to Modest (M) risk projects. The general trend in the IW portfolio shows a decrease in risk rating since five projects were scoring low risk in FY2009 compared to three projects in FY2008. These projects were *Contaminated Bay*, *Shrimp Trawling*, *Russian Arctic*, *GCLME* and *WIO-LaB*. Nonetheless, two of the projects showed a rising risk level compared to last year's rating: *Bermejo* (Substantial to M-H) and *IWCAM* (L to L-M). (Table outlining risk ratings for FY08 and FY09, is included in appendix 3)

None of the projects were rated to High Risk (H) category. However, *Bermejo* was rated as a Moderate to High (M-H) risk project. During the fiscal year 2009, the project was extended and a relatively ambitious reprogramming was carried out in order to focus the objectives and to formulate a sustainable exit strategy. There is a risk that even the reprogrammed activities will not be achieved within the time limit. Furthermore, by the time of PIR reporting, the exit strategy had not been completed even though the project is planned to end in September 2009.

During FY 2009, *IWCAM* is showing a bigger risk (Low to Moderate) than during the FY 2008 (Low). The increased risk level is mainly due to delays in the demonstration projects. Reasons for not meeting the given time limits include changes in the execution arrangements and the lack of available project personnel. Furthermore, the project has had a relatively small political influence. However, the project is now planned to continue till July 2011 and, thus, there is still time to achieve the project objectives.

Three of the projects were successfully coming to their end during FY 2009 and, therefore, rated lower risk levels compared to FY 2008 (*Contaminated Bay, Shrimp Trawling, Russian Arctic*). Especially, Russian Arctic is worth of mentioning since a high level political commitment has ensured a true ownership of the project and, therefore, the project seems to be reaching sustainable results with a low risk level.

GCLME reduced its risk level from High to Medium during FY 2009. This is due to the fact that the Executing Agency and Project Management Unit were concentrating on addressing the issues causing the High Risk level. However, the project remains to be a challenging one since there is a relatively large amount of work to be done with several countries before the end of the project. The uncertainty of co-financing and the general size of the project have an effect on the risk rating.

WIO-LaB was rated as a Low risk project (FY 2008 Moderate) since the challenges are mainly related to external factors such as institutional and/or managerial capacity issues. Furthermore, the project has been able to mobilize additional co-financing, which, to some extent, compensates for the capacity issues.

Development of projects with Sub-optimal ratings in FY08

In line with the descriptions of development above it is evident that the projects, which had sub-optimal ratings in the FY has had a positive development since then. All the projects have improved their ratings as a consequence of the close follow-up by project management teams. However the *Contaminated Bay* and the *Yangtze* project still remain in the heavy end of the rating scale and with regards to risk they are joined by the Bermejo and the COAST projects. The project management teams for these projects have full attention to these projects to ensure that the positive development will continue in the coming year.

3.3.4. International Waters Best Practices and Lessons Learned

The following highlights a few overall considerations and lessons learned which might prove useful for designing new projects both for projects within and outside the International Waters portfolio. As mentioned in section 1 above, several projects underwent a Terminal Evaluation. Some of the recommendations have also been highlighted below for the betterment of the portfolio as well as for the design of any new project.

- Future bycatch management projects, and any projects dealing with aquatic resources conservation and management, should adopt a holistic, ecosystems-based approach to fisheries and address the technical, economic, regulatory (management), environmental, educational, and public awareness issues at the design stage. This will require sufficient funding for a wider range of activities and inputs, and effective partnerships will need to be formed for efficient project execution.
- Although most projects use a phased approach, addressing issues simultaneously rather than sequentially might prove useful given project limited duration. As an example, technical results, e.g. on gear technology, biology are required to inform the law making process; however, it is advisable to start dealing with issues of governance and socio-economics at the earliest possible opportunity.
- A participatory approach to the design of project annual work plans incorporating national and regional priorities and considering local capacity has proved useful.
- Operational administrative matters should receive the same attention as technical matters. This is especially important during the preparation phase of a project in order to prevent delays in the crucial start-up period.
- Overly ambitious project designs should be avoided, and assumptions critically verified, as these may greatly influence judgment on the achievement level of the project.
- Project M&E plan design including baselines, formulation and measurement of SMART indicators require considerable attention. If project partners are not fully familiar with M&E purpose and processes, training input is required, in order it to be routinely and successfully applied. Participatory design of, and agreement on, specific M&E plan components or tools, such as indicators, is also advisable.
- Information produced by projects needs consolidation into formal articles, reports, and documents suitable for circulation to the intended users: policy makers, managers, and the general public. Dissemination of information should be recognized as an equally important task to producing the material. Information should be processed and presented in line with the needs of different audiences.
- Sustainable political commitment at national and regional levels ensures adequate level of project ownership.
- Involvement of the Private Sector is paramount to effecting desired changes in policies and strategies that promote environmental protection and rational living resource use.
- Key factors that improve likelihood of outcome sustainability include the existence of Conventions and related Protocols as well as Commissions as binding legal framework and regional coordinating mechanism, as well as political will.
- It is critical to reduce the time between pipeline entry to workprogram entry and Council approval and to project start-up to avoid loss of momentum.

The following reports the main project experience against the above-mentioned subjects. Detailed information can be found in each project's specific PIR.

- **Conditions necessary to achieve global environmental benefits such as (i) institutional, social and financial sustainability; (ii) country ownership; and (iii) stakeholder involvement, including gender issues:**

The contaminated bay project reports that when demonstration projects are designed, the mechanisms through which lessons learnt and best practices are disseminated should be defined and where capacity is lacking, the project should ensure that such capacity is built.
The Russian Arctic project reports that the success of the project depends on degree of involvement of top-level stakeholders from governmental institutions at federal and regional level. Indeed, the project attributes its success to sustained political commitment at federal and regional levels, as well as to the broad-based public support including support of indigenous communities ensuring project ownership. Closer cooperation with existing and planned programmes and projects in Arctic region was also a contributing factor.
IWLEARN stresses that a strong institutional ownership and advocacy of that ownership is a key element to be considered in service oriented projects. Indeed, the project has worked hard to be able to substantiate its service value to its stakeholder. Perceptions by projects regarding the GEF's interest to sustain *IW:LEARN* as proven to be an issue which could affect the uptake of the project's services. The planned closure of the project, compounded with the delay of approval of projects in the GEF pipeline has raised many questions among the primary user of *IW:LEARN* (i.e. GEF IW projects) on the sustainability of the benefits of IW:LEARN. The enforcement of the "fee for service" policy on the part of the GEF Secretariat and the strong advocacy of the website toolkit on the part of UNDP has helped to counter this perception. A strong institutional ownership and advocacy of that ownership is a key element to be considered in similar service oriented projects.
Coastal Tourism reports about its experience with respect to delays between design and implementation. The three-year 'gap' between the design of the COAST project and its implementation has proved to be an initial challenge due to institutional changes during the intervening period, including changes in the contact persons (project Focal Points). Personnel and management changes in the executing agencies (UNIDO and UNWTO) led to the delayed recruitment of the Technical Coordinator. A lengthened inception period (Dec 08 – July 09) has been critical in developing a good rapport and communication flow across the 9 partner countries in the project, and for re-establishing the involvement of key stakeholders within each of the 9 demonstration projects.
East Bintan project reports that some stakeholders such as EBCoMBo have a low sense of being part of this project. The project management has thus tried to overcome this problem by involving them in key activities i.e. awareness level survey and by involving a staff from tourism office in the coming feasibility study on sustainable tourism.
The *Shantou* project reports that to ensure stakeholder involvement as a necessary condition to secure global benefit, the Focal Point of the Project consulted and discussed

with the Officers of Shantou Municipality, and persuaded the Vice Mayor to organize the Management Committee as the chairperson. Main administrations, communities were involved into the Management Committee to ensure equitable benefits.
The *IWCAM* project reported that success of demonstration projects lie, to a great extent, in the development (PDF) process. Highly successful demonstration projects tend to be the ones in which the government was very active and involved in the design phase and therefore has significant ownership. Conversely, demonstration projects that have experienced more challenges in implementation have tended to be those that were driven, to some extent, by outside actors.

- **Institutional arrangements, including project governance:**

The *Contaminated Bay* project underlines the fact that when multiple agencies are involved in project implementation and execution, there should be clear mechanisms for reporting and information exchange. This is particularly the case when one agency is responsible for a regional component and another for a national component.
The *WIO-Lab* project reports that having the same individuals who are Focal Points for the Nairobi Convention as Focal Points for the project has strengthened the link between the project and the convention, and will ensure due recognition as a contribution to the work programme of the convention. This arrangement has a clear win-win effect: the project benefits from a strong governance framework, and the profile and visibility of the Convention is strengthened.
IWLEARN stresses that this project has helped to assert UNEP as a key contributor in knowledge management and UNDP as the capacity building agency. The delineation of roles and responsibilities in this manner in a jointly implemented project has resolved many institutional challenges faced at its inception. Synergy and trust has evolved from the delineation of roles and responsibilities and greater cohesion and coordination has resulted among the teams involved. Reporting, monitoring and bi-lateral support/backstopping has resulted. Governance on the other hand has seen varying levels of commitment across all entities involved.
The *Bermejo* project reports about the value of Commissions and Committees. Early on, the project identified a general overlap of federal and provincial competence and interests between the different organizations and institutions with responsibilities over water resource management. As a result, both governments prioritized the establishment of an inter-jurisdictional mechanism for a basin-wide, integrated management of the basin. The project helped established a Regional Coordinating Committee, with direct participation of the four Argentine provinces and the Tarija Prefecture from Bolivia. While the responsibilities for the agreed Committee were initially set up for the purposed of project execution, it gradually evolved into the inter-jurisdictional entity the project identified as necessary for proper programming and coordination of water resource management actions at the basin scale. Coordination can indeed be effectively achieved through creation of inter-ministerial committees (or some form of inter-sectoral coordination at the national level), regional coordination committees (multinational or inter-jurisdictional entities established for project specific purposes), Basin committees, and Binational Commissions.
The *Shrimp trawling* project reported that National Project Steering committees provided valuable advice to officers and the coordinators on implementation of project. However,

it was difficult to bring this high level group together. Therefore the group was changed to local technical working group and included all stakeholders.
The *Russian Arctic* project reports that NPA-Arctic actions related to governmental obligations under the Arctic Council, the GPA, different conventions and other pertinent intergovernmental agreements as well as an assessment of national practices needs to be considered by the Project, PINS and EPS WGs. SAP should accommodate both, national and international practices.

- **Capacity building:**

The *Contaminated Bay* project underlines the fact that inadequate attention was paid to the capacity constraints at both the national and regional levels to ensure more effective project implementation hence the need for a more detailed analysis of the risk factors which was perhaps required to ensure that in the full project document, resources were allocated to overcome capacity limitations especially as it relates to project implementation.
In the *GCLME* project, the recognition by the project of the important roles that NGOs and Civil Society Groups play in the awareness creation was given practical demonstration through the organization of Regional Workshops: on capacity building for NGOs; on integrated and sustainable management of coastal areas; on capacity building for environmental lawyers and journalists; and on Alternative Livelihoods in coastal communities. The project has encouraged NGOs /CBOs towards improved regional networking and outreach capabilities. The Regional NGO Forum developed their own Public Participation and Awareness (PPA) work plan and has a functional Secretariat which provides guidance to the execution of the PPA work plan. The workshop and monitoring activities have enabled NGOs to access high level decision makers and to increase citizen involvement in the project.
WIO-Lab stresses that capacity in the relevant Ministries of most developing countries is extremely limited. Even if there are highly skilled and committed individuals, they are relatively few in number, and have multiple responsibilities. This is often exacerbated by high staff turnover – again because of the high demand for skilled individuals. It is therefore unrealistic to expect them to take on the additional responsibility of implementing a GEF-funded project without making provision in the project budget to hire additional staff for this purpose – even if only to provide assistance to existing staff.
Likewise *the IWCAM* project reported that available human capacity within SIDS can be a critical success factor in project implementation. In islands with small populations and limited numbers of professionals, it is important to design the projects such that this constraint does not become a limiting factor. It is important that whatever is to be implemented can be implemented comfortably by local personnel who are available. Even with funding available for hiring of personnel, there are in many cases not enough persons to consider locally for hiring. It may defeat the purpose of a national demonstration if the staff needs to be recruited/hired from outside of the local environment.
Similarly, the *Coastal Tourism* project reports that the original project design was very 'light weight' in terms of both in-country staffing support for coordinating demonstration project activities as well as at the regional technical and managerial level. While it has been possible to re-design the project structure to enhance coordination capacity at the

demonstration project level, owing to budget constraints it has not been possible to expand the technical staff complement at the regional level. This capacity limitation is likely to cause delays in implementation and may affect the final outcomes of the project if left unresolved.
The *Shrimp trawling* project reported that all NCs had to do project work on top of the regular work.
The *Bermejo* project recommends more rigorous vetting of project personnel. The project execution was affected in part by issues that arose with technical personnel. To avoid such bottlenecks and ensure the smooth execution of project activities, it is recommended that contracted work be subject to a more rigorous vetting process.
The *Shantou* project offers perhaps a solution. Indeed, post-doctoral researchers were hired as Project Assistant to enhance the level of project management and scientific research. The local communities and staffs from Project Office were also assigned for the field sampling, law execution, periodical patrolling with the scientific researchers to enhance their capacity on scientific and managerial issues.

- **Scientific and technological issues:**

The *Contaminated Bay* project reported that the lack of access to science and technology has been a constraint. Indeed, Cuba has limited access to some of the technologies that might be available internationally and some of the local practices adopted may not be as relevant to other countries in the Wider Caribbean. When demo projects are being developed, it is important to have a range of circumstances to enable greatest chance of replication in other locations.
The *Shrimp Trawling* project reported about its success in technology transfer. Bycatch mitigation requires a combination of technological solutions and management measures. The cooperation between the different countries and the involvement of FAO expertise has resulted in that BRD technologies previously only available for more developed nations on fishing gear technology, and has now been disseminated to and used by all participating countries. The more experienced countries in the project are assisting the other participating countries with transfer of technology and direct engagement in training programmes.
In the last part of the project, a close and sustainable collaboration between the National Coordinators and ICES has been established. This has resulted in cross-participating in meetings, exchange of technical reports, and some ICES countries expressing an interest in joining a second bycatch project.
FAO expressed concerns that effort reduction objectives have not been properly framed within a fishery management context. For example, is the level of effort on bycatch species too high? Could other management measures such as spatial and temporal closures and the use of MPAs complement the gear technology approach and be more effective at reducing effort to sustainable levels? What is the status of bycatch species – are they overfished? Are discards being reduced because more of the catch is being retained? These issues were not part of the original project plan. However, they clearly are an important element of the sustainability of shrimp fisheries. They highlight the importance of having a baseline, something that was not clearly defined in the original proposal but was noted in the MTR.

The *Shantou* project reported that exposure to the highest scientific and technological issues was ensured with the support of Research Centre of Wetland Science, Sun Yat-Sen Univ.

- **Factors that improve likelihood of outcome sustainability:**

The *Contaminated Bay* project stressed that the existence of UNEP CAR/RCU and the Cartagena Convention as a binding legal framework and regional coordinating mechanism working in collaboration with Regional Activity Centres based in Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago was critical in providing training and ensuring that such capacity is used in the future.

The *GCLME* project reported that, in the Abuja declaration, all 16 GCLME countries have declared their political will to establish an Interim Guinea Current Commission, which is the predecessor of a full Guinea Current Commission to be established in the framework of the Abidjan Convention. Yet the GCLME countries still have to commit to financially sustain this joint governance structure.

The *IWCAM* project reports that demonstration projects that have dedicated project funds (as distinct from counterpart funding) set aside for the project manager's salary have generally resulted in more effective and efficient project implementation, as the project manager is generally able to work full-time on the project rather than having to also work on other jobs within a particular ministry.

IW:LEARN underlines that while a 3rd phase of the project helps to convey interest at the management level for continuation/extension of services, supporting policy and institutional ownership are key factors. Its target group (projects) seek cost effective mechanisms to meet its goals. With many alternatives available through the private sector, social and political factors steer decisions regarding services IW:LEARN could offer to a project. Policy at the Agency and GEF Secretariat level help the decision making process, however advocacy and marketing has been demonstrated as critical factors.

The *Shrimp Trawling* Project reports that to enhance the benefits already generated by the evaluated project and make further progress towards the overall objectives, countries and governments should be supported, through FAO and UNEP using their respective facilities in the regions or countries, and in line with their normative roles or comparative advantages in promoting Responsible Fisheries and Environmental Governance, to further push for the deliberation, approval and enactment of pending legislative instruments relating to bycatch management and based on recommendations issued through this project. For some countries, this can entail, under national funding, implementing additional design work on BRDs (e.g. for the artisanal fisheries sector) and additional technical testing, accompanied by all required enabling and supporting work on economics, education and awareness raising.

This would require considerable additional resources. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to consider a second phase of the project "*Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management*" based on the progress made and results produced in the project, and on the recommendation of the 4th International Project Steering Committee (IPSC) Meeting in 2007 in Lagos, Nigeria, as well as the Faeroes Meeting (ICES-FAO WGFTFB) in 2008. It is also recommended to proceed as quickly as

possible so that enthusiasm and capacity are not lost. This second phase should consider a more holistic approach combining the gear technology aspects more effectively with management (through implementation of legislation and other forms of regulation), economic and socio-economic considerations, and knowledge management for enhanced dissemination of results and greater awareness. The latter issues are in particular needed to increasingly focus on the concerns of the artisanal sector in the second phase project.

- **Factors that encourage replication, including outreach and communications strategies:**

The *Contaminated Bay* project stresses the Importance of developing a communications strategy including building capacity at the national and regional levels for development and dissemination of information products. This should consider economic, social and cultural realities and sometimes barriers to adopting various practices especially as it relates to wastewater management e.g. re-use of wastewater for domestic purposes.

The *GCLME* project reports its experience as follows. A new legislation in mangrove management has been introduced in Nigeria, which will pave way for the active involvement of the private sector in converting the mangrove reserve into Marine Park. In Ghana, the Waste Stock Exchange Management System has led to the introduction of waste oil reception and treatment facility at the Tema Harbor by the private sector. Industries are collaborating in the re-use of each other's waste. Most of the demonstration projects being implemented are predicated on low technology and low cost measures, which will make adoption easier by other countries. Sensitization of stakeholders to results as they emerge is paramount.

The *Shrimp Trawling* project underlines that adaptation of the technologies by the fishing industry naturally calls for an extension programme with direct transfer of knowledge from the fishing industry from one country to another. Bycatch became a regular issue to the general public through media releases and newspapers.

Outreach of the successful achievements to shrimp fishing countries outside the project was also acheived. Many non-participating countries have contacted the project with an interest to join the programme, and regional workshops have been conducted both under the FAO regular programme, and under the project where non-participating countries have attended. A comprehensive guidebook on Bycatch Reduction in Tropical Shrimp-Trawl Fisheries has been produced in English, Spanish and Arabic, Bahasa Indonesia and Farsi, with translation into French to follow. The guide book, and a 25 minutes DVD in English, Spanish, French and Arabic, have been distributed to concerned stakeholders (Fisheries Authorities, Universities, Fishermen's associations, NGOs, Private Companies, Private stakeholders) in a wide range of both participating as well as also non-participating countries. The project has created a website in both English and Spanish, with sub-pages for each project partner. To further promote awareness of the website, the countries will create linkage to relevant national websites.

The project further reports that information produced by the project, and still generated by post-project initiatives, through the participating government institutions, needs further consolidation into formal articles, reports, and documents suitable for circulation to the intended users: policy makers, fisheries managers, and the general public. Dissemination of information should be recognized as an equally important task to producing the material. Information should be processed and presented in line with the

needs of different audiences. Countries will have to rely largely on own funding to do this, unless additional donor support can be identified.
The *IWCAM* project reported that sufficient funding must be allocated to the documentation and replication of lessons learned, best practices, and the creation of databases / clearinghouse mechanisms. It also stressed that planning and reporting requirements and formats should be established early in project life and not changed unless absolutely necessary. Changes in format and requirement can create additional work and significant confusion for those involved.

- **Engagement of the private sector:**

The *Shrimp Trawling* project reports that the cooperation with the industry has played an important role and the major achievements of the project are intimately related to the close collaboration between the fishing industry, the research institutes and the governments. The project use of practical demonstration workshops and discussion forums for the industry has sometimes gathered more than 250 key persons and has had a considerable impact on the industry engagement and the adaptation of bycatch reduction devices by them. In many project countries, the industry was in the beginning sceptical, but after a series of workshops where the incentives of adaptation were clarified and technical problems with the Bycatch reduction devices were overcome and demonstrated, the industry has been very engaged and active. In Nigeria, where workshops on the correct use of Turtle Excluder Devices directly lead to recertification of export to the American market, the Industry travelled to USA to make new trade arrangements. In all participating countries, the BRD development and trials has been on commercial trawlers in close cooperation with the fishing Industry.
The *GCLME* project stresses that the involvement of the Private Sector is paramount to effecting desired changes in policies and strategies that promote environmental protection and rational living resource use. This phase of the project has witnessed an increased collaboration with the private sector through their contributions to the changes in legislation that improved government- private sector relationships, and the private sector accepting to play a leading role in the adoption of cleaner production methods.
The private sector has been active in funding project activities. The fishing industry has supported initiatives towards sustainable fishery and manufacturing industries are actually involved in setting up the Waste Stock Exchange Management System. The oil industry has funded the Regional Data Management and Decision Support Center in Nigeria as well as oil pollution prevention initiatives.
The *Coastal Tourism* reports however that the project is still weakly represented by the private sector, and considerable work will need to be undertaken in the first years of demo project implementation to secure private investor and tourism operator interest and their in-kind and financial contributions which will help towards achieving the project objectives.

- **Lessons for Project Design:**

The *Shrimp Trawling* project reported that on the issue of indicators, it has become clear as the project proceeded that there was a need for "real indicators" of progress towards the project goal. In retrospect, the indicators and project goals both have limitations. This is not so much a criticism of the project but a recognition that during the years between

the projects conception and the present day (more than 10 years), the situation of tropical shrimp trawl fisheries has changed dramatically.
The *IWCAM* project reported that in designing a GEF project, it is essential to have accurate, reliable baseline information in order to justify the project. It is also critical to have this information available during project implementation, in order to measure the success of the interventions. In the case of the IWCAM demonstrations, it was apparent that most did not know what exactly were the conditions at the start of the project, and since most effort was concentrated on administration during start-up, the actual data took very long to gather. Reporting can therefore be compromised, especially monitoring and evaluation.

3.3.5. Best Practices with focus on socio-economic aspects

Bermejo: More than 50% of the binational Bermejo basin is subject to erosion processes that range from significant to very severe. While these processes are clearly related to natural conditions of topography, soil susceptibility, and torrential rain patterns, it is evident that human activities have been decisive in accelerating both processes during the last 50 years. Studies indicate that more than 60% of the rangelands of the Bermejo Basin are either overgrazed or improperly managed. Similarly studies show that the Bermejo basin is responsible for 80% of the sediment load to the Plata System. Each year, the Bermejo River discharges 100 million tones of sediment to the Plata Delta.

Through a series of actions looking at sedimentation control with engineering works, the project with limited funding built together with the local communities, over 100 gabions, dikes and check dams to reduce sediment loads, torrential erosion and sediment transport, consolidate riverbeds and prevent flood damages in the Mena (Tolomosa), Huasamayo and Iruya Sub-basins. Dikes and check dams built in previously desertic areas have created beautiful oases, providing water for use in the irrigation of newly-formed nurseries and crop land thereby generating revenues and well being for riparian communities, fighting as well against desertification. In the Calderas sub-basin, implementation of small-scale irrigation schemes, regeneration of vegetative cover, and erosion control resulted in summer crops increased by 60% and winter-spring production increased by 90%. Integrated, community-based units have been created to serve the ecotourism market, helping to establish buffer zones and environmental corridors to reduce human impacts on areas of significant habitat value.

Through the establishment and diversification of income-generating agricultural practices, including agroforestry practices, horticulture, indigenous production techniques, small-crop production, re-establishment of traditional crop cultivation, new water management techniques, replication of rural sustainable development projects, product storage facilities, and a community-based rotating fund for sustainable agricultural production and commercialization, the project improved living conditions for 90 families in the lower Bermejo basin, implemented micro-irrigation systems for 20 families, improved the use of irrigation systems for 67 families, and promoted agroforestry, beehives, fruit crops, pastures, and bovine management.

The *IWCAM* reports that in the Courland Watershed, Trinidad & Tobago, a local community group, the Anse Fromager Ecological Protection Organization, with the help of the Fondes Amandes Community Re-Forestation Project, is rehabilitating the forest and working to restore more traditional agricultural practices. These activities are helping to improve the quality of wastewater discharges into the coral reef, resulting in a healthier reef ecosystem and, ultimately, improved economic opportunities.

The Saint Lucian demonstration project launched a Rainwater Harvesting Activity in 2008 to address chronic water scarcity caused by inadequate infrastructure, with substantial funding leveraged from the European Union. This relatively simple and low-cost water supply technology (essentially a method of capture of rainwater from man-made surfaces, typically rooftops and other constructed surfaces, and its storage for various applications) was installed in more than 20 homes and 10 public institutions (schools, health centres, community centres). It includes training and community awareness campaigns to help promote rainwater harvesting throughout the watershed and eventually the nation thereby improving livelihood.

The *GCLME* project through ecosystem-based management practices intends to recover depleted fish stocks to maximum sustainable yield levels by 2015 thereby improving economic opportunities and livelihood.

The *Shantou* project reports that thanks to improved management of a total area of 3,186.87 ha of intertidal wetland habitat near a rapidly developing urban area including the development and implementation of an integrated cross-sectoral management plan and local regulations, a total of 1,237.71 ha wetland will be physically enclosed for strict protection, replantation of a total of about 400-500 ha wetland will be achieved and aquaculture area will be improved with uncontrolled wastewater reduced by 50 %; and at least 20 ha of silvo-aquaculture area newly established and maintained.

3.4. Land Degradation - Project Implementation Review

There are a total of six projects (3 FSPs and 3 MSPs) in the land degradation PIR portfolio this reporting year. Of the three MSPs one has concluded terminal evaluation and is being closed, another is about to conduct terminal evaluation while the third will be evaluated and closed during next reporting period. One FSP will be evaluated and closed next year while the other two will be completed in three and four year's time.

3.4.1. UNEP Contribution towards Land Degradation strategic priorities/ programs.

All six LD projects were approved in GEF-3 when LD was cross-cutting with BD, IW and CC. The Operational Programmes (OP) that applied to the LD projects included OP1: Arid and Semi-Arid Zone Ecosystems, OP4: Mountain Ecosystems, OP9 Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area, OP12: Integrated Ecosystem Management and finally OP 15 Sustainable Land Management which superseded the other operational programmes towards the latter part of GEF-3.

Table 13: Project contribution to LD focal area strategic programmes of GEF-3

GEF ID	Project Title	OP1	OP4	OP9	OP12	OP15
1329	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)	X			X	X
1666	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for the Marsabit Mountain and its associated Watersheds (Marsabit MSP)	X	X		X	X
2052	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A livelihoods and Ecosystems Approach					X
2175	Support to implementation of Regional Environmental Action Plan in Central Asia (REAP)				X	X
2377	Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains – An integrated and Transboundary Initiative in Central Asia (PALM)					X
4889	Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary area between Nigeria and Niger	X		X	X	X

For OP 15, which is the main operational programme covering UNEP LD projects, there were four strategic priorities in GEF-3:

SP1: Promoting country partnership framework for removing barriers to SLM and foster system-wide change
SP2: Upscale successful SLM practices through new operations

SP3: Generating and disseminating knowledge addressing current and emerging issues in SLM
SP4: Promote cross-focal area synergies and integrated approaches to NRM

Table 14 below gives the distribution of the projects to the four strategic priorities. It would appear that most of the projects addressed more than one strategic priority with a heavy emphasis on SP3 and SP4.

Table 14: Project contribution to LD focal area strategic priorities of GEF-3

GEF ID	Project Title	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4
1329	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)			X	X
1666	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for the Marsabit Mountain and its associated Watersheds (Marsabit MSP)			X	X
2052	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A livelihoods and Ecosystems Approach			X	X
2175	Support to implementation of Regional Environmental Action Plan in Central Asia (REAP)	X			X
2377	Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains – An integrated and Transboundary Initiative in Central Asia (PALM)	X	X		
4889	Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Transboundary area between Nigeria and Niger			X	X

The UNEP LD projects have contributed mostly in generating and disseminating new knowledge and tools for sustainable NRM (e.g. *LADA*, *Marsabit* and the *Sustainable management of Inland Wetlands* MSPs); the latter two being targeted research projects in the UNEP LD portfolio for which UNEP has a comparative advantage in the GEF. Specifically, the projects have contributed to improved sustainable land and water management, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening of national and regional management capacity for integrated NRM.

3.4.2. Outcomes and implications for the overall Land Degradation portfolio

As pointed out earlier, majority of the LD projects are engaged with developing methodologies, approaches and tools for land degradation assessment and integrated NRM. For example, *the LADA* FSP is designed to develop tools and methods to assess and quantify the nature, extent, severity and impact of land degradation on dryland ecosystems, watersheds, and river basins, carbon storage and biological diversity at a range of spatial and temporal scale. That of the *Nigeria-Niger IEM* FSP is to create enabling conditions for sustainable integrated ecosystem management through developing an integrated legal and institutional framework for collaboration and coordinated financing, harnessing and improving on research-based and indigenous knowledge, and cultural values, to support natural resource management, conservation

and productivity; and developing and implementing sub regional, catchments and community level ecosystem management plans through participatory and inclusive processes. The *PALM FSP* is promoting sustainable land management and building local capacity in various aspects of SLM planning and implementation and creating an enabling environment for SLM at the community, national and regional level. Two of the MSPs, *Marsabit and Sustainable Wetlands* MSPs are engaged with developing best practices, land use management plans and guidelines for integrated NRM. The *REAP* MSP is providing an efficient cross-sectoral regional coordination and integration of environmental concerns in national and regional policy making and development as well as strengthening national and regional management capacity.

3.4.3. Progress on projects that received sub-optimal ratings in AMR 2008

Two projects were rated sub-optimally in 2008 and both are listed below together with their ratings. The *REAP* is closing towards the end of this year and has still not managed to improve its Development Objective (DO) rating which actually went down to MU in 2009 from MS in 2008. Most of the project outputs were already completed during the previous years, very little follow up or implementation was realised during the reporting period. In the Framework Convention project the major output of the project has still not been signed by the two countries. The Interstate Sustainable Development Commission for Central Asia (ISDC) and its member countries have shown very modest commitment for implementing the *REAP* particularly on its core GEF business related LD/SLM. More was expected from the EA to initiate with the ISDC, CAC and technical partners, a follow up plan or fund raising on the SLM and other pilot pilots sponsored through the project.

Table 15: LD projects with sub-optimal ratings in FY 2008

GEF ID	Project Title	Overall DO rating	Overall IP rating
2175	Support to implementation of Regional Environmental Action Plan in Central Asia (REAP)	MS	MS
2377	Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains – An integrated and Transboundary Initiative in Central Asia (PALM)	MS	U

Regarding *PALM* FSP the rating for DO has not changed and remains as MS. This is due to the project having being delayed for more than a year due to difficulties with national execution arrangements. These difficulties delayed project implementation at the pilot sites as well as delaying work on establishing the M&E system. The problems with national execution have now been successfully resolved. For the IP the rating has actually improved from U in 2008 to MS in 2009 as most of the problems, such as settling national implementation arrangements, modifying project, confirmation of co-financing by partners, establishing of sub-contracts have been resolved.

3.4.4. Land Degradation Portfolio Risk

Two groups of risks are pertinent in and could have potential impacts on LD project results. The first group of risks is environmental and, usually associated with drylands, is the spatial and temporal variability of rainfall that results in frequent and sometime prolonged periods of drought. This is particularly relevant for eastern and southern Africa where drought of varying intensity occurred during the reporting period. It should be noted however that the LD projects, e.g. *Sustainable Wetlands* MSP and *PALM* FSP involved with SLM and developing integrated NRM were designed to provide adaptation mechanisms and to strengthen resilience and coping mechanisms and capacities in these drylands.

The second group of risk factors relates to the problems of mobilizing the required co-finance for project implementation and this continues to be a major challenge and constraint particularly for LD projects in Africa. Inadequate co-finance also poses a major area of concern for the sustainability of the impacts of these projects after GEF support has ended. The LD projects that are particularly at risks include the *Sustainable Wetlands* and the *REAP* MSPs. In both cases the reported low co-finance mobilized so far may be due to poor reporting and this would certainly need to be improved on in the next reporting period.

3.4.5. Best Practice for Land Degradation portfolio

The best practices and lessons learnt during implementation of the LD projects are diverse and cover capacity building, stakeholder involvement and ownership, financial management and co-financing, institutional arrangements including project governance and partnerships with key government departments and other organizations to achieve environmental benefits. These are highlighted below within the context of the respective projects.

Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)

- **Stakeholders' involvement and ownership**

The participation of Stakeholders in the implementation of *LADA* is good. Stakeholder engagement started with the PDF-A and PDF-B phase. A large number of stakeholders participated in these early days of the *LADA* project through meetings, seminars, workshops and also an email conference (2002) to which over 1,000 experts in land degradation and desertification were invited to contribute.

However, the ownership of *LADA* results by the participating countries has been built slowly over time, and seems to be strengthened in the last period, when the results have become more visible. As an earlier building of ownership would be beneficial, the following lessons can be considered:

- more resources should have been allocated for travel and meetings among the stakeholders of the project to enable face to face interaction, in particular for the organization of Steering Committee meetings (only one was budgeted for in the original design);

- for global projects involving multiple countries, adequate attention should be given to full involvement of the countries in all activities from the beginning, including in global activities;

- better communication systems should be setup in the planning of the project, with clear timelines and avoiding overburdening of stakeholders. Specific attention should be given to the language issue, when a project involves people of different language backgrounds.

- **Capacity building**

Capacity development is an integral part of the *LADA* project objectives. However, despite that capacity development is embedded into the second objective of the project, it is not really part of the four outcomes. These outcomes are focused mostly on achieving products such as maps, methodology and local assessments, as opposed to a comprehensive capacity being built. The review that took place in FY09 indicates that capacity development is translated mostly in training of key stakeholders from the pilot countries; including the "train the trainers" approach. The approach does not address the institutional, policy and legal aspects related to land degradation that is part of the required capacity of a country to address problems related to land degradation assessment.

Through the *LADA* project process, country representatives can acquire skills and knowledge in land degradation assessment. However, at the national levels, the existence of a robust methodology and tools will not necessarily change the way the land as a resource is managed: more in-country capacity development activities would be needed to ensure sustainable changes.

Overall, while the project is well positioned for addressing training and technical capability improvement, limited capacity building at organizational level will be possible due to the general setup of the project. Regarding institutional building, capacity activities will be pursued, recognizing that very little resources and a short timeframe are foreseen in the project for such a complex task. The following lessons could be drawn:

- Training remains the backbone of the development and dissemination of any methodology development or technical assistance project;

- Capacity building within the participating institutions could be improved through sufficient face to face interactions among project managers and national partners as pointed out in the previous point above;

- Institution building and institutionalization of project results require a longer timeframe. This is due to the fact that national policy frameworks evolve and policy makers get increasingly involved as results come out and can be shown.

Nigeria-Niger IEM FSP

- **Financial management and co-financing**

The difficulty of mobilizing additional co-financial resources for project implementation has continued to be a major challenge and constraint to embarking on a massive rehabilitation of degraded areas in the project area. It has also remained a major area of concern for the project's sustainability after GEF support. The project is nevertheless confident that its current resource mobilization efforts so far will yield some positive results before the end of 2009.

- **Capacity building**

The problem of getting scientific experts to work together across the border persists. This has continued to constitute a serious impediment to the production of sound scientific and technical reports at the sub-regional level. The project has continued to populate its database on the roster of experts towards improving on the use of individuals to form consultancy teams for cross-border scientific work in the implementation of the project.

Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands MSP

- **Conditions necessary to achieve global environmental benefits**

It was important to establish partnerships with key government departments and other organizations to achieve environmental benefits. A major challenge faced was lack of continuity with partners involved in the countries due to high turnover of staff.

- **Institutional arrangements, including project governance;**

It was critical to involve all the key government players. Because of staff turn over in some departments, it was important to maintain regular contact with the stakeholders to maintain institutional memory and ensure successful implementation.

- **Capacity building;**

Capacity building is an important component of the project. What was useful was the capacity needs identification at the beginning of the project. This allowed tailoring capacity building activities. As a result capacity building has taken on a multi-pronged activity, targeting postgraduate students, researchers, field workers, and communities.

- **Scientific and technological issues;**

Because this is a research project, scientific issues are central. It was critical to use acceptable scientific methodologies for activities.

- **Factors that improve likelihood of outcome sustainability;**

It is important to involve all key ministries in each country but we have realized that involving several interested local (national) stakeholders is proving to be the single most

important parameter for ensuring sustainability. Because of the interest they show during project implementation these partners are likely to ensure continued use of project outputs and ensure outcome sustainability.

Regional Environmental Action Plan in Central Asia (REAP)

- **Institutional arrangements, including project governance;**

At both design and implementation stage, the process revealed that there was a need to strengthen the institutional basis at national and sub-regional levels. The project supports cooperation between countries as well as the enhanced understanding of the need for such cooperation and ownership. Important lessons were gained through experience in the area of institutional arrangements/project governance. In the original design the project's governance framework was set in such a way to establish a Project Steering Committee to include representatives of ADB, UNDP, UNEP and ISDC. However, for unknown reasons this composition was limited to representatives of UNEP and ISDC only which prevented an independent way of project oversight. The overall management of the project which was originally rested with the UNEP regional office (ROAP was moved to the Regional Resource Centre of AIT as its Secretariat during the last year of project. The project secretariat was better able to constantly coordinate its activities with the ISDC Secretariat that is permanently located in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. This has proved to be better mechanism for management of sub-regional projects under the ISDC umbrella. .

- **Capacity building;**

Additional efforts should be have been undertaken to increase capacity of national governments and intergovernmental body to address effectively the priority issues and move the agenda towards implementing the *REAP*. Project has also revealed that there is also a need in building capacity of ISDC Secretariat to manage sub-regional projects and programmes

Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains (PALM)

- **Institutional arrangements, including project governance;**

- The repeated restructuring of the committee on environmental protection which had facilitated the implementation of the preparatory phase of the project in Tajikistan, and associated changes in the key personnel responsible for the project threaten to disrupt project execution in the country

- Politically-nominated executing agencies may lack the technical and management capacities as well as 'neutrality' to coordinate the implementation of GEF projects and the institutional mandate to facilitate field-level operations. Operational activities may be delegated to non-governmental organizations, while policy-development activities may remain the responsibility of government nominated state agencies. Such a division of responsibilities, however, may be difficult to agree upon by national government agencies in Central Asia given their political culture of centralisation rather than decentralisation.

- A National Steering Committee is an important forum for resolving differences of opinion among national stakeholders. A dysfunctional or non-existent NSC may create tensions among key stakeholders that could hamper the implementation of activities and the success of the project, particularly if there is distrust of an NEA. A functional International Steering Committee may substitute to some extent the functions of a NSC in the short-term and provide a forum for identifying long-term solution to institutional failures in the implementation structure of GEF projects.

- **Interpretation and application of GEF guidelines;**

- Institutional restructuring on the part of GEF and UNEP resulted in an extended period of appraisal, which threatened to compromise the commitment of both national and international partners and co-financing agencies.

- Different stakeholders have different codes of conduct. They can easily clash and lead to inter-personal and inter-group conflicts in the context of the multi-level and multi-country projects. The way such clashes are dealt with and the ethical norms by which GEF projects are managed can affect the commitment of relevant stakeholders and compromise the effectiveness and sustainability of project activities.

- The nature of the problem of land degradation in the transboundary context of the Pamir-Alai Mountains, as well as the heavy co-financing requirements for GEF projects, exacted the involvement of a multitude of national and international partners in the project design. This has created a unique possibility for integrating a wide range of diverse activities that would otherwise have remained disconnected or would not have taken place at all.

- **Factors that improve likelihood of outcome sustainability**

- Project ownership by national institutions is considered essential for the successful and sustainable implementation of GEF projects. Competing institutional claims to ownership, however, can lead to delays or disrupt the overall implementation of projects

- **Financial management and co-financing**

- Delays in payments of salaries and disbursements of expenses in some cases, e.g. when it is combined with limited credibility in the financial management of project funds at the national level may reduce the morale of project personnel and consultants and the reputation of the initiative. A flexible and adaptive financial management system at the international level is essential for detecting and resolving such problems in a timely and satisfactory manner, so as to avoid sub-optimal results.

3.5. Ozone Depletion - Project Implementation Review

3.5.1. UNEP Contribution towards Ozone Depletion strategic priorities/ programs.

The UNEP GEF portfolio grew steadily in the previous GEF replenishments, particularly through the second and third replenishments (GEF 2 and GEF-3), to support the Article 2 Countries with Economies in Transition (CEITs) in their phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances under the Montreal Protocol. Projects were initially medium-sized projects, geared to encourage ratification of the Protocol, and to raise high-level awareness of the Protocol to decision makers in governments. This gave rise to a second wave of MSPs, which resulted in the design of Country Programmes, and the distinct investment and non-investment GEF-funded Ozone country projects, which were in turn implemented by UNDP and UNEP, respectively. The 14 resulting UNEP country-specific projects have consisted of Institutional Strengthening (IS) and Customs/Refrigeration Training projects, and have spanned 9 countries, with a cost of about US$ 3.5 million to the GEF Trust. There have also been a series of regional projects, ranging in size from US$25,000 to US$ 5,000,000 (for a total cost of about US$ 8.1 million to the GEF trust), covering more than 20 countries, and activities ranging from ODS licensing systems, to HFC training to Methyl bromide phase out.

For the period of GEF-4, the GEF prioritized assistance of eligible countries in meeting their HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol, and strengthening capacities and institutions in those countries that still are faced with difficulties in meeting their reporting obligations. It was envisioned that the projects should lead to complete consumption phase-out in these countries, to the extent technologically possible and cost-effective when taking into account climate change benefits resulting from gains in energy efficiency, such that preference would be given to low-GHG technologies and substitutes in order that the projects reduce overall the emissions of greenhouse gases. Activities to enable compliance and reporting would also be supported, including awareness-raising and training, with efforts to nest these activities within a country's framework for the sound management of chemicals will be promoted.

In the course of GEF 4, UNEP responded first by working with GEF Sec to reverse the previous policy regarding Institutional Strengthening project renewals, and seek continued support of National Ozone Units (NOUs) in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Further, UNEP included in this approach support to include these countries in the activities of the Regional Network of Eastern European and Central Asian Article 5 countries of the Montreal Protocol. This latter component has proven most valuable in helping countries develop solutions to illegal traffic, disposal/destruction of ODS and other hazardous chemicals (particularly POPs), and HCFC Phase Out Management Plan (HPMP) development. Related to the latter, UNEP has worked with UNDP and UNIDO to carry out a region-wide assessment of HCFC phase out requirements ahead of GEF V, taking into account the need for integration of energy efficiency considerations. Further, at the end of GEF IV, UNEP is cooperating

with UNDP on the development of next steps in HCFC phase out approaches, incorporating concomitant GHG abatement strategies in response to the more recent turn of events in the Montreal Protocol to accelerate HCFC phase out for all countries, as well as to potentially put quotas on the high GWP alternative technologies, such as HFCs.

3.5.2. Outcomes and implications for the overall OD portfolio:

At this stage in the Montreal Protocol phase out schedule, the Article 2 GEF-funded countries are left with only one category of ODS for phase out: the hydrochlorofluorocarbons or HCFCs. If one looks at the country-specific projects within the portfolio, the achievements of the countries in bringing their ODS consumption below baseline levels is significant. Country-specific projects covered Azerbaijan, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Baseline consumption across all substances for these countries was 20,937.94 ODP tonnes, but at PIR09 the remaining countries in the portfolio (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) are consuming roughly 66 ODP tonnes of ODS, proving that the country projects have been largely effective, and very cost-effective.8

The Ozone portfolio has shrunk to reflect this advanced state of phase out. PIR 06 was the start of closure of the wider portfolio, such that UNEP went from reporting on 15 projects in PIR 05, to the current situation of PIR 09, where there are only two projects to report on from UNEP (Armenia IS and the regional project for Continued IS activities in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan).9 Now at the end of GEF 4 and looking towards GEF 5, the focus will be on HCFC phase out, and continued support to institutions that will complete and continue o enforce the Montreal Protocol. Large growth of project portfolio is not expected, though there are signs that modest, though significant, HCFC work remains in countries such as Ukraine, Kazakhstan and a few other countries. Based on the outcomes of the MOP, and preliminary survey results, there needs to be significant work in the area of steering countries away from the primary HCFC alternative HFCs, a strong greenhouse gas, to other readily available alternatives with low Global arming Potential (GWP). UNEP, with its mandate and past experience, can play a large role in the training and knowledge sharing associated with bringing about these changes in ODS consumption.

As aforementioned, the projects of the portfolio have directly assisted countries with their national compliance obligations to the Montreal Protocol. The biggest challenge, however, is the small funding made available as the Ozone Focal Area is losing prominence within the larger GEF Portfolio as the ODS phase out schedule of the Montreal Protocol advances to the present, such that one major ODS category remains for phase out: HCFCs. However the Protocol itself is still trying to determine the

8 It should be noted that of this remaining consumption, 61 ODP tonnes consists of HCFC consumption for Kazakhstan (now out of compliance as they are exceeding their HCFC baseline).
9 Note that UNEP is a part of a UNDP-led regional project to survey HCFC consumption in A-2 countries. UNDP will lead PIR reporting on this project.

appropriateness of the main replacement chemical for this ODS, HFCs, which are categorized as strong climate forcing gases, and the Montreal Protocol seeks to address Ozone protection without compromising Climate Change concerns. It is not clear how GEF Sec will respond to this in GEF V, as this has implications for cost-effectiveness of future phase out projects.

3.5.3. Progress on OD projects that received sub-optimal ratings in AMR 2008

None of the projects in the Ozone Depletion portfolio had sub-optimal ratings in the AMR 2008.

3.5.4. Ozone Depletion Portfolio Risk:

In all UNEP Ozone projects, the biggest risks have lain in timely execution according to workplan, particularly in the first year of the projects. This is because in Institutional Strengthening and Customs & Refrigeration Training Projects, there is a requirement for the passage of legislation to give authority first to the National Ozone Unit, as well as to put an ODS Licensing System in place to control the import and export of ODS, and facilitate accurate data reporting on ODS under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol before any further activities can take place. The setting up of legal elements, and the organization of national training is especially challenging, particularly where a) governments are not wholly democratic, and bureaucracy is rife; b) there are no refrigeration associations; c) the Customs Inspectorate is unaccustomed to liaising with departments outside of the Ministry of Finance/Economics, and d) interministerial cooperation is not historically very common. Only at the point of midterm evaluation of the UNEP Ozone portfolio was it acknowledged that the overall project design of institutional strengthening and training projects was flawed in expecting culmination in 4 years, especially if it is the first such project a country is executing (as opposed to a renewal project). However the incorporation of networking activities was invaluable in helping countries see successful models to mimic and deliver project work successfully.

For the reporting period both projects in the OD portfolio have been rated with Low risk, as one is completed and the other one is nearing completion and with expected output.

3.5.5. Ozone Depletion Best Practices and Lessons Learned

The key lesson learned in the Ozone portfolio for FY09 is the value added by increased incorporation of regional level networking activities to facilitate ‘South-South’ cooperation between neighbouring countries. When the Ozone portfolio began, projects for Article 2 CEITs tended to be stand-alone, with UNEP Task and/or project managers acting as facilitators for solution seeking between countries which might be facing similar difficulties or challenges. However, UNEP DGEF has long recognized the artificial barriers to cooperation created by the Montreal Protocol categorizations of Article 2 vs Article 5 countries, which have different Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) phase out schedules and funding sources. Indeed, execution of the advanced phase out schedule of the Article 2 countries can easily be compromised by poor ODS controls in a neighbouring country, particularly an Article 5 country that may be able to consume a

particular category of ODS that is already banned on an Article 2 schedule. In response to this, UNEP DGEF has been ensuring that countries are able to participate in the Multilateral Fund supported, Article 5 Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA), to address transboundary issues such as Illegal Trade, and Disposal/Destruction Strategy development. This networking has proven invaluable for countries to exchange experiences, lend technical support to each other, and solve ODS smuggling and Customs Inspectorate shortcomings. Indeed there has even been outreach to the neighbouring Asia/Pacific Network, and joint discussions and training with the Western Chinese Customs Border Inspectorate to help halt illegal trade of ODS from China into Central Asia and Europe.

This lesson of recognizing the importance of facilitating discourse and joint activities between neighbouring countries to address transboundary matters, irrespective of artificial categorization of countries, is transferable to other Focal Areas. In permitting countries to solve problems, at source, amongst themselves, there is also an element of cost-effectiveness to this approach in that it works at removing barriers to phase out, and saves cost for future interventions.

3.6. Persistent Organic Pollutants - Project Implementation Review

The POPs Focal Area is, besides a few global Initiatives like *PRTRs for POPs reporting* and the *Global Monitoring Programme on POPs*, concentrating on the geographic areas and countries where the POPs are used and/or produced. For the DDT related DSSA program, project countries are countries where DDT is currently applied and/or produced (and/or countries intending to use DDT).

For PRTRs and PCBs, the partner countries belong to areas where there is a need for it and PRTRs include countries from Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America. In other cases a regional approach is taken. For example, the Global Monitoring Programme, which was developed under the framework of the Effectiveness Evaluation Programme of the Convention, assists countries to monitor the presence of POPs in mothers' milk and air. The activities cover four regions: West Africa, Southern and Eastern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Pacific. By 2010 UNEP expects to work primarily in Asia. In this case the GEF projects are complementing the work done by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention (which is also working in all regions but in different countries).

The POPs Focal Area intervention under guidance from UNEP is growing. This is partly due to the expansion of the DDT related portfolio, but is also due to the fact that in general the Enabling Activities come to an end and follow up with identified priorities is taking place. For the African continent (and specifically for the LDCs and SIDSs), this has resulted in a few relatively large Capacity Building projects to assist parties in identifying the way forward once the Enabling Activities have come to an end. It is expected that during the years to come, new project interventions will be identified as a result of the increased capacity within these countries. The expected Chemicals Window in GEFV, is also expected to facilitate new projects covering issues from the broader chemicals management area, which will enter the UNEP project pipeline in the years to come. The GEF funded project on PRTRs was approved in 2008 and it includes not only POPs but also other chemicals of concern and UNEP DGEF understands the need to address POPs issues and other chemicals of concern in a consolidated fashion together with UNEP Chemicals and it is heading in that direction.

The collaboration with UNEP Chemicals is increasing and UNEP will make maximum use of its comparative advantage and lending expertise from UNEP Chemicals whenever possible, and as examples the UNEP DTIE Programme of Work for Hazardous Chemicals includes a number of projects on Dioxins and Furans reduction, updating the toolkit for D&F, assisting Chemical related secretariats, etc.

UNEP DGEF also sees its role as complementing the work of the Secretariat of Stockholm Convention, following the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. In

2009, four projects on Global Monitoring on POPs (GMP) started, all executed by UNEP DTIE (Chemicals) and these projects will be reported on in the AMR 2010.

3.6.1. UNEP contributions towards POPs strategic priorities/programs.

The UNEP POPs focal Area has contributed to all Strategic Priorities as mentioned above. However, the scale of the interventions do not allow for a quantification of POPs emission reduction per year.

The 2008 GEF approved programmatic approach *"Demonstration and Scaling Up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management*" (WHO/UNEP DSSA Program) includes an expected reduction in DDT use for each included project initiative. However, most projects of the DSSA Program have just started and as such no quantities of POPs reduction emission can be provided yet.

In the case of PRTRs and PCB (still in PPG phase) they have contributed to capacity building in countries, which are considered the foundation for more specific interventions targeting POPs reductions.

3.6.2. Outcomes and implications for the overall POPs portfolio

POPs emission reduction into the global environment is related to various issues:

1) The availability of alternatives (alternative approaches as well as alternative substitutes for POPs which are currently produced and used);
2) The financial impacts of applying alternatives;
3) The financial needs to apply Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to avoid unintentionally produced POPs.

The challenges within the POPs Focal Area are linked to the current way 'people are doing business'. Improving the current business model will need financial inputs and in order to become convinced, partners need incentives or 'global legislation' including consequences for non-conformity. As 'global legislation' does not exist at this moment, changing behavior will need other incentives, but these are mostly outside the scope of project/program interventions. An example is the application of DDT in malaria vector control. Parties to the Stockholm Convention can continue to use DDT for vector control, as reportedly the use of DDT is cheap (in terms of purchase) and cost effective. Alternative approaches require more investment in the institutional system as well as a change in the supply chain of DDT. Above all, a change in mentality and global and national political commitment and firm deadlines or milestones for the phasing out, will be needed to achieve the intended objectives of the Stockholm Convention.

Another needed input to the POPs focal area is the development of a system to register all POPs emissions (to air, soil and water) that can assist countries in realizing what the status of POPs is and the trends over the years. Based on that information, governments can make informed decisions and can prioritize actions according to real, accessible and available data.

Regarding the Global Monitoring Programme, it has been supported by the Conference of the Parties (COP) and will assist countries to monitor POPs presence in human milk and air. There are currently more than 20 countries participating in three different regions.

3.6.3. Progress on projects that received sub-optimal ratings in AMR 2008

None of the projects in UNEP's POPs portfolio received sub-optimal ratings in AMR 2008.

3.6.4. POPs Portfolio Risk

Most of the projects in the POPs portfolio exist of initiatives with National governments as project executing partners. This results in many instances in delayed project execution and (for example for the Enabling Activities) in delayed project closure due to the absence of proper financial and administrative documentation. Although increased attention is given to this problem, the current situation is still far from ideal. Another factor that may imply risks to projects is the political changes in governments, implying changes in the national priorities and delaying actions. This has happened frequently during the implementation of the enabling activities.

3.6.5. Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the POPs portfolio

The current POPs portfolio is not large enough to go into detail about best practices. This said, a general trend can be noticed with the current initiatives in preparation or under execution.

POPs projects are related to the Strategic Priorities for the POPs focal Area for GEF4. Initiatives targeting Strategic Priority 1 (Capacity Building) has resulted in a large amount of Enabling Activities as well as specific Capacity building components in individual projects. This has in general resulted in a greater global awareness raising of POPs related issues amongst decision makers and amongst persons directly dealing with POPs issues. The project included in the 2009 PIR has in particular targeted 'Capacity Building' at all levels, including grass root levels, resulting in a great local community response contributing significantly to the success of the project.

A main component of the "*Central America DDT*" project contributed towards the achievement of Strategic Priority 2 (Implementation of Policy/Regulatory Reforms and Investments) during the reporting period.

Priority 3 (Demonstration of Innovative and Cost-Effective Technologies) was targeted as the countries participating in the "*Central America DDT*" project adopted *"malaria integrated control models*" which are integrated 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.

Utilization of existing resources (both financial and in-kind) is happening in the POPs portfolio. In PRTRs, non-GEF ongoing projects are supporting and complementing some GEF project activities (e.g. Project coordinator visiting one country project to address SAICM project issues and the GEF funded project using SAICM funds). In the GEF funded project on PRTRs, the development of an online platform allowing countries to share their experiences and to highlight "good practices" will be set up by the executing agency in early January 2010. Participating countries have already demonstrated good interest in the platform, which will also serve as a "helpline" for any question related to PRTRs. These actions are cost-effective and will enhance cooperation between countries (especially south to south).

Appendices

Appendix 1 – UNEP Summary table FY09, as per 18 December 2009.

GEF ID	Focal Area	Region	Country	Project Title	Project Size	Project Start Date (Effectiveness) (m/d/yyyy)	Proposed Closing Date (m/d/yyyy)	Actual / Expected Closing Date	PPG/PDF Funding (If any) US$ m	GEF Grant US$ m	Total GEF disbursement as of June 30, 2009 ($m)	Proposed Co-financing (US$ m)	Actual Co-financing as of 30 June 2009 (US$ m)	Mid-term review date (If applicable) (m/d/yyyy)	Terminal Evaluation date (If applicable) (m/d/yyyy)	Overall DO rating	Overall IP rating	Overall Risk rating	Implementation status (Pending, MTR, TE, Cancelled Operationally Completed, etc.)
413	Multi-focal	Global	Russian Fe	ECORA: An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimise Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic	FP	Jun-04	May-09	Dec-09	$0.38	$3.00	$2.79	$3.88	$1.20		N/A	S	S	Medium	Ongoing
464	Multi-focal	LAC	Regional (	Global Environmental Citizenship (GEC)	FP	Dec-02	Jul-05	Dec-08	$0.24	$2.98	$2.90	$3.17	Not available		N/A	MS	MS	Low	Completed, TE conducted
514	Internation	Global	Global	The Role of the Coastal Ocean in the Disturbed and Undisturbed Nutrient and Carbon Cycles	MSP	Jul-99	Dec-01	Dec-06	$0.00	$0.72	$0.72	$0.19	$0.20		Oct-08	S	S	N/A	TE finalised October '08
614	Internation	LAC	Regional (	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	MSP	Apr-02	May-07	Sep-09	$0.00	$0.42	$0.28	$0.00	$0.00	Not known	N/A	MS	U	Medium	Ongoing, nearing completion
859	Internation	AFR	Regional (	Combating living resource depletion and coastal area degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	FP	Jan-05	Jul-09	Dec-10	$0.64	$9.10	$7.17	$20.66	$12.00	May-08	N/A	MS/MU	MS/MU	Substantial	Ongoing, MTE included
884	Internation	GLOBAL	Global (Ca	Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	FP	Jul-02	May-07	Sep-08	$0.33	$4.45	$4.35	$4.37	$7.53	Oct-06	Feb-09	S	S	Low	Completed, TE finalised June '09
885	Internation	ASIA	Regional (	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	FP	Jan-02	Mar-07	Dec-08	$0.34	$16.41	$15.52	$17.19	$20.21	Jul-04	May-09	S/HS	HS	Low	Completed and TE finalised Oct '09
886	Internation	LAC	Regional (	Implementation of the Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Bi-national Basin(Phase II)	FP	May-01	Oct-05	Sep-09	$0.23	$11.04	$10.62	$8.73	Not available	Oct-04	Sep-09	MS	MS	Med/High	Ongoing
1016	Internation	GLOBAL	Global (Ba	Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	FP	May-02	Jul-08	Dec-09	$0.00	$6.30	$4.16	$0.68	Not available	Sep-05	N/A	MS	MU	Medium	Ongoing
1022	Multi-focal	AFR	Regional (	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	Jul-06	Nov-13	Nov-13	$0.38	$10.00	$4.20	$18.25	Not available	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
1024	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Global	Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People	MSP	Aug-03	Oct-06	Dec-07	$0.03	$0.98	$1	$4.61	$4.24	N/A	Jun-09	S	S	Low	Completed, TE finalised June '09, All figures from PIR FY08
1025	Biodiversit	ASIA	Regional (	In Situ/On Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia	FP	Jan-06	Dec-10	Dec-10	$0.38	$5.72	$2.75	$6.15	$4.15	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	MTR October 08
1096	Climate Ch	EUROPE	Regional (	Energy Management and Performance Related Energy Savings Scheme (EMPRESS)	FP	Sep-03	Aug-07	Oct-08	$0.34	$2.02	$2.02	$7.40	$22.45	N/A	Dec-09	S	S	Low	Substantially complete, TE ongoing
1097	Biodiversit	ASIA	Regional (	Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia	FP	Mar-03	Feb-09	Dec-09	$0.35	$10.00	$9.89	$13.33	$35.97	N/A	N/A	S	S	Medium	Ongoing
1111	Internation	AFR	Regional (	Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area	FP	Jul-07	Jul-11	Mar-12	$0.50	$5.35	$1.51	$11.02	Not available	N/A	N/A	S/MS	S	Medium	Ongoing
1164	Internation	EUROPE	Russian Fe	Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	FP	Sep-05	Jun-07	Oct-09	$0.31	$5.89	$2.84	$6.27	$6.21	Sep-09	N/A	HS/S	S	Low	Ongoing
1216	Biodiversit	AFR	Benin, Bur	Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity in West African Biosphere Reserves	FP	Aug-04	Dec-08	Mar-09	$0.35	$2.40	$2.37	$3.83	$3.82	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	MTE Oct 07
1226	Ozone Dep	ASIA	Armenia	Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances	MSP	Mar-05	Dec-07	Mar-09	$0.14	$0.40	$0.40	$0.04	Not available	Nov-07	Dec-08	HS	HS	Low	Operationally completed, TE conducted but awaiting final submission and approval
1247	Internation	AFR	Regional (	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	FP	Jan-05	May-08	Dec-09	$0.33	$4.15	$3.36	$6.90	$5.85	Dec-06	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
1248	Internation	LAC	Regional (	Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea	FP	Nov-06	Nov-09	Dec-10	$0.30	$4.30	$4.30	$5.63	Not available	Jul-09	N/A	MS	S	Medium	Ongoing, MTR initiated Jul '09
1254	Internation	LAC	Regional (	Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWCAM)	FP	May-06	Jul-10	Jul-11	$0.61	$13.78	$5.37	$98.27	$8.31	May-09	Jul-11	S	S	w/Medium	Ongoing
1258	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Regional (	Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites of Wetlands Required by Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways.	FP	Jun-06	Jan-11	Dec-10	$0.35	$6.00	$5.47	$6.20	$3.99	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	MTE completed Sep '08
1259	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Regional (	In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application	FP	Mar-04	Feb-09	Mar-10	$0.34	$5.83	$5.55	$6.52	$4.60	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
1281	Climate Ch	GLOBAL	Global (Ch	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	FP	Jun-01	Jul-04	Dec-08	$0.30	$6.51	$6.47	$2.44	$4.11	N/A	Dec-09	S	MS	Medium	Substantially complete, TE planning initiated
1329	Land Degr	GLOBAL	Global (Arg	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)	FP	May-06	Jan-10	Dec-10	$0.73	$7.00	$4.01	$8.88	$4.76	N/A		S	S	Medium	Ongoing
1353	Multi-focal	ASIA	China	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	FP	Jan-06	Oct-10	Apr-11	$0.35	$3.65	$1.41	$22.94	$24.61	Oct-08	N/A	MS	MS	Substantial	Ongoing
1358	Climate Ch	AFR	Zambia	Renewable Energy-based Electricity Generation for Isolated Mini-grids	FP	May-06	Mar-11	Mar-11	$0.33	$2.95	$2.16	$4.56	$3.50	Dec-09	N/A	MS	MU	Medium	Ongoing
1361	Climate Ch	LAC	Cuba	Generation and Delivery of Renewable Energy Based Modern Energy Services in Cuba; the case of Isla de la Juventud	FP	Sep-05	Apr-11	Apr-11	$0.33	$5.34	$1.16	$10.70	$13.90	N/A	N/A	MU	MS	Substantial	Ongoing
1486	Biodiversit	Global	Global	Global Biodiversity Forum, Phase III: Multi-stakeholder Support for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity	MSP	Feb-02	Dec-04	Apr-06	$0.00	$1.00	$1.00	$3.11	Not available						TE finalised June '09.

1591	Internation	LAC	Regional (	Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America	FP	Aug-03	Jul-08	Dec-09	$0.33	$7.50	$7.20	$6.41	$10.31	Mar-06	Jan-09	S	S	Low	TE initiated
1599	Climate Ch	GLOBAL	Global (Ph	Development of a Strategic Market Intervention Approach for Grid-Connected Solar Energy Technologies (EMPower)	MSP	Sep-04	Mar-07	Jul-10	$0.03	$0.98	$0.55	$1.22	$2.88	N/A	N/A	MS	MS	Medium	Ongoing
1609	Climate Ch	GLOBAL	Global (As	Seed Capital Assistance Facility (REED SCAF)	FP	Jul-08	Aug-13	Dec-13	$0.30	$3.99	$0.15	$54.62	$0.00	Sep-11	N/A	MS	S	Medium	Ongoing
1666	Land Degr	AFR	Kenya	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for Marsabit Mountain and its associated	MSP	Jun-04	May-07	Dec-08	$0.03	$0.92	$0.92	$1.50	$2.26	Mar-06	Jun-09				Completed, TE conducted
1707	Biodiversit	ASIA	Lebanon	Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries	MSP	Jul-04	Sep-07	Sep-07	$0.03	$0.53	$0.49	$0.66	$0.84	N/A	N/A	S	S	Medium	TE finalised September '08
1776	Biodiversit	REGIONAL	Regional (	Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach	MSP	Jul-05	Jun-08	Jun-08	$0.03	$0.98	$0.93	$1.37	$0.96	N/A	N/A	HS	S	Low	Operationally completed, awaiting TE
1780	Climate Ch	AFR	Kenya	Joint Geophysical Imaging for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment (JIGI)	MSP	Jan-03	Dec-05	Jun-08	$0.00	$9.79	$0.85	$1.75	Not available	N/A	N/A	MS	U	Medium	Completed, All figures from PIR FY08, TE finished in Jan '09
1842	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Global	Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change	MSP	Nov-05	Sep-08	Dec-08	$0.03	$0.91	$0.90	$0.51	$0.51	N/A	N/A	MU	MU	Medium	Operationally completed, awaiting TE
1893	Internation	GLOBAL	Global	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	FP	Oct-04	Sep-08	Oct-09	$0.00	$1.35	$0.98	$1.21	$1.00	Jan-07	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing, only UNEP component ongoing. TE finalised for UNDP component November '08
1895	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Global (Bra	Improved Certification Schemes for Sustainable Tropical Forest Management	MSP	May-05	Dec-09	Dec-09	$0.03	$0.96	$0.88	$0.45	$0.92	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	MTR in Sep/Oct '08
1917	Climate Ch	GLOBAL	Global (Tai	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Bus Rapid Transit	MSP	Apr-05	Mar-10	Mar-12	$0.03	$0.72	$0.71	$3.03	$2.89	Mar-08	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
1918	Biodiversit	LAC	Regional (	Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Paramo in the Northern and Central Andes	FP	Mar-06	Feb-12	Feb-12	$0.67	$8.19	$4.85	$10.50	$7.95	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
1994	Biodiversit	EUROPE	Regional (	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe	MSP	Apr-05	Mar-08	May-08	$0.03	$0.94	$0.93	$1.18	$2.45	N/A	N/A	S	S	Medium	TE finalised March '09
2041	Internation	AFR	Regional(	Managing hydrogeological Risks in the Iullemeden Aquifer System (IAS)	MSP	Jan-04	Jun-08	Jun-08	$0.00	$0.96	$0.71	$0.78	$1.16	N/A	N/A	MS	MS	Low	TE finalised January '09, All figures from PIR FY08
2043	Multi-focal	GLOBAL	Global	Technology Transfer Networks (TTN) Phase II: Prototype Verification and Expansion at the Country Level -Phase 2	FP	Oct-03	Mar-05	Dec-08	$0.00	$2.01	$1.76	$1.43	$1.15	Mar-07	Jan-10	S	S	Medium	Operationally completed, Awaiting TE
2052	Land Degr	AFR	Regional (	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A Livelihoods and Ecosystem Approach	MSP	Feb-05	Jan-09	Dec-09	$0.02	$0.97	$0.91	$1.21	$0.13	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2092	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Global (Ca	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems	MSP	Mar-06	Apr-09	Jun-10	$0.03	$0.98	$0.38	$1.00	$1.09	N/A	N/A	S	MS	Low	Ongoing
2128	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Global	Building capacity for effective participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) includes Add-on	FP	May-04	Jun-08	Mar-09	$0.00	$13.52	$13.45	$1.40	$6.22	N/A	N/A	S	HS	Low	TE finalised July '09
2129	Internation	AFR	Regional (	Demonstrating and Capturing Best Practices and Technologies for the Reduction of Land-sourced Impacts Resulting from Coastal Tourism (COAST)	FP	Nov-08	Oct-12	Nov-13	$0.63	$5.39	$0.50	$23.46	Not available	Mar-11	N/A	MS	MS	Substantial	Ongoing
2140	Biodiversit	AFR	Regional (	Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa	FP	Jan-06	Dec-09	Jul-10	$0.73	$5.00	$3.77	$5.39	$4.26	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	MTR June 08
2175	Land Degr	ASIA	Regional (	Support to the Implementation of the Regional Environmental Action Plan in Central Asia	MSP	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10	$0.03	$0.98	$0.87	$1.72	$1.87	N/A	N/A	MU	MS	Low	Ongoing
2178	Climate Ch	LAC	Regional (	Promoting Sustainable Transport in Latin America (NESTLAC)	MSP	May-06	Apr-09	Dec-09	$0.03	$0.96	$0.83	$1.42	$0.53	May-08	N/A	MS	S	Low	Ongoing
2342	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Global (Bra	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranche 2	FP	Apr-06	May-06	Apr-09	$0.27	$9.03	$8.29	$7.44	$3.24	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2377	Land Degr	ECA	Regional (	Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains - an integrated and transboundary initiative in Central Asia (PALM)	FP	Sep-07	Jul-11	Aug-12	$0.65	$3.00	$0.55	$7.17	$0.83	N/A	N/A	MS	MS	Medium	Ongoing
2396	Biodiversit	AFR	Regional (	Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP)	MSP	Aug-05	Jul-08	Jan-09	$0.03	$0.98	$0.81	$2.36	$2.68	N/A	N/A				Completed, TE finalised June '09
2423	Persistent	GLOBAL	Global	Assessment of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyze POPs in Developing Countries	MSP	Jan-05	Dec-06	Jun-08	$0.00	$0.40	$0.39	$0.92	Not available	N/A	N/A	HS	S	Low	Completed, TE conducted, Report Feb '09, All figures from FY08
2538	Climate Ch	GLOBAL	Global	Assessment of Financial Risk Management Instruments for Renewable Energy Projects	MSP	Apr-05	Mar-08	Dec-08	$0.00	$0.97	$0.98	$0.17	$0.12	Aug-06	Dec-09	S	S	Low	Substantially complete, TE planning initiated
2597	Climate Ch	AFR	Regional (	Cogen for Africa	FP	Jul-07	May-13	May-13	$0.37	$5.25	$1.04	$61.64	$0.07	May-10	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2619	Climate Ch	GLOBAL	GLOBAL (	Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation	FP	Mar-07	Feb-14	Feb-14	$0.00	$3.00	$1.50	$9.26	$1.70	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2648	Biodiversit	AFR	Tunisia	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Jun-07	Dec-10	Jun-11	$0.00	$0.85	$0.18	$0.92	$0.18	N/A	N/A	MS	S	Medium	Ongoing
2683	Climate Ch	AFR	Regional (	Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa	FP	Aug-07	Jul-11	Jul-11	$0.57	$2.85	$1.23	$26.07	$0.31	Dec-09	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2722	Internation	GLOBAL	Global	Fostering A Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and On Fresh Water-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages	MSP	Sep-05	Sep-07	Jun-08	$0.00	$1.00	$0.98	$1.12	$1.06	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	TE Finalised November '08
2752	Climate Ch	AFR	Regional (	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change Into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	MSP	Dec-06	Jun-10	Jun-10	$0.00	$1.00	$0.73	$1.17	$1.10	N/A	Jun-10	MS	MS	Substantial	Ongoing
2796	Biodiversit	GLOBAL	Global	Building the Partnership to Track Progress at the Global Level in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target, Phase 1	FP	Jul-07	May-10	May-10	$0.29	$3.64	$2.80	$5.18	$3.80	N/A	N/A	S	S	Medium	Ongoing
2819	Biodiversit	ASIA	Cambodia	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cambodia	MSP	Aug-06	Jun-10	Jun-10	$0.00	$0.64	$0.32	$0.46	$0.24	N/A	N/A	S	S	Medium	Ongoing

2822	Biodiversity	AFR	Mauritius	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Mar-07	Dec-10	Mar-11	$0.00	$0.43	$0.17	$0.21	$0.06	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2824	Biodiversity	AFR	Egypt	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Jul-07	Oct-10	Jul-11	$0.00	$0.91	$0.14	$1.39	$0.12	N/A	N/A	S	S	Medium	Ongoing
2837	Biodiversity	ECA	Estonia	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Aug-06	Jul-10	Jul-10	$0.00	$0.67	$0.47	$0.28	$0.26	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2838	Biodiversity	ECA	Lithuania	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Jul-06	Jul-10	Jul-10	$0.00	$0.69	$0.38	$0.40	$0.26	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2839	Biodiversity	ECA	Czech Rep	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Aug-06	Jul-10	Jul-10	$0.00	$0.45	$0.24	$1.43	$0.94	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
2856	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global	Knowledge Base for Lessons Learned and Best Practices in the Management of Coral Reefs	MSP	Feb-06	Jan-09	Jan-09	$0.03	$0.97	$0.94	$0.95	$1.00	N/A	N/A	MS/S	S	Medium	Ongoing
2861	Biodiversity	LAC	Regional (S	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices	MSP	Dec-05	Nov-07	Mar-08	$0.03	$0.97	N/A	$2.27	$1.27	N/A	Jan-09	HS	HS	Low	TE finalised January '09, All figures from PIR FY08
2954	Climate Ch	ASIA	Indonesia	Bus Rapid Transit and Pedestrian Improvements in Jakarta	FP	Dec-06	Nov-11	Dec-11	$0.35	$5.81	$1.79	$187.98	$80.53	Aug-09	N/A	MU	MU	Medium	Ongoing
2997	Biodiversity	ASIA	Vietnam	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Aug-06	May-10	Jun-10	$0.00	$1.00	$0.56	$0.64	$0.34	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
3012	Biodiversity	AFR	Tanzania	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Apr-07	Oct-10	Apr-11	$0.00	$0.78	$0.27	$0.61	$0.11	N/A	N/A	MS	MS	Medium	Ongoing
3023	Biodiversity	ECA	Slovak Rep	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Slovakia	MSP	Aug-06	Jul-10	Jul-10	$0.00	$0.47	$0.28	$0.14	$0.07	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
3037	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	Global	Conservation and use of crop genetic diversity to control pest and diseases in support of sustainable agriculture	FP	Sep-07	Aug-10	Aug-10	$0.35	$3.41	$1.78	$4.27	$3.88	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
3043	Biodiversity	ECA	Moldova	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	MSP	Aug-06	Jun-10	Jul-10	$0.00	$0.54	$0.36	$0.15	$0.10	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing
3185	Ozone Dep	ECA	Regional (	[illegible] meet the obligations of the Montreal Protocol	MSP	Feb-08	Mar-10	Mar-11	$0.00	$0.84	$0.03	$0.41	Not available	Mar-10	N/A	MS	S	Low	Ongoing
3188	Internation	ASIA	Indonesia	Demonstration of Community-based Management of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach, East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia	MSP	Nov-07	Aug-10	Oct-10	$0.00	$0.40	$0.19	$0.39	Not available	Oct-09	N/A	MS	MS	Medium	Ongoing
3309	Internation	ASIA	China	of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	MSP	Nov-07	Aug-10	Nov-10	$0.00	$0.40	$0.16	$0.52	$0.40	Dec-09	N/A	MS/S	MS/S	Low	Ongoing
3811	Biodiversity	GLOBAL	G8 Countri	Global International Commission on Land Use Change & Ecosystems	MSP	Nov-08	Dec-10	Dec-10	0	$1.00	$0.77	$1.00	Not available	N/A	N/A	S	S	Low	Ongoing

Appendix 2 – Overview of UNEP-GEF Biodiversity Project Portfolio for FY 08-09

GEF ID	Project Title	Operational Program	Strategic Priority	Project Size	Actual / Expected Closing Date	Status as off June 09	Proposed Co-financing (US$ m)	Actual Co-financing as of 30 June 2009 (US$ m)	Realization rate, as of 30 June 2009 (%)
1024	Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People	OP1	1	MSP[$]	Dec-07	TE completed Project Closed	$4.61	$4.24	91.97%
1486	Global Biodiversity Forum, Phase III: Multi-stakeholder Support for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity	OP2	4	MSP	Apr-06	TE completed Project Closed	$3.11	not available	
2396	Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP)	OP13	2; 4	MSP	Jan-09	TE completed Project Closed	$2.36	$2.68	113.58%
2128	Building capacity for effective participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) includes Add-on	EA	3	FSP[&]	Mar-09	TE completed Project Closed	$1.40	$6.22	443.34%
1707	Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries	OP3	2	MSP	Sep-07	TE completed Project Closed	$0.66	$0.84	127.30%
464	Global Environmental Citizenship (GEC)	Multi focal area		FSP	Dec-08	TE completed Project Closed	$3.17	Not available	
2861	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices	OP2	2; 4	MSP	Mar-08	TE completed Project Closed	$2.27	$1.27	56.03%

1994	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe	OP3	2	MSP	May-08	TE completed Project Closed	$1.18	$2.45	207.86%
1842	Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change	OP1	4	MSP	Dec-08	Project completed. TE on-going	$0.51	$0.51	99.88%
2856	Knowledge Base for Lessons Learned and Best Practices in the Management of Coral Reefs	OP2	2	MSP	Jan-09	Project completed. TE on-going	$0.95	$1.00	105.06%
1216	Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity in West African Biosphere Reserves	OP1	1; 4	FSP	Mar-09	TE take place	$3.83	$3.82	99.53%
1776	Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach	OP1	1;4	MSP	Jun-08	TE take place	$1.37	$0.96	70.18%
413	**ECORA: An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimise Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic**	**OP12**	**4**	**FSP**	**Dec-09**	**TE to take place FY 09-10**	**$3.88**	**$1.20**	**30.95%**

1895	Improved Certification Schemes for Sustainable Tropical Forest Management	OP3	2	MSP	Dec-09	TE to take place FY 09-10	$0.45	$0.92	205.36%
2342	**Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranche 2**	**OP13**	**2**	**FSP**	**Extended to end of 2009**	**TE to take place FY 09**	**$7.44**	**$3.24**	**43.57%**
1097	Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia	OP2	1	FSP	Dec-09	TE to take place FY 09	$13.33	$35.97	269.75%
1259	In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application	OP13	2	FSP	Mar-10	TE to take place FY 09	$6.52	$4.60	70.55%
2796	Building the Partnership to Track Progress at the Global Level in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target, Phase 1	OP1	4	FSP	May-10	TE to take place FY 09	$5.18	$3.80	73.39%
2092	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems	OP2	2	MSP	Jun-10	on-going	$1.00	$1.09	108.90%
2140	Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa	OP1	2; 4	FSP	Jul-10	on going	$5.39	$4.26	78.99%
3037	Conservation and use of crop genetic diversity to control pest and diseases in support of sustainable agriculture	OP13	2	FSP	Aug-10	Ongoing	$4.27	$3.88	90.77%

1258	Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites of Wetlands Required by Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways.	OP2	1; 4	FSP	Dec-10	on- going	$6.20	$3.99	64.40%
1025	In Situ/On Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia	OP13	2	FSP	Dec-10	on going	$6.15	$4.15	67.50%
3811	Global International Commission on Land Use Change & Ecosystems	BD2		MSP	Dec-10	on-going	$1.00	Not available	
1918	Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Paramo in the Northern and Central Andes	OP1	1; 2; 4	FSP	Feb-12	on going	$10.50	$7.95	75.69%
2819	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cambodia	EA[#]	3	MSP	Jun-10	on going	$0.46	$0.24	52.93%
2997	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Vietnam	EA	3	MSP	Jun-10	on going	$0.64	$0.34	54.00%
2837	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Estonia	EA	3	MSP	Jul-10	on going	$0.28	$0.26	89.79%
2838	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Lithuania	EA	3	MSP	Jul-10	on going	$0.40	$0.26	65.35%
2839	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Czech Rep	EA	3	MSP	Jul-10	on going	$1.43	$0.94	65.48%
3023	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Slovakia	EA	3	MSP	Jul-10	on going	$0.14	$0.07	52.52%
3043	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Moldova	EA	3	MSP	Jul-10	on going	$0.15	$0.10	66.67%

3012	**Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Tanzania**	**EA**	**3**	**MSP**	**Apr-11**	**on-going**	**$0.61**	**$0.11**	**17.58%**
2822	**Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Mauritius**	**EA**	**3**	**MSP**	**Mar-11**	**on-going**	**$0.21**	**$0.06**	**28.38%**
2824	**Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Egypt**	**EA**	**3**	**MSP**	**Jul-11**	**on going**	**$1.39**	**$0.12**	**8.86%**
2648	**Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework Tunisia**	**EA**	**3**	**MSP**	**Jun-11**	**on going**	**$0.92**	**$0.18**	**19.25%**

#EA – Enabling Activity;
$MSP- Medium sized project;
&FSP- Full Sized Project

Projects highlighted in bold have failed to achieve a 50% realization of co-financing

Appendix 3. Overview tables for Ratings (DO, IP and Risk) of IW projects

3.1. Project rating of progress towards achieving project objectives in International Waters.

Region	Rating of Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives		2008	2009
Asia & the Pacific	SCS	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	HS	HS
Europe	Russian-Arctic	Russian Federation – Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	S	S/HS
Africa	WIO-LaB	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	S	S
LAC	IWCAM	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean	S	S
Global	Shrimp Trawling	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	S	S
Global	IW:LEARN	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	S	S
Africa	Volta River Basin	Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area	-	S/MS
Asia & the Pacific	Shantou	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	-	MS/S
Africa	COAST	Demonstrating and capturing best practices and technologies for the reduction of land-sourced impacts resulting from coastal tourism	-	MS
Asia & the Pacific	Yangtze river	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	MU	MS
Asia & the Pacific	BAPPEDA (East Bintan)	Demonstration of Community-based Management of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach, East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia.	-	MS
LAC	Contaminated Bay	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	U (UNDP PIR)	MS
LAC	Bermejo	Implementation of Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin: Phase II	MS	MS
LAC	Pesticide Runoff	Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea	MU	MS
Africa	GCLME	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	MU/U	MS/MU

3.2. International Waters Project Implementation rating

Region	Rating in Project Implementation		2008	2009
Asia & the Pacific	SCS	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	HS	HS
Africa	Volta River Basin	Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area	-	S
Africa	WIO-LaB	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	S	S
Europe	Russian-Arctic	Russian Federation – Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	MS	S
LAC	Pesticide Runoff	Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea	MS	S
LAC	IWCAM	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean	S	S
Global	Shrimp Trawling	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	S	S
Global	IW:LEARN	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	S	S
Asia & the Pacific	Shantou	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	-	MS/S
Africa	COAST	Demonstrating and capturing best practices and technologies for the reduction of land-sourced impacts resulting from coastal tourism	-	MS
Asia & the Pacific	Yangtze river	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	U	MS
Asia & the Pacific	BAPPEDA (East Bintan)	Demonstration of Community-based Management of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach, East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia.	-	MS
LAC	Bermejo	Implementation of Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin: Phase II	MS	MS
Africa	GCLME	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	U	MS/MU
LAC	Contaminated Bay	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	HU (UNDP PIR)	U

3.3. Rating of Project Risk for International Waters portfolio.

Region	Rating of Project Risk		2008	2009
Asia & the Pacific	SCS	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	L	L
Asia & the Pacific	Yangtze river	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	Subst.	Subst.
Africa	WIO-LaB	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	M	L
Asia & the Pacific	Shantou	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	-	L
Europe	Russian-Arctic	Russian Federation – Support to the National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Tranche 1	M	L
Global	Shrimp Trawling	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	M	L
Global	IW:LEARN	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), Operational Phase	L	L
LAC	IWCAM	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean	L	L-M
Africa	GCLME	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	H	M/Subst.
Africa	COAST	Demonstrating and capturing best practices and technologies for the reduction of land-sourced impacts resulting from coastal tourism	-	M/Subst.
Africa	Volta River Basin	Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area	-	M
Asia & the Pacific	BAPPEDA (East Bintan)	Demonstration of Community-based Management of Seagrass Habitats in Trikora Beach, East Bintan, Riau Archipelago Province, Indonesia.	-	M
LAC	Contaminated Bay	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	H (UNDP PIR)	M
LAC	Pesticide Runoff	Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea	M	M
LAC	Bermejo	Implementation of Strategic Action Program for the Bermejo River Binational Basin: Phase II	Subst.	M-H