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United Nations Development Programme

2009 – 2010

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

OF UNDP SUPPORTED GEF FINANCED PROJECTS

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The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 182 member governments — in partnership with international institutions, civil society, and the private sector providing grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, linking local, national, and global environmental challenges in order to promote sustainable futures for all. Established in 1991, the GEF is today the largest public funder of projects to improve the global environment investing in over 2,700 projects.
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FOREWORD

The growing risks and impacts of climate change and the accompanying loss of ecosystem services requires the world to urgently invest in a new development paradigm. Development, climate change and ecosystem sustainability issues are increasingly inter-linked today, requiring a re-thinking of traditional development assistance in order to remain relevant to evolving human needs.

UNDP has fully embraced this new development paradigm – an overall transition to a "green" economy - which can help countries continue to achieve development targets, while also meeting the needs of their citizens in the face of growing challenges of climate change and environmental degradation.

The UNDP/GEF unit is responding to this rapidly evolving agenda by helping developing countries make green, low emission and climate resilient development not only possible, but also economically attractive. To achieve this, we work closely with UNDP country offices to help country partners develop their own capacity to put in place the right mix of regulatory and financial incentives, remove institutional and policy barriers, and create enabling environments that attract and drive private sector investment into green development. In doing this, UNDP/GEF assists partner countries to access, combine and sequence resources from a wide range of funds, and financial instruments and mechanisms.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) family of funds is one of the premier sources of such support. During 2010, UNDP's GEF financed portfolio was comprised of 288 active programmes and projects with a combined total GEF grant of US$ 1,100 million. With US$ 3,300 million in committed co-financing, and an additional US$ 900 million leveraged since implementation began, UNDP's GEF portfolio represents a combined total value of US$5.3 billion invested in the sustainable development priorities of 143 countries, including 37 SIDS and 42 LDCs. The following pages highlight progress reported by these programmes and projects this past year, as well as the results achieved by those that closed this past year as reported in terminal evaluations reviewed by the UNDP Evaluation Office.

The real credit for the progress towards transformational change outlined in this report belongs to our partners. At the same time, I would like to thank the UNDP/GEF team, and our regional and country colleagues, for their commitment to demonstrating impact and supporting the delivery of results. We hope this report will raise awareness among our stakeholders about our vision, how we work, and what has been achieved. We look forward to your feedback.

Yannick Glemarec,
UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator

"Tackling the climate crisis can help the world embark on a sustainable development path. Developing countries need support to move along a low-carbon development pathway, in the form of accessible climate finance and the capacity to apply it.

Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator,
October 2010

INTRODUCTION

The GEF operates as a partnership between three Implementing Agencies – UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank, and seven Executing Agencies (Asian, African, and Inter-American Development Banks, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), FAO, IFAD and UNIDO) – to integrate global environmental benefits into county led development.

UNDP supported programmes and projects with GEF financing are normally developed and executed by national governments, though international agencies and NGO's are used on occasion. A wide range of public and private sector agencies and institutions, including local communities, are involved in project implementation.

This 2010 Annual Performance Report highlights progress made this past year and results achieved by a sub-set of UNDP supported programmes and projects, all of which received some financing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) alongside that of other co-financers, and have been under implementation for more than one year as of 30 June 2009. Progress made by the GEF Small Grants Programme, and other donor financed UNDP/GEF programmes and projects are reported elsewhere[1].

This cohort of UNDP programmes and projects help achieve country-level outcomes outlined in UNDP country programme documents and UNDAF[2]s, which in turn help achieve the environment and energy goals of UNDP's Strategic Plan for 2008-2013 namely: (a) mainstreaming environment and energy; (b) mobilizing environmental financing; (c) promoting adaptation to climate change; and, (d) expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor. In addition, these country-led investments in national environment and sustainable development priorities help countries progress towards the achievement of the global environmental goals laid out the global environment conventions for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation as well as the international waters and persistent organic pollutant objectives supported by the GEF.

Operationally, UNDP/GEF works with countries to help them develop their own priorities, programmes and projects and to access the required resources to finance them. Work is concentrated in the following six technical areas: Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies (LECRDS); Communities; Ecosystems and Biodiversity (EBD); Water; Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology (EITT); and, Chemicals.

While each programme/project is assigned to one of these technical teams, and has been approved under one or more GEF Focal Area, these programmes/projects are designed to provide direct benefits not only within that area but also to help address climate issues and generate broader development benefits for people. For example, protected areas management projects are designed to generate benefits not only in terms of biodiversity conservation, but also to provide broader ecosystem services and act as climate moderators, while increasing local livelihood opportunities and supporting the rural economy by creating green investment opportunities.

1 Please see www.undp.org/energyandenvironment

2 United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks

TABLE 1: KEY AREAS OF UNDP TECHNICAL EXPERTISE (BY TECHNICAL FOCUS AREA)

Low Emission, Climate Resilient Development Strategies (LECRDS)
- Vulnerability assessment and mapping
- Climate related natural disaster reduction, adaptation, and risk management
- Climate change modeling, including dynamic and statistical downscaling methods
- Dynamic systems analysis and macroeconomics of climate change adaptation and impacts
- Environmental governance – legal, policy, institutional frameworks, capacity and capacity development
- Environmental fiscal reform

Water
- River basin management and hydrology (groundwater, surface water)
- Marine sciences, oceanography, fisheries science, biogeochemistry, limnology
- Wastewater management and treatment
- Oceans and coastal policy and legal frameworks including Law of the Sea
- Transboundary water resources policy and legal frameworks

Ecosystems & Biodiversity (EBD)
- Ecosystem and landscape based approaches to resources management
- Protected area policy, institutions, finance and management
- Financial instruments for ecosystem management including habitat banking, payments for environmental services, environmental accounting

Energy, Infrastructure, Transport & Technology (EITT)
- Design and operation of energy systems in residential, industrial, commercial and transport sectors
- Energy in integrated urban development planning and applications
- Environmentally sustainable pathways for energy use and supply, climate resilient infrastructure and low carbon transport and mobility
- GHG management protocols and mitigation options including monitoring, reporting and verification methods
- Carbon finance including compliance and voluntary markets, CDM methodologies, monitoring and verification
- Renewable energy for thermal and power generation applications

Communities
- Community level adaptation, mitigation and ecosystem based management approaches to sustainable livelihoods
- Community governance, institutions, inclusivity and volunteerism
- Community finance, revolving loans, micro-finance, micro-insurance, micro-grants
- Community-based learning and knowledge management

Ozone and Chemicals
- Chemicals Management including legislation, regulatory set-up, priority contaminants, technology options
- International chemicals controls including voluntary legal agreements at global and regional levels
- Policies and procedures for elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances(ODS) in developed and developing countries
- Alternative technologies, especially low carbon technology options, for replacement of ODS

UNDP AS A GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

At the end of GEF-4, UNDP had helped developing countries access more than a total of $3.3 billion in project financing from the GEF Trust Fund and associated LDCF and SCCF Funds, as well as leveraging an additional $9.2 billion in co-financing.

As noted in the GEF-4[3] Overall Performance Study (OPS4) evaluation, UNDP remains the leading GEF Implementing Agency (IA) in quality of project supervision due to the shared oversight at country and regional/global levels as well as the institutional systems in place to support sustained supervision[4]. The key strength of UNDP therefore is its three-tier system of quality control which relies on:

- The proximity of UNDP country offices to country partners enabling them to provide local response and assurance;
- The presence of specialized region-based technical advisors able to back country office environmental focal points with expertise in technical subject areas, and knowledge of the range, requirements and processes of various financial mechanisms; and
- Global technical advisors able to provide state of the art technical knowledge, forecast emerging policy trends, maintain links with specialized financial mechanisms, and lead new strategic capability development efforts.

3 Period from 2006 to 2010

4 See http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/FULL%20REPORT_OPS4%20Progress%20Toward%20Impact.pdf

TABLE 2: UNDP'S THREE TIER QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROJECT SUPPORT

3 Phases of Project support / 3 Tiers of Quality control	Project Identification	Project Development	Project Oversight
UNDP Country Office	Identify project ideas through ongoing programming dialogue with country partners around the UNDP/CCA, CPAP, UNDAF.	Assist country partners with project development, inter-ministerial consultation and identification and engagement with partners.	Assist country partners to: • prepare annual work plan; • establish financial procedures including requests for, issuance of, and reporting on quarterly advances of funds • assuring financial oversight and audit; • assuring project governance; • monitoring project progress; • general support and troubleshooting; • ensuring evaluation, financial closure and final reporting.
UNDP/GEF Region-based Technical Advisor	Engage in upstream policy dialogue with sectoral, finance and planning ministries. Technically screen project concepts for viability. Identify potential funding sources. Screen project concepts for eligibility against funding criteria.	Sourcing of technical expertise. Assurance of overall technical quality of all specialized work, reports, and final project proposal.	Provide technical backstopping to country office. Provide technical quality assurance on all studies, reports, evaluations. Assist in sourcing and controlling quality of technical expertise. Extract and disseminate knowledge and lessons.
UNDP/GEF Principal Technical Advisor	Determine strategic priorities for support based on global good technical practice and policy dialogue.	Overall quality control. Negotiation of clearances with sources of funds.	Access best available global knowledge and expertise. Overall control of technical quality and performance. Technical backstopping if needed. Knowledge synthesis and dissemination.

INTRODUCTION

The overall satisfaction of country offices with the technical support provided by the regional service centres is quite high. UNDP work was particularly recognized in the area of environment and sustainable development, which may be attributed to the prevalence of GEF-funded expertise at the regional level.

- Evaluation of UNDP Contribution at the Regional Level to Development and Corporate Results, UNDP Evaluation Office, December 2010

UNDP Technical Teams, led by Principal Technical Advisers and comprised of out-posted region-based technical specialists (RTAs), work in direct partnership with over 140 UNDP Country offices from four regional centres based in Bangkok, Bratislava, Panama and Pretoria. While in-country implementation support is fully delegated to UNDP Resident Representatives, RTAs provide technical backstopping and quality assurance as required. Regional Team Leaders (RTLs), who may in some cases be the EEG Regional Practice Leaders (RPLs), serve as coordinators for providing leadership on country coordination and planning at the regional level. A small Directorate at headquarters is responsible for coordinating strategic planning, business development, results management and reporting, evaluation, and information management systems.

In accordance with UNDP's policies for recovering costs, all non-UNDP core contributions from donors are charged a fee to cover indirect costs incurred by UNDP headquarters, regional and country offices. The fee paid by the GEF for the provision of project support services is 10% of the value of each project. This reflects 9% for project cycle management services and 1% for the provision of GEF corporate services. Project cycle management fees are distributed within UNDP as follows: 2% to UNDP central services; 3% to country offices; 3% to regional coordination units; 1% to the UNDP/GEF core unit.

UNDP and the other 9 GEF Implementing Agencies are required to report annually to the GEF on their use of fees. For GEF fiscal year 2010, the estimated cost of UNDP support to GEF corporate activities was US$3.9 million, and the estimated cost of UNDP support to GEF project cycle management was US$28.4 million, representing a total of US$ 32.3 million. This is estimated to represent over 65, 000 days of UNDP staff time.

Attention to Gender Issues: Projects in Action

The project **Sustainable Uses of Medicinal Plants** works to promote the conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in the Saint Katherine Protectorate (SKP) in Egypt. The SKP is home to over 400 plant species and over 100 species which are used for medicinal purposes, though many species are exploited and threatened with local extinction. The project has introduced best practices for sustainable collection and cultivation of these plants by the local indigenous Bedouin community and worked to protect indigenous knowledge about these plants. **95% of the wild collectors of medicinal plants in the SKP are women;** the project's efforts to strengthen the value chain for medicinal plants, including by supporting the development of small businesses run by women to process medicinal plants, is contributing directly to their welfare. The project has worked to increase women's access to resources; microloans have been issued to **54** Bedouin women and **55** women have been trained through a handicrafts programme.

The Cape Floristic Region Biodiversity Hotspot in South Africa is a globally significant repository of biodiversity, though it is threatened by a number of human-induced pressures which are gradually undermining key conservation values. The Government of South Africa has initiated an ambitious long-term approach to arrest these pressures called the Cape Action for People and the Environment (CAPE). The project **Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative** comprises one of three complementary GEF initiatives in support of the CAPE program aimed at strengthening systemic, institutional and individual capacities and establishing the know-how for conversation management in different ecological and socio-economic conditions needed to attain conservation. The project has worked to promote and enhance sustainable livelihoods in the Agulhas Plain area and has employed nearly **400 women** in project activities including sustainable harvesting, flower picking and packing, compacting roads and erosion control.

Namibia is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa and land degradation is an increasing problem for the approximately 70% of the country's population who are directly dependent on subsistence agriculture and livestock husbandry. The project **Sustainable Land Management Support and Adaptive Management** is a Country Partnership with various government ministries to combat land degradation by supporting community-led sustainable land management efforts. The project has established an Innovation Grants Mechanism which provides small grants to community groups to promote sustainable land management. **40% of grant recipients are women's groups.** Another project initiative, the Conservation Agriculture Support programme, has benefited **150 female farmers.**

KEY RESULTS BY THEMATIC AREA

The 2010 reporting cohort represents a combined total value of US$5.3 billion invested in environment and sustainable development priorities in 146 countries, including 37 SIDS and 42 LDCs[5].

This section highlights progress made by 288 GEF-financed programmes and projects, under implementation for more than one year as of 30 June 2009, as reported in Annual Project Reviews/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIRs). Of the 288 projects, 37 are regional projects underway in multiple countries in the same region, and 17 are global projects. These projects are under implementation in 88 countries and 109 countries are involved in regional projects.

182 projects in the 2010 reporting cohort received a GEF grant of over US $1 million (full-size projects) and 106 received a GEF grant under US$1 million each (medium-sized projects). 37% were approved during GEF-4 (i.e. between 2006 -2010), 53% were approved during GEF-3 (i.e. between 2002 and 2006), and 10% were approved during GEF-2 or earlier. The average GEF grant of a full-size project is US$ 5.5 million. 53% of the total GEF grant has been disbursed as of 30 June 2010.

The total GEF grant funding for the 2010 reporting cohort is US$ 1.1 billion, 14% higher than the 2009 reporting cohort. A total of US$ 3.3 billion in co-financing was committed to these projects at project document approval, and since project start, additional resources in the amount of US$ 862 million have been committed to the project. The co-financers include governments, NGOs, the private sector, UNDP and other stakeholders.

5 This includes 109 countries involved in 37 regional projects but does not include countries involved in 17 global projects. The 146 includes 37 SIDS countries, 42 LDCs, and 25 LLDCs.

TABLE 3: 2010 REPORTING COHORT OF UNDP PROJECTS WITH GEF FINANCING

	Projects		GEF funding (US$ millions)		Co-financing[6] (US$ millions)		Leveraged resources[7] (US$ millions)		MTR[8]	TE
	#	% total	$	% total	$	% total	$	% total	#	#
2010 reporting cohort by GEF Focal Area										
Biodiversity	116	40	455	41	1142	35	286	63	17	12
Climate Change Adaptation	16	6	44	4	104	3	13	30	0	1
Climate Change Mitigation	69	24	266	24	1065	32	248	93	5	8
International Waters	26	9	154	14	588	18	152	99	2	0
Land Degradation + Ecosystem Management	30	10	111	10	313	9	127	114	6	0
Multi Focal Area + Capacity Building	20	7	20	2	12	0	37	185	0	0
Oz + POPs	11	4	53	5	78	2	0	0	0	0
2010 reporting cohort by Region										
Africa	57	20	246	22	880	27	163	66	6	3
Arab States	20	7	56	5	196	6	30	53	0	2
Asia & Pacific	68	24	290	26	788	24	204	70	7	4
ECIS	69	24	158	14	422	13	235	149	11	8
Global	17	6	94	8	108	3	43	45	2	0
LAC	57	20	259	24	908	27	189	73	4	4
Total	**288**		**1103**		**3303**		**862**	**78**	**30**	**21**

6 Co-financing as outlined in the approved project document which can include grants, loans, guarantees, cash and specific in-kind support. Co-financing demonstrates a commitment to the project goals and can assist in sustaining the long term results of the project. Co-financers include governments, UNDP resources allocated to the development priorities identified in the country programme (TRAC resources), and other stakeholders including NGOs, the private sector, bilateral donors and development banks.

7 Leveraged resources are additional resources over and above what is outlined in the approved project document and that have been mobilized while the project is under implementation. % leveraged is calculated as amount leveraged since project start divided by the GEF grant.

8 MTR = mid-term review TE = terminal evaluation.

• 91% of the 2010 reporting cohort was rated moderately satisfactory or above in likelihood of achieving their project objectives (i.e. DO Rating) exceeding the GEFSEC target of 75%. 88% of the 2010 reporting cohort was rated moderately satisfactory or above in implementation progress (i.e. IP Rating).[9]

The progress made by the 2010 cohort of UNDP's GEF portfolio is reported in two general categories: management performance and impact results.

Management performance

UNDP's support to these country-led programmes and projects is based on a strong commitment to accountability, results management, continuous improvement, learning and knowledge management. All of these programmes and projects follow the standard UNDP guidelines on project management, and additional requirements are in place in order to meet the results reporting requirements of the GEF.

For example, UNDP monitors the progress of its GEF-financed portfolio against a number of management performance indicators. As noted in the table 4:

- For the cohort of 182 full size projects, the average time taken in months between the GEF endorsement of the project document and the project document signature date – otherwise known as effectiveness - is 4.7 months. If the projects approved before GEF-3 are removed from the cohort, the effectiveness time is reduced to 4.0 months. For the GEF-4 cohort only, effectiveness time is further reduced to 2.7 months.

- The average implementation time measure from project start to closure is 63 months or 5.25 years. On average, projects are extended – at no cost- by 18 months. UNDP records the project start date as the day when the project document is signed. However, it can take many months to begin project activities as project personnel need to be recruited (and retained) and changes in government and/or political issues that arose since the project was prepared need to be addressed. Some projects report that achieving agreement on implementation arrangements can take considerably longer when a non-governmental organization is designated as the implementing partner, and multi-country projects generally tend to be more complex than national ones.

9 Each programme/project rates cumulative progress made toward the programme/project objective and outcomes as outlined in the results framework against end-of-project targets (i.e. DO Rating) as well as annual implementation progress (i.e. IP Rating). A six point scale is used ranging from highly satisfactory to highly unsatisfactory. This rating is undertaken by the project manager/coordinator, the UNDP Country Officer, the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, and increasingly the GEF Operational Focal Point. These ratings are then averaged using a conservative formula to arrive at the overall rating for the project, and are aggregated by GEF focal area.

- 14% of the 2010 reporting cohort is rated as high risk, 22% as substantial, 23% as moderate and 41% as low risk[10]. Financial and operational risks are the most frequently reported critical risk, followed by political and environmental. Progress in managing these critical risks is updated quarterly.

Impact results

The impact results highlighted below are reported by the environmental issue being addressed namely biodiversity, land degradation, integrated ecosystem management, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, international waters, and chemicals - which also represent GEF focal areas. Each programme/project monitors quantifiable progress made against a set of portfolio specific impact results indicators common to all projects in the portfolio (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools[11]). While some margin of error in this technical reporting is inevitable, the quality of the reported data is improving each year. Where appropriate, these impact results have been aggregated and reported at the portfolio level.

10 Since 2007, programme/project risk ratings are calculated using the DO and IP ratings in addition to the number of critical risks as reported in the UNDP Atlas risk log. This calculation means for example that a project with zero critical risks would still be classified as having substantial risk if it received an unsatisfactory rating. Likewise, a project that received a satisfactory rating could be classified as at-risk if it had three or more critical risks.

11 Please see GEF tracking tools available at http://www.thegef.org/interior.aspx?id=20480

TABLE 4: MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS BY GEF FOCAL AREA

2010 reporting cohort by GEF Focal Area	Consolidated Progress Ratings				Portfolio Development				Project with High Risk	
	Development Objective		Implementation Progress		Effectiveness		Implementation			
	Target = 85% project self-rated as MS satisfactory or above		Target = 80% project self-rated as MS or above		No target Years		No target Years		No target Portfolio of projects	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Biodiversity	97%	93%	97%	90%	4.5	4.9	7.0	5.9	14%	14%
Climate Change Adaptation	70%	100%	80%	94%	4.8	3.5	5.8	4.2	0	6%
Climate Change Mitigation	95%	87%	93%	88%	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	7%	17%
International Waters	95%	92%	95%	81%	7.2	4.5	7.0	4.8	1%	4%
Land Degradation + Ecosystem Management	100%	90%	100%	83%	3.1	4.7	6.0	5.4	40%	17%
Multi Focal Area + Capacity Building	70%	85%	70%	80%	2.3	3.3	5.2	3.8	20%	15%
Oz + POPs	83%	91%	67%	91%	1.4	2.2	4.8	3.8	0	9%
2010 reporting cohort by Region	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**	**2010**
Africa	89%	93%	91%	86%	3.3	4.0	6.5	5.3	11%	16%
Arab States	83%	80%	83%	80%	4.5	7.3	7.5	5.8	58%	20%
Asia& Pacific	98%	93%	98%	93%	8.1	5.7	6.4	5.3	7%	7%
ECIS	95%	96%	95%	96%	4.8	4.0	6.0	4.6	7%	14%
Global	100%	100%	100%	100%	2.1	3.4	5.0	4.7	7%	6%
LAC	96%	82%	94%	72%	4.0	5.0	6.9	5.8	13%	17%
Average	94%	91%	94%	88%	5.0	4.8	6.4	5.3	12	14

BIODIVERSITY, LAND DEGRADATION AND INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Biodiversity: Catalyzing the Sustainability of Protected Areas

93 countries are implementing 146 biodiversity, land degradation or integrated ecosystem management programmes/ projects, including 7 regional projects, and additional countries are also involved in 5 global projects. 27% of this portfolio was approved during GEF-4, 60% during GEF-3, and 12% in GEF-2 or earlier.

UNDP works with its partners to address the root causes of biodiversity loss which over the long-term will improve the state of biodiversity, and maintain and enhance the beneficial services provided by natural ecosystems. The most important direct causes of biodiversity loss include habitat change, climate change, invasive species, overexploitation and pollution. Most of the direct drivers of degradation in ecosystems and biodiversity remain constant or are growing in intensity in most ecosystems.

Protected areas (PAs) cover 22 percent of the Earth's surface area, including indigenous and community conservation areas, and are widely recognized as a cornerstone of biodiversity management and sustainable development. An effectively managed and ecologically representative global network of PAs is crucial to sustain biodiversity. While individual differences exist between countries and regions, two general deficiencies in PA systems are weak management effectiveness in addressing threats to biodiversity, and weak financial sustainability. Furthermore, the global PA estate is not representative of all ecosystems and some ecosystems such as marine environments and grasslands are significantly under-represented as a proportion of their total area.

Between 2005 and 2010, 112 new PAs covering nearly 8.6 million hectares have been established.

The GEF financed biodiversity projects are designed to unleash the economic potential of the PA systems so they are effectively managed, sustainably financed and contribute towards sustainable development. An additional 126 new PAs covering nearly 4.8 million hectares are in the process of being established. UNDP has also assisted countries to establish the governance frameworks needed to strengthen PA management more broadly. The economic potential of PAs is being harnessed by promoting sustainable tourism, the sustainable harvest of natural resources and by developing markets for ecosystem services. Such work is strengthening 722 existing PAs covering over 113 million hectares[12].

*12 These figures **exclude** the impacts of UNDP-GEF Biodiversity Protected Areas projects that closed in previous reporting periods.*

Biodiversity - Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Land/ Seascapes and Sectors

Key portfolio technical publications produced in 2010 include:

- *Payment for Ecosystem Services: Getting Started in Marine and Coastal Ecosystems – A Primer*
- *Biodiversity, Development and Poverty Alleviation: Recognizing the Role of Biodiversity for Human Well-being*
- *Biodiversity Delivering Results*
- *Key Results & Lessons from the UNDP-GEF Biodiversity Portfolio*
- *Natural Solutions: Protected Areas Helping People Cope with Climate Change*
- *Protected Areas for the 21st Century*

Most biodiversity in the world resides outside PAs in lands dedicated to various economic production activities. The integration, or 'mainstreaming,' of biodiversity-friendly objectives into economic sector activities ensures that production processes maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services that sustain human welfare. If industries see biodiversity maintenance as a negative balance sheet item, then these ecosystems will likely be transformed and their biodiversity lost.

UNDP Region	Existing PAs Being Strengthened		PAs Newly Established		PAs Being Established	
	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)	Number	Area (ha)
Africa	306	54,695,185	60	4,200,676	26	1,795,247
Arab States	6	7,140,418	3	37,758	0	0
Asia & Pacific	69	1,846,471	4	211,296	2	462,200
Europe & CIS	191	40,584,591	16	3,109,247	85	1,835,308
LAC	150	9,055,665	29	1,039,044	13	697,879
Totals	722	113,322,330	112	8,598,021	126	4,790,634

Key mainstreaming activities in the biodiversity portfolio include interventions that aim to influence the policy framework governing production sectors, as well as interventions at the level of institutions. The link between the value of ecosystem goods and services and sustainable economic development needs to be clearly demonstrated to communities and businesses, and some projects in the portfolio are tackling this need through pilot activities in a number of production sectors.

In total, 18 types of production sectors have been addressed by mainstreaming projects, and many projects address more than one of these sectors. Over 382 million hectares of land outside of PAs is either directly or indirectly impacted by these mainstreaming activities. In addition, these mainstreaming projects are also contributing to strengthening 293 existing PAs covering almost 19 million hectares of land; have helped to establish 85 new PAs covering almost 8 million hectares of land; and/or are working to establish 37 new PAs covering almost 356 thousand hectares of land.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

UNDP works with its partners to remove barriers to the wide-spread adoption and use of environmentally and climate friendly technologies and practices. These barriers are typically policy related, capacity related, technical and/or awareness related. This will over the long-term create sustainable markets, promote a green economy, and reduce CO_2 emissions.

77 countries are implementing 69 climate change mitigation (CCM) programmes/ projects, including 6 regional projects, and additional countries are involved in 2 global projects. 74% of this reporting cohort was approved during GEF-3/2 and 26% during GEF-4.

Energy Efficiency

Using less energy saves money and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Energy efficiency (EE) projects aim to remove technical, awareness, capacity and policy barriers to the large-scale application, implementation and dissemination of cost-effective, energy-efficient technologies and practices. These include CFL lighting, appropriate standards and labeling of energy efficient technologies, and the widespread adoption of energy-efficient technologies in industry and residential and public buildings.

Key portfolio technical publications produced in 2010 include:

- *Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings: Lessons Learned from International Experience*
- *Promoting of Wind Energy: Lessons Learned from International Experience and UNDP GEF projects*

27 projects (39%) of the CCM portfolio address energy efficiency. 14 projects in this portfolio estimated that over 20 Mt of CO2 emissions were avoided this reporting period. Cumulative estimated emission reductions over the lifetime of the energy efficiency portfolio have reached more than 88 Mt CO_2.

6 projects reported that US$ 48 million of investments have been made in energy efficiency in industry, and this has led to a total in energy savings of over 55 million MWh. 37 institutions have lent or expressed interest in lending for energy efficiency investments beyond those doing so at the time of project initiation.

Promoting the Adoption of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is one of the most promising substitutes for fossil fuels. Renewable energy projects aim to help countries remove barriers to developing markets for renewable energies where this is cost-effective, and to create enabling policy frameworks, build the capacity for understanding and using the technologies, and establish financial mechanisms to make renewable energy more affordable.

30 projects (44%) of the CCM portfolio address renewable energy. 11 projects in this portfolio estimated that over 4 Mt CO2 have been avoided during the reporting period. Cumulative estimated emission reductions over the lifetime of the portfolio of projects under implementation have reached over 14 Mt CO_2.

17 projects rated progress made toward creating an enabling environment for the adoption, creation and/or enactment of policy for renewable energy. The average across these projects is 2.44/4, roughly indicating that standards have been formally proposed, adopted in some cases but not for all, and enforcement mechanisms are still needed.

12 projects reported electricity production in the reporting period from grid-connected renewable energy installations installed under the influence of the project of over 4 million MWh. 7 projects reported that over eighty thousand businesses and households are being served by renewable energy beyond those receiving service at the time of project inception. 8 projects reported that over 300 thousand MWh of electricity have been produced from rural renewable energy installations installed under the influence of the project.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, CROSS-CUTTING CAPACITY BUILDING AND NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

UNDP's GEF financed portfolio of climate change adaptation programmes/projects are designed to assist countries to strengthen their own adaptive capacity to create robust and responsive state institutions, improve public and private sector management, and create skills to innovate, adapt and deliver in the context of changing long-term conditions.

29 countries are implementing 16 climate change adaptation projects, including 2 regional projects. 14 of these countries are SIDS countries and 12 are least developed countries (LDCs). This portfolio has increased by 122% in GEF grant value since 2009.

103 countries are working with UNDP on the Second National Communications (SNC) programme financially supported by GEF. Typically these projects undertake: a) an inventory of greenhouse gases emissions, b) an analysis of impacts of and vulnerability of climate change; c) a description of programmes to facilitate adequate adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change that are considered relevant for the achievement of the objectives of the UNFCCC, and d) analysis of the institutional, technical, and financial resources needed to implement these programmes, and e) the preparation of the second national communication report for submission to the UNFCCC. In 2010, these projects reported fewer constraints in implementation since 2009.

Cross-cutting capacity development projects (CB2) aim to build national capacities to implement the global environmental conventions for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation in line with the priority recommendations outlined in National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs) of these countries. These capacities are typically related to: 1) public awareness and environmental education; 2) information management and exchange; 3) development and enforcement of policy and regulatory frameworks; 4) strengthening organizational mandates and structures; and 5) economic instruments and sustainable financing mechanisms. 16 countries are implementing these projects.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Country offices on the ground facilitate relationships with governments and can provide a good understanding of the local context, including advice on which approaches would be most relevant under local conditions. This allows UNDP to play a role in facilitating cross-border collaboration between governments, key stakeholders, and other relevant actors in developing societies. An example is a new UNDP/GEF project in the South Caucasus to reduce the transboundary degradation in the Kura-Aras Basin. The close collaboration between the UNDP country offices and the governments in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia was a key element for the success of the project.

- Evaluation of UNDP Contribution at the Regional Level to Development and Corporate Results, UNDP Evaluation Office, December 2010

International Waters (IW) interventions focus on transboundary water systems, such as river basins where water flows from one country to another; multi-country lake basins; groundwater resources shared by several countries; or large marine ecosystems (LME) bounded by more than one country. With the support of UNDP, countries work with their neighbours to modify human activities – including agriculture, industry, mining, water and other resource extraction, fishing and wastewater management – that place ecological stress on the water systems and degrade them, often affecting their downstream use by another country or community. In this way, water use conflicts can be prevented, security and livelihoods improved, habitats protected, health risks minimized and water resources used sustainably for the benefit of all.

The 2010 portfolio included 26 regional projects covering 93 countries. 46% of this portfolio was approved during GEF-3/2 and 54% during GEF-4. Key IW portfolio results this reporting period include:

- Formal adoption of the Yellow Sea and Niger River Basin Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs); significant progress made in the preparation of 8 other SAPs including the Okavango River SAP which is expected to be adopted by the 3 riparian countries very soon;

- Significant progress in implementing governance reforms and stress reduction measures to address depleted fisheries in the west and central Pacific, Caspian Sea and Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem; reducing nutrient, toxics and/or sediments pollution in the Dnipro River basin, FrePlata, Lake Tanganyika, in the Seas of East Asia; reducing conflicting water uses for the Nile River basin; and, reducing risk of invasive species from ship ballast water;

- Significant progress was made in building capacity and knowledge management in municipal wastewater management, nutrient management, effective transboundary legal and institutional frameworks, and GEF-wide portfolio learning in marine, coastal and island states;

- Good progress was also made in strengthening and/or operationalizing 8 existing and/or emerging shared waterbody institutions, in establishing inter-ministerial committees as key vehicles for cross-sectoral participation in the TDA and SAP/IWRM planning processes in 7 projects, and several projects made important progress towards financial and institutional sustainability of joint waterbody institutions and transboundary water institutions.

CHEMICALS

9 countries are working with UNDP to implement 10 POPs projects and 8 additional countries are also involved in the implementation of 1 global project Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health-Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury (PIMS# 2596). *70% of the projects were approved during GEF-4 and 30% during GEF 3.*

UNDP interventions focus on providing support to countries to phase out the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPS), and to reduce releases of POPs to the environment. In addition, POP waste is prevented, managed and disposed of and POPs contaminated sites are managed in an environmentally sustainable manner.

As many of the chemicals projects have been under implementation for a short period of time, capacity development for sector interventions such as the setting-up of environmentally sound management systems, including POPs disposal, has received greater emphasis and progress can be monitored in this area. As such, 4 indicators have been selected for aggregate portfolio reporting:

Indicator	Cumulative result
Number national POPs regulations adopted	16
Number of people receiving POPs management or POPs alternatives training (more than 3 days training only)	91,601
POPs disposed (metric tons)	1,295
POPs safe guarded (metric tons)	220

KEY RESULTS BY REGION

This section includes a break-down of the 2010 reporting cohort by region, as well as highlights of the results achieved by 21 projects that submitted a programme/project terminal evaluation this reporting period. Terminal evaluations are required for GEF financed projects, as noted in the GEF M&E policy, and are undertaken by an independent evaluator(s) who assigns a rating (using a six-point rating scale[13]) to a specific set of factors including the project outcomes and sustainability. These evaluations are reviewed and the ratings validated by the UNDP Evaluation Office before they are sent to the GEF Evaluation Office. The ratings validated by the UNDP Evaluation Office are noted in this section. Further details can be found in the individual project evaluations posted on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (www.erc.undp.org).

AFRICA

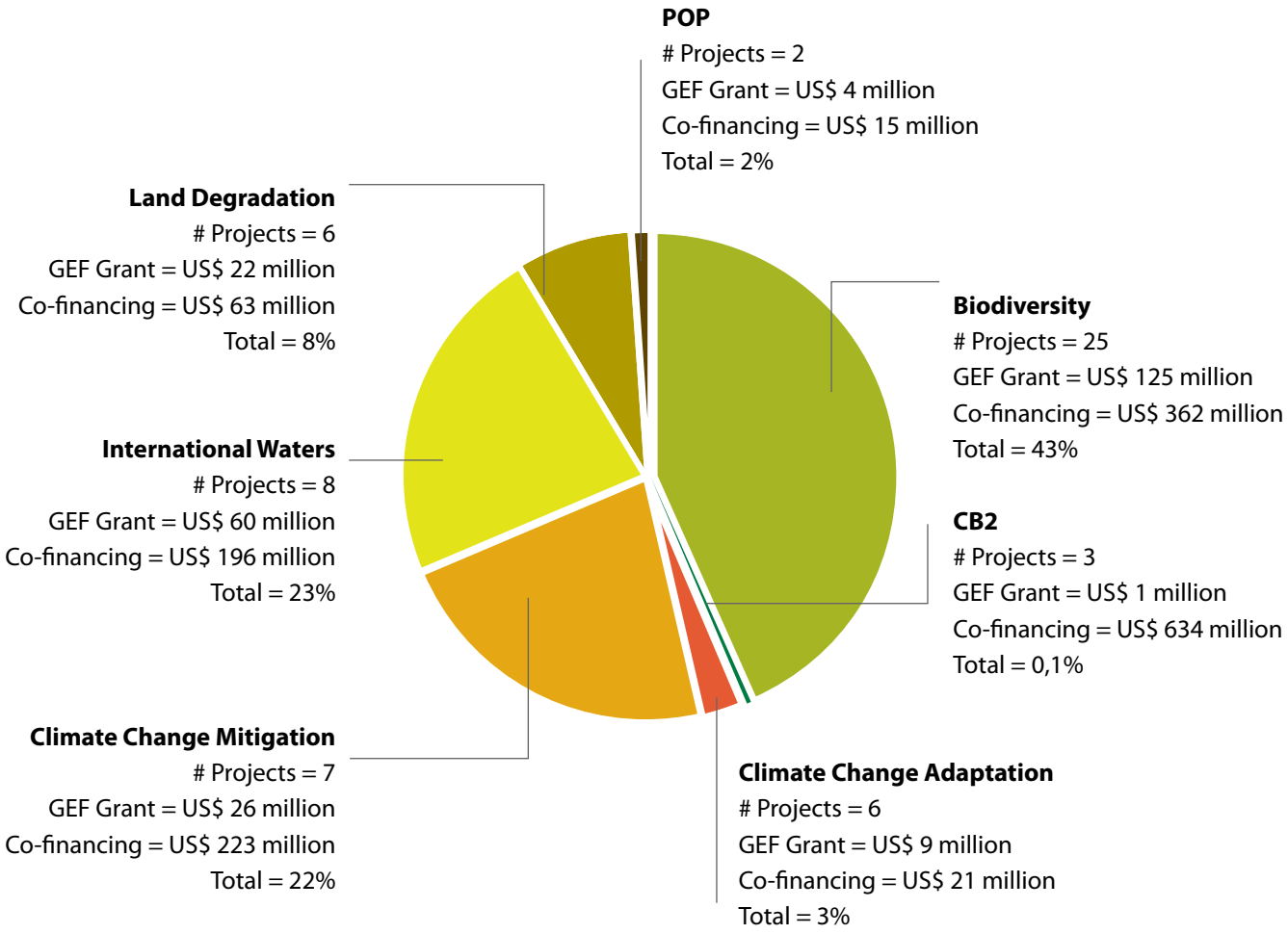
21 countries in Africa are working with UNDP to implement 46 country-led projects with GEF-financing. Additional countries are also involved in the implementation of 11 pan-Africa projects. The size of the portfolio expanded by 6% this reporting period. 32% of these projects were approved during GEF-4 (i.e. between 2006 -2010), 61% were approved during GEF-3 (i.e. between 2002 and 2006), and 7% were approved during GEF-2 or earlier (i.e. before 2002).

Participatory Community-based Conservation in the Anjozorobe Forest Corridor
GEF Grant: US$ $975,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 1,545,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 1,666,638
Project Duration: May 2003-March 2008
Website: www.fanamby.org.mg/anjozorobe.php

3 projects submitted a terminal evaluation this reporting period. The **Participatory Community-based Conservation in the Anjozorobe Forest Corridor** project in **Madagascar** closed in 2008 with a **satisfactory** rating. The project worked to conserve and develop the Anjozorobe-Angavo forest habitat, one of the most threatened and least protected ecosystems of Madagascar, with a special focus on local community participation and livelihood development. The project was successful in establishing a protected area of 52,200 ha with 28,000 ha of natural forest. Efforts to develop alternative livelihoods for the local populations were

13 Highly Satisfactory (HS): no shortcomings, Satisfactory (S): minor shortcomings Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant, Unsatisfactory (U): major, Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe, Not applicable (N/A) or Unable to assess (U/A).

positive: 56 villages, above the target of 10 villages, are working with five private operators in developing income generating projects in ecotourism development and tourism promotion, and the production and marketing of ginger, organic red rice, and hot peppers.



UNDP'S GEF FINANCED 2010 PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN AFRICA FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Country	# Projects	GEF Grant (U$S)	Committed Co-financing (U$S)	Estimated disbursement of total GEF Grant as of 30 June 2010[14] (U$S)
Botswana	3	6,275,255	18,425,979	3,909,579
Chad	1	1,661,360	1,635,000	1,058,187
Congo, DR	1	5,942,000	10,935,352	5,400,000
Ethiopia	2	10,312,821	23,179,500	1,708,651
Ghana	3	4,740,700	15,247,433	1,283,596
Guinea	1	3,990,000	7,776,900	1,467,343
Kenya	3	4,150,000	16,047,369	1,410,834
Lesotho	1	2,820,000	4,228,500	1,710,733
Madagascar	1	4,500,000	12,000,000	2,994,083
Mauritius	3	2,887,661	10,904,480	1,299,553
Mozambique	1	960,000	929,840	161,231
Namibia	6	20,900,000	84,488,864	10,702,932
Niger	1	4,232,000	5,377,734	3,000,000
Regional	11	89,438,104	276,669,955	40,396,094
Rwanda	1	5,747,000	6,980,000	3,646,000
Senegal	3	16,456,088	20,161,112	13,827,316
Seychelles	3	6,525,000	11,678,120	1,228,434
South Africa	6	36,501,538	290,895,155	25,007,480
Tanzania	2	6,214,308	15,754,875	5,694,809
Uganda	2	4,579,720	9,872,416	1,500,413
Zambia	1	6,334,000	35,091,000	5,549,202
Zimbabwe	1	983,000	2,150,000	438,780
Grand Total	**57**	**(U$S) 246,150,555**	**(U$S) 880,429,584**	**(U$S) 133,395,250**

14 This is the GEF grant financing only, it does not include co-financing. Note that some of these projects may just be beginning implementation and other may be close to project closure.

In **Tanzania** the **Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market** project closed in 2009 with a **satisfactory** rating. The project had two overall objectives: to reduce the country's energy related CO2 emissions by substituting solar powered photovoltaics (PV) for fossil fuel (e.g. kerosene) used to provide basic electricity services to rural home and communities; and, to improve livelihoods through increased access to affordable modern energy services. The project was able to reduce an estimated 2.24 metric tonnes of CO2 emissions through the installation of PV systems. Further, the project has made tangible impact in PV business development in two areas, Mwanza and the Lake, where numerous PV dealers and shops have emerged, and where jobs have been created in PV installation and maintenance services. The project made positive steps in developing pro-photovoltaic national policies. VAT and duties on photovoltaic modules and components were removed, and photovoltaic standards and codes of practice were developed.

Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market
GEF Grant: US$ 2,570,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 4,734,071
Realised Co-financing: US$ 4,734,071
Project Duration: February 2004-March 2009
Website: www.solarmwanza.org

The project **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants** in Zimbabwe closed in 2008 with a **satisfactory**[16] rating. The project worked to promote the conservation, sustainable use and cultivation of endangered medicinal plants in Zimbabwe at the local level, and by developing a legal framework for medicinal plants at the national level. The project succeeded in developing a legal framework with the Government Law Office and the Attorney General's Office that includes equitable benefit sharing and intellectual property rights. This framework, together with the National Policy on Traditional Medicines, will likely be incorporated into national laws. Project implementation was adversely affected by the precarious political and economic situation in Zimbabwe, especially in 2008. During this time the Zimbabwean currency was highly inflated and organizations involved with the projects, such as the medicinal plant nurseries established by the projects, faced significant financial problems and challenges in paying for resources. Even with these issues, project outcomes showed some success especially the establishment of nurseries to cultivate medicinal plants and the processing and marketing of medicines. The project worked with local communities to cultivate medical plants in established conservation zones and to develop sustainable harvesting methods and ways to control poaching. Three small businesses were set up to sell traditional medicines though revenues levels are low. Baseline surveys and vegetation mapping were conducted for five districts to establish the status of conservation of plants that are most popular with medical practitioners and community members. Most encouragingly, the project was able to improve local communities' access to traditional medicine at a time when many people could not afford conventional allopathic medical services due to rapid currency inflation.

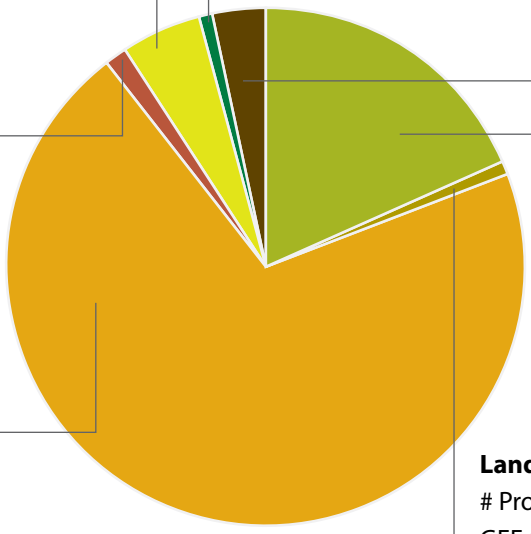
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants
GEF Grant: US$ 974,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 630,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 630,000
Project Duration: February 2001-December 2008

16 Satisfactory rating was given by the independent project evaluation team. The UNDP Evaluation Office was unable to corroborate this rating given the serious political and economic crises in Zimbabwe occurring during project implementation, although the Evaluation Office noted that the project has made progress in achieving its objectives.

ARAB STATES

8 countries are implementing 16 country-led projects, and additional countries are also involved in the implementation of 4 pan-Arab States projects. The size of UNDP's GEF financed portfolio expanded by 67% this reporting period. 35% of these projects were approved during GEF-4, 40% were approved during GEF-3, and 25% were approved during GEF-2 or earlier.

2 projects submitted a terminal evaluation this reporting period. The **Energy Efficiency Improvements and Greenhouse Gas Reduction** project closed in Egypt in 2010 with a **moderately satisfactory** rating. The overall objective of the project was to assist Egypt in reducing the long-term growth of greenhouse gas emissions from electric power generation and from consumption of non-renewable fuel resources. The project encouraged Egyptian manufacturers to make energy saving compact fluorescent light (CFL) locally at six factories and launched a public awareness program which has led to a boost in sales of CFL. As a result of the project, it is compulsory, though with limited enforcement, to put an energy efficiency



CB2
Projects = 2
GEF Grant = US$ 1 million
Co-financing = US$ 1 million
Total = 0.7%

International Waters
Projects = 2
GEF Grant = US$ 2 million
Co-financing = US$ 12 million
Total = 6%

POP
Projects = 1
GEF Grant = US$ 3 million
Co-financing = US$ 5 million
Total = 7%

Ecosystems Management
Projects = 1
GEF Grant = US$ 997 thousand
Co-financing = US$ 2 million
Total = 1%

Biodiversity
Projects = 7
GEF Grant = US$ 25 million
Co-financing = US$ 22 million
Total = 19 %

Climate Change Mitigation
Projects = 6
GEF Grant = US$ 24 million
Co-financing = US$ 152 million
Total = 70%

Land Degradation
Projects = 1
GEF Grant = US$ 1 million
Co-financing = US$ 1 million
Total = 0.7%

UNDP'S GEF FINANCED 2010 PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN ARAB STATES FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR				
Country	# Projects	GEF Grant (US$)	Committed Co-financing (US$)	Estimated disbursement of total GEF Grant as of 30 June 2010[14] (US$)
Algeria	1	3,720,620	2,525,100	3,496,545
Egypt	4	15,306,150	47,035,918	3,610,142
Jordan	1	500,000	500,000	42,562
Lebanon	3	5,360,000	4,410,000	3,509,518
Morocco	4	11,175,245	25,283,000	4,589,526
Regional	4	12,853,243	17,063,632	5,228,108
Syria	1	3,485,850	3,434,000	1,748,725
Tunisia	1	2,275,000	95,000,000	72,921
Yemen	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	26,758
Grand Total	20	US$ 55,676,108	(US$) 196,251,650	(US$) 22,324,805

label reflecting the level of the appliance electricity consumption on all locally manufactured and imported appliances. Accredited performance test laboratories have been implemented within the Egyptian Renewable Energy Testing and Certification Centre. A loan guarantee mechanism was implemented with Credit Guarantee Company; 37 energy efficiency projects are being implemented at a total cost of EGP 49 million along with a guarantee of EGP 15 million, provided to Credit Guarantee Company by the project. If the energy efficiency projects receiving loans face problems in achieving savings their deficits will be compensated from this guarantee. Eleven projects have been completed with no reported defaulting. Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions were made, though with overall mixed results; transmission losses were reduced to 3.79% by 2008-2009 compared to losses of 5.99% in the base years 1998-1999, fuel savings from lighting appliances are estimated at 3.3 Mtoe, and total energy savings have resulted in an estimated 8.3 - 12 Mt CO^2 avoided per year.

Energy Efficiency Improvements and Greenhouse Gas Reduction
GEF Grant: US$ 5,895,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 2,385,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 3,815,000
Project Duration: June 1998 -June 2010
Website: www.eeiggr.com

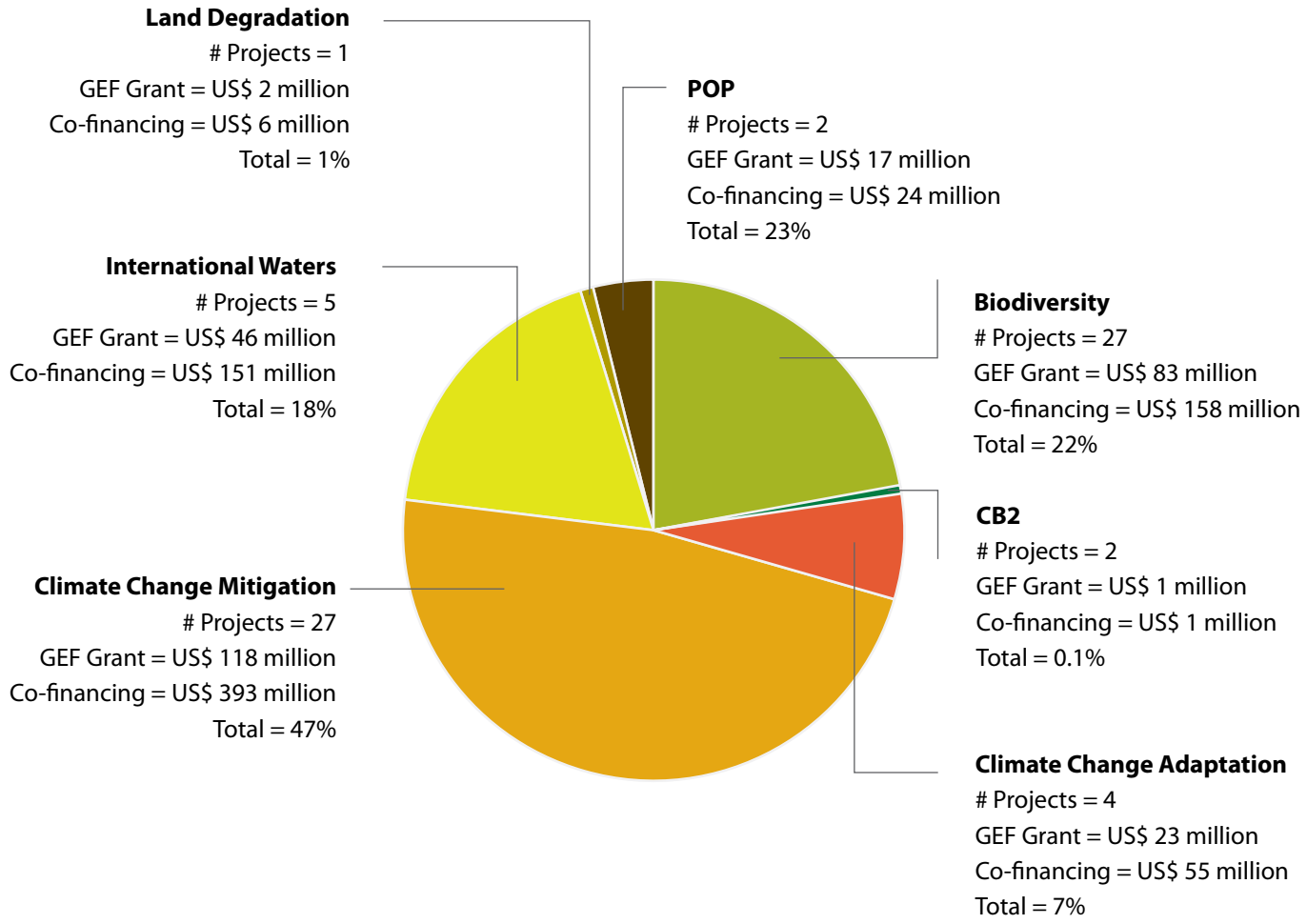
14 This is the GEF grant financing only, it does not include co-financing. Note that some of these projects may just be beginning implementation and other may be close to project closure.

Market Development for Solar Water Heaters
GEF Grant: US$ 2,960,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 40,305,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 41,735,000
Project Duration: April 2000-December 2008

In Morocco, the project **Market Development for Solar Water Heaters** closed in 2008 with a moderately satisfactory rating. The project worked to remove barriers in developing a sustainable market for solar water heaters (SWH) in Morocco. As a result of the project a total of 140.000 m^2 of SWH systems were installed, above the initial target of 100.000 m2 and four SWH manufacturing factories were established in the national market. The project supported the installation of 35 solar heating systems in public buildings, fewer than the original target of 50. The value added tax for SWH equipments has been maintained at 14% while the project target was to lower this to 7% and prices of solar water heaters have been maintained at 4,000 dhs/m^2, while the target by the end of the project was 3,000 dhs/m^2. The project had mixed results with setting up financial mechanisms to encourage investment in solar water heater sectors. The Accompagnement à l'Industrie Solaire funding mechanism was initially set up to support national industrialists to invest in SWH manufacturing but it was not successful attracting interest from investors and was ultimately replaced by FOGEER. The Funds de Garante (FOGEER) financial mechanism was developed to secure investment loans approved by credit institutions for companies and individuals willing to invest in renewable energies or energy efficiency. The design and implementation of the FOGEER guarantee fund took much more time than originally planned and resulted in long delays in project implementation. However, it was successful in facilitating access to technology, involving different operators from the thermal solar sector and proposed technical-financial support to realise feasibility studies. 20 projects have benefited from technical and financial support within the framework of FOGEER. Assurance Partenariat Commercial (APC), a private partnership, was set up to provide financial support to the retailers and providers in order to broaden their retail network throughout Morocco.

ASIA & PACIFIC

19 countries are implementing 60 country-led projects and additional countries are also involved in the implementation of 8 pan-Asia and Pacific projects. The size of the portfolio expanded by 21% this reporting period. 32% of these projects were approved during GEF-4, 56% were approved during GEF-3, and 12% were approved during GEF-2 or earlier.



UNDP'S GEF FINANCED 2010 PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN ASIA & PACIFIC FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Country	# Projects	GEF Grant (US$)	Committed Co-financing (US$)	Estimated disbursement of total GEF Grant as of 30 June 2010[14] (US$)
Bangladesh	2	9,155,000	9,420,000	5,133,955
Bhutan	3	5,047,035	4,934,916	1,504,632
Cambodia	2	6,106,420	17,704,647	4,529,949
China	10	76,335,200	203,839,000	31,948,557
India	9	35,140,000	93,794,121	17,648,349
Indonesia	2	4,848,300	30,836,000	3,158,998
Iran	2	7,283,400	15,565,000	3,238,817
Korea ROK	1	2,473,405	11,023,022	2,123,905
Malaysia	5	14,350,300	40,664,259	10,521,987
Maldives	2	3,480,100	6,622,150	1,548,635
Marshall Islands	1	1,000,000	1,650,000	124,311
Mongolia	1	3,070,000	1,865,672	1,797,292
Nepal	2	5,764,573	11,612,079	362,550
Pakistan	7	12,936,281	23,990,887	6,785,674
Palau	1	1,000,000	5,750,000	150,881
Philippines	4	15,285,925	38,299,420	13,359,789
Regional	8	72,965,295	229,504,543	31,924,689
Samoa	1	2,050,000	2,100,000	771,443
Vanuatu	1	770,807	709,933	745,910
Vietnam	4	11,003,850	38,559,850	9,127,334
Grand Total	68	US$ 290,065,891	US$ 788,445,499	US$ 146,507,657

14 This is the GEF grant financing only, it does not include co-financing. Note that some of these projects may just be beginning implementation and other may be close to project closure.

4 projects submitted a terminal evaluation this reporting period. The **Community Micro Hydro for Sustainable Livelihoods** project in **Bhutan** closed in 2009 with a **satisfactory** rating. The goal of the project was to reduce the annual growth of greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel-fired power generation by promoting micro hydro power in the village of Sengor in eastern Bhutan. The project helped to improve livelihoods in the Sengor community by increasing income generating opportunities and lessening overall stress on the environment. At the start of project in 1997, only 30% of the Bhutan population were connected to an electricity grid; by 2007 all households in the Sengor village were successfully electrified. All Sengor households now use electric lights and rice cookers, and a survey in 2008 found that Sengor households enjoy an extra 1.5 hours of electric light in the evening. Fuel wood use has been halved, which has greatly reduced the workload burden of many in the community, especially women, and use of other imported energy such as gas, kerosene, diesel, candles and dry cell batteries has been reduced. Local ownership was an important factor in the success of the project; the local community developed tariffs for the micro hydro power electricity and implemented credit control procedures to ensure full and on time payment of electricity use. The community utilized sales revenue from the micro hydro power to pay for local community operators and saved funds to cover ongoing operational costs. Though the project was designed as a wider micro hydro power to assist the adoption of off grid hydro power in Bhutan and lower information barriers and risks in adopting micro hydro power, the project ultimately evolved into supporting the Sengor community in developing a local micro hydro power installation. However, this is considered a project design weakness, and not a reflection of the successful implementation of the project.

Community Micro Hydro for Sustainable Livelihoods
GEF Grant: US$ 545,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 545,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 525,000 (plus USD $20,000 risk of the non-profit loan as per memorandum of understanding)
Project Duration: October 2004-June 2009

The project **Conservation of Globally Significant Wetlands in the Republic of Korea** closed in 2009 with a **moderately satisfactory** rating. The project worked to strengthen national and local planning and management systems to reverse ongoing destruction and degradation of wetlands while also working to strengthen overall biodiversity conservation of globally important wetlands in the Republic of Korea. As a result of the project, 17 existing protected areas have been strengthened, 10 new protected areas were legally established, and an additional 2 protected areas are in the process of being legally established. The Nakdong River Estuary protected area increased from 3.89 sq km to 38.09 sq km and areas under Biodiversity Management Agreements have increased to approximately 2,000 ha in 3 demonstration sites. In 2008, a National Wetlands Committee recognizing the importance of wetlands in Korea was officially endorsed by the new government administration and a National Wetland Management Plan was produced in 2007 with a second planned for 2011. Wetlands stakeholders have been clearly identified and there has been a substantial increase in awareness about wetlands both in the general public and with government officials at both national and local levels. The

Conservation of Globally Significant Wetlands in the Republic of Korea
GEF Grant: US$ 2,470,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 4,324,043
Realised Co-financing: US$ 4,904,043
Project Duration: November 2003-December 2009
Website: www.koreawetland.org/

evaluation noted that overall monitoring and evaluation of the project was very weak. High staff turnover within the project team and the Ministry of Environment was also a major limitation during project implementation.

Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Island Region
GEF Grant: US$ 994,950
Planned Co-financing: US$ 852,850
Realised Co-financing: US$ 852,850
Project Duration: April 2006-October 2009
Website: http://www.condaopark.com.vn

In **Vietnam** the project **Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Island Region** closed in 2009 with a **moderately satisfactory** rating. The project supported the Con Dao National Park to establish a marine protected area management framework and to incorporate strategic environmental assessment into district planning frameworks, and advocated for sustainable tourism development. The project was successful in establishing a marine protected area framework for Con Dao, though approval on national marine protected area legislation is pending which restricts the legal status of the framework. The project increased the capacity of the Park for marine protected area management and was able to increase consideration of environmental sustainability in district and provincial level planning frameworks. Efforts to provide alternative livelihoods for local fishers were not as successful. Local fishers stressed that their commitment to biodiversity conservation is tempered by their need to earn a living. A decline in fish stocks over the life of the project has meant that local resource use pressure on the marine environment has not decreased and may have in fact increased. The project influenced tourism development planning towards more sustainable levels and patterns of tourism development, however it did not directly capture the threat posed to biodiversity conservation by expansion of the Ben Dam port. Two key indicators for achieving one of the project's main goal, stable or increasing live coral populations and key fish species populations maintained or enhanced, were only partially met. In 2009 performance indicators showed that while live coral cover was stable or increasing in most areas, key species populations continued to decline, including coral reef fish, giant clams and nesting turtles.

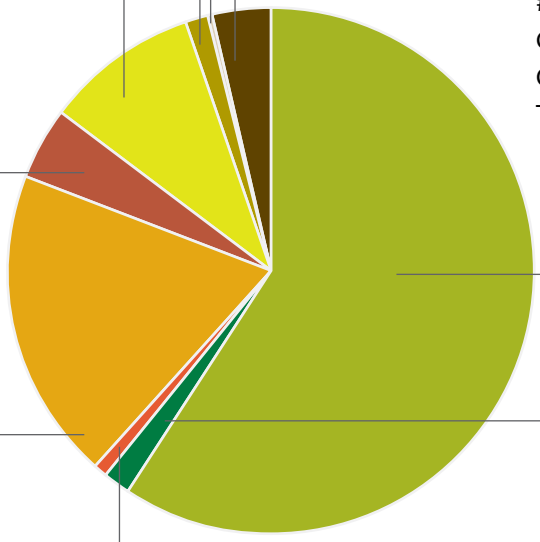
Coal Bed Methane Capture and Commercial Utilization
GEF Grant: US$ 9,198,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 7,674,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 10,412,000
Project Duration: April 1998-December 2008

In **India** the **Coal Bed Methane Capture and Commercial Utilization** project closed in 2008 with a **satisfactory** rating. The goal of the project was to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of utilizing methane, a powerful greenhouse gas released into the atmosphere during mining, before, during, and after coal extraction. The project was successful in demonstrating the commercial viability of coal bed methane capture to reduce the cost of energy in India. The project has provided a new clean source of energy for India, and has introduced new technologies within the Indian context. At two demonstration sites, Moonnidih and Sudamdih, the project was successful in designing and executing coal bed methane resource recovery programmes using different drilling technologies. The gas production from the drilling was aimed at 21 000 to 24 500 m^3, per day at Moonnidih, and 3000 m^3 per day at Sudamdih, more that the total of 13 000 m^3 per day that was initially planned for both mines. As a result, there is a potential of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by up to 340 151 tonnes of

CO^2 per year. The Indian School of Mines University has integrated coal bed methane in developing advance courses and is using the upgraded Central Mining Research Institute labs to continue its work.

EUROPE AND CIS

22 countries are implementing 63 country-led projects and additional countries are also involved in the implementation of 4 pan-Europe & CIS projects and 2 regional projects led by the UNDP Regional Service Center in Bratislava. The size of the portfolio expanded by 21% this reporting period. 52% of these projects were approved during GEF-4, 44% were approved during GEF-3, and 4% were approved during GEF-2 or earlier.



Land Degradation
Projects = 5
GEF Grant = US$ 4 million
Co-financing = US$ 5 million
Total = 2%

Ozone
Projects = 1
GEF Grant = US$ 745 million
Co-financing = US$ 450 million
Total = 4%

International Waters
Projects = 4
GEF Grant = US$ 10 million
Co-financing = US$ 44 million
Total = 9%

POP
Projects = 1
GEF Grant = US$ 11 million
Co-financing = US$ 10 million
Total = 4%

Ecosystems Management
Projects = 3
GEF Grant = US$ 7 million
Co-financing = US$ 20 million
Total = 5%

Biodiversity
Projects = 33
GEF Grant = US$ 86 million
Co-financing = US$ 256 million
Total = 59%

CB2
Projects = 6
GEF Grant = US$ 3 million
Co-financing = US$ 6 million
Total = 2%

Climate Change Mitigation
Projects = 14
GEF Grant = US$ 35 million
Co-financing = US$ 77 million
Total = 19%

Climate Change Adaptation
Projects = 2
GEF Grant = US$ 2 million
Co-financing = US$ 3 million
Total = 1%

UNDP'S GEF FINANCED 2010 PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN EUROPE & CIS FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Country	# Projects	GEF Grant (US$)	Committed Co-financing (US$)	Estimated disbursement of total GEF Grant as of 30 June 2010[14] (US$)
Albania	1	999,900	890,000	270,181
Armenia	3	4,610,120	10,900,000	2,398,256
Belarus	3	5,005,900	19,139,806	1,541,009
Bosnia Herzegovina	2	1,966,850	3,412,000	175,489
Bratislava Regional Center	2	1,999,816	1,931,921	1,172,627
Bulgaria	4	6,355,260	24,931,146	5,421,075
Croatia	2	11,900,380	32,994,000	7,300,000
Georgia	3	7,921,650	25,958,866	3,380,325
Kazakhstan	7	23,064,167	79,162,010	15,547,185
Kyrgyzstan	4	3,295,000	3,964,516	1,144,425
Latvia	1	2,910,500	10,739,500	2,660,500
Lithuania	1	7,180,000	34,350,252	2,850,000
Macedonia	1	1,000,000	4,161,400	428,161
Moldova	1	1,000,000	1,042,820	178,343
Montenegro	1	978,393	3,470,000	81,928
Regional	4	12,991,000	52,203,459	4,659,235
Romania	3	2,498,970	4,158,100	2,075,000
Russia	7	26,818,685	51,473,260	15,954,722
Slovak Republic	4	13,602,080	17,068,750	3,024,311
Tajikistan	4	3,525,000	6,253,000	1,829,667
Turkey	2	3,297,000	5,632,000	323,608
Turkmenistan	2	2,428,600	2,672,000	1,699,778
Ukraine	2	5,623,340	7,432,000	3,823,972
Uzbekistan	5	6,558,885	17,726,130	1,586,302
Grand Total	**69**	**US$ 157,531,496**	**US$ 421,666,936**	**US$ 79,526,099**

14 This is the GEF grant financing only, it does not include co-financing. Note that some of these projects may just be beginning implementation and other may be close to project closure.

8 projects submitted a terminal evaluation this reporting period. In **Romania,** the project **Strengthening Romania's Protected Area System by Demonstrating Government-NGO Partnership in the Maramures National Park** closed in 2009 with a satisfactory rating. The project worked to develop an effective protected area management model for the Maramures Mountains Natural Park in the Northern Carpathian Mountains, an area covering 22% of Romania and owned by various entities including the State, independent private owners, local public administration, associations and other legal entities. The project succeeded in creating a functioning protected area administrative unit and comprehensive management plan agreed upon by all stakeholders, as well as working partnerships with regional and local government institutions in implementing and enforcing the park management plan. Further, the project was able to mainstream park management and biodiversity considerations into local development and economic investment procedures by establishing zoning within the park which was agreed upon by all stakeholders. A Total Economic Value study carried out by the project noted high quality economic value for the protected area and its local communities.

Strengthening Romania's Protected Area System by Demonstrating Government-NGO Partnership in the Maramures National Park
GEF Grant: US$ 1,000,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 1,360,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 1,540,000
Project Duration: March 2005-December 2009
Website: www.muntiimaramuresului.ro

In **Latvia** the **Biodiversity Protection in North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve** project closed in 2009 with a **satisfactory** rating. The project promoted conservation practices in Latvia's protected areas with emphasis on securing the biodiversity values of the North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve and integrating conservation into the planning, management and sustainable use of the reserve. The project restored 622 ha of floodplain grasslands and 32 ha of river rapids as spawning areas for Atlantic salmon and lampreys. A successful awareness campaign built around popular 'Nature Concert Halls' was launched which led to greater public awareness and understanding of the values of biodiversity conservation in the reserve. The project created several useful monitoring and management structures for the reserve including a landscape ecological plan whose principles have been included in four legally-binding Municipal Plans and are being incorporated into the working practices for selected important biodiversity areas, a GIS and management information system, and a public monitoring programme for the area called EcoWatch. Efforts to involve local stakeholders were highly successful. The project developed a small grants programme to promote and demonstrate biodiversity-friendly business practices within the reserve and increased stakeholder representation to advise the North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve Administration and increased the capacity of the Administration to manage the reserve. There are two outstanding issues within the reserve that the project was not able to address. The Staicele dam was not removed, and remains a barrier to migrating salmon in the Salaca River. Also, there were difficulties implementing the landscape ecological plan within the forestry sector. Ongoing financial crises at the global and national level have caused major cutbacks in government funding and forced a significant reorganisation to the institutional framework of environmental protection within Latvia.

Biodiversity Protection in North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve
GEF Grant: US$ 2,910,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 10,730,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 59,560,000
Project Duration: June 2004-August 2009

Lake Balaton Integrated Vulnerability Assessment and Early Warning and Adaptation Strategies
GEF Grant: US$ 985,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 3,090,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 3,090,000
Project Duration: September 2005-December 2008
Website: www.balatonregion.hu/adaptation

The **Lake Balaton Integrated Vulnerability Assessment and Early Warning and Adaptation Strategies** project in **Hungary** closed in 2008 with a **satisfactory** rating. The project worked to develop better understanding of the multiple forces of global and local change on Lake Balaton, the largest lake in central Europe, including land use, population changes, economic and climate change, and worked to build capacity for more effective policy making and adaption response measures. The project proved to be highly relevant at both national and regional levels. It was implemented at the same time Hungary developed its National Climate Changes Strategy and two year Action Plan, and the project was instrumental in providing inputs to these processes. The project was an important catalyst in the region to develop and mainstream adaptive capacities for improving the management of the Lake Balaton system, including its watershed. Local development organisations and municipalities are now more aware about the Lake's ecological and socioeconomic systems' vulnerabilities. Despite good project conceptualisation, the planned 30 month timeframe was ambitious, and a timeframe of 4 to 5 years would have allowed for more time to engage with local stakeholders and develop local capacity to adapt to climate change.

Polish Energy Efficient Motors Programme
GEF Grant: US$ 4,304,300
Planned Co-financing: US$ 17,710,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 25,420,000
Project Duration: November 2003-February 2009
Website: www.pemp.pl

The **Polish Energy Efficient Motors Programme** closed in 2009 with a **moderately satisfactory** rating. The project worked to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and electricity consumption in domestic utilities and industries sectors by lowering barriers for increased market penetration of energy efficient motors and related efficiency improvements. The project found that Poland is open to the introduction of energy efficient technologies and domestic producers and importers are prepared to buy energy efficient motors if market opportunities are introduced, though end-users and investors have been accustomed to installing the lowest-efficient and cheapest equipment. The project developed a financial mechanism implemented with the participation of motor manufacturers that provided unit incentives for energy efficient motors. Energy efficient motor labelling also was successfully implemented with manufacturers. After some delays, four demonstration projects to demonstrate efficient motors under market conditions were implemented; however, the planned revolving funds which would make soft interest loans did not attract the interest of large industries and could not be set up. The project was successful in providing information and services related to energy efficient electric motors, including publishing four handbooks, a website, multiple articles, guidebooks and reports, and creating educational modules and trainings.

In **Romania,** the project **Strengthening Romania's Protected Area System by Demonstrating Best Practices for Management of Small Protected Areas in Macin Mountains National Park** closed in 2009 with a highly satisfactory rating. The objective of the project was to strengthen Romania's emerging national system of protected areas through a landscape-oriented method, with specific attention to improving conservation efforts in the Macin Mountains National Park and creating a model for replication across the national system. The project rolled out a GIS-based biodiversity monitoring database which is being replicated in Romania's national protected area system. The tool has the potential to greatly improve the scientific basis on which protected area management decisions are made throughout Romania and a second version of the database is being disseminated to 26 other protected areas in the country. Conservation and biodiversity efforts in the park were highly successful; 458 ha of grassland to enhance the habitat of priority species were secured, and the numbers of several important species increased including Dobrodjan turtles, long-legged buzzards, Romanian dragon snakes, short-toed eagles, lesser spotted eagles, Dobrudja bellflowers, and rockpink increased over the life of the project. Stakeholder participation was one of the most valuable and highly effective aspects of the projects. A stakeholder survey was carried out in 2007 to determine local needs and awareness about the park and a consultative council was created with representatives from diverse local and regional groups to provide feedback on community concerns to park administration. The project supported an organic agriculture association with local organic farmers and also supported other activities, such as park-sponsored contests for young people, to educate and raise awareness of the park for community members.

Strengthening Romania's Protected Area System by Demonstrating Best Practices for Management of Small Protected Areas in Macin Mountains National Park
GEF Grant: US$ 975,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 2,090,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 3,940,000
Project Duration: August 2005-December 2009
Website: www.parcmacin.ro

In **Bulgaria** the project **Building Local Capacity for Promoting Energy Efficiency in Private and Public Buildings** closed in 2010 with a satisfactory rating. The project worked to reduce greenhouse gas emission associated with energy use in buildings and residences and supported market transformation in favour of energy efficient new building design and retrofitting of existing buildings. The project was successfully implemented along with EnEffect, a Bulgarian NGO specializing in energy efficiency projects, which provided relevant local context to the country's needs in area of energy efficiency. The project was able to mitigate carbon dioxide emissions and 144,741 t CO^2eq of emissions will be mitigated by 2020, above the target of 125,000 t CO^2eq. The project produced a set of guides on sustainable building design as well as an internationally recognized guide on municipal energy planning which has been translated into eight languages and used by other projects outside of Bulgaria. These educational materials have the potential to serve as a primary educational source for both post-graduate studies of practicing architects as well as

Building Local Capacity for Promoting Energy Efficiency in Private and Public Buildings
GEF Grant: US$ 975,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 6,273,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 31,380,930
Project Duration: March 2006-October 2010
Website: www.eneffect.bg

for university students studying architecture and civil engineering and might serve as critical sustainable catalysts for capacity development in energy efficient building design in Bulgaria. Additional documents and training on energy efficiency were carried out including trainings for university students, intensive training of local architects, and a web-based training centre; additionally, four municipal energy efficiency information centres were opened. The project developed six energy efficient building retrofit projects of which two energy efficient retrofits have been implemented. The project was highly successful in leveraging its costs to actual investment in energy efficient project in Bulgaria; USD $18 million was leveraged to assist investors to develop and acquire financing for implementation of energy efficient retrofits in residential building, well above the target of USD $10 million.

Conservation and Restoration of the Globally Significant Biodiversity of the Tisza River Floodplain through Integrated Floodplain Management
GEF Grant: US$ 940,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 1,750,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 1,750,000
Project Duration: November 2005-December 2008
Website: www.elotisza.hu

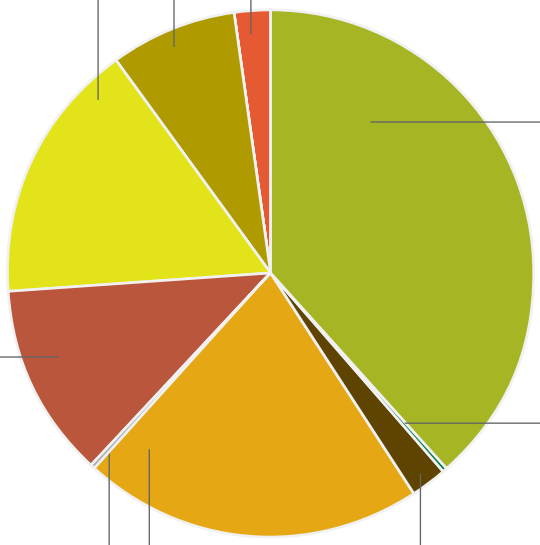
In **Hungary,** the **Conservation and Restoration of the Globally Significant Biodiversity of the Tisza River Floodplain through Integrated Floodplain Management** project closed in 2008 with a **moderately satisfactory** rating. The project worked to establish biodiversity friendly, integrated holistic floodplain management as the dominant development model in the Upper Tisza floodplain. At the national level the project tied in government plans including the new Vásárhelyi Plan (Improved Tisza River Flood Control Plan or VTT) and the Agri-environmental Measures of the National Rural Development Plan (NAEP) in an attempt to leverage new government initiatives on water and floodplain management in an environmentally sensitive manner. The Alliance for the Living Tisza (SZÖVET) was established by the project which brings together various stakeholders and local programmes throughout the Upper Tisza Floodplain and currently has over 120 partner members. The project established a trademark, Élő Tisza (Living Tisza), for environmentally friendly products made in the region which supports the market opportunities for local producers and has around 100 products registered. By the end of the project 1,163 km2 of the floodplain area had been directly influenced (73% of the target), and 2,090 km2 were indirectly influenced (22% of the target), though with only partial implementation of the integrated, holistic management approach. Micro Grants to support local farmers, food processors and other stakeholders in shifting to integrated, holistic floodplain management were highly successful in developing or rehabilitating some small scale wetlands, though the Micro Grants could have been even more effective if they were designed as a revolving fund (to be maintained by repayment of past loans) instead of a straight sinking fund (funds maintained out of earnings and invested to repay debt). Efforts to maintain or increase the population levels of three indicator species were mixed and with limited species-level indicators there was not a clear indication of positive or negative changes.

The project **Conservation of Biological Diversity of Carpathian Mountain Grasslands in the Czech Republic through Targeted Application of new EU Funding Mechanisms** closed in 2008 with a satisfactory rating. The project worked to strengthen the conservation management of globally significant biodiversity in species-rich mountain grassland habitats in two protected areas in the Carpathian Mountains of the Czech Republic. The project strengthened conservation management in the Carpathian Grassland ecosystems, and specifically within the two target protected landscape areas. Protected landscape areas increased; a total of 1,553 hectares was incorporated, well above the target of 603 hectares. Degraded grassland converted to species rich grassland increased to a total of 588, above the target of 575 hectares. There was excellent stakeholder participation at the regional and local levels, and the project was extremely valuable in opening communication channels and building partnerships and networks among stakeholder groups, including conservationists and farmers. Farmers benefited from advisory units providing one-on-one advice during farm visits which proved more useful than organized seminars or workshops for communicating critical information and raising awareness. While the full extent of success of the project's efforts to influence national level policy on agricultural and environmental measures remains to be seen, stakeholders have leveraged insights gained from the project to make a positive contribution to the planning process, as recognized by both the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Conservation of Biological Diversity of Carpathian Mountain Grasslands in the Czech Republic through Targeted Application of new EU Funding Mechanisms
GEF Grant: US$ 970,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 9,380,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 19,830,000
Project Duration: June 2005-December 2008
Website: www.foa.cz

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)

18 countries are implementing 49 country-led projects and additional countries are involved in the implementation of 8 pan-Latin America projects. The size of the portfolio expanded by 19% this reporting period. 30% of these projects were approved by the GEF Council during GEF-4, 47% were approved during GEF-3, and 23% were approved during GEF-2 or earlier.



Land Degradation
Projects = 5
GEF Grant = US$ 18 million
Co-financing = US$ 70 million
Total = 8%

Climate Change Adaptation
Projects = 2
GEF Grant = US$ 4 million
Co-financing = US$ 20 million
Total = 2%

International Waters
Projects = 3
GEF Grant = US$ 26 million
Co-financing = US$ 163 million
Total = 16%

Biodiversity
Projects = 22
GEF Grant = US$ 121 million
Co-financing = US$ 329 million
Total = 39%

CB2
Projects = 3
GEF Grant = US$ 1 million
Co-financing = US$ 4 thousand
Total = 0.2%

Ecosystems Management
Projects = 5
GEF Grant = US$ 28 million
Co-financing = US$ 113 million
Total = 12%

POP
Projects = 3
GEF Grant = US$ 7 million
Co-financing = US$ 17 million
Total = 2%

Multiple Focal Area
Projects = 1
GEF Grant = US$ 653 thousand
Co-financing = US$ 640 thousand
Total = n/a%

Climate Change Mitigation
Projects = 13
GEF Grant = US$ 52 million
Co-financing = US$ 196 million
Total = 21%

UNDP'S GEF FINANCED 2010 PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN LAC FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Country	# Projects	GEF Grant (US$)	Committed Co-financing (US$)	Estimated disbursement of total GEF Grant as of 30 June 2010[14] (US$)
Antigua & Barbuda	1	3,193,030	4,603,300	1,252,085
Argentina	3	12,642,818	40,335,445	7,863,896
Belize	2	1,472,500	152,400	1,262,531
Brazil	5	32,432,162	50,894,673	18,495,021
Chile	5	21,477,732	81,056,279	11,526,998
Costa Rica	3	6,850,154	23,430,160	1,951,495
Cuba	3	9,314,498	23,353,178	1,980,301
Dominican Republic	1	4,596,919	25,462,689	2,840,000
Ecuador	3	25,522,766	64,880,467	19,708,617
Guatemala	2	3,744,500	28,930,500	1,397,330
Honduras	1	4,519,036	39,364,468	2,094,239
Jamaica	1	500,000	132,000	19,345
Mexico	5	26,863,800	68,586,177	20,984,729
Nicaragua	5	7,922,820	27,436,207	3,834,632
Paraguay	1	9,201,000	0	8,628,758
Peru	2	2,849,350	2,086,500	2,620,013
Regional	8	62,996,644	359,067,547	39,085,131
Uruguay	4	5,842,550	15,789,750	2,263,123
Venezuela	2	17,486,702	52,628,747	7,890,731
Grand Total	**57**	**US$ 259,428,981**	**US$ 908,190,487**	**US$ 155,698,975**

14 This is the GEF grant financing only, it does not include co-financing. Note that some of these projects may just be beginning implementation and other may be close to project closure.

Small-Scale Hydropower Development for Off-Grid Productive Uses
GEF Grant: US$ 3,480,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 10,523,445
Realised Co-financing: US$ 20,000,000
Project Duration: April 2003-December 2008
Website: http://www.mem.gob.ni

4 projects submitted a terminal evaluation this reporting period. The **Small-Scale Hydropower Development for Off-Grid Productive Uses** project in Nicaragua closed in 2009 with a **satisfactory** rating. The main goal of the project was to strengthen the productive capacity and reduce green house gas emissions of rural populations by promoting small hydroelectric plants in productive activities. The project was very successful in finding co-financing sources; USD $20 million in co-financing was realized, nearly double of the USD $10.5 million in co-financing originally expected, which aided in securing not only the originally planned seven demonstration micro turbines, but also an additional 13 micro turbines. The project helped develop a market for micro turbines in Nicaragua and influenced broader society by catalyzing a culture of sustainable hydropower. At the national level, the project support the formulation of an act for the promotion of electricity generation with renewable sources, the design of fiscal initiatives and the inclusion of hydroelectric power in rural electrification planning. Training programs were developed with two national universities, the National Engineering University (UNI) and the Central America University (UCA), to educate engineering students on renewable energy for electricity generation. Challenges in getting the originally planned seven micro-turbines fully operational by the end of 2007 were compensated by over-achievement in total number of micro-turbines ultimately secured. Also, regular collaboration and communication between the National Energy Commission, the Ministry for Energy and Mines, other government representatives and private sector partners helped to contribute positively to the acceptance of the project by stakeholders including local electricity companies and beneficiaries.

Consolidating a System of Municipal Regional Parks in Guatemala's Western Plateau
GEF Grant: US$ 994,500
Planned Co-financing: US$ 1,015,500
Realised Co-financing: US$ 1,646,300
Project Duration: October 2003-October 2009

The project **Consolidating a System of Municipal Regional Parks in Guatemala's Western Plateau** closed in 2009 with a **satisfactory** rating. The project worked to improve the process of decentralization and participatory conservation in Guatemala through the expansion and consolidation of a network of municipal regional parks in the Western Highlands. Five proposed municipal regional parks were declared through the project and were registered with the Guatemalan System of Protected Areas (SIGAP). Five Departments of Protected Areas and Environment at the Municipality (DAPMA) and five Municipal Co-Administration Committees were established, though the effectiveness of the Committees is limited and in some cases uncertain due to the high turnover of members. Although these circumstances are external to the project, it failed to achieve the total consolidation of the Committees as co-management institutions. As a result of the project, the Government of Guatemala has recognized the importance of the municipal regional parks as the best alternative for the conservation of biodiversity through protected areas in the Western Highlands. Although some agreements and coordination mechanisms were established among the Project Team, the municipalities, the Municipal Co-Administration Committees, and the Government of Guatemala to

develop a comprehensive regional conservation proposal, ultimately the regional conservation proposal was not formalized.

The **Conservation of Dry Forest and Coastal Biodiversity of the Pacific South of Nicaragua: Building Private-Public Partnerships** project closed in 2010 with a **moderately satisfactory** rating. The purpose of the project was to demonstrate effective public-private partnerships in co-management of the Chacocente Wildlife Refuge and also to provide the Government of Nicaragua with a general framework for the replication of the co-management model. The Chacocente Wildlife Refuge beaches are of global interest because they are the nesting site for vulnerable Paslama turtles, the endangered Negra turtles as well as the Carey and the gigantic Tora, both critically endangered. The residents of the Refuge area were accustomed to living off the exploitation of turtle eggs and wildlife in the tropical dry forest despite a national decree prohibiting destruction of natural resources and wildlife, including the turtles. The project was successful in changing attitudes in the community around the Refuge towards conversation and sustainable use of the area's biodiversity and turtles and in promoting alternative sustainable livelihoods such as beekeeping and ecotourism. Interviews and data suggest that more than 80% of local community members had changed toward greater biodiversity conversation. There is an informal private-public alliance at the Refuge that is managing various tasks including providing tourism services, control and monitoring of nesting beaches, fire control, management of a turtle farm, environmental education activities, and partial control of deforestation. However, the alliance lacks strong leadership and does not have a formal agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA). Territorial co-management has been identified by the stakeholders as the most important learning component of this project. The financial sustainability of the project remains weak, and this could lead to an increase in poaching of turtle eggs unless park rangers are regularly employed. The project design process was overly long, lasting five years, and overestimated both co-financing contributions and national commitments to implement protection measurements for the Refuge.

Conservation of Dry Forest and Coastal Biodiversity of the Pacific South of Nicaragua: Building Private-Public Partnerships
GEF Grant: US$ 962,120
Planned Co-financing: US$ 3,895,000
Realised Co-financing: US$ 2,296,000
Project Duration: September 2004-October 2010
Website: http://www.marena.gob.ni/

In Argentina, the project **Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Programme for Biodiversity Conservation** closed in 2009 with **satisfactory** rating. The overall goal of the project was to conserve globally important marine biodiversity in Patagonia's coastal ecosystem by integrating conservation and biodiversity friendly production practices into regional coastal planning and management. Of 38 protected areas in the country, the project successfully initiated protected area management plans for 30 protected areas. The creation of newly protected and recognized areas has increased the local capacity to technically and financially manage these parks and there has been an increase

Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Programme for Biodiversity Conservation
GEF Grant: US$ 5,200,000
Planned Co-financing: US$ 8,300,000
Realised Co-financing:

US$ 10,800,000
Project Duration: September 1999-December 2009
Website: www.patagonianatural.org

in social capital and cohesion among the Patagonians concerning conservation of their common environment. Three quarters of all key community stakeholders from relevant sectors participated in the development and implementation of protected area management plans developed by the project, indicating a high level of community involvement. As a result of the project, key wildlife populations and breeding rates in protected areas have remained stable or increased, including Magellanic penguins, South American sea lions, Southern elephant seals, and Southern right whales. The project worked successfully with all four provincial governments and over 70% of the municipalities on the coast to address integrated coastal zone management issues.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APR/PIR	Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Report
BD	Biodiversity
CB2	Cross-cutting Capacity Development
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
DO	Development Objective
EBD	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
ECIS	Europe & Commonwealth of Independent States
EE	Energy Efficiency
EEG	Environment and Energy Group
EM	Ecosystems Management
EITT	Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IW	International Waters
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LECRDS	Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies
LME	Large Marine Ecosystems
LD	Land Degradation
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RPL	Regional Practice Leader
RTA	Region-based Technical Adviser
RTL	Region-based Technical Leader
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
PA	Protected Area
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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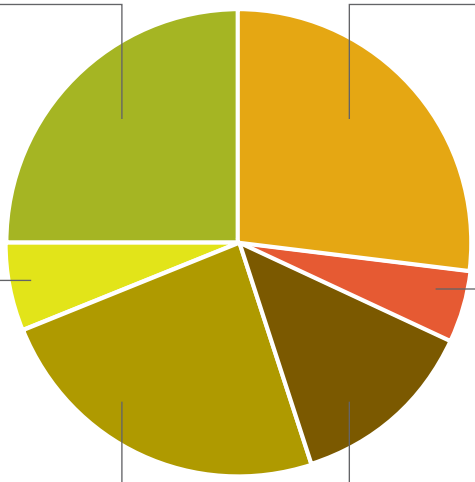
2010 REPORTING COHORT BY REGION

Latin America and Caribbean
Projects = 57
GEF Grant = US$ 259 million
Co-financing = US$ 908 million
Total = 27% of cohort value

Global
Projects = 17
GEF Grant = US$ 94 million
Co-financing = US$ 108 million
Total = 5% of cohort value

Asia and Pacific
3 Projects = 68
GEF Grant = US$ 290 million
Co-financing = US$ 788 million
Total = 24% of cohort value

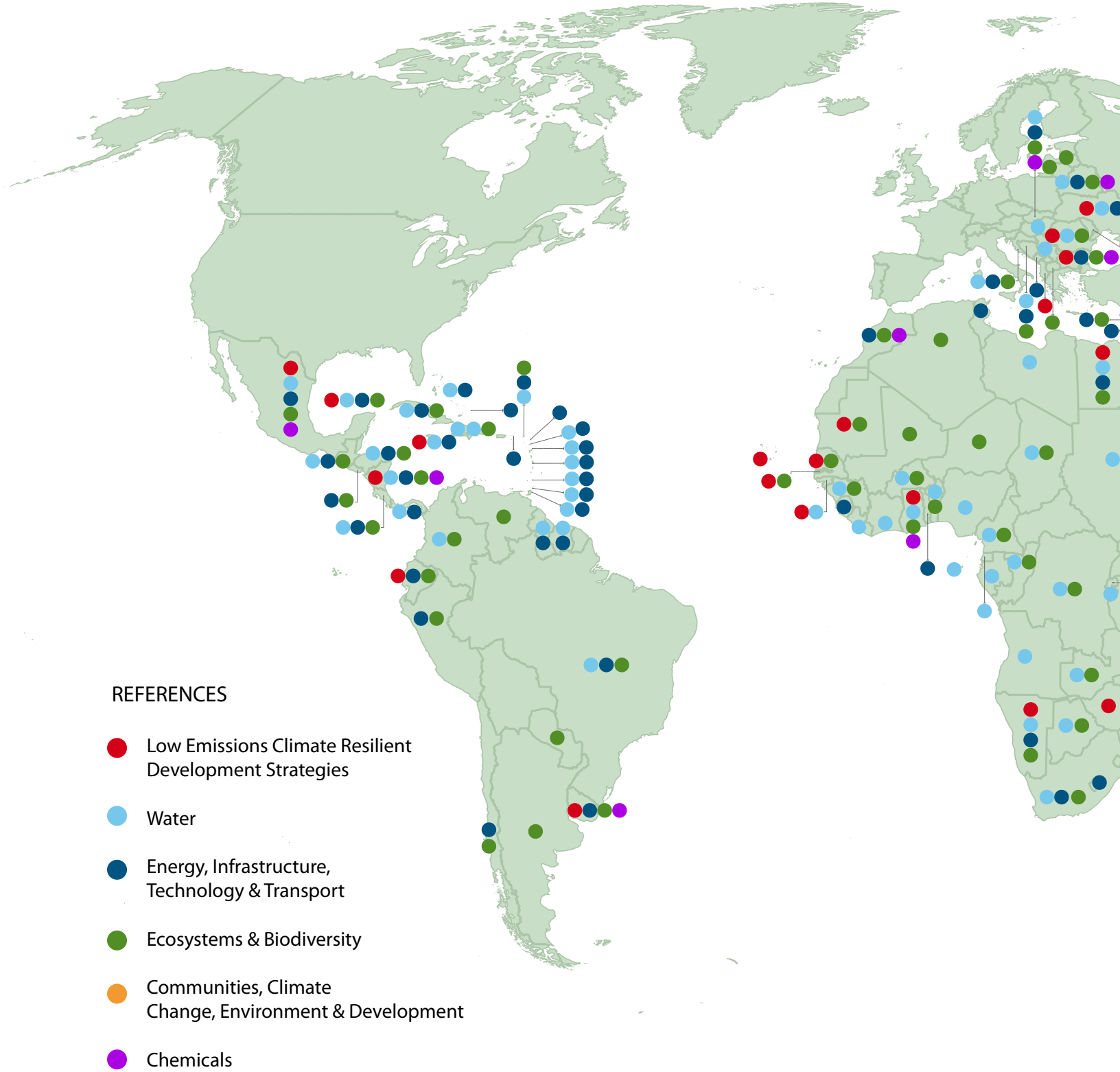


Africa
Projects = 57
GEF Grant = US$ 246 million
Co-financing = US$ 880 million
Total = 25% of cohort value

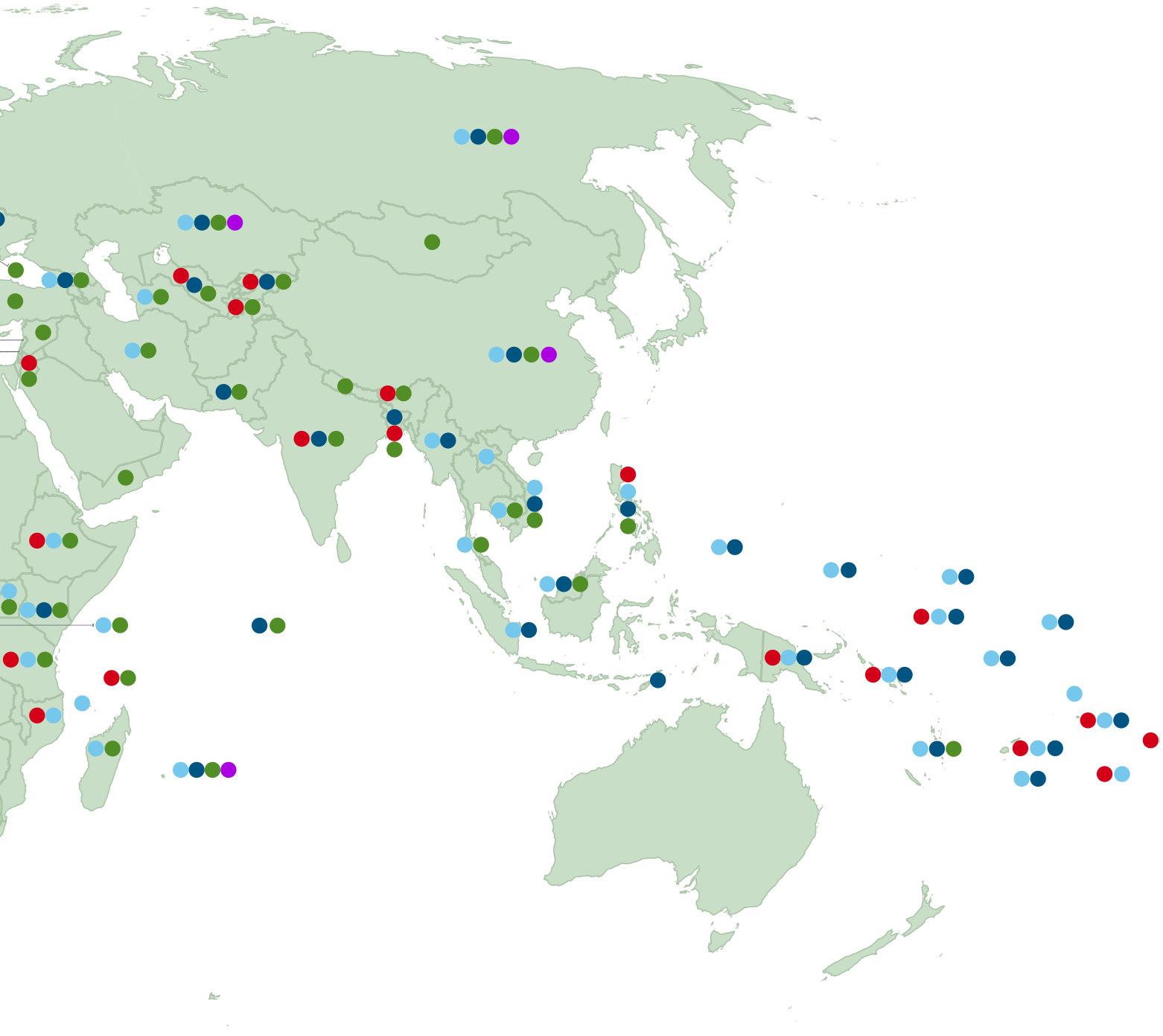
Arab States
Projects = 20
GEF Grant = US$ 56 million
Co-financing = US$ 196 million
Total = 6% of cohort value

Europe and CIS
Projects = 69
GEF Grant = US$ 157 million
Co-financing = US$ 422 million
Total = 13% of cohort value

2010 REPORTING COHORT BY TECHNICAL AREA



OF PROJECT AND COUNTRY*



** There are many projects from each technical area under implementation in each country.*

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